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Thursday, March 29, 1973  
Chaitra 8, 1895 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session  
(Fifth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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# CONTENTS

No. 28, Thursday, March 29, 1973/Chaitra 8, 1895 (Saka)

## COLUMNS

Welcome to GDR Parliamentary Delegation	1—2
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 521, 522 and 525 to 530 .	2—28
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 523, 524 and 531 to 540 .	28—39
Unstarred Questions Nos. 5128, 5130 to 5143, 5146 to 5180, 5182, 5183, 5185, 5186, 5188 to 5250 and 5252 to 5299 . . .	39—169
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported Deal for supply of naval boats fitted with 'Komar' missiles by U.S.S.R. to Pakistan . . . . .	169—78
Papers Laid on the Table	179—81
Messages from Raiya Sabha	181—82
Correction of Answer to S.Q. No. 250 dated 8th March, 1973 <i>Re.</i> Employment of Persons displaced from lands acquired for Steel Mills . . . . .	183
Election to Committee—	
Central Advisory Committee for N. C.C.	183—84
<i>Re.</i> Report of Third Pay Commission .	184—185
<i>Re.</i> Strike in J. K. Mills, Kanpur	185—186
Demands for Grants, 1973-74—contd.	
Ministry of Home Affairs	186—289 291—336
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	186—99

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



## COLUMNS

Shri Darbara Singh	199—208
Shri Shyamnandan Mishra	208—15
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda .	215—19
Shri C. T. Dhandapani	219—26
Shri Paokai Haokip	227—29
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	229—35
Shri T. Sohan Lal	235—38
Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.	238—44
Shri A. P. Sharma	245—48
Shri H. K. L. Bhagat.	248—52
Shri D. Basumatari. . . . .	252—56
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait	256—74
Shri K. C. Pant.	275—95
Shri Mohan Swarup .	297—300
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu .	300—306
Shrimati Mukul Banerjee .	306—308
Shri B. P. Maurya	308—13
Shri R. S. Pandey . . . . .	313—17
Shri Sudhakar Pandey .	317—21
Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha . . . . .	321—22
Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit . . . . .	322—39
<i>Manipur Budget, 1973-74—Presented.</i>	
Shri K. R. Ganesh . . . . .	295—97

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

## LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 29, 1973/Chaitra 8,  
1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at*

*Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### WELCOME TO GDR PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members—  
At the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Gerald Goetting, President of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, Mrs. Goetting and the Hon'ble Members of the German Democratic Republic Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

This is the first visit of a Parliamentary delegation from the German Democratic Republic to India after the establishment of full diplomatic relations between our two countries. We are particularly happy that the delegation is led by His Excellency Mr. Goetting who is himself a distinguished leader and an eminent Presiding Officer.

The delegation arrived this morning and will be in India for 11 days. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy, enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the President, Parliament, Government and the people of their great country. We wish them peace, happiness and prosperity.

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2

I am sure they will receive a most cordial welcome and cheerful reception at all the places they are going to visit.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Closer co-operation in Trade Union Movement between India and Yugoslavia

\*521. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scope for bilateral co-operation between the Trade Union movements of India and Yugoslavia; and

(b) whether the existence of several Labour Organisations in India with different ideological hues is an inhibiting factor in the bilateral co-operation between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Trade union organisations in India are free to maintain contacts with their counterparts in other countries, including Yugoslavia by exchange of visits and participation in international meets. There already exists much bilateral co-operation between the organisations concerned.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I want to know whether a team of Yugoslav trade union leaders visited India recently and met the Prime Minister and Labour Minister of India, and if so, what subjects were discussed regarding closer co-operation between the trade union movements of Yugoslavia and India?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** It has come to our notice that a delegation from Yugoslavia was invited by the All India Trade Union Congress to attend their 29th Congress held in Calcutta from 20th January to 4th February, 1973. I also understand that they met the then Labour Minister, Mr. Khadilkar on 5th February, 1973. I do not have any record about the discussions held. Very friendly relations exist between Yugoslavia and India and obviously very friendly discussions must have taken place.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** What were the subjects discussed?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** I have no information about that.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** He is saying, "It has come to our notice .....", "I understand...." etc. That should not be the tenor of the reply.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य ने किसी विषय के बारे में नहीं पूछा है। उन्होंने पूछा है कि क्या कोअपरेशन का कोई स्कोप है। माननीय सदस्य मेन सवाल की बिना पर सप्लीमेंटरी पूछने की कोशिश करें।

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** He has not replied as to what matters were discussed. I want to know whether after the visit of the team, Government have received any proposal from any major trade union suggesting any programme for closer cooperation between Yugoslavia and India?

**SHRI P. GANGADEB:** In view of the fact that the system of workers' participation in the management of public sector undertakings has proved very successful in Yugoslavia, may I know from the Hon'ble Minister, whether Government are contemplating to organise similar types of management schemes in India, or in other words, what steps taken, and its details?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** I am myself studying workers' participation and other aspects of management in Yugoslavia.

**SHRI S. B. GIRI:** We are having three central recognised trade unions with which the Government have talks while dealing with the labour problems in this country. In order to remove heart-buring and have healthy and successful industrial relations, do government contemplate recognising only one union?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** I require separate notice.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** The Minister in his reply stated that the Yugoslav trade union leaders attended the AITUC session and had a meeting with the then Labour Minister, Shri Khadilkar. Is there friendly relations between the other trade unions, including INTUC, CITU and HMS with the trade union movement of China and India?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** The delegation that came to attend the AITUC conference met the leaders of the INTUC. It was a friendly call. In 1969 prominent Yugoslav trade Unionists, including the President of the Confederation of Trade Unionists of Yugoslavia, visited India at the invitation of INTUC. A trade union leader of HMS visited Yugoslavia in 1968 to attend the Congress of Trade Unions in Belgrade. As far as the relationship between Indian and Chinese trade unions are concerned, to my knowledge there are no contracts or relationship.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** There is one thing common between the workers' movement in India and in Yugoslavia, and that is workers' participation in management. In Yugoslavia it is the workers who decide about achievement of targets while in our country it is the officers who decide on behalf of the workers. Do the Government propose to change

the system? If so when does the Minister propose studying this question?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I have been studying this for some time. Now I am actively studying it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It betrays the intention of the Minister.

### ईट तथा टाइल पकाने वालों को कोयले की सप्लाई

\* 522. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से पूर्व ईट और टाइल पकाने वालों को कोयला दिया जाता था ;

(ख) क्या अब उन्हें कोयला देना बन्द कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले राज्यवार ईट तथा टाइल पकाने वालों को कोयला कितनी मात्रा में दिया जाता था ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM): So far as supply to

brick burners is concerned, it is not possible to give the State-wise division. But I can give the hon. Member the figures of actual supply prior to and after take-over. In November 1972 the wagons allotted was 4,198 and the loading 4,110; In December the corresponding figures were 4383 and 4464. In January 6,742 wagons were allotted but only 3,689 were loaded; February—4641 allotted but only 2716 loaded. In March we expect the average to be around 250 wagons a day. There has been a definite improvement.

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : इस कोयले के आवंटन में मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी कमी की गई है और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र से कितनी मात्रा में वृद्धि हेतु आप्रह किया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो एक ग्राम प्रश्न पूछा है, एक खास प्रान्त का आपने नहीं पूछा था, वैसे मुझे कोई एतराज है अगर उनके पास सूचना हो ।

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बरसात के बाद कुम्हार जो ईंटें और खपरैल वगैर बनाते हैं तथा छोटे-छोटे बिना चिमनी वाले भट्टे जो आजकल बन्द पड़े हैं क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उनको फिर कोयला देने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं और किस रेट पर देने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ? क्योंकि कोयला न मिलने से उद्योग बंद हो रहे हैं ।

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: I must ask the hon. Member to put another question because the detailed break-up in respect of different industries or different States is not available with me at present. I have got the details in relation to coal provided to brick burning industry as a whole. If he wishes to have the detailed break-up, I will certainly give it to him.

**श्री अबल सिंह :** क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि पिछले एक वर्ष से जो साफ्ट कोक फी ग्रौर स्टीम कोक की कमी हो गई है तमाम भारतवर्ष में वह कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी जिस से कि ईंटें बगैरह पकाने वालों को और सारी जनता को राहत मिले ?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM:** Since this question covers coal for brick burning industry, it might be better if he puts a separate question.

**SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:** Is it a fact that slack coal is required for brick and tile bakers and, if so, is there any restriction by the Railways on the movement of slack coal out of a particular zone?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM:** There is no restriction. But, naturally, so far as brick burning industry and tile bakers are concerned, the priority that is given to them is after power houses, steel plants and such other priority users.

**श्री मागीरब भबंर :** मंत्री महोदय जो देश के विभिन्न राज्यों को कोयला आवंटित करते हैं क्या उसका भाव निर्धारित करते हैं और यह कोयला जिन लोगों को दिया जाता है टाइल और ईंट बनाने के लिए उनमें जो सहकारी समितियां हैं, जो सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से ईंटें बनाई जाती हैं उनको प्रथम प्राथमिकता दिए जाने की कोई योजना क्या आपके पास है ? फिलहाल क्या आप कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं जिनसे उन सहकारी समितियों को सहायता मिले और व्यक्तिगत मांग करने वालों के मुकाबिले में उन्हें प्राथमिकता दी जाये ?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM:** So far as the question of price is concerned, the price will vary from State to State depending also on the cost of transport. But from the side of the coal mines authorities and the Bharat Coking Coal, the price is at a fixed level. So far as the question of giving priority to cooperative societies is concerned, I do not think there is any particular scheme for giving priority to them. Our attempt is to provide to the maximum extent to all consumers of brick burning industry whatever coal we are able to give them.

**श्री अबबेश चन्द्र सिंह :** मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि उन्होंने 4000 बैगन्ड कोयले की दी है, लेकिन वे लोड नहीं हो सकीं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कमी रेलवे विभाग की है या लादने वालों की है । ईंटों के भाव कोयले की कमी की वजह से बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, भट्टेवालों को ब्लैक मार्केट से कोयला लेकर ईंटें पकानी पड़ती हैं । क्या यह सही है कि ईंटों के भाव कोयले की कमी के कारण दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ रहे हैं ?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM:** So far as the question of not being able to load wagons adequately in the month of February particularly is concerned, there was a fall because of the new system of booking introduced after the take-over by Government. We could not avoid introducing the new system if we were to safeguard the interests of the working of the new organisation. But, with the consumers getting adjusted to this new system in the course of the month of February, the position has considerably improved in March, and I think, by April-May, we should be reaching a position better than even in the previous year. The efforts that we are making should help us to improve the loading to about four hundred wagons a day, and as hon. members must be knowing, the peak season for brick kiln is March to June.

**SHRI D. N. TIWARY:** Before the take-over by Government, the coal mines were selling coal to brick burners steadily and they did not show so much raising. So, the brick burners were getting their quota alright. But now, after the take-over by Government, the percentage of supply to brick burners is only 3 to 4 per cent. May I know whether Government is considering for increasing the quota for brick burners and other small scale industries so that they may get their full quota legally? Before, as I said, they were getting illegally because colliery owners did not show it. We are not getting coal for brick burning even in Bihar where there is abundant coal.

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM:** The hon. Member has made a very important point. We are aware of this problem. So far as the question of transport by wagons is concerned, this does not really arise because, I think, the hon. Member himself is aware that most of this illegal production was transported to brick kilns by truck. What we are trying to do now is to increase also the availability of coal for transport by truck and to see to it that the illegal production is made legally available by being made legal.

**SHRI B. S. BHAURA:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that in Punjab some bricks are sold at Rs. 51 per thousand and some are sold at more than Rs. 100 per thousand. May I know whether it is a fact that this difference of Rs. 50 per thousand is due to black-marketing in coal and whether the Government is going to institute any inquiry in this case because a margin of Rs. 50 per thousand is very high?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM:** Undoubtedly, when there is scarcity in any commodity, there is a tendency for people, the middlemen, to try to make larger profits. What the Government is try-

ing to do is to increase the supply, improve transport arrangements and thus bring it down. I do not think any useful purpose will be served by an inquiry because an inquiry will not bring coal at proper prices to brick burners; it is only increased supply which will achieve that.

### **Recovery of Assets of Indian forced out of Agenda**

\*525. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a representative of the British Government has been having talks with Government of Uganda over the properties left behind by the residents of the country of Indian origin;

(b) whether Government propose to send an Indian representative also for similar talks with regard to the Uganda Indians who have come back to this country; and

(c) the other steps Government intend to take to recover the assets which these Indians were forced to leave behind?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):**

(a) Government are aware that the Government of U.K. have been in touch with the Government of Uganda regarding the assets left behind by U.K. passport holders.

(b) and (c). As the House is aware, Government have made repeated efforts, including the despatch of a special representative, and continue to press for the equitable settlement of assets left behind by Indians expelled from Uganda. The Government of Uganda, apart from some general assurances against confiscation, have not yet enunciated their policy in this regard. Government are in constant touch with the Uganda authorities through diplomatic chan-

nels and would be prepared to send a special representative if there are favourable indications of a meaningful outcome.

**SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Is the Government aware of the proceedings of the recent Seminar in New Delhi organized by the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs wherein it was stated that Indians abroad are one of the most persecuted people in the world? If so, does the Government propose to institute some sort of an inquiry or appoint a commission to look into the problems involved in this persecution after India has become independent? We understand, of course, upto 1950 Indians were not persecuted but were welcomed. What has happened since then and what remedial measures the Government propose to take in this direction?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:** The hon. Member has raised a very wide question regarding Indians overseas. This question relates to the assets of Indians left behind in Uganda. So, strictly speaking, it does not arise out of this.

But, in regard to the overall question of Indians abroad, the House has been kept informed from time to time of the action taken by the Government of India to safeguard the interests of Indian nationals abroad. It is not fair on the part of the hon. Member to say that Indians are being persecuted all over the world. Of course, certain difficulties have arisen in their way and in regard to these difficulties, we have tried our very best to help them. But there is no such thing on the part of any foreign Government to deliberately persecute them or to drive them out.

**SHRI D. D. DESAI:** I am not saying that. I just repeated what was said in a recent seminar organized by the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs wherein it was stated that Indians abroad are one

of the most persecuted people in the world. I did not say that. It was at the seminar where it was stated.

Anyway, I would like the hon. Minister to give us information regarding the total assets or inventory of the assets left behind by Indians in Uganda and what effective steps the Government is taking to recover these assets and prevent their expropriation.

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:** We have a rough estimate of the assets left behind by Indians in Uganda, but I would request the hon. Member not to press me to give a reply. I would not like to disclose the exact quantum of the assets as it will not be in our interest, nor will it be in the interest of those who have left those assets behind.

As regards the action taken by us to get these assets repatriated, I have already said in the main reply that we have been in constant touch with the Ugandan authorities. We have been told that there will be no confiscation and compensation will be paid. But, as to what would be the quantum of compensation and the manner of its payment, that has not yet been decided. They are still waiting for the completion of valuation and stock-taking and when that work is completed, they will let us know as to what compensation will be paid.

**SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:** In view of the unhelpful attitude of the Ugandan Government, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government consider taking up the matter to the United Nations to solve this problem?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:** We have no intention to take it to the United Nations as we believe in solving these matter on a bilateral basis.

**SHRI D. P. JADEJA:** May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that there are several Indians who have come from Uganda

and are still unable to bring into this country whatever little they have been able to get out of that country? May I know as to what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to help these people?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:** There will be no difficulty in respect of what they have got with them. There may be difficulty in their way for taking out some of those things from Uganda, about which we are not aware, and if there is anything we can do in the matter we will certainly do it.

#### Steel Plants in Public/Private sectors

\*526. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of steel plants in India in public and private sectors;

(b) their annual capacity; and

(c) their annual production during the last three years separately?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

There are five main steel plants in the country, namely, Bhilai steel plant, Durgapur steel plant, Rourkela steel plant, Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela are in the public sector whereas Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. is in the private sector. The management of Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. was taken over by the Government on the 14th July, 1972.

The following table shows the annual capacity and production of steel ingots during 1969-70 to 1971-72 and the estimated production in 1972-73.

#### Production—Steel Ingots

(in '000 tonnes)

	Annual capacity	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (estimated)
Bhilai .	2,500	1,359	1,940	1,953	2,120
Durgapur .	1,600	818	634	700	714
Rourkela	1,800	1,104	1,038	823	1,177
TOTAL (HSL)	5,900	3,781	3,612	3,476	4,011
TISCO.	2,000	1,708	1,715	1,708	1,710
IISCO	1,000	700	627	617	453
GRAND TOTAL	8,900	6,189	5,954	5,801	6,174



**SHRI D. P. JADEJA:** He has not given the figures for 1968-69. It is clearly seen from the other figures which have been given in the statement that the production has been steadily going down every year. What steps are being taken to see that these plants work at their full capacities?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM):** I would request him to read the figures a little more carefully. Productionwise it did go down in those earlier years but it has appreciably improved this year. Except in the case of Indian Iron, the production as between 1970-71 and 1972-73 is more and the production in HSL in 1972-73 is likely to be a record compared to the previous year including 1969-70; of course I do not claim that it is entirely satisfactory but this certainly indicates that we are seeing improvement in production trends in the coming year. Regarding the various steps taken, I do not want to repeat what I have said already over again. Steps regarding improvement in maintenance has started yielding results. These are like specialised repairs to coke oven, alternative fuels to supplement gas availability, oil firing in certain furnaces to augment fuel resources, speeding up capital and repair programmes etc and we are hopeful that the upward trend in 1972-73 will be further strengthened as a result of all these factors.

**SHRI D. P. JADEJA:** You said about the proposal for setting up new plants. Where are these to be located? By whom are they to be started? With which foreign country or countries are you collaborating in this matter?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM:** The House is aware of the decision already taken to start special steel plant in Salem and conventional integrated steel plant at Vishakapat-

nam and Vijayanagaram, and about these plants we have at present no proposal for collaboration with any other country. Regarding Salem, in regard to the production of special steel, some proposal is under consideration about collaboration with foreign country but a final decision has yet to be taken.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Just now the Minister stated about the starting of the new plants. May I know when they will reach the production stage? What is their capacity after the completion?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM:** It is not possible to commit the Government to any specific date at the moment as to when the new plants in Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar will reach the production stage. The reason is that we are yet finalising the decision on the feasibility report but we expect it will be somewhere in the region of 1979-90. So far as the question of the size of the plant is concerned, the final decision is still to be taken on the capacity of the blast furnace—whether it should be 2000 cub. metre or 2700 cub. metre. As we hope it will be 2000 cub. metre the size of the plant would be between 2.25 to 3.00 million tonnes.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** The figure given here about Durgapur is 1.6 million tonnes. My first question is, who decided this capacity, and has the new energetic Steel Minister made any objective study whether it is at all possible to reach 1.6 million tonnes in Durgapur with the existing plant and machinery? Secondly, whether it is a fact that the Durgapur Steel Employees Union which is the recognised union, submitted a memorandum with the Government suggesting some ways and means to augment the production in consultation with the workers? If so, what is the reaction of the Minister?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM:** So far as the determination of the rated capacity of Durgapur is concerned, the hon. Member is aware that the original plant was to produce 1 million tonnes ingot steel, and when the expansion was put there the assessment made at that time, by the consultants who were responsible for supervising the expansion and those who actually executed it, was that expansion was adequate to produce 1.6 million tonnes. But the question of the achievable capacity in all the three plants of Hindustan Steel is now under examination. The Action Committee of the Planning Commission has already informed that certain balancing facilities need to be installed in Bhilai and Rourkela to achieve the rated capacity of 2.5 million tonnes and 1.8 million tonnes. So far as Durgapur is concerned, the Action Committee has not yet examined the position. In any case this would imply that the achievable capacity at present would be lower than the rated capacity.

So we are examining in depth what is the real achievable capacity in all the three plants and what are the balancing facilities that should be installed in order to take the achievable capacity up to the rated capacity.

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI:** The Minister has suggested various steps for improving the production of steel. Is it not a fact that one of the reasons for our dismal performance is the lack of accountability of the management to performance, and if so, what steps do Government propose to take to make these persons accountable to the public undertakings?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM:** I do not think, with all respect to the hon. member, that so far as the two years that have passed by are concerned, we can charge HSL with not being, as it were, accountable for what they have done. On the contrary, certain administra-

tive reorganisation has taken place on the basis of accountability and the improvements that have been registered are such that they are giving us confidence that we can go forward in the coming years.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** It is heartening to read the statement that out of five steel plants, four are in the public sector with the exception of TISCO. I would like to know when in the larger interests of the country TISCO is likely to be taken over or nationalised.

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM:** Government at present has no plan to take over the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

### तांबे का उत्पादन

\* 527. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971 में तांबे का कितना उत्पाद हुआ; और

(ख) 1973-74 में तांबे का कितना उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The production of copper metal in the country during 1971 was 9533 tonnes.

(b) The estimated production of copper metal during 1973-74 is 20,000 tonnes.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर से यह जान कर बहुत प्रसन्नता है कि तांबे का उत्पादन अब दुगने से भी अधिक होने जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस उत्पादन वृद्धि

के लिये आप क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं; और अगर पूरी क्षमता का प्रयोग करें तो कितना उत्पादन हो जायगा ?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR RAMANGALAM):** The steps we are taking for increasing production are really of two kinds. One is that we are not merely using the flash smelter at Ghatsila in the Indian Copper Complex but we have also brought into operation the old reverberatory furnace, and therefore, the capacity for smelting in Ghatsila has substantially increased. Secondly, we are expecting this year to be able to bring the Khetri copper concentrator into production and we will use the concentrates from Khetri to smelt them in the smelter in Ghatsila. That is the basis for our assessment that we hope to go up to 20,000 tonnes.

**श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :** अगर मंत्री जी बता सकें तो बताने की कृपा करें कि देश में तांबे की कुल कितनी आवश्यकता है और उस को आप कब तक पूरा कर देंगे ?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM:** I am glad that the hon. Member has put another question. It is a very substantial gap. Even when they reach the figure of 20,000, the need total is in the region of a lakh. But I will give it to him afterwards.

**SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Would the hon. Minister be in a position to give information regarding the present status of Khetri, because the plans have been revised and you say that only the concentrate would be operated there and the smelter part of it would be at Ghatsila. May I know the revised capacity of it and what will be the investment in it?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM:** The regular production of copper metal in Khetri will start in the year 1974-75 with the commission-

ing of the smelter. But, during 1973-74, as I mentioned in my answer to the previous question, when the concentrator plant at Khetri would come into operation, we expect the concentrates adequate to produce 8,000 tonnes of copper metal to be taken from Khetri to Ghatsila to be smelted there. I do not think that the progress now being made in Khetri is unsatisfactory.

**Daily wage workers employed in military farms/military engineering service/ordnance installations**

**\*528. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers who have been employed at daily rates of wages in Military Farms, M.E.S. and Ordnance Installations and since how long;

(b) whether most of the workers have come to complete 5 to 15 years of regular service at daily rates in 1 Corps O.M.C. and Military Farms; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to bring them at regular establishment?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):** (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत ही दुख है कि काफ़ी समय पहले यह प्रश्न पूछा गया, सरकार को 21 दिन का समय दिया गया लेकिन फिर भी उत्तर यह आ रहा है जानकारी इकट्ठी कर रहे हैं। सरकार के पास सब प्रकार के साधन हैं, जानकारी मंगा सकते हैं, लेकिन

जानबूझ कर इस प्रश्न को टालने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

**प्रत्यक्ष महोदय :** बड़े लम्बे सालों का पूछा था इसलिये देर लग सकती है । मंत्री महोदय, सूचना जल्दी दीजिये ।

**SHRI J. B. PATNAIK:** There are a large number of installations and organisations, and naturally it will take some time to get the information collected. As and when they are collected, it will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Loss of Defence Production in Ordnance Factories of U.P. due to Power Cut**

\*529. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a considerable loss of the Defence production in the various Ordnance Factories in U.P. including Kanpur due to power cut;

(b) whether representations have been made to the Ministry for restoration of power cut in the larger interest of Defence production; and

(c) if so, whether this question has been taken up with the Chief Minister of U.P.?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) There has been some loss of production in the Ordnance Factories in U.P. due to Power Cut particularly in the Engineering Factories located in Kanpur.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. Power cut was extended to the Ordnance Factories by the U.P. Government vide a U.P. Government Gazette Notifica-

tion No. 570 dated 8th February, 1973 which restricted the Power supply to 15 hours a day. Subsequently, in the last week of February, U.P. Government imposed further Cuts with effect from 27th February, 1973 reducing power supply to 9 hours a day to the Ordnance Factories, so as to make power available for Rabi Irrigation and Cold Storages. The question of exemption of the Ordnance Factories from the scope of the Power Cut was taken up by this Ministry with the U.P. Government officials and also with the Chief Minister, U.P. Power supply has since been partially restored to the Ordnance Factories for 15 hours a day.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** These defence establishments and especially the four ordinance factories in Kanpur—and another factory is in the offing there—are manufacturing highly sophisticated weapons which are needed for our army, I would like to know whether it is a fact that this matter was brought to the notice of the Uttar Pradesh Government and that in spite of this fact, they have given only 15 hours, while previously they had reduced it from 15 to 9 hours. What was the reaction of the U. P. Government? Are they likely to restore it to normalcy?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** This matter was brought to the notice of the U.P. Government and as a result of that, as I indicated in my answer, they had restored the power cut. Now we are getting power for fifteen hours a day. We have further requested them to make this 16 hours from 15 hours so that we can work at least two shifts of eight hours in our factories and this request is under their consideration and we hope to have a favourable response from them.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Is the hon. Minister aware that the working hours instead of starting from 7.30 or 8, had been fixed from 5 A.M.

and people are coming from far off places and they have to get up as early as 3 A.M. There have been many reports of this? May I know whether the working hours for the factories will be so arranged as to avoid inconvenience to these workers?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** That is normally done. Here the main question is about reduction in electric power; in order to see that electricity is properly distributed, the question of peak load, etc. will have to be taken into account so that the factories get the requisite power. The main question here is one of peak capacity of the electricity generating plants, etc. and the working hours of the factories will have to be adjusted according to that, even though I entirely agree with the hon. Member that it causes some hardship to the workers. In the present circumstances, I do not think we can avoid it.

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA:** May I know whether the Government while presenting its case to the U.P. Government mentioned it to them that while ordnance factories were being starved of power, the HINDALCO was not subject to any power cut and that too in the name of national requirement?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** We are really concerned with our own power supply and we did not go beyond our own requirements as far as this particular question is concerned.

**श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे :** क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि य. पी. गवर्नमेंट कुछ इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टैब्लिशमेंट्स को टैरिफ रेट से कम पर बिजली दे रही है और उस के बाद डिफेंस की फैक्ट्रीज में, जो बड़ी इमजेंट फैक्ट्रीज हैं, पावर कट की जा रही है? क्या इस के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश से जानकारी मंगवा कर कोई कार्रवाई की जायेगी?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has given information; that is all.

### Opening of more Sainik Schools

\*530. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND**

**PARASHAR:**

**SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any States in the country which do not have any Sainik School;

(b) if so, the names of such States and whether the Governments of these States have approached the Central Government for opening of Sainik Schools in each case; and

(c) if so, the decision of the Central Government on these requests?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) to (c). A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

Sainik Schools have been established in each of the States of the Indian Union excepting the States of Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura and Meghalaya and the Union Territories. The boys from these States and Union Territories are entitled to admission in Sainik Schools situated near their States. The boys from Himachal Pradesh are admitted to Sainik School, Kapurthala and boys from Meghalaya are admitted to Sainik School Goalpara. The candidates from Nagaland, Tripura and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram are entitled to admission in Sainik School, Imphal.

Recently, a request has been received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh for opening a Sainik School. A committee has been set up by the

State Government for selection of a suitable site for starting a Sainik School. Final decision would be taken on receipt of the report from the State Government regarding the selection of the site.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: The statement says that the State Government had appointed a committee but that it has not yet submitted its report. But according to a news item the Committee has submitted its report and Surajpur Tira in Hamirpur district has been recommended as a site for the opening of the Sainik School. May I know if there has been any further communication from the State Government?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: According to our latest information, I have laid this statement on the Table of the House. But since the hon. Member has brought this matter to our notice, I shall again check up if the report has been received; and if so, we shall take further action on it.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Is the Ministry of Defence considering a proposal to appoint a committee to go into the conditions prevailing in the existing Sainik Schools so that the new Sainik Schools which are being opened are given the benefit of this committee's advice regarding recruitment of teachers, etc.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The high level committee which has been appointed is doing the work.

श्री भारद्वाज राय : मैं रक्षा मंत्री, जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन यह विषय भी है कि जो देश के भूतपूर्व नरेश रहे हैं उन के महलों और किलों का इस्तेमाल इन सैनिक स्कूलों को खोलने के लिये किया जाये?

श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल : जहाँ पर हम को कोई अच्छा स्थान न मिले वहाँ पर हम

यह बात सोच सकते हैं। अगर कोई इतने बड़े महल या इतने बड़े स्थान को देना चाहे तो ज्यादातर यह होता है कि जिन महलों की बात माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं, उन को खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं होता। अगर हम उन को खरीदें तो बचाय इस कि हम को किसी प्रकार कोई बड़ा फायदा हो, राजाओं और महाराजाओं को ज्यादा फायदा होता है। हम चाहते हैं कि सैनिक स्कूलों के लिये जो बिल्डिंगें बनाई जायें वहाँ पर काम टोक से चल सके।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : बिहार यहाँ की मेकेन्ड लाजेंस्ट स्टेट है और वहाँ की पापुलेशन भी ढाई करोड़ की है लेकिन वहाँ एक भी मिलिटरी स्कूल नहीं है। हमारे डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर बिहार में आते हैं। आप चाहे उस को बिहार में खोलें या पटना में, लेकिन खोलें जरूर। आज वहाँ के लोगों में यह भावना पैदा हो रही है कि बिहार को नेगलेक्ट किया जा रहा है।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : बिहार में सैनिक स्कूल है, लेकिन अगर राज्य सरकार ममत्रे कि एक और स्कूल की जरूरत है, और उन के सौभाग्य में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री माननीय सदस्य के जिले के ही हैं...

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : उन की ससुराल आरा में है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं यह कह रहा था कि अगर राज्य सरकार की तरफ से अनुरोध हो कि एक और सैनिक स्कूल खोलने की आवश्यकता है और उस को चम्पारन में स्थापित किया जाये तो हम उस पर जरूर विचार करेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us as to whether the quantum or value of the diet money that was fixed years ago has been altered?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is regarding opening of a Sainik School and not about the diet money.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am only wanting to know whether there is any alteration made in the value of the diet money.

MR. SPEAKER: For that you put a separate question. Now, Shri Shankar Dayal Singh. How is it that you are able to get up to put your supplementary on all the questions?

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: I am not getting the chance.

MR. SPEAKER: Since you are interested in putting questions I am now yielding to you. Now, you may please put your question.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : जो स्कूल पहले बन चुके हैं उन के पास भवन नहीं हैं जैसे बिहार का तिनैया सैनिक स्कूल है जिस का भवन पिछले दस साल से नहीं है. क्या सैनिक स्कूल इसी तरह से चलेगें या उन के भवन बनेंगे ? अगर बनेंगे तो तिनैया सैनिक स्कूल का भवन कब बनेगा । रक्षा मंत्री वहां जा कर खुद इस को देख चुके हैं ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : सैनिक स्कूलों के भवन राज्य सरकारें बनाती हैं । मैं उन का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाऊंगा । माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है उसके बारे में हम उन से तकाजा करेंगे । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि उन के प्रभाव से और हम लोगों के तकाजे से यह भवन जल्दी बन जायेगा ।

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Is there any proposal under consideration to increase the number of seats in the existing Sainik Schools in the country? If not, why not?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: At present there is no such proposal

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : पिछले वर्ष माननीय रक्षा मंत्री बांदा गये थे, जो उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं, और वहां पर उन्होंने एक सैनिक स्कूल खोलने की योजना के बारे में आश्वासन दिया था । मैं रक्षा मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह अभी तक उस बात पर दृढ़ हैं और क्या वह वहां स्कूल खोलने की योजना को जल्दी कार्यान्वित करेंगे ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं वहां गया था और लोगों ने कहा था कि वहां एक सैनिक स्कूल होना चाहिए । मैं ने यही जवाब दिया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में तो एक सैनिक स्कूल है और अगर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार उस से अधिक की आवश्यकता समझे, तो वह इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखे । तब उस पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### E.P.F. outstanding in Gujarat

\*523. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:  
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of Employees Provident Fund is outstanding with various industries in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to realise that amount?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

## STATEMENT

The Employees Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:—

(a) The amount of provident fund contributions and administrative charges outstanding from various industries in Gujarat region as on 31-12-1972 stood at Rs. 63.59 lakhs.

(b) The following steps are generally taken against the unexempted establishments which default in the payment of dues:—

- (i) Prosecution is launched under section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.
- (ii) Revenue recovery proceedings are initiated under section 8 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.
- (iii) In suitable cases, complaints are filed with the Police/Courts under section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code.
- (iv) The default is brought to the notice of the Employers' and the Workers' Organisations including the Trade Unions.
- (v) Penal damages are levied under section 14-B of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.
- (vi) In some cases, the establishments are afforded a chance to pay the dues in suitable instalments subject to production of adequate guarantee, surety etc.
- (vii) In the case of Textile Mills which have gone into liquidation, reconstruction schemes are examined on merits.

### Work-charged staff in construction circle of Dandakaranya Project

\*524. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work-charged staff in the construction circle of the Dandakaranya Project have been served with notice of retrenchment though the estimates have not been completed and funds are available against the estimates;

(b) whether only the work-charged staff are served with notice of retrenchment or other staff engaged in the execution and supervision of the work against the estimates are also made surplus; and

(c) whether workers on daily wages are engaged in place of work-charged staff retrenched?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) According to the information made available by the Dandakaranya Project Administration, all the estimates have not been completed but the available funds are inadequate to retain the services of all work-charged staff. So some of the junior employees of work-charged establishment have been served with retrenchment notices, but these have been stayed at present till 30-4-1973. Efforts are being made to avoid retrenchment.

(b) No other category of staff except the work-charged staff, has been served with retrenchment notices.

(c) No, Sir.

### New Distribution Policy of Steel in country

\*531. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government are considering to devise a new distribution policy of steel in the country;

(b) if so, when the Sindhu Committee appointed by Government in this regard, is expected to submit its report; and

(c) the estimated increase in steel production during 1973-74 in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM): (a) While the present distribution system has worked reasonably satisfactorily in assuring timely and planned supplies of steel to important consuming sectors, Government considered that it would be of advantage generally to review the working of the present distribution system and to suggest modifications, if any, to improve its working. Accordingly, a study group under the chairmanship of Shri S. S. Sindhu was constituted.

(b) This study group has submitted its report on March 20, 1973.

(c) The estimated increase in production of steel during 1973-74 will be about 0.8 million tonnes, over the estimated production in 1972-73.

#### **Take over of Madras Aluminium Company**

\*532. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madras Aluminium Company has been considered to be taken over by Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM): (a) and (b). The proposal of the Tamil Nadu Government to take over the management,

pending nationalisation of the Madras Aluminium Company, has been forwarded to the Government of India by the State Government along with the draft Madras Aluminium Company (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1973. The proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

#### **Investigation into activities of Black December group**

\*533. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:  
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the violent activity of the 'Black December' against the Indian High Commission in London was an isolated incident;

(b) whether threat against the Indian High Commissioner in Bangladesh and other reports of threat against Indian leaders are mere hoax or are being conducted by any organised body; and

(c) the particulars about the organisation and activities of the 'Black December'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) So far as we are aware the raid on our High Commission in London was an isolated incident.

(b) There is no information that the anonymous threats against the Indian High Commissioner in Bangladesh is being conducted by any organised body.

(c) 'Black December'—this term was for the first time mentioned by an anonymous caller, who telephoned a local news agency in London that the raid on our High Commission in London was carried out by a group called 'Black December'. Intensive enquiries by the Security agencies in the U.K., produced no evidence relating to the existence of such an organisation.

**सेन्ट्रल पल्प मिल यूनिट, गुजरात के श्रमिकों द्वारा हड़ताल**

\* 534. श्री अमर सिंह चौधरी :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेन्ट्रल पल्प मिल यूनिट, गुजरात के श्रमिकों ने वर्ष 1972 में हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) क्या श्रमिकों ने इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की मांग की है ;

(ग) यदि हां. तो इसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :** (क) में (ग). यह मामला अनिवार्य रूप से राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, सेन्ट्रल पल्प मिल्स के श्रमिकों ने मजूरियों में वृद्धि संबंधी अपनी मांग के समर्थन में, 7 दिसम्बर, 1972 में रिले उपवास / भूख हड़ताल प्रारम्भ की थी। यह बताया गया है कि संबंधित पक्षों में बातचीत करने की सुविधा के लिए रिले भूख हड़ताल 27 दिसम्बर, 1972 से वापस ले ली गई थी।

**Progress of Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri**

\*535. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

SHRI S. L. PEJE:

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

(a) whether the erection of an aluminium plant at Ratnagiri is lagging behind schedule;

(b) how much amount has been spent so far on this project; and

(c) what co-operation has been given by the Maharashtra State Government and by the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation so far to speed up the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM): a() Yes; due to certain transportation difficulties relating to the Ratnagiri Project, Government have not yet sanctioned the final cost estimates.

(b) Rs. 137 lakhs on preliminary expenses, preparation of detailed Project Reports, acquisition of land etc.

(c) The Maharashtra State Government have agreed to:—

(i) To take up and complete the work on the Bombay-Ratnagiri road by mid-1975 for the movement of construction materials and to improve the Kolhapur-Ratnagiri road by 1976 for the movement of production materials and finished goods;

(ii) supply requisite quantum of electric power for the Plant and the Mines on a long term basis; and

(iii) grant mining losses for the required bauxite areas.

The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation have agreed to:—

(i) supply required quantity of water;

(ii) acquire 1075 acres of land for the plant and the township area; and

(iii) undertake certain surveys and soil exploration on behalf of Bharat Aluminium Company.

**बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के श्रमिकों को  
आवास देने संबंधी योजना**

\* 536. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र में श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने श्रमिकों को रिहायशी आवास दिया गया है और कितने श्रमिक ऐसे हैं जिन्हें यह सुविधा नहीं मिली है ; और

(ग) उन श्रमिकों को, जिन्हें अब तक आवास नहीं दिया गया है, आवास देने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

**इस्पात और खान मंत्री ( श्री एस० मोहन कुमारमंगलम ) :** (क) से (ग) : उस समय बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड के हाजरी रजिस्टर में 21,694 कर्मचारी हैं । अब तक सरकार ने बोकारो इस्पात नगर में 16890 क्वार्टरों के निर्माण की मंजूरी दी है इन में से 5756 क्वार्टर रिहायश के लिए तैयार हो चुके हैं और रिहायश के लिए दे दिए गए हैं । कुल मिलाकर 11996 कर्मचारियों को आवास दिए गए हैं । इन में कुछ ऐसे कर्मचारी भी हैं जो दूसरे कर्मचारियों के साथ रह रहे हैं शेष 8134 क्वार्टर जिनका निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है तैयार हो जाने पर बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड के वर्तमान कर्मचारियों में से 80% से अधिक कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर देने संभव हो सकेंगे ?

**Supply of Steel to H.E.C., Ranchi by private companies**

\*537. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the report appearing in 'Saptahik Haldhar' a weekly published from Daltanganj (Bihar) dated the 22nd February, 1973 regarding the supply of steel to H.E.C., Ranchi by the private companies; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check these irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Press report contained an allegation that a considerable part of steel scrap generated by the Heavy Machine Building Plant of the Corporation is not used in its Foundry Forge Plant, but is auctioned to some private parties who supply the same material at a higher price to Heavy Engineering Corporation for their use.

(b) A committee of senior officers of Heavy Engineering Corporation with the General Manager, F.F.P. as its chairman conducted an enquiry into the above allegation. The committee came to the conclusion that the allegation was baseless.

**ढाका स्थित भारतीय राजनयिकों को**

**"ब्लैक दिसम्बर" संगठन**

**द्वारा घमकी**

\* 538. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

**श्री फतह सिंह राय गायकबाड़ :**

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ढाका (बंगलादेश) स्थित भारतीय राजनयिकों को "ब्लैक दिसम्बर" संगठन द्वारा घमकी दी गई है ;

(ख) उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए बंगलादेश सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ग) अपराधियों का पता लगाने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये गये हैं और उनका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

**विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) :** (क) ढाका में हमारे हाई कमिशन को कुछ घमकी भरे पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे। उन पर 'ब्लैक दिसम्बर' की और से हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे।

(ख) इस मामले को बंगला देश सरकार की जानकारी में लाया गया और परिणाम-स्वरूप उनकी ओर से हमारे मिशन तथा उममे सबद्ध कामिकों की सुरक्षा के लिए प्रबन्ध और मुहूर्त कर दिए गए।

(ग) बंगला देश की सुरक्षा संस्थाएं, जो इस मामले की जांच कर रही हैं ; अब तक यह नहीं पता लगा पाई है कि उन पत्रों के स्रोत क्या हैं।

#### **Work to be taken up by Mazagaon Dock Limited**

\*539. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the development works the Mazagaon Dock Limited propose to take up during the year 1973-74; and

(b) what are the new items of ship repair work and ship construction the company propose to take up in the immediate future and a brief outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A proposal

for the acquisition of additional land in the vicinity of Mazagaon Dock Ltd. to meet its increasing requirements is at present under Government's consideration.

(b) The activities of Mazagaon Dock Ltd. in the field of ship repair work are already of a comprehensive nature and it is intended to increase the volume of work in this field as much as possible. As regards ship-construction, the Company is at present engaged on the building of Leander Class Frigates for the Navy, a luxury Passenger-cum-Cargo Liner for the Shipping Corporation of India and some Dredgers and Barges. New items of ship construction work to be taken up in the immediate future will include two Dredgers and some ore carrying Barges. A proposal for indigenous construction of Patrol Craft for the Navy at Mazagaon Dock Ltd. is also under consideration.

#### **Production of Coal by Erstwhile owners of Non-Coking Coal Mines**

\*540. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the erstwhile owners of the non-coking coal mines were not giving the Government the exact quantum of their production, with a view to deprive the gist of royalty, sales tax and cess;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report appeared in Financial Express, Bombay dated the 3rd March, 1973 captioned "unreported coal output detected" which gives facts about this;

(c) what is approximately the estimated loss to the Government due to this; and

(d) whether Government intend to take any step against those who are responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-

MANGALAM): (a) A comparison of the reported production figures before and after the take over indicates a strong possibility of production of coal having been under-reported in the past by the erstwhile owners of non-coking coal mines.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not possible to estimate the approximate loss to Government due to such under reporting.

(d) Unless specific cases of under reporting are established with adequate proof, no action can be initiated against the erstwhile owners of such coal mines.

#### **Supply of tin plates to tin can manufacturing units**

5128. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5250 dated the 21st December, 1972, regarding supply of tin plates to tin can manufacturing units and state:

(a) whether the information asked for has since been collected; and

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Complete information is still awaited and the same will be laid on the table of House as soon as it is received.

#### **Rehabilitation of War-hit Villagers**

5130. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report under the caption 'War-hit Villagers yet to be rehabilitated' in *Times of*

*India* dated the 26th February, 1973; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In this connection, it may be stated that the Central Government has authorised the Governments of border States, including Punjab, to incur expenditure on the provision of relief and rehabilitation assistance to the persons displaced from the areas affected by the last hostilities with Pakistan and the expenditure so incurred is fully re-imburseable by the Central Government. To ensure speedy and satisfactory disbursement of relief/rehabilitation benefits to the displaced persons, the Central Government has so far released an 'on account' amount of Rs. 15 crores to the Punjab Government.

Having regard to the special requirements of the displaced persons in the areas vacated by the Pakistani Forces, the Central Government, had advised the Punjab Government to formulate special schemes for the resettlement and re-construction of these areas, which may stipulate provision of more liberal common facilities in those villages. The Punjab Government had, accordingly forwarded certain special schemes to this Department covering the:

- (i) restoration of public utility services;
- (ii) installation of hand-pumps;
- (iii) increase in the scale for agricultural inputs;
- (iv) increase in the scale of grant/loan for repair and re-construction of destroyed and damaged buildings;
- (v) increase in the scale of resettlement grant; and

(vi) free tractorisation of land.

These schemes have been examined and substantially agreed to and sanctions involving an expenditure, of about Rs. 4.00 crores have been issued.

**मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित  
इस्पात संयंत्र लगाने के बारे में प्रगति**

5131. श्री गंगाचरण बीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित इस्पात संयंत्र के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इसकी प्रगति की ओर उचित ध्यान नहीं दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हा. तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) संभवतः अभिप्राय मध्य प्रदेश के वेलाडिला क्षेत्र में इस्पात कारखाने से है। अगले 15 वर्षों के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के विचार से पांचवीं योजना में इस्पात विकास कार्यक्रम बनाने के उद्देश्य से योजना आयोग ने एक लोहा और इस्पात टास्क फोर्स का गठन किया है। यह टास्क फोर्स वर्तमान सर्वतोमुखी इस्पात कारखानों (मध्य प्रदेश में भिलाई का कारखाना भी शामिल है) के इष्टतम स्तर तक विस्तार तथा तकनीकी-आर्थिक बातों को ध्यान में रख कर नये कारखानों के लिए उपयुक्त स्थलों के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी। विस्तृत अध्ययनों के लिए कार्यक्रम को अंतिम रूप देते समय विभिन्न राज्यों (मध्य प्रदेश में वेलाडिला भी शामिल है) में सम्भाव्य स्थलों पर कारखाने लगाने के लाभ को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**Demand for judicial enquiry regarding  
alleged suicide committed by Students  
of I.T.I. of H.A.L. Sunabeda (Orissa)**

5132. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two students of the I.T.I. of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Sunabeda in the District of Koraput in Orissa had committed suicide due to torture by the Chief Administrative Officer of H.A.L. which the deceased students had written in the letter left behind;

(b) if so, whether there was a strong demand from the public for a judicial inquiry into the matter; and

(c) if so, what action was taken against the Officer responsible for the death of the students; and whether any compensation was paid to the parents of the deceased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Two ex-apprentice trainees of Koraput Division committed suicide at Nowrangpur about 50 miles from Sunabeda in May, 1971. These trainees were not with H.A.L. after March, 1971. They were in private employment at the time of death. They were not subjected to any torture by the Chief Administrative Officer of H.A.L.

(b) No Sir. However, it is understood that the State Government ordered an enquiry to be conducted by the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Berhampur. H.A.L. has not received any report from the State Government.

(c) Since they were not H.A.L. employees, payment of compensation to the parents of the deceased by H.A.L. did not arise.

**Repatriation of seamen and passengers of ships captured during Indo-Pak war**

5133. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached between India and Pakistan for the repatriation of seamen and passengers of ships captured during the December, 1971 war;

(b) the number of persons repatriated from each side;

(c) whether some Bengalis are also included in the list to be repatriated to Pakistan; and

(d) if so, whether their consents were obtained and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) and (b). Governments of India and Pakistan have recently exchanged 79 Indian merchant seamen in Pakistan's custody with 101 Pakistani merchant seamen and 152 passengers in Indian custody captured from Pakistani merchant vessels apprehended on the High seas by the Indian Navy during the December 1971 Conflict. These Pakistani seamen and passengers did not fall within the purview of the Joint Command of Indo-Bangladesh forces in the Eastern Sector.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**बम्बई में गत दो वर्षों में जारी किये गये पार-पत्र**

5134. श्री एम० एन० पुरली : क्या

विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि :

(क) क्षेत्रीय पार-पत्र कार्यालय द्वारा गत दो वर्षों में प्रतिवर्ष कितने-कितने पार-पत्र जारी किये गये ; और

(ख) इस अवधि में अरब की खाड़ी के देशों को जाने के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों को कितने पार-पत्र जारी किये गये ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : (क) 1971 और 1972 के दौरान क्षेत्रीय पारपत्र अधिकारी, बंबई द्वारा जारी के दौरान किए गए पारपत्रों की संख्या नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :

1971	—	45,687
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1972	—	47,774
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(ख) 1971 और 1972 के दौरान जिन लोगों को खाड़ी के देशों में जाने के लिए पारपत्र जारी किए गए थे उनकी संख्या नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :

1971	—	43,035
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1972	—	44,464
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इस संदर्भ में यह बात ध्यान देने लायक है कि प्रायः इन सभी मामलों में पारपत्र अन्य कई देशों के साथ खाड़ी के देशों के लिए भी पृष्ठांकित थे। यह भी हो सकता है कि असल में बहुत-से आवेदन कर्ता खाड़ी के देशों को गए ही न हों ! अथवा किसी अन्य स्थान को जाते समय खाड़ी के किसी देश से होकर सिर्फ गुजरे ही हों।

**Status-wise break-up of Indian Mission Abroad**

5135. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of Indian Missions abroad with Status-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): There are, at present, 117 Indian resident Missions abroad. Their status-wise break up is as under:—

Embassies	68
High Commissions	19
Assistant High Commissions	3
Commissions	2
Other Missions	3
Consulates General	13
Consulates	7
Vice Consulates	1
Trade Commissions	1

#### **India's diplomatic relations with other Countries**

5136. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of countries with which India has still no diplomatic relations and the countries with which India propose to establish diplomatic relations in the immediate future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): India does not have diplomatic relations with the following countries:

Central African Republic, Chad, Dominican Republic, Democratic Peo-

ple's Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Honduras, Haiti, Israel, Niger, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Vietnam and Republic of South Africa.

There is no proposal at the moment to establish diplomatic relations with any of the above countries in the immediate future.

#### **Total Installed Capacity of Heavy Electrical Engineering Industries**

5137. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity of heavy electrical engineering industries in India and the actual production during the year 1972-73;

(b) the public and private sector-wise break-up of the installed capacity and actual production; and

(c) a brief outline of the new proposals for the expansion and improvement of the existing firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c). There are two major public sector undertakings, viz. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal which are engaged in the manufacture of electrical goods. The installed capacity of the various units of these PSU's and the production from each



during the year 1972-73 is as follows:

(i) Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal.	Total Installed capacity	Production (1972-73); (estimated value in ; crores).
(a) Circuit Breakers	2400 Nos.	} 50.16 Crores approx. (Gross value.)
(b) Isolating Switch . . .	154 "	
(c) Switchgear & Controlgear.	1943 "	
(d) Power Transformers	3000 MVA	
(e) Welding Transformers . .	200 Nos.	
(f) CTS & PTS . . . . .	400 "	
(g) Traction Equipments;	200 "	
(h) Capacitors . . . . .	160000 KVA	
(i) Traction Machines & Industrial Motors	1565 Nos.	
(j) Turbo Sets	300 MW	
(k) Nuclear Turbines . . . .	one of 235 MW	
(l) Hydro Sets . . . . .	6 of average capacity between 60 MW.	
(ii) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Hardwar		
(a) Motors & Generators	515 MW	} 88.00 Crores approx. (Gross Value)
(b) Turbosets . . . . .	1500 MW	
(c) Hydrosets . . . . .	10 of Capacity between 60 MW and 100 MW	
(iii) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Hyderabad		
(a) A.B. Circuit Breakers	36 Nos.	} 88.00 Crores approx. (Gross Value)
(b) M.O. Circuit Breakers	600 Nos.	
(c) Turbosets . . . . .	900 MW.	
(iv) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited Tiruchy		
(a) Boilers	30000 tons of Boiler House equipment	

Apart from the above there are other heavy electrical engineering industries both in the public and private sector which manufacture electrical goods. The break up of the total installed capacity and the production during 1972-73 in respect of such industries is given below:—

	Installed capacity	Production (Rs. lakhs)
Public Sector	2651	1641
Private Sector	15537	7676
	18188	9317

Since the year 1972-73 has not yet come to a close, the figures of production are provisional.

Certain units, both in Public and Private Sector, have been recently granted enhanced capacities based in most cases in the Private Sector on fuller utilisation of their installed capacities. Assistance is also being given to these units for implementing the additional capacities granted to them, which will result in increased production and better utilisation of plant and machinery.

#### **Mal-administration in H.E.C., Ranchi**

5138. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Heavy Engineering Corporation, the 215-crore Government of India undertaking at Ranchi, has been suffering from top heavy administration, irregularities and other methods which are beyond control;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

(SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):  
(a) No, Sir. It would not be correct to say that HEC has been suffering from a top heavy administration and that the problems with which it has been confronted are beyond control.

(b) In May/June, 1972, the Action Committee constituted by Government examined the working of HEC.

(c) The main recommendations of the Action Committee relate to re-organisation of management, improvement in industrial relations, improvement in the order book position and introduction of an incentive scheme.

#### **Mis-use of Transport in Mana Group of Camps**

5139. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allotted Government vehicle in the name of a high officer in Mana Camp runs at least twice in a day from his residence to market for his personal marketing; if so, the rate of payment to Government; and

(b) whether the vehicles of other camps under Mana Group of camps run at Mana Proper upto 11 to 12 P.M. at night daily; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir. The question of making any payment does not, therefore, arise.

(b) No, Sir. However, as Manabhatta, Nowagaon, Kendri and Barodabhatta camps in the Mana Group of Transit Centres are not connected with the main Mana Camp by telephone, the vehicles are occasionally used for bringing urgent and important messages from these camps. Besides, the vehicles of other camps are at times used for bringing the patients to Mana Camp hospital at night as well

as for emergent work in connection with reception and movements of families of the Mana Group of Transit Centres to the rehabilitation sites in other States.

### **Subsidised Ration to Refugees in Mana Camp**

5140. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all migrants including returnee families of Bangladesh in Mana Camp are getting substituted ration; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) All migrants who came to India between 1-1-1964 to 25-3-1971, except those who had deserted from the camps and rehabilitation sites in India in the wake of the liberation of Bangladesh and have since been re-admitted to Mana Camp, are getting subsidised ration.

(b) The principal consideration for denying subsidised ration to the returnee migrants from Bangladesh is that they had deserted without notice after having mis-used or rejected the relief and rehabilitation opportunities offered to them in India.

### **Production of Agro Industrial Development Corporation Bihar**

5141. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tractors Industry will start production in 1975 and if not, the year of starting manufacture of tractors from the industry licence which have been given to Agro Industries Development Corporation of Bihar; and

(b) the location of the said industry and the number of persons expected to get employment and the total number of tractors to be manufactured in one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The proposal of the Bihar State Agro-Industries Corporation for the establishment of a factory in Samastipur or Futwah for the manufacture of tractors is still under consideration. No licence has so far been granted to the Corporation. The proposal envisages a capacity of 10,000 tractors per annum. No indication has been given about the employment potential.

### **Expenditure of Indian High Commission in U. K.**

5142. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KARNATHA REDDY): (a) All migrants NAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred on the High Commissioner and the High Commission of India in Britain during the financial year 1971-72;

(b) whether the expenditure is increasing year by year; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government to decrease the enhancing expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The expenditure on High Commissioner was Rs. 1.77 lakhs and the expenditure on High Commission of India in Britain was Rs. 146.76 lakhs.

(b) There is no increase in the expenditure on High Commissioner. There is however, an increase of Rs. 17.69 lakhs on the High Commission in Britain which comes to about 13.7 per cent as compared to the expenditure for 1970-71.

(c) As far as the expenditure on High Commissioner is concerned the question of taking any action to reduce it does not arise.

In regard to the expenditure on High Commission in U.K., the Government is making continuous efforts

in effecting economy by adopting various measures such as rationalisation of staffing pattern and working methods. But for the economy measures, the expenditure on the High Commission would have been much more due to increase in the overall cost of living all the world over. It may be stated here that a comparison of the Budget provision of Rs. 126.03 for 1972-73 with that of Revised Estimates 1972-73 of Rs. 118.47 lakhs will show a recurring saving of Rs. 7.56 lakhs as a result of economy measures.

#### **Digging of Tunnels by POWs of Pakistan for escape**

5143. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the names of the places where Pakistani Prisoners of War had dug tunnels to escape from the camps?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Pakistani POWs were found to have dug tunnels in camps in Ranchi, Ramgarh, Gwalior, Agra and Allahabad.

#### **Conference of Asian Nations for Assisting Indo-China's Rehabilitation**

5146. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to convene a Conference of Asian Nations to discuss ways and means of assisting in the rehabilitation of Indo-China after the Vietnam War; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no specific proposal at this stage for convening such a conference.

#### **Promotions of Assistant Executive Engineers in M.E.S.**

5147. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 17th February, 1973, 50 posts of Assistant Executive Engineers have been filled up in the Military Engineering Service;

(b) if so, whether *ad hoc* promotions to the posts of Assistant Executive Engineers and Accounts Officer Grade II are made strictly on the basis of seniority from amongst the Superintendents Grade I (Charge holder) and Office Superintendent respectively;

(c) if so, whether these promotions were not made strictly on the basis of seniority; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government proposes to take to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Although the promotion to the 50 posts of Assistant Executive Engineers was on an *ad hoc* basis, as the appointments were expected to last beyond one year, the selection was made on seniority-cum-merit basis by a Departmental Promotion Committee presided over by a Member of the UPSC.

*Ad hoc* promotions to the grade of Admin. Officer Gr. II (Class II) and not Accounts Officers, were made on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness, as the appointments were expected to last for about six months.

**Booklet "Applications of Science to Mining Coal"**

5148. **SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received or his Ministry has received a booklet entitled 'Application of Science to Mining Coal';

(b) whether the attention of the Ministry has been drawn to the graphs and the Chairman's Statement dated the 29th December, 1972;

(c) whether facts and figures contained in the Statement are correct; and

(d) if not, the exact facts and figures corresponding to those stated in the graphs and charts and those in the statement?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) No. Sir.

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

**Reopening of Closed Mines in Maharashtra**

5149. **SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2429 on the 30th November, 1972 regarding reopening of closed Mines in Maharashtra and state:

(a) the names of Directors and number of shareholders of the company and society mentioned;

(b) the names of the previous owners; and

(c) the licence number and the capacity thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) to

(c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Foreign Aid sought for Khetri Copper Project**

5150. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign aid has been sought for at any time for the Khetri Complex; and

(b) whether any of their experts visited or made a study of Technical Data of the Khetri Copper Project?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD):** (a) Presumably the reference is to the foreign aid for commissioning the Project. The foreign exchange requirement for the Project is being mainly met through Government to Government Credits like French Credit, Swedish Credit, Canadian Credit, Belgium Credit, U.K. Credit etc., and also free foreign exchange.

(b) Yes, Sir. In early 1972, a team from the U. K. High Commission in India visited the Khetri Copper Project for a study of the Project.

**Sinking of production Shafts and Services**

5151. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) when did the sinking of Production Shafts and Service Shafts begin at Khetri;

(b) when were they to be operational; and

(c) what has led to the changes in the commissioning dates of these Shafts from time to time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The sinking of production shaft and Service Shaft at Khatri was started in 1964.

(b) According to the earlier time-schedule the shafts were to be in operation by April, 1972. These shafts are now expected to be commissioned by the end of 1974.

(c) The main reason for the delay in the completion of the shafts sinking is bad ground conditions encountered during sinking. In the production shaft area due to encountering of a major fault zone, it became necessary to shift the location of underground crusher station from the original site.

In the case of Service Shaft also (the sinking of which has since been completed), fractured ground conditions were encountered during most of the sinking operations. Another reason for delay in the commissioning of the Shaft is the inordinate delay in the supply of Hoists from the indigenous manufacturers.

#### **Bangal is working in Engineering Projects India Limited**

5152. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2587 dated the 8th March, 1973, and state:

(a) whether the recruitment to the posts carrying a basic salary of Rs. 400 and above is required to be made on All-India basis and merit with suitability and qualifications are the main criteria; and

(b) whether the rules are not followed in toto and that only Bangalis are considered to be essential qualification while the other requirements are considered to be the secondary

qualification in practical implementation and therefore bulk of Bangalis are recruited which shall be confirmed, if the percentage of Bangalis is working with corporation in those grades is reviewed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It is not correct to say that the rules regarding recruitment are not being followed by the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. No special preference is being given to the Bangalis in the matter of recruitment. All the posts carrying a basic pay of Rs. 400/- and above in the Company are advertised in the leading national dailies and also notified to the Employment Exchanges. The applications received are screened on the basis of the standards prescribed. The candidates are interviewed by Selection Boards constituted for different posts. Apart from the senior officers of the Company, the Selection Boards include one or two outside experts from other public sector organisations/Ministries. The selections are made strictly on the basis of merit-cum-suitability. It is not correct to say that in recruitment to posts carrying a basic salary of Rs. 400/- and above in the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., Bangalis constitute the bulk.

#### **Eviction of Agriculturist Displaced Persons from Allotted Evacuee Lands in Ludhiana District**

5153. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 155 on the 1st March, 1973 and state:

(a) the number of cases in which persons in possession of the land for

over twenty years have been deprived of the same;

(b) whether there is any proposal to sell the said land to those who have been evicted from such land;

(c) whether about 15 standard acres of land have already been sold; if so, the particulars and basis thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to help and rehabilitate those who have been deprived of the land?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):** (a) The information is not readily available with the Punjab Government. The same is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as early as possible.

(b) No, Sir. The allottees who got the allotment of lands by improper means are not eligible to purchase the said lands.

(c) According to the scheme framed by the Punjab Government, lands in cultivating possession of unauthorised occupants since Rabi 1970 are transferred to them. In pursuance of this concession, 12 Standard Acres 6 Units out of the cancelled land has been sold in Ludhiana District to landless persons.

(d) No such scheme has been framed by the Rehabilitation Department of Punjab Government.

**Displaying of captured Tanks and other articles at Bibekananda Mela near Suri, West Bengal**

**5154. DR. SARADISH ROY:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether captured Pakistani Tanks and similar other articles are being exhibited at "Bibekananda

Mela" near Suri, District Birbhum, West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the cost of transporting these articles will be borne by the Defence Department;

(c) whether it is in the knowledge of Department that the said "Bibekananda Mela Committee" is collecting special fees for the defence exhibits; and

(d) if so, how the special fees so collected will be utilised?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) A captured Pakistani tank had been displayed in the exhibition.

(b) No, Sir. The cost is borne by the organisers of the exhibition.

(c) and (d). Ministry of Defence have no information whether any special fee is being charged by the organisers and if so, the manner of its utilisation.

**Ordnance Factories in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura**

**5155. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Ordnance Factories in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The locations of Ordnance Factories are decided in each case based on a full consideration of all relevant factors including strategic and technoeconomic considerations of the project.

**Talks between Diplomatic Representatives of India and China**

5156. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the 'Statesman' (Calcutta Edition) dated the 9th February, 1973 that diplomatic representatives of India and China had talks on the issue of normalisation of relations between the two countries;

(b) whether China laid down certain conditions for the resumption of diplomatic relations; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof and the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government have seen the report. But there is no basis for it. Therefore, (b) & (c) do not arise.

**Handing over of Pakistani Fighters captured by Indian Navy to Bangladesh**

5157. SHRI P. GANGADEV:  
SHRI P. M. MEHRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Pakistani fighter captured by the Indian Navy during the 1971 war has been handed over to Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). No Pakistani fighter was captured by the Indian Navy during the War, 1971. However, three of the

four Pakistani Merchant ships captured by the Indian Navy are being handed over to Bangladesh as a gesture of goodwill and cooperation.

**Recruitment Policy in TELCO, Jamshedpur**

5158. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report which appeared in 'Hindustan Standard', Calcutta dated the 12 February, 1973 regarding recruitment policy of TELCO, Jamshedpur;

(b) if so, the recruitment policy of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled and workers announced by the management;

(c) whether such policy is against the concept of national integration and fraught with danger of repercussion in other States; and

(d) the reaction of Government about the policy of recruitment announced by TELCO, Jamshedpur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VANKATSWAMY): (a) to (d). Government has no other information except the news item in question. The Government of Bihar, from whom a report was called, have stated that Private Sector establishments are free to adopt any recruitment policy so long as it does not contravene any law. TELCO Jamshedpur is an establishment in the Private Sector.

**Import of Fertilisers**

5159. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to



import fertilisers from USSR, Japan and other countries during the current year; and

(b) if so, the names of countries from which imports are proposed and the quantum thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) and (b). Fertilisers are imported almost every year from Japan, West Europe, Canada, U.K., U.S.A., South Korea, Kuwait, Mexico, U.S.S.R., Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, GDR, and Hungary etc. The actual import depends upon the requirement of Deptt. of Agriculture, availability of funds, prices quoted by the suppliers, delivery schedule etc. A list of contracts already placed where supplies are required to be delivered during 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4652/73].

#### **Anglo-American build up in Indian Ocean**

5160. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States together with Britain is effecting military strategic preparations in an area which at one time was regarded as a "British Lake" in the form of setting a network of military bases on the islands of the Chagos Archipelago as well as on Aldabra, Farquhar and other islands which are even today British Crown Colonies in the Indian Ocean; and

(b) whether this Anglo-American build up in Indian Ocean will be resisted in the interest of our defence?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) and (b). In 1967 Britain and USA enter-

ed into an agreement to set up naval, air and communication facilities in the British Indian Ocean Territory, which consists of Chagos, Aldabra Farquhar and other islands. India and several Afro-Asian countries are opposed to the use of Indian Ocean for such purposes. India protested against the Anglo-American activities in November 1970. Efforts are in progress at international level and under the auspices of the U.N. to achieve a consensus on our plea to keep Indian Ocean free of such bases.

#### **Advice from U.S.S.R. regarding commissioning of Blast Furnaces of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants**

5161. **PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of USSR had sent secret instructions not to commission the blast furnace at Bokaro without making first availability of raw materials;

(b) whether Chairman of the Bokaro steel plant dis-regarded the instructions and commissioned the blast furnace;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that the blast furnace at Bhilai which was commissioned in 1964 in spite of the advice of the USSR Government was completely destroyed; and

(d) the steps taken in the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The furnace was not destroyed and has been performing normally since commissioning.

### Banning of strikes

5162. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister gave an assurance during the last meeting of the National Development Council that there was no move by the Government to ban strikes; and

(b) if so, whether the proposed legislation which suggests curbing of trade union rights will be dropped in the light of the above statement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister had briefly referred to strikes at the National Development Council meeting on 19th January, 1973. In response to an observation made by a Member at a meeting held on 3rd February, 1973 to discuss the Approach Paper to the Fifth Plan, the Prime Minister said that there was no proposal for a general ban on strikes.

### Industrial Complex in Malanjkhanda (M.P.) with Soviet Collaboration

5163. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet expert team which studied the prospects of industrial complex in the Malanjkhanda area of Madhya Pradesh has submitted the report; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Soviet Experts after having a series of discussions with the Indian side have submitted a draft contract envisaging the preparation of a Feasibility Study for the setting up of a Concentrator based on the cop-

per deposits of Malanjkhanda area of Madhya Pradesh. The draft contract is now under the active consideration of the Government.

### Retrenchment of workers in Industries Due to Power Shortage

5164. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state how many workers have been retrenched in each state as a result of the curtailment of production in industries due to the recent power shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY): Information is being collected.

### राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र के लिये चूनापत्थर की खरीद

5165. श्री हुक्मचन्द कछवाय :  
श्री गंगा चरण बोसित :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र द्वारा अपनी आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये, चूनापत्थर निजी उद्योगपतियों से खरीदने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत सा चूनापत्थर का क्षेत्र इस्पात उद्योग के लिये आरक्षित किया गया है ?

राउरकेला की घमन भट्टी तथा स्टील मैलिंग शाप की चूने पत्थर की सम्पूर्ण आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कारखाने की अपनी खानों अर्थात् उड़ीसा में पूर्णापानी की खान और मध्य प्रदेश में सतना की खान से की जाती रही है और की जा रही है। सिन्डब रिंग प्लांट के लिए चूने पत्थर के चूर्ण की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति भी कारखाने की पूर्णा-

पानी की अपनी खानों से की जाती रही है। फिर भी, हाल में सिन्टर की क्वालिटी में सुधार लाने के लिए चूरे के साइज को—25 मि०मी० से 6 मि०मी० तक करना आवश्यक हो गया है। चूँकि कारखाने के पाम चूने के आकार का—6 मि०मी० करने की पर्याप्त सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। अतः कारखाना फिलहाल निजी स्रोतों से हर महीने लगभग 20,000 से 25,000 टन चूने के पत्थर का चूरा खरीद रहा है। जब प्रति-रिक्त दलन सुविधा जिसकी योजना बनाई जा रही है, स्थापित हो जाएगी तो निजी क्षेत्र से इसकी खरीद की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी।

#### Efforts to constitute majority rule in Rhodesia

5166. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that Rhodesian minority Government was ready for talks with Britain owing to the economic difficulties faced by it arising mainly from the imposition of the U.N. economic sanctions against that country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to seize the opportunity to bring pressure on Rhodesian Government through Britain, the United Nations or otherwise to ensure the constitution of a majority Government rule in Rhodesia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government has seen such reports. However, according to the information available with the Government there is no indication that the Rhodesian minority government is now ready for talks with Britain on a settlement acceptable to the majority,

as a result of the effects of the economic sanctions.

(b) Since the U.D.I. India has consistently maintained in the debates in various forums of the U.N. that the Smith regime was illegal and U.K. had the primary responsibility over its colony of Southern Rhodesia. India has upheld the rights of the people of Zimbabwe and has supported and implemented the policy of sanctions against the Smith regime. India has also voted in favour of all Afro-Asian resolutions on Southern Rhodesia in the United Nations.

#### Setting up of Another Alumina/Aluminium Plant in Surguja District

5167. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to have another Alumina/Aluminium Plant in the State based on the vast bauxite reserves of Surguja District?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): An alumina plant for production in India of 500,000 tonnes of alumina per year based on bauxite deposits in the districts of Madhya Pradesh such as Balaghat, Surguja and Mandla is proposed to be set up with the Soviet assistance. It has been agreed that appropriate Indian and Soviet organisations shall enter into negotiations with a view to concluding contract for the preparation by the Soviet organisation of a technical and economic report with full participation of Indian experts and a decision on production cooperation will be taken after examination of the technical and economic report. Terms of the Contract for the preparation by the Soviet organisation of a technical economic report for this plant are under discussion with the Soviet side.

**Amount of loans advanced to Nepal**

5168. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans advanced to Nepal by India;

(b) the interest rate charged on these loans; and

(c) whether any part of these loans has since been repaid by Nepal and if so, an account thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Rupees 11 crores consisting of an industrial loan of Rs. 1 crore and a standby credit of Rs. 10 crores.

(b) (i) On an industrial loan of Rs. 1 crore: 3 per cent per annum.

(ii) On standby credit of Rs. 10 crores 5 per cent per annum on amount actually drawn plus commitment charge of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum on such part of credit that is not drawn.

(c) (i) Out of the industrial loan of Rs. 1 crore, Rs. 57 lakhs have been disbursed and amount repaid to date is Rs. 13 lakhs.

(ii) No repayment is due yet on the standby credit of Rs. 10 crores.

**Setting up of a Committee on Automation**

5169. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up a Committee on automation in 1969;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report to Government;

(c) if so, the main findings and recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) the reasons why the report has not been laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Copies of the Report have already sent to the Parliament Library.

**Incidence of T.B. among coal mine workers**

5170. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is high incidence of T.B. in the coal mine workers;

(b) if so, the details regarding this disease in the various coal-mines in the country; and

(c) what special steps have been taken for the treatment and eradication of T.B. in the coalmine workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) (a) to (c). It is difficult to indicate the exact incidence of T.B. in the coalmine workers. The Coal Mines Welfare Organisation is, however, fully alive to the problem of T.B. amongst the coalminers and provides facilities of indoor treatment, sanatorium treatment and financial assistance to the entitled workers. The BCG teams of State Governments located in the coalfields areas cover the susceptible population of colliery workers and their dependents with BCG vaccinations.

**बावल और बिकलांग जवानों को  
मकान और भूमि की सुविधाएं देना**

5171. श्री एस० एस० पुरती : क्या  
रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने पिछले युद्ध में बावल तथा बिकलांग जवानों को भूमि एवं मकान की सुविधा देने के लिए, राज्य-वार क्या कदम उठाए हैं ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस कार्य हेतु कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं तथा धनराशि स्वीकृत की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) से (ग) : बिकलांग या म्यायी अपंग जवानों या अपसरों को साधारण से अधिक पेंशन दी जा रही है जिस में जीवन यापन में उन्हें दिक्कत न हो। फिर भी जो अधिक आय प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं उन्हें कृषि भूमि आवंटन कराने और जिनके पास आवास-भूमि नहीं है उनको उपयुक्त गृहायणी आवास दिलाने के विचार से राज्य सरकार से बातचीत की जा रही है। अमम, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, मणिपुर, मैसूर, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों ने अभी तक उनको कृषि आवंटित करने के लिए सहमति देना सूचित किया है। बिहार, गुजरात, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, मणिपुर, राजस्थान, असम, तमिलनाडु, पश्चिम बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य उन्हें उपयुक्त अवासीय प्लॉट बने बनाए आवास देने के लिए महमत हो गए हैं। अन्य राज्य सरकारों के साथ बातचीत चल रही है।

उपर्युक्त सुविधाएं सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने संसाधनों में ही देनी हैं।

**Feasibility Report prepared by Nippon  
Steel Japan for expansion of T.I.S.C.O.**

5172. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the proposal of the Tata Iron and Steel Company preparing a feasibility report by Nippon Steel of Japan on expansion of capacity of Jamshedpur steel work;

(b) if so, the number of parties asked to submit quotations for study before the contract was awarded to Nippon Steel;

(c) whether the study would give us the technical drawings, designs and specifications necessary to enable us to build the plant on our own; and

(d) whether there is any clause in the contract that will make Nippon Steel train Indian Engineers/Technicians in doing such type of studies so that we may not depend on alien agencies in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The indigenous consultants in the country have a considerable volume of work now. Moreover, it would be useful to make use of the advanced steel technology that has developed in Japan. Nippon Steel have also a long standing relationship with the Tatas with regard to technical matters. Government have therefore approved the proposal of TISCO to commission Nippon Steel to prepare a feasibility report for their expansion. Quotations were not invited from other parties for the preparation of the feasibility study.

(c) and (d). Details of the contract are still to be finalised. Indian engineers including those of the Central Engineering and Design Bureau will be associated at the stage of preparation of the feasibility report. On the

basis of the feasibility study, it should be possible to prepare detailed technical specifications, drawing, etc.

### Percentage of growth in Steel Industry

5173. DR. LAXMINARAIN PAN-DEYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the percentage of growth in steel industry during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): During the last three years there has been no addition in the capacity of the integrated steel plants although several steps were taken to increase the future capacity like speeding up of the construction of Bokaro steel plant and planning of new steel plants at Salem, Vijaynagar and Visakhapatnam.

### Setting up of H.M.T. Unit in Sikkim

5174. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether H.M.T. had decided to establish its units in Sikkim also; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Not Yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Issue of Letter of Intent and Licences for Scooters and Tractors

5175. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters of intent and licences issued for scooters and tractor during 1971-72; and

(b) whether the letters of intent will meet the requirements of Fourth and Fifth Plans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Eight letters of intent for scooters and three letters of intent and eight licences for tractors were issued during 1971-72.

(b) The letters of intent issued for scooters during the year will substantially cover the requirements of the Fourth and Fifth Plans. The capacity covered by the letters of intent and licences issued for tractors is sufficient to meet the requirements of the Fourth and Fifth Plans.

### Setting up of Aluminium Industry in Chhota Nagpur with Rumanian Collaboration

5176. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish aluminium industry in Chhota Nagpur with the collaboration of Rumania;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the sector in which the Government is going to establish industry with Rumanian collaboration in Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal at present to establish any industry in Bihar with Rumanian collaboration.

उर्ध्व दैनिक पत्रों द्वारा भ्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के लिए द्वितीय मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति

5177. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या अब और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कई उर्ध्व दैनिक पत्रों ने भ्रमजीवी पत्रकारों को अब तक द्वितीय मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के अनुसार वेतन देना आरम्भ नहीं किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन उर्ध्व दैनिक पत्रों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उन में काम करने वाले भ्रमजीवी पत्रकारों को मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के अनुसार वेतन दिलवाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जी० बॅट्टस्वामी) :

(क) मे (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

#### Project Report regarding Bhavnagar Machine Tools

5178. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the project report in respect of Bhavnagar Machine Tools Project;

(b) whether Government have decided to implement the report; and

(c) if so, in what manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):  
(a) According to the Detailed Project Report prepared in 1967, it was pro-

posed to manufacture various types of lathes and boring machines at Bhavnagar Machine Tools Project.

(b) Implementation had been deferred due to difficult market situation.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Growing Demand on H.M.T. Watches

5179. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a growing demand for H.M.T. watches in the country and abroad;

(b) whether the production is too low to meet the demand; and

(c) if so, the positive steps Government propose to take in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The existing HMT Watch Factory in Bangalore is producing 3,60,000 number of ordinary wrist watches, both ladies' and gents' type, utilising the full capacity of the plant. They have also started assembly of day-date automatic watches in Bangalore with a rated annual capacity of 2,00,000 numbers. They have also taken steps to establish a new watch factory in Srinagar for manufacture of ordinary watches with an annual capacity of 3,00,000 numbers. The demand for the wrist watches is estimated to be of the order of 45,00,000 numbers per year by 1973-74. As against this demand, HMT's production can only meet a part of the requirement. Government have approved proposals for a total capacity of 40.79 lakh, numbers to bridge the gap between the demand and supply.

### श्रीलंका से भारतीयों की वापसी

5180. श्री बिभति मिश्र : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 30 हजार भारत मूलक व्यक्ति जो श्रीलंका से भारत वापिस आ रहे हैं, उनके पुनर्वास के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रवन्ध किये जा रहे हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :

भारत श्रीलंका करार, 1964, के अन्तर्गत भारतीय मूल के 5,25,000 व्यक्तियों तथा उनमें होने वाली प्राकृतिक वृद्धि को 15 वर्ष की अवधि में श्रीलंका से भारत वापस लाना है। 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 तक लगभग 79,000 व्यक्ति श्रीलंका से आ चुके हैं। 1973 के दौरान लगभग 40,000 व्यक्तियों के लौटने की सम्भावना है जिनमें से 10 मार्च, 1973 तक 8,067 व्यक्ति लौट चुके हैं।

2. 10,000 रु० से अधिक मूल्य की परिसम्पत्तियों को लाने वाले प्रत्यावासियों को पुनर्वास सहायता नहीं दी जाती है क्योंकि उनसे अपने ही प्रयत्नों से बसने की आशा की जाती है।

3. 10,000 रुपये तक की परिसम्पत्तियों को लाने वाले प्रत्यावासियों के पुनर्वास के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(i) व्यापार तथा कारोबार के लिये 5,000 रुपये तक प्रति परिवार ऋण दिये जाते हैं।

(ii) रोजगार कार्यालयों के जरिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन नियुक्तियों में अग्रता दे दी गई है।

(iii) रोजगार कार्यालयों के जरिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन नियुक्ति के लिये आयु सीमा में 45 वर्ष तक (अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिये 50 वर्ष तक) की छूट दे दी गई है।

(iv) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के आधार पर की जाने वाली नियुक्तियों के बारे में तीन वर्ष की छूट और शुल्क की रियायत भी दी गई है।

(v) स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्तियों को रोज-गार प्राप्ति में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिये मद्रास और विशाखापट्टनम में विशेष रोजगार सम्पर्क अधिकारी नियुक्त कर दिये गए हैं।

(vi) आवास के लिये शहरी क्षेत्रों में 4,100 रुपये तक और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 2,050 रु० तक की वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

(vii) पुस्तकें खरीदने के लिये अनुदान के रूप में शैक्षिक रियायतें दी जाती हैं और उपयुक्त मामलों में छात्र वृत्तियाँ भी मंजूर की जाती हैं।

(viii) कृषि परिवारों को निम्नलिखित सहायता दी जाती है।

(क) भूमि उपनिवेशन योजनाएँ : राज्य सरकारों को अलग अलग योजनाएँ मंजूर करने तथा प्रति परिवार 4,360/- रुपये की सीमा तक (4,300/- रु० ऋण और 60/- रु० अनुदान के रूप में) व्यय करने के अधिकार दे दिए जा चुके हैं।

(ख) उन प्रत्यावासियों को जिनके पास भारत में 5 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि न हो बशर्तें श्रीलंका से अपने साथ लाई गई परिसम्पत्तियों तथा भारत में उनकी भूमि का मूल्य 10,000/- रु० से अधिक न हो ऋण के रूप में 3,000/- रु० से 4,300 रु० तक तथा अनुदान के रूप में 20/- रु० 60/- रु० तक उनकी भूमि के क्षेत्र के अनुसार सहायता दी जाती है।



(ग) जो प्रत्यावासी अपने गांवों में बसना चाहते हैं उन्हें 1,000 रु० प्रति एकड़ की दर तक 3 एकड़ प्रति परिवार की दर से भूमि खरीदने के लिए ऋण दिए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा उन्हें 4,360 रु० प्रति परिवार तक कृषिके लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

(ix) प्रत्यावासियों को रोजगार देने के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनायें मंजूर की गई हैं —

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	योजना का नाम
तामिल नाडू	1. नीलगिरी चाय बागान योजना 2. कन्याकुमारी रबड़ बागान योजना 3. तिरुचेन्दुर सहकारी कताई मिल, नजारथ
मैसूर	4. मुल्लिया रबड़ बागान योजना 5. मुल्लिया दक्षिण कनारा जिले के समीप अतिरिक्त रबड़ बागान का विकास
केरल	6. अंचल आरक्षण में रबड़ बागान का विकास, जिला किलों
अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप	7. कच्छल द्वीप में रबड़ बागान
आंध्र प्रदेश	8. विशाखापट्टनम में काफी बागान योजना
"	9. रामगुन्दम टैक्सटाइल टाउनशिप योजना
"	10. नैलोर और राजमुन्दी में सहकारी कताई मिलें

टिप्पणी :—एक परिवार में दो कामगारों को बागान में रोजगार दिया जाता है।

(X) लघु उद्योगों, व्यापार तथा अन्य वाणिज्यिक योजनाओं के लिये प्रत्यावासियों को ऋण देने के लिए प्रत्यावासी सहकारी वित्त तथा विकास बैंक स्थापित कर दिया गया है, जिसका मुख्यालय मद्रास में है।

राष्ट्रीयकृत खानों के प्दन्तर्गत खाने वाली भूमि के लिए आदिवासियों को मुद्रावजा देना

5182. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के फलस्वरूप अधिगृहीत भूमि के लिए आदिवासियों को उनकी भूमि का मुद्रावजा उचित और ठीक ढंग से नहीं मिल रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि कई आदिवासियों की जमीनें कम्पनी के मालिकों के नाम में हैं पर उसका लगान आदिवासी देते आ रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकृत खानों में खाने वाली भूमि का मुद्रावजा देना शुरू कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुबोध हंसवा) :

(क) से (घ) : कोयला खान (प्रबन्ध ग्रहण) अध्यादेश, 1973 के अधीन केवल कोयला खानों के प्रबन्ध को राष्ट्रीयकरण होने तक ग्रहण किया गया है। अंतराष्ट्रीय-

करण के संबंध में अर्जित भूमि के लिए प्रति-  
कर संदाय का प्रश्न अभी नहीं उठता है ।  
तथापि, कौककारी कोयला खान (राष्ट्रीय-  
करण) अधिनियम, 1972 के अधीन राष्ट्रीय-  
कृत कौककारी कोयला खानों के समस्त  
स्वामियों को राशि संदाय किए जाने का  
उपलब्ध किया गया है ।

**हिन्द महासागर में शांति बनाये रखने  
के इच्छुक देश**

5183. श्री चनताह प्रधान : क्या  
विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्द महासागर में शान्ति बनाये  
रखने के लिये किन-किन देशों ने अपनी  
सहमति तथा सहयोग देने का आश्वासन  
दिया है ; और

(ख) इस दिशा में कितनी प्रगति  
हुई है ?

**विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री  
सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह ) :**

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के 26  
वें अधिवेशन में संकल्प 2832 (XXVI)  
पारित हुआ जिसमें हिन्द महासागर को  
शान्ति-क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है । महा-  
सभा के 27 वें अधिवेशन में संकल्प 2992  
(XXVII) पारित हुआ जिसमें हिन्द महा-  
सागर के लिए पन्द्रह सदस्यों की एक तदर्थ  
समिति गठित की गई । भारत सहित 95  
देशों ने संकल्प के पक्ष में मत दिया तथा 35  
देशों ने मतदान में हिस्सा नहीं लिया । इस  
संकल्प का किसी भी देश ने विरोध नहीं  
किया । जिन देशों ने इसके पक्ष में मत  
दिया तथा जिन्होंने हिस्सा नहीं लिया, उनके  
नाम सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में  
दिये गये हैं [ देखिये संख्या एल टी—4653 ]  
/1973]

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव के लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति  
की दिशा में किए जाने वाले व्यावहारिक  
उपायों के विशेष संदर्भ में इस संकल्प के  
सम्भावित परिणामों का अध्ययन करने के  
लिए एक पन्द्रह सदस्यीय तदर्थ समिति  
गठित की गई है, जिसमें भारत भी शामिल  
है । तदर्थ समिति की बैठक 21 से 24 मई  
तथा 11 से 22 जून तक होगी । रिपोर्ट  
को अन्तिम रूप देने के उद्देश्य से समिति  
की तीसरी बैठक सितम्बर में होने की सम्भा-  
वना है । यह रिपोर्ट महासभा के 28 वें  
अधिवेशन में प्रस्तुत की जाएगी ।

**Letters written by Rehabilitation Em-  
ployees Union of Dandakaranya Pro-  
ject**

5185. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:  
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND  
REHABILITATION be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether the letters written by  
the Rehabilitation Employees Union  
and Class III and IV Employees Asso-  
ciation are not being acknowledged  
and replies are not being given by the  
Dandakaranya Authorities; if so, the  
reasons therefor;

(b) the number of cases placed be-  
fore the Dandakaranya Project Autho-  
rities by the Class III and IV Em-  
ployees Association and the Rehabilitation  
Employees Union and the number of  
cases decided;

(c) the position of the Charter of  
Demands jointly submitted by the  
Class III and IV Employees Associa-  
tion and Rehabilitation Employees  
Union and the number of demands of  
the Charter fulfilled; and

(d) whether the minutes of the dis-  
cussion held by the Officers of Danda-  
karanya Project with the representa-  
tives of Class III and IV Employees  
Association and Rehabilitation Em-  
ployees Union are not being recorded and  
issued, if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):** According to the report received from the Dandakaranya Project Administration, the information is as follows:—

(a) The letters written by Rehabilitation Employees Union are not acknowledged and replied to, because the Project Administration have not recognised this Union. As regards the Dandakaranya Branch of Class III and IV Employees Association, replies are given to their letters wherever necessary.

(b) A charter of demands listing 38 demands was submitted by the Class III and IV Employees Association on 1-12-1972. They have also been writing on a number of subjects including individual cases. The cases submitted by the Rehabilitation Employees Union could not be dealt with as the Union is not recognised by the Project Administration. The charter of 38 demands, though submitted jointly by the Rehabilitation Employees Union and the Dandakaranya Branch of Class III and IV Employees Association, has been examined as if it was submitted only by Dandakaranya Branch of Class III and IV Employees' Association.

(c) Out of 38 demands, 6 have been fulfilled to the extent possible. The remaining are under examination.

(d) No discussions are held with the representatives of the Rehabilitation Employees Union since it is not a recognised Union. When discussions with the representatives of the Dandakaranya Branch of Class III and IV Employees Association are held on an informal basis, no minutes of discussions are recorded and issued.

#### **Retrenchment and Reengagement of Workers in Irrigation Circle of Dandakaranya Project**

5186. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR

AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Irrigation Circle of Dandakaranya Project, workers engaged on monthly basis in 1959 on Dam and Tank Works were retrenched in 1968 and were further engaged on muster roll and driven out, and after some time whether new workers were engaged in their places, if so, the reasons therefor and the number thereof;

(b) whether the work charged staff on Construction and Irrigation Circles have not been paid the first and second interim relief, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Rehabilitation Employees Union has demanded provision of alternative equivalent jobs to the surplus workcharged staff through some agencies of the Government, if so, through which agency Government are thinking to provide alternative jobs to them and where?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):** (a) According to the information received from the Dandakaranya Project Administration, during the initial stages of the Project, when working conditions were very difficult due to non-development of communications, paucity of residential and office accommodation and other amenities, a large number of casual labourers had to be employed for digging tanks, canals etc., in different parts of the Project separated by hundreds of miles. It was found impossible under the conditions prevailing at that time, to make weekly or even fortnightly payments to these workers. It is due to this reason that the unskilled labourers engaged in digging canals etc. who are normally employed under muster roll had to be employed on monthly basis.

In 1968, when working conditions namely communications and residen-

tial and office accommodation had improved considerably, and the works had been organised properly, this system of monthly payment was discontinued and the labourers were brought under muster roll. No worker was, however, deprived of work or turned out as a result of this change.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The Government of Orissa are being requested to absorb the surplus work-charged staff of the Dandakaranya Project in the Potteru Irrigation Scheme which has been cleared recently by the Planning Commission.

पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापितों के दावे

5188. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या श्रीर पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापितों के ऐसे कितने दावे हैं जिनके बारे में अंतिम निर्णय होना अभी शेष है ; और

(ख) इनमें 20 वर्षों से अधिक काल से अनिर्णीत दावे कितने हैं और इनके बारे में अंतिम निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की योजना है ?

श्रीर पुनर्वास मंत्री ( श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी ) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा संभव समय में सभा की भेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

### Safeguards of Interests of Indians Going to Zanzibar

5189. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Zanzibar have suggested to Government that it would welcome Indian technicians to develop or advise it in regard to the development of its natural resources; and

(b) the steps Government intend to take to safeguard the interests of the Indians who would be going there in the context of the bitter experience of Indian emigrants into Uganda and other African countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We have every confidence that Indian technicians and experts proceeding under contract to work in Zanzibar will be fairly treated. Government believe that the inhuman expulsion of Asians in Uganda was an exceptional development.

### Steel Requirement of Gujarat State

5190. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the requirement of steel of Gujarat State for the year 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) how much steel was supplied during that period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES  
(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) There is no assessment of State-wise requirements of steel.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

### **Staff quarters in Dandakaranya Project**

5191. **SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff quarters in Dandakaranya Project have outlived their normal lives;

(b) if so, the reasons why the staff are allowed to stay in those quarters and how penal rent is charged from them for occupying those quarters after the expiry of their normal lives; and

(c) the number of quarters there and the number of cases of penal rent among them?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### **Employees of Disbanded/Merged/Amalgamated Salvage Units of Army Ordnance Corps**

5192. **SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Salvage units of Army Ordnance Corps have been disbanded, merged or amalgamated and

(b) if so, the position of civilian employees serving in the above Salvage units with regard to seniority, promotion and transfers?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):** (a) Certain Salvage units have been merged with the nearest major Ordnance installations.

(b) Salvage units are not authorised any civilian non-industrial staff. The industrial employees of the erstwhile Salvage units now form part of the establishments of the Ordnance installations with which the units have

been merged. Their seniority is governed by the normal rules. Generally, it is determined on the basis of the length of their service in the grade or an equivalent grade. Their promotions are to be regulated accordingly. Industrial employees are not normally liable to be transferred.

### **Arbitrarily retrenchment done by Administrative officer inspectorate of General stores North India, Anand Parbat, Delhi**

5193. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Officer of Inspectorate of General Stores, North India, Anand Parbat, New Delhi, arbitrarily retrenched some senior workers and posted them out but retained some junior workers of his choice in the Unit;

(b) if so, the names of the victimised workers and favoured workers; and

(c) what action has been initiated against the defaulting officer who has lowered the prestige of higher officers of the Defence Inspection Organisation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) No, Sir. Consequent on reviewing the workload position of the Inspectorate of General Stores, North India, Anand Parbat, New Delhi, certain posts were declared surplus. The surplus employees in the various affected grades were either absorbed in alternative posts in the same unit or transferred to other offices/units in Delhi strictly on the basis of juniority except in the case of Volunteers who accepted posting to other units in Delhi and that of one Sawyer who was posted out to an equivalent post in a civil office in Delhi in preference to a junior employee since the senior employee was not found suitable for

the alternative post available in the Inspectorate.

Only seven employees who refused to accept alternative appointments were discharged from service in accordance with the normal procedure.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

**Complaints against executive officer and vice-President of Cantonment Board, Kanpur**

5194. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are serious complaints against the Executive Officer and Vice-President of Cantonment Board, Kanpur;

(b) whether some of the elected members have sent several representations to the Defence Minister, Director Military Land and Cantt. and other officials;

(c) whether a Member of Parliament has also forwarded his representation to the Defence Ministry; and

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been held in this regard and if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. An enquiry was held. It was found that no action against Cantonment Executive Officer or the Vice-President of the Board was called for. Steps, however, will be taken to remove certain shortcomings in the administration that have been brought to light.

**Proposal to start Heavy Industry in North West India**

5195. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start any Heavy Industry in the North West India comprising the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, as demanded by the people of these regions from time to time; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) No proposal to start any new Heavy Industry Project in the Public Sector in the said Region is presently under Government's consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

**Geological Survey regarding setting up of Cement Factory in Bilaspur Region of H.P.**

5106. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been conducted of the Bilaspur region of Himachal Pradesh by Geological Survey of India for exploring the possibility of setting up of Cement factory;

(b) if so, whether the survey has been completed; and

(c) if so, the main findings of the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The investigation for limestone suitable for cement manufacture in

Gagal area of Bilaspur district of Himachal Pradesh was completed by the Geological Survey of India in 1965-66 field season.

(c) As a result of the investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, reserves of about 118 million tonnes of limestone have been estimated in the Gagal area of Bilaspur district by plane table mapping, pitting, trenching and sampling. Out of this about 109.5 million tonnes is of cement grade limestone and the rest is below this grades. Further detailed investigation by drilling has been carried out by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Since the deposits are suitable for cement manufacture, it was recommended by Geological Survey of India that industrial and economic aspects of having a cement plant in the area should be studied.

#### **Using of U.S.A. Spy planes by Pakistan for spying in Indian Territory**

5197. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is using U.S.A. spy planes for spying Indian territory;

(b) if so, the facts of such spy planes ever flights committed and detected by India during the last year 1972; and

(c) whether any protest has been lodged by Indian Government through Swiss Embassy in India; and if so, the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) Government have no information on the subject.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

#### **Construction and Expansion of Rocket Propellant and Explosive Factory**

5198. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in respect of construction and expansion achieved so far with regard to the Rocket Propellant and Explosive factory an extension of Bhandare Ordnance Factory;

(b) the time by which the entire work is expected to be completed;

(c) the approximate production at the factory as a result of the completion of the factory and production at full scale;

(d) the extent to which this factory will meet the requirements of the country; and

(e) whether an allied factory is being set up in Rajasthan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) Main plant has been received. Ancillary plants have also started arriving. Civil work is progressing on schedule.

(b) The entire work is expected to be completed by middle of 1974.

(c) It would not be in public interest to give details.

(d) Factory will be able to meet the requirements of the particular type of propellant and ballistics according to the plan when the plant is commissioned.

(e) No, Sir.

### कोयला खान श्रमिकों को आवास की सुविधाएं

5199. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूरे देश में कोयला खान श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) कोयला उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले यह संख्या कितनी थी और उसके बाद इस संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) इन श्रमिकों में से कितनों को सरकारो आवास उपलब्ध है और जो शेष श्रमिक आवास रहित हैं उन के लिए योजना का ब्योरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) 1971 में कोयला खानों में कर्मचारों की संख्या 3,82,250 थी ।

(ख) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ।

(ग) कोयला खानों को सरकार द्वारा मकान उपलब्ध नहीं किए जाते हैं । तथापि कोयला खान कन्याय निधि संगठन द्वारा प्रवर्तित चार आवासीय प्रायोजनाएँ हैं अर्थात् (i) नई आवासीय प्रायोजना (ii) कम लागत की आवासीय प्रायोजना (iii) अपना मकान बनाये प्रायोजना, और (ii) सहकारी मकान प्रायोजना, और कोयला खान प्रबन्ध द्वारा इन प्रायोजनाओं के अधीन सहायता से लाभ उठाना अपेक्षित है । निधि की सहायता से विभिन्न मकानों की कुल संख्या 68,978 है ।  
41 LS-4.

### श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अनुवादक

5200. श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में कुल कितने हिन्दी अनुवादक हिन्दू, मुसलमान हैं और उनके वेतनमान क्या है ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने अनुवादक स्थायी हैं और कितने अनुवादक अस्थायी हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जी० बेंकटस्वामी) : (क) मंत्रालय (मुख्य) में हिन्दी अनुवादकों/हिन्दी सहायकों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

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(i) श्रम विभाग (मुख्य)	4
(ii) पुनर्वास विभाग	2
जोड़	6

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### वेतन मान

वरिष्ठ अनुवादक रु० 320—550

कनिष्ठ अनुवादक रु० 210425

(ख) स्थायी कोई नहीं ;  
अस्थायी छः

### रक्षा मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अनुवादक/हिन्दी सहायक

5201 श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में कितने हिन्दी अनुवादक/हिन्दी सहायक हैं और उनके वेतनमान क्या हैं ; और



(ख) उनमें से कितने अनुवादक स्थायी हैं और कितने अनुवादक अस्थायी हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (डी जे० बी० पटनायक) (क) और (ख): रक्षा मंत्रालय सचिवालय में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के तीन पद हैं। उनमें से एक पद ग्रेड 1 (वेतन मान रु० 320-15-425-20 द० रो० 15-530) और शेष दो पद ग्रेड 2 (वेतन मान रु० 210-10-290-15-320- द० रो० 15-425) के हैं। तीनों पदों पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी अस्थायी हैं। हिन्दी सहायक का कोई पद नहीं है।

#### Reservation of posts for S.C./S.T. Candidates in Bokaro Steel Plant

5202. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation of posts for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are not filled in upto the mark in the Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the near future in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Except in Class IV posts, the reserved posts for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates under the Government Directive are not filled in upto the mark.

(b) Some of the steps taken to improve employment opportunities for these communities are:

- (1) Grant of suitable relaxation/concession in matters of qualification and experience.
- (2) Vacancies are circulated to recognised scheduled castes and

scheduled tribes organisations in the State, including Members of Parliament, representing reserved constituency/ies of that area.

- (3) A special preparatory training course for operatives has been introduced exclusively for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes candidates.
- (4) The Bureau of Public Enterprises in the Ministry of Finance has been requested to sponsor named of experience scheduled caste and scheduled tribe engineers for consideration of their employment in the steel plant.

- (5) The Director of Employment and training, Bihar, has been requested to circulate vacancies to other employment exchanges located in Chottanagpur region so as to improve the availability of candidates for employment in the steel plant.

#### Production of High Carbon Steel

5203. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and the value of the High Carbon Steel being produced in the country during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the total quantity of consumption in the country during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Production of high carbon steel in 1971-72 has been reported to be about 5.2 lakh tonnes. Production data for 1972-73 as also value of production for 1971-72 and 1972-73 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) On the basis of production and imports (exports being negligible) consumption in 1971-72 may be placed at about seven lakh tonnes. Consumption data for 1972-73 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Contractors for Completing various works of Bokaro Steel Plant**

5203. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the contractors who were given contract to complete the various works viz., civil works, erection works etc., at various stages of the Bokaro Steel Plant and the value of work contractor-wise; and

(b) How many of them were given the raise under the escalation clause inserted in the deed of contract and by how much?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Consultancy Service to various Public Sector Steel Plants**

5205. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons/organisations who were given the contract for providing consultancy services to the various public sector steel plants which have already been commissioned or are in the process of construction and commissioning;

(b) the total amount of money given to each of the consultants project-wise and item-wise, if any; and

(c) whether the consultants were able to give their services according

to the terms of the contract and according to the schedule?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Public Sector Undertakings brought within Jurisdiction of Heavy Industry**

5206. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Public Sector Undertakings which have been brought within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Heavy Industry and the Ministries/Departments which were supervising the work of those undertakings before the new Ministry of Heavy Industry came into being;

(b) the total investment of the Central Government in these undertakings unit-wise; and

(c) which of these public undertakings incurred losses during the last two years, and the amount of loss in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4654/173.]

#### **Expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants**

5207. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the authority/agency which is to prepare technical and economic report for the proposed expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants;

(b) the total expenditure which is likely to be incurred and the time by

which such report is likely to be available;

(c) whether the technical know-how developed by public sector undertakings would not be adequate so as to entitle them to undertake the preparation of such technical and economic report for expansion; and

(d) whether the execution of expansion schemes would be entrusted to private or public sector agencies? —

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The Detailed Project Report for expansion of Bhilai steel plant to 4 MT ingot capacity and the feasibility report of expansion to about 7 MT ingot capacity are being prepared by Central Engineering and Design Bureau, Ranchi. The CEDB will also prepare the feasibility report on Bokaro steel plant's expansion to about 10 MT ingot capacity.

(b) The Detailed Project Report for 4 MT ingot stage of Bhilai steel plant is expected to be completed by June, 1973, and the feasibility report for 7 MT stage by May, 1973. The feasibility report for expansion of Bokaro steel plant is likely to be available by September, 1973. The total cost/expenditure of preparing these reports is not known at present.

(c) The reports are being prepared by the Indian consultants in the Public sector with such technical assistance as may be necessary from USSR agencies.

(d) The execution of the expansion schemes would be entrusted primarily to the Public Sector agencies available in the field.

**पाकिस्तान द्वारा "पिपुल आर्मी" का बनाया जाना**

5208. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पाकिस्तान 18 से 55 वर्ष की आयु के व्यक्तियों की एक बड़ी पिपुल आर्मी बना रहा है ; और

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

**रक्षा मंत्री ( श्री जगजीवन राम ) :** (क) जी हां, श्री मन्

(ख) अपनी सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए, पाकिस्तान की गतिविधियों पर सतर्कतापूर्वक ध्यान रखा जाता है।

### Expenditure on Heavy Industry

5209. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure of Government on various heavy industry;

(b) the total production from each industry; and

(c) the profit gained by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD).

(a) to (c). It is presumed that the question relates to the heavy industry units in the public sector which have now come under the purview of this Ministry. A statement giving information in respect of the investment made by Government in each of these units, the production during the year 1971-72 and the profits earned/losses incurred at each unit, during the same year, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4655/73].

**Medical and other Facilities to Indian Pilgrims visiting Kathmandu on Mahashivaratri Festival**

5210. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of Indian pilgrims visit Kathmandu (Nepal) every year on the occasion of the Mahashivaratri festival;

(b) the arrangements made by Government of India to provide medical facilities to those pilgrims; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide the same facilities to the pilgrims visiting Kathmandu as have been provided in the case of the Haj pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The estimated number of Indian pilgrims visiting Kathmandu during the Mahashivaratri festival is between 30,000 and 40,000 every year;

(b) and (c). Unlike in the case of Haj pilgrims, Government of India do not provide medical facilities for Indian pilgrimage visiting Kathmandu as these facilities are provided by His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

**Measures for Improvement in Industrial Relations**

5211. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the results achieved after consultations with the representatives of workers to evolve any agreed measures for securing improvements in the industrial relations system during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): The workers' representatives have not been able to suggest so far any agreed basis for effecting im-

provements in the industrial relations systems. Government are, therefore, considering the matter, on their own, in the light of various discussions held and opinions expressed in this regard.

**Passports issued during last three years**

5212. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new passports issued by Government for foreign countries during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the number of passports renewed during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The total number of passports issued and renewed during 1970 and 1971 are given below:—

*Passports Issued*

1970—2,91,880 passports

1971—2,59,994 passports

*Passports Renewed*

1970—1,42,456 passports

1971—1,41,048 passports

(The above statistics do not include information relating to the passports issued and renewed by our missions in Pakistan, due to non-availability of records).

Information regarding the number of passports issued and renewed during 1972 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Geological Survey of Kerala**

5213. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 178 on the 10th August, 1972 and state:

(a) the latest position of the geological survey of India's investigation in Kerala for finding out of the total quantity of iron ore deposits;

(b) whether they have completed their investigation; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision on the question of setting up a steel plant in Kerala during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Investigations by drilling for iron ore in four deposit of Cheruppa, Eleyettimala, Nannimunda and Naduvallur at Kozhikode have been completed by the Geological Survey of India and reports received. Investigation in the neighbouring Alampara deposit, which is in progress, is likely to be completed by May, 1973. Prospecting of iron ore in Korattimala, Nilambur area of Mallapuram district, was commenced in November, 1972 and preliminary exploration by drilling is likely to be taken up by July, 1973. Reserves of about 44 million tonnes of oxidised and unoxidised ore with total iron content ranging between 31 and 42 per cent have been estimated in the four deposits of Cheruppa, Eleyettimala, Nannimunda and Naduvallur.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A view about the setting up of a steel plant can be taken only after the geological investigation of iron ore in the Alampara area has been completed and the report is received by the Government.

**Implementation of Bidi and Cigar Act, 1966**

5214. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4420 on the 14th December, 1972 and state:

(a) whether Government intends to take any measure to overcome the difficulties in implementing the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966;

(b) whether Government intends to bring suitable amendments to this Act with a view to ensure its implementation; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) The State Governments have not been able to enforce the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 fully because of a number of writ petitions filed by the beedi establishment owners/associations in the various High Courts challenging the vires of the Act and stay of the operation of the Act having been granted in these cases. Appeals against the judgements of some of the High Courts were also pending in the Supreme Court.

Efforts are being made to get the disposal of the cases expedited.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**List of persons living in foreign Countries**

5215. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

whether India maintains a list of persons who are living in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Yes, Sir. Our Mission abroad do maintain lists of Indian nationals living within their respective consular jurisdiction, but these lists are generally incomplete and the obvious reason that quite often they are not able to get information about each and every Indian national.

#### Unauthorised occupation of Quarters under Rourkela Steel Plant

5216. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many quarters under Rourkela Steel Plant have been occupied in an unauthorised manner; and

(b) what action the Steel Plant authorities have taken in that regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a). Three hundred and thirty two habitable quarters as on March 20, 1972. Of these, 300 are cases of ex-employees not vacating the quarters.

(b) In cases of continued occupation by ex-employees, cases for eviction are filled in Court. Besides other administrative measures, such as departmental action, wherever possible, withholding of final settlement of accounts in cases of ex-employees and contractors, etc., are also taken. In other cases, action is taken through the police for criminal trespass. Steps for intensive guarding of vacant quarters are also being taken.

#### Allotment of Steel Quota to Bogus Parties

5217. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Steel quota has sometimes been allotted to bogus parties;

(b) the names of bogus parties detected; and

(c) whether the officers have been penalised for having granted quota to bogus parties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The system of allocation of "quotas" has been abolished under the revised distribution policy which has been in force since May, 1970. However, cases of mis-utilisation of steel, including cases of non-existent firms, have come to notice.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library... See No. LT-4656/73].

(c) Use of steel for any purpose other than that for which it is allotted or applied is a punishable offence. Action will be taken whenever such mis-utilisation is proved. Suitable action will also be taken against the officers concerned, if any, if their complicity in such mis-utilisation is proved.

#### Shifting of Nickel Project Head Office to Bhubaneswar

5218. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state: (a) whether the Head Office of Nickel Project of Orissa at Keonjhar is likely to be shifted to Bhubaneswar from Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) It is proposed to set up a Nickel Project in Orissa in Sukinda area. An officer on Special Duty has been appointed in Hindustan Copper Limited with Head Quarters at New Delhi to look after the work of this Project. At present there is no proposal to shift the office of the Officer on Special Duty outside Delhi.

#### Land Acquired for Bhilai Steel Plant

5219. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) when Bhilai Steel Plant came into existence, and how many acres of land were acquired from the agriculturists for this plant?

(b) how many acres of land are used by the Plant now; and

(c) how many acres of land have been occupied by unauthorised persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Work on the Bhilai Steel Plant started in 1955. A total area of 28,669 acres was acquired for the plant. Of this 20522 acres were acquired from agriculturists.

(b) and (c). Up-to-date information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### Leave Travel Concessions to workers of Bhilai Steel Plant

5220. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the local employees in the Bhilai Steel Plant were once given money in the form of 'Leave Travel

Concession' and now it has been withdrawn;

(b) whether a large number of employees from other State at the time of recruitment say that they are domicile of Madhya Pradesh, but after sometime they claim 'Leave Travel Concession' to go to their home States; and

(c) the number of employees who availed of 'Leave Travel Concession' for the last three years and the amount drawn?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The leave Travel Concessions of Hindustan Steel Limited have not been withdrawn. For the year 1969 alone, an additional concession was given namely that employees could travel to a place other than their declared Home Towns subject to reimbursement being restricted to distance of 750 Kms. each way. This additional concession was extended for a period of 3 months beyond 1969 to benefit those who had not availed themselves of it in 1969. It has not been extended thereafter.

(b) No, Sir. At the time of recruitment, the employees have to declare their permanent home town which is treated as the home town for the purpose of availing of leave travel concession also as per Rules.

(c) The number of employees who availed themselves of Leaves Travel Concession during the last three years and the amounts drawn by them are as follows:—

Year	No of Employees	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1969-70	15,551	49.22
1970-71	10,750	25.30
1971-72	9,969	29.17

**Conveyance Allowance to Officers and Workers of Bhilai Steel Plant**

5221. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers of the Bhilai Steel Plant are given some conveyance allowance;

(b) how many officers have taken advantage of this during the last two years and the total amount spent during the last two years;

(c) how much allowance is given to workers other than officers; and

(d) whether workers coming from a distance of five miles or more are not getting this allowance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One thousand and fifty officers have been paid conveyance allowance during the last two financial years, i.e., 1970-71 and 1971-72 and an amount of Rs. 18.78 lakhs has been paid on this account during this period.

(c) Employees other than officers are entitled to transport subsidy at the rate of Rs. 13 per month. Besides this cycle maintenance allowance at the rate of Rs. 6/-per month is also admissible to the field staff who are required to cover long distance in the Plant/Township/Mines in the course of their duty and who are not provided with project cycles.

(d) Workers who are residing at a distance of five kilometres or more from their places of work are entitled to transport subsidy provided they do not use company's transport.

**Refugees in Mana Camp**

5222. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of LA-

BOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees in Mana Camp of Raipur District Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether there is another refugee camp in this District, if so, the number of refugees in this camp;

(c) when the refugee came to this camp and whether this refugee camp is going to be a permanent one; and

(d) the expenditure in this refugee camp every year from the time it came into existence?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) As on 17-3-73, there were 22,184 refugee families consisting of 93,050 persons staying in Mana Group of Transit Centres in Raipur District (Madhya Pradesh).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The refugees, who migrated to India between 1-1-1964 to 25-3-1971 are accommodated in the Mana Camp of Transit Centres. The Transit Centres are proposed to be closed as soon as the refugees are dispersed to rehabilitation sites.

(d) A statement indicating the expenditure incurred in respect of Mana Group of Transit Centres since 1964 is attached.

*Statement*

Year	Rs.
1964-65	4,03,18,640
1965-66	2,67,32,263
1966-67	1,31,40,661
1967-68	1,15,17,328
1968-69	1,35,14,323
1969-70	1,31,07,644
1970-71	6,17,14,839
1971-72	3,29,87,753
1972-73	3,24,83,000

(provisional upto Feb. '73.

**Total 24,55,13,822**



Expenditure incurred on evacuees from Bangladesh is as follows:—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1971-72	340.42
1972-73	2.25

(ending February, 1973).

#### Families settled in Dandakaranya Project

5223. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families settled in Dandakaranya Project in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa;

(b) the number of local tribal families settled in this project;

(c) the expenditure on this project from the time it came into existence;

(d) the expenditure on Government employees who maintain this project year-wise for the last three years; and

(e) whether Government propose to maintain its staff for ever?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) 16,015 families of displaced persons from former East Pakistan have been resettled. Of these, 9,346 families have been resettled in Orissa and 6,669 families in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) 3,407 families of tribals have been settled. Of these, 2,342 families have been settled in Orissa and 1,065 families in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) The Dandakaranya Project is likely to continue for sometime more. It would be necessary to maintain the required staff till the Project's work is completed.

#### Consultation with Centre regarding take over of Madras Aluminium Company

5224. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government had not consulted the Centre to take over the Madras Aluminium Company; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu while presenting his budget proposals for 1973-74 in the Tamil Nadu Assembly on the 26th February, 1973 made in announcement regarding the proposal to take over the management pending nationalisation of the Madras Aluminium Company. The State Government of Tamil Nadu had not consulted the Central Government prior to the announcement. The draft Madras Aluminium Company (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1973 was subsequently forwarded to the Government of India by the State Government. The proposal of the State Government is under consideration of the Government of India.

#### Setting up of Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide Plant in Public Sector

5225. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered set up any 3,600 tonnes per year capacity electrolytic manganese dioxide plant in the Public Sector; and (b). The Chief Minister of Tamil

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the progress achieved in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up an electrolytic manganese dioxide plant in the public sector for a capacity of ten tonnes per day at a capital cost of Rs. 3 crores based on indigenously developed process, is under examination.

**Aero-magnetic survey of Sidhi District (M.P.)**

5226. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the Aero magnetic survey carried out in Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the possibilities of industrial development in the District in view of this survey; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for early exploitation of these possibilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) A multi-instrument airborne geophysical survey using magnetic, electromagnetic and spectrometric sensors was carried out in the central and northern parts of the Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh during May-June 1972. Preliminary data analysis at the flight base has indicated a few promising geophysical anomalies which will have to be examined on the ground. However, detailed analysis and interpretation of the airborne geophysical data are awaited from B.R.G.M. Paris who carried out this survey.

(b) It is too early to hold out possibility of industrial development in the district, based on this survey. The ground surveys have to be completed

before a view can be taken as to whether any commercially workable deposits of minerals are present.

(c) Exploitation of any deposit can be taken up only after exploration is completed and a promising prospect is located.

**Deposits of High Grade Bauxite in Madhya Pradesh**

5227. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:  
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:

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

(a) whether large deposits of high grade bauxite in M.P. have been reserved by the Government;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to exploit the same;

(c) the schedule of time for such exploitation; and

(d) whether in the absence of any schedule Government propose to release these areas to private undertakings for setting up aluminium production units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd., a Government of India undertaking, is working the bauxite deposits in Amarkantak (Shahdol Distt.) and Phutkaphar (Distt. Bilaspur) for its Korba Aluminium Plant. The estimated reserves of the aforesaid areas are 11 million tonnes, which would be sufficient only for about 18 to 20 years for the Korba Aluminium Plant. Since the economic life of an Aluminium Plant is more than 20 years, additional bauxite bearing areas would be necessary for future operation of the Korba Aluminium Plant. Further, additional reserves may be necessary for expansion of the capacity of the project

in future, and also to meet the requirements of a new Aluminium Plant proposed to be set up with Soviet assistance. The schedule of time for exploitation of the reserve deposits cannot be indicated as the terms of the contract for the preparation of a technical and economic report by the Soviet Organisation are still under consideration. Release of areas for grant to private parties can be considered only in case an area is not required for public sector exploitation.

**Mine laying operations by Pakistan on Border Areas**

5228. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH

MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH

RAO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received reports about the Pakistani Military concentrations in Pakistan's major cities;

(b) whether Government of India have also noticed the mine laying operations in the border areas on Pakistani side of the borders during the last three months; and

(c) if so, whether Government of India have made any assessment of the situation about the Pakistani Military activities and Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) and (b). It has been reported that some of the Pakistani formations which were earlier deployed along the borders have been moved back to their permanent locations which are situated in the major cantonment towns. Pakistani forces have also been improving their defences along the border areas.

(c) Government are keeping a close watch on military developments in Pakistan.

**इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी के उत्पादन में कमी**

5229. श्री लालजी भाई :

**श्री ज्योतिमय बसु :**

या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी के उत्पादन में वर्ष 1971 की तुलना में वर्ष 1972 में काफी गिरावट आई है;

(ख) क्या उक्त कम्पनी में वर्ष 1972 की पिछली छमाही में लगभग 60 चोरियां हुई और इस प्रकार चोरी हुआ सामान रेल इंजनों में रख कर फैक्टरी में वाहर ले जाया गया और

(ग) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) :** (क) जी, हां। 1971 और 1972 के कैलेंडर वर्षों का उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है।

**इस्पात पिण्ड विनियम इस्पात**  
(टन)

1971-72	638,214	504,058
1972-73	462,817	382,657

(ख) जुलाई-दिसम्बर 1972 की अवधि में चोरियों की कुल 230 रिपोर्टें मिली थीं जिनमें से 143 ग्राम वेयरिंग की चोरियों के बारे में थी। इन में से 41 मामलों में सुरक्षा तथा पहरो और निगरानी कर्मचारियों ने चोरी का भान बरामद कर लिया था। चोरी करने का एक साधन रेल के इंजन का ट्रामोवाल भी है।

(ग) प्रबंध में सुधार करने तथा उत्पादन में गिरावट को रोकने के विचार से सरकार ने 14 जुलाई, 1972 में कम्पनी का प्रबंध अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। एक प्रति प्रतिस्थापन कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है जिससे कारखाना अपनी निर्धारित क्षमता पुनः प्राप्त कर सके और इस कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। चोरियों को रोकने तथा मावधानी बरतने के बावजूद जो चोरियाँ हो जाती हैं उन का पता लगाने तथा जिनका अपराध सिद्ध हो जाता है उन्हें सजा देने के लिए हर कोशिश की जाती है।

### Safety of Workers

5230. DR. H. P. SHARMA :  
SHRI FATESINGHRAO  
GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the safety of them man behind the machine has been sadly neglected and industrial accidents have lately assumed 'epimedic' proportions, as pointed out in the *Times Weekly* of March 4, 1973;

(b) the comparative figures relating to industrial accidents and toll taken in terms of human lives and serious-injuries, thereby during the past three years; and

(c) the steps taken during these years for industrial safety and the further legislative and other measures contemplated to effectively prevent industrial accidents and to provide for adequate compensation for injuries and loss of life suffered in such accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The number of injuries due to accidents in factories covered under the Factories

Act, 1948 during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 is given below:—

### Number of Injuries in Factories

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
1969	618	261,997	262,615
1970	613	287,495	288,108
1971	584	319,589	320,173
(Provisional)			

Figures for 1972 are not available.

(c) The safety requirements laid down in the State Factory Rules framed under the Factories Act are being enforced, constantly reviewed, enlarged and improved upon wherever necessary. Safety Training and education is also being imparted through the Central Labour Institute, Regional Labour Institutes and the National Safety Council. Amendment of the Factories Act, 1948 to strengthen the safety measures is also under consideration. The injured workers are paid compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 and the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, wherever applicable.

### रक्षा विभाग को कच्चा माल सप्लाई करने वालों को वित्तीय सहायता

5231 श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन उदमकर्ताओं को, जो रक्षा विभाग को कच्चा माल सप्लाई करते हैं उदारतापूर्वक वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है और यदि हाँ, तो किन शर्तों पर और 1971 और 1972 में कौन-कौन से सामान सप्लाई करने के लिए किन-किन उद्यमकर्ताओं को कितनी कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ; और

(ख) क्या कच्चा माल आयात करने के लिए उद्यमकर्ताओं को वित्तीय सहायता और अन्य प्रकार का सहयोग दिया जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो सन् 1972 में कौन-कौन सा और कितनी-कितनी कीमत का माल आयात करने के लिए सहयोग दिया गया ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय ( रक्षा उत्पादन ) में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल ) :

(क) और (ख) : आर्डनेंस और विभागीय कारखानों तथा रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीनस्थ सरकारी क्षेत्र के संस्थान कच्चा माल प्राप्त करते हैं। कई मामलों में उद्यमकर्ताओं को विशेषकर उपकरणों, महायक पुर्जों तथा पूर्व उपकरणों आदि के निर्माण के लिए कच्चा माल आयात करने के लिए सहायता दी जाती है तथापि रक्षा सेवाओं के लिए सामान प्राप्त करने वाली कई एजेंसियाँ हैं, जैसे एजिप्टि है, जैसे तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय रक्षा पूर्ति विभाग मेना मुख्यालय स्टोर डिपो विभागीय तथा आर्डनेंस कारखाने और रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीनस्थ सरकारी क्षेत्र के संस्थान आदि हैं।

माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए काफी बड़ी संख्या के स्त्रोतों में सूचना एकत्र करना आवश्यक होगी जिसमें काफी समय लग जाएगा। इसे एकत्र करने में लगने वाला समय उगमे होने वाले लाभ के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

भारतीय तकनीकी एवं आर्थिक सहयोग कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1971-72 में दिया गया तकनीकी सहयोग

5232. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय तकनीकी एवं आर्थिक सहयोग कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष

1971-72 में तकनीकी सहयोग देने के लिए एक करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह राशि किन-किन देशों को तकनीकी सहयोग देने पर खर्च की गई और प्रत्येक देश को कितना रुपया दिया गया तथा उन्हें किस प्रकार का तकनीकी सहयोग दिया गया ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह ) : (क) 1971-72 के अन्तिम बजट अनुदान में 1.14 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी।

(ख) विवरण। सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया।  
वेकिंग संख्या एल०टी०—4657/73]

कुटीर उद्योगों से खरीदा गया माल

5233. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971 और 1972 के दौरान देश में सरकार द्वारा कुटीर उद्योगों तथा लघु उद्योगों में क्या-क्या तथा कितने मूल्य का वस्तु खरीदी गई और प्रत्येक वस्तु का खरीद मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने 1971 और 1972 के दौरान खादी ग्रामोद्योग से भी वस्तुएं खरीदी थीं और यदि हाँ, तो उनका मूल्य और उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

पूर्ति मंत्री ( श्री शाहनवाज खाँ ) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा दिया गया है, जिसमें पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय द्वारा, 1970-71, 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 (दिसम्बर, 72 तक)

के दौरान कुटीर और लघु उद्योगों को दिए गए आर्डरों का वस्तु-क्रम से मूल्य दिया गया है (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L T—4658/73) और

(ख) एक विवरण भी मभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है, जिसमें पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय द्वारा, 1970-71, 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को दिए गए आर्डरों की वस्तुएँ तथा मूल्य दिया गया है।

[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 4658/73]।

श्रमिकों को जीवनापयोगी बुनियादी आवश्यकताएँ जुटाने के लिए कानून

5234. श्री मूलचन्द डागा: क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भवन निर्माण कर्मचारी, वन आकस्मिक-कार्य बढ़ई व लुहार के काम करने वालों के लिए कोई कानून बनाने जा रही है जिससे उन्हें वेतन के अलावा न्यूनतम जीवनापयोगी बुनियादी सुविधाएँ प्राप्त हो सकें; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं?

श्रम और पुनर्वास उपमंत्रो (श्री जी० चंटास्वामी): (क) और (ख) : भवन निर्माण उद्योग में श्रमिक, न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के अलावा, श्रमिक प्रतिकर अधिनियम और ठेका श्रमिक (विनियमन और उन्मूलन) अधिनियम, आदि जैसे अन्य श्रम विधानों के अन्तर्गत भी आते हैं और उनके कार्य की दशाओं की सुरक्षा

के पहलू पर भी विधान बनाने का प्रस्ताव है।

वन संबंधी श्रमिकों के बारे में राष्ट्रीय श्रम अयोग की सिफारिशों की राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य संबंधित प्राधिकारियों को उचित कार्यवाही करने के लिए सिफारिश की गई है। वन में काम करने वाले ऐसे श्रमिक जो बरोजा उद्योग में रत हैं, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और पत्रिवा पेंशन निधि अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। अन्य श्रम अधिनियमों में, यह अधिनियम बड़इयों और लोहारों पर भी लागू होता है जो उन कर्मज लाओं और प्रांत डारों में रत हैं; जो लकड़ी की प्रक्रिया पूर्वक व्यवहार में आते हैं या उसका प्रयोग करते हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड की हुई हानि

5235. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड को मार्च, 1970 तक कुल 172.83 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई थी और यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और उस अवधि तक इस में कुल कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया था; और

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1971 और 1972 में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड की हानि हुई है अथवा लाभ हुआ है और यदि हानि हुई है तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और प्रत्येक वर्ष कितनी हानि हुई है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्रो (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख) : 31 मार्च, 1970 तक हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड की हुई कुल हानि 172.83 करोड़ रुपए थी। उस तारीख को कंपनी में सरकार

की कुल 1050.15 करोड़ रुपए की पूंजी लगी हुई थी। इक्विटी के रूप में 557 करोड़ रुपए तथा दीर्घकालीन ऋणों के रूप में 502.15 करोड़ रुपए। वर्ष 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 में भी कम्पनी को क्रमशः 5.41 करोड़ रुपए तथा 44.85 करोड़ रुपए की हानि हुई है।

कंपनी को हानियां कई कारणों से हुई हैं जिनमें, संक्षेप में सम्बन्धित वर्षों में कुछ कारखानों में क्षमता का अपर्याप्त उपयोग पूंजीगत प्रभारों का अधिक होना, मालिक-मजदूर संबंध अच्छे न होना, तथा लागत में वृद्धि होना आदि शामिल हैं।

### पूर्ति विभाग में हिन्दी अनुवादक

5236. श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र : क्या पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके विभाग में कुल कितने हिन्दी अनुवादक/हिन्दी सहायक हैं और उनके वेतनमान क्या हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने हिन्दी अनुवादक के हिन्दी सहायक स्थायी हैं और कितने अस्थायी;

(ग) ऐसे कितने अनुवादक हैं जो पिछले तीन वर्षों अथवा अधिक समय से अपने पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं परन्तु अभी अस्थायी हैं और उनके कारण क्या हैं; और

(घ) उन्हें कब तक स्थायी किया जायेगा ?

### पूर्ति मंत्री ( श्री शाहनवाज़ खां ) :

(क) हिन्दी अनुवादक—3

वेतनमान—210-10-290-15-  
320 ट० रो०-15-425

(ख) स्थायी—1

अस्थायी—2

(ग) कोई नहीं।

(घ) जैसे ही स्थायी पद उपलब्ध होंगे।

### इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अनुवादकों/हिन्दी सहायकों के वेतनमान

5237. श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अनुवादकों हिन्दी सहायकों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उन के वेतनमान क्या हैं;

(ख) उन में से स्थायी तथा अस्थायी अनुवादकों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) ऐसे अनुवादकों की संख्या कितनी है जो अपने पदों पर गत तीन वर्षों से अथवा इस से अधिक समय से कार्य कर रहे हैं परन्तु जो अभी अस्थायी हैं और इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उनको कब तक स्थायी बना दिया जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा ) (क) मंत्रालय में प्रथम श्रेणी के हिन्दी अनुवादक के तीन पद हैं (वेतनमान रु० 320-530), 1 पद इस्पात विभाग में है और 2 पद खान विभाग में हैं। हिन्दी अनुवादक द्वितीय श्रेणी के 4 पद हैं (वेतनमान रु० 210-425), 3 पद इस्पात विभाग में और एक पद खान विभाग में है और इस्पात विभाग में एक पद हिन्दी सहायक का है (वेतनमान रु० 210-530)।

(ख) अभी प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के हिन्दी अनुवादकों के सभी पद अस्थायी हैं अतः उनमें किसी को स्थायी रूप करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। हिन्दी सहायक का पद स्थायी है और उस पदधारी को जिस का प्रत्यक्ष अधिकार है इस पद पर स्थायी रूप से नियुक्त कर दिया गया है। यह पद अस्थायित्व रखा गया है।

(ग) और (घ). केवल द्वितीय श्रेणी का एक हिन्दी अनुवादक जो 16-8-1969 को नौकरी में आया था पिछले 3 अथवा उससे अधिक समय से इस पद पर कार्य कर रहा है। चूंकि हिन्दी अनुवादक का पद अभी स्थायी नहीं है इस लिए इस का पदधारी अभी स्थायी नहीं है। इस पद को स्थायी करने के लिए कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ कर दी गई है और इस के स्थायी कर दिए जाने पर इस पद पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी को स्थायी रूप से नियुक्त करने पर विचार किया जाएगा।

#### Corruption cases in Department of Supply

5238. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state the number of corruption cases detected and disposed of during 1972-73 by the Director of Vigilance of the Department of Supply and the action taken as a result thereof against the persons found involved?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (i)

(i) Number of corruption cases detected . . . . .	34
(ii) Number of cases disposed of . . . . .	14
iii) Number of cases under investigation . . . . .	20

#### Action taken against the persons involved.

(i) Officers warned . . . . .	3 (in one case)
(ii) Dropped after enquiry . . . . .	13

#### Compulsory Insurance for Jawans of Armed Forces

5239. SHRI D. G. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make insurance compulsory for the jawans of the armed forces so that they may be able to settle

themselves after their retirement from the service; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no such proposal under examination of Government. However, a draft scheme named "Army Insurance-cum-Savings Fund" for officers and personnel of the Army has been under examination of the Government.

#### Sale of uncut and unfinished Diamonds by N.M.D.C.

5240. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of uncut and unfinished diamonds sold by the NMDC Limited are very low in comparison to the prices of such diamonds in international market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check this downward trend, particularly in view of the general rise in price level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The sale price of rough diamonds from Panna mines is on the average not lower than the international prices.

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

#### Loss increased by Diamond Mining Project of N.M.D.C. Limited

5241. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Diamond Mining Project of the NMDC Limited in Panna District of Madhya Pradesh has been incurring losses successively in each year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to improve the conditions;

(c) whether during the year 1971-72 the losses were to the extent of 40 per cent of the total turn-over; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to hold an inquiry in this regard and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):

(a) The profit and loss position of the diamond mining project of the NMDC Limited, in Panna District of Madhya Pradesh is as follows:

	(Rs. in lakhs)	(—) loss (+) profit
Upto 1968-69	(—) 21.92	
1969-70	(.) 12.15	
1970-71	(—) 21.90	
1971-72	(—) 30.74	

(b) and (d). The losses were due to higher cost of production and low sales realisation. The higher cost of production is attributed to inadequate reserves, lower percentage of realisation of carats per hundred cubic metres, under-estimation of overburden removal equipment by consultants and the poor performance of the processing plants. With a view to improving the economics of the project, a proposal for expansion of the Majhgawan diamond mines is under consideration of the Government. In the circumstances, any special enquiry is not considered necessary.

(c) Yes, Sir.

### Encouraging Production in some Heavy Industries

5242. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in some of the Heavy Industries is showing encouraging trend in the year ending at present;

(b) if so, which are the individual units showing encouraging increase; and

(c) the percentage of overall increase and when the industries can make up of the loss suffered in the past?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following units have recorded increase in production:—

- (1) Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ltd., New Delhi;
- (2) Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal;
- (3) Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;
- (4) Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur;
- (5) Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels, Ltd., Visakhapatnam;
- (6) Triveni Structural Ltd., Allahabad;
- (7) Tungabhadra Steel Products, Tungabhadra Dam, Ltd.,
- (8) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore;
- (9) Machine Tools Corporation of India, Ajmer.

Out of these Units, BHEL, HEC, MAMC, BHPV, HMT and MTCI have registered more than 30 per cent increase in production, which may be considered as encouraging.

(c) Although the Units have currently shown trends of increase in production, it would be difficult to assess precisely the year by which they would be able to make up the losses suffered in the past, as this will depend upon various factors including the continued improvement in performance of these units in the years ahead.

### Self-Sufficiency in Radar Equipment

5243. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the steps being taken by the Government to acquire self-sufficiency in radar equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Steps have been taken by the Government to acquire self-sufficiency in radar equipment to the maximum extent. A new factory is being established by Messers Bharat Electronics Limited at Gaziabad for production of sophisticated radars for the air defence set up. Development of several radar projects has been already undertaken and further development projects are being considered by the Government.

### India's Role in U.N. ad hoc Committee on Indian Ocean

5244. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state India's role in the ad hoc Committee of the United Nations for declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): India is a member of the 15-nation Ad hoc Committee which has been set up to study the implications of the proposal to declare the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace

with special reference to the practical measures that may be taken in furtherance of the objectives of the resolution. The meetings of the Ad hoc Committee are scheduled to be held from May 21 to 24 and from June 11 to 22. There is likely to be a third session in September to finalise the report which will be submitted to the General Assembly at its 28th session.

India has fully supported the UN Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace; it is in the interests of all States of the region to ensure the elimination of all manifestation of Great Power military rivalry from the Indian Ocean.

मलेशिया में राष्ट्रपति गिरि के सम्मान में आयोजित समारोह का पाकिस्तानी राजनयिक द्वारा बहिष्कार

5245. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :  
श्री शशि भूषण :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत के राष्ट्रपति की मलेशिया की यात्रा के दौरान उनके सम्मान में आयोजित स्वागत समारोह का पाकिस्तानी राजनयिक ने बहिष्कार किया था; और !

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

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) (क) राष्ट्रपति के मलेशिया पहुँचने तथा वहाँ से विदा होने के समय कुआलालम्पुर हवाई अड्डे पर मलेशिया स्थित पाकिस्तानी मिशन का कोई राजनयिक-प्रतिनिधि उपस्थित नहीं था ।

(ख) सरकार ने इस पर यथोचित ध्यान दिया है ।

### मध्य प्रदेश की कोयला खानों में गोली काण्ड

5246. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या अश्व और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश की अनेक कोयला खानों में गोली चली थी;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त गोली कांडों की जांच कराने के आदेश दे दिए थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

अश्व और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बैकटस्वामी) : (क) यह सूचना मिली है कि गत दो वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश की वेस्ट झगड़खण्ड कोलियरीज में गोली चालन की एक घटना हुई थी ।

(ख) और (ग) . यह मामला राज्य सरकार के लिए है ।

### मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात में कपड़ा मिलों का बन्द होना

5247. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या अश्व और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात की कपड़ा मिलें, वहां पर अनेक कपड़ा मिलों के श्रमिकों की हड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप, कई दिनों तक बंद रही थीं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो श्रमिकों की मांगें क्या हैं ?

अश्व और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बैकटस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है । उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, इन्दौर और उज्जैन की 11 कपड़ा मिलों में श्रमिकों द्वारा सवेतन स्वाधिकार छुट्टी और आक्रामक छुट्टी तथा बोनस में वृद्धि संबंधी अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में 20 फरवरी, 1973 में हड़ताल की गई थी । विवादास्पद विषयों को राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री के पाम पंच-निर्णय के लिए भेजने संबंधी समझौते के बाद, उज्जैन की चार कपड़ा मिलों में हड़ताल पहली मार्च, 1973 को समाप्त हो गई । यह भी विदित होगा कि इन्दौर की कपड़ा मिलों की हड़ताल राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा हस्तक्षेप किए जाने के पश्चात् 2 मार्च, 1973 को समाप्त की गई । गुजरात की कपड़ा मिलों के संबंध में मंत्रालय के पाम कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

### मध्य प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों की और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

5248. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या अश्व और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की किन किन चीनी मिलों ने अभी तक कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि सम्बन्धी अपनी राशि जमा नहीं कराई है;

(ख) उसके कारण उन मिलों/व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) उक्त मिलों पर भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि कितनी है ?

अम और पुनर्गति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री  
(श्री जी० बंकटस्वामी) : भविष्य निधि  
प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया  
है :—

(क) मैसूर जॉयारा शूगर मिल्स  
प्रा० लि०, जोयारा (जिला रत्नाम) ने  
जो कि मध्य प्रदेश में एक छूट प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठान  
है, भविष्य निधि के अंशदानों के भुगतान में  
छूट की है;

(ख) नवम्बर, 1969 से फरवरी,  
1971 तक की अवधि के लिए भविष्य निधि  
के अंशदानों को हस्तांतरित न करने के लिए  
प्रतिष्ठान पर अभियोजन चलाने के लिए  
कार्यवाही आरम्भ की गई है। इस प्रतिष्ठान  
को स्वीकृत की गई छूट को रद्द करने का  
प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार को भेजा गया है।

(ग) 42,418/- रुपये।

### Impact of Nationalisation of Coal Mines on Management and Production and Sale of Coal

5249. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND  
MINES be pleased to refer to the  
reply given to Unstarred Question  
No. 1511 on the 1st March, 1973 and  
state:

(a) whether actual position re-  
garding private owners having ille-  
gally taken away documents, imple-  
ments and assets has since been de-  
termined;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof  
and the action taken thereon;

(c) the steps taken to ensure that  
coal at the pre-nationalisation price  
is made available to the consumers

throughout the country and particu-  
larly in North Bihar; and

(d) whether it is proposed to en-  
sure sale of coal through public  
agencies; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES  
(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a)  
and (b). The full details of docu-  
ments, implements and assets, taken  
away by the private owners are not  
yet available.

(c) There has been no increase in  
the price of coal after the take over  
of the management of the coal mines.  
The same prices as were notified by  
the Joint Working Committee of the  
private sector Coal Industry, which  
were effective from 1st December,  
1972 are being charged after the  
take-over. Every effort is being  
made to supply coal to consumers in  
different areas subject to availability  
of transport. Field organisations are  
also to keep into being touch with  
the supply position in different re-  
gions.

(d) The existing trade channels  
have not been disturbed as this would  
have resulted in a disruption in  
availability of coal and caused hard-  
ship to the consumers. The possibi-  
lity of arranging distribution through  
public agencies is being studied. A  
proposal for distribution of coal  
meant for small consumers under the  
aegis of the State Governments  
through coal dumps is also under  
consideration.

### Facilities to Class IV Employees of Narang Division, Eastern Command

5250. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Class IV employees  
stationed at M.E.S.G.E., Narang Divi-

sion, Gauhati (Assam) working under Eastern Command have not been declared as permanent even after serving for more than three years; and

(b) whether such employees are not provided with uniforms, blankets, shoes, warm clothings, medical facilities and the facilities of leave etc., if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Pay Scales of workers of Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants**

5252. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the existing designations and pay scales of different categories of workers in Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants;

(b) the existing production bonus scheme in the above two steel plants in the various departments; and

(c) when did the Government propose to introduce the production bonus scheme in the Bokaro Steel Limited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) There are at present 8 principal scales of pay for the workers working in the operation and maintenance departments of the Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants. These scales of pay and some of the typical designations against each grade are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4659/73]. Besides, there are 17 miscellaneous and 4 ministerial

scales of pay covering employees in non-works departments such as administration, personnel, medical, town administration, public relations etc.

(b) The production bonus scheme was introduced in these plants in December, 1961. The scheme has been revised based on work measurement and detailed industrial engineering studies undertaken in association with the Consultancy and Applied Research Division of the Administrative Staff College of India. While the revised scheme has been introduced in the Bhilai Steel Plant, the earlier scheme continues to be operative in the Rourkela Steel plant proper with certain modifications. Under the old scheme applicable to the Rourkela Steel Plant, a qualifying out-put for entitlement of incentive in respect of major operation departments has been fixed for each department. There is a bonus schedule indicating bonus percentage corresponding to different levels of production. The amount of incentive payment to an employee is calculated by applying the declared incentive percentage to a certain percentage of the basic pay depending on the category of employee. The service and certain general groups departments are paid bonus at the rate of 90 per cent and 50 per cent respectively of the arithmetical average of the declared bonus of the main production departments.

The revised scheme applicable in the Bhilai Steel Plant is based on performance of workmen in small groups, performance for this purpose being measured in terms of effort on effective production, and the individual bonus earning is related to the productivity of such small groups.

(c) Bokaro Steel Plant is still under construction. The question of introduction of a production bonus scheme in the plant will be considered by the management only after the plant has gone into production and when considered appropriate.

**Dues of workers belonging to M/s. Bhilai Construction Company and Central Syndicate Engineering Company**

5253. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINIES be pleased to state:

(a) the dues of workers of Bhilai Construction Company and Central Syndicate Engineering Company Contractors of B.S.L. who have closed down their establishments at Bokaro Steel City; and

(b) the steps, the management of B.S.L., have taken to clear the dues of workers belonging to M/s. Bhilai Construction Company and Central Syndicate Engineering Company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

**Coverage under E.P.F. of Refractories in Dhanbad**

5254. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Refractories located in the District of Dhanbad have not yet been brought under the ambit of the E.P.F. Act 1952 and the Scheme framed thereunder though they are coverable with retrospective effect;

(b) if so, how many refractories have not yet been covered under the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 and the Scheme framed thereunder; and

(c) the action proposed to bring all uncovered refractories under the said Act?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILI-

TATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) to (c). Out of twenty six refractories in the District of Dhanbad, seventeen refractories have already been covered under the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and the Employees Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 framed thereunder. Six refractories are not coverable under the said Act and the Scheme. The coverage of the remaining three refractories is under investigation.

**Coverage under E.P.F. of M/s. Chrestien Mica Industries Limited, P. O. Domchanch, Hazaribagh**

5255. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Head Office of M/s. Chrestien Mica Industries Limited, P.O. Domchanch, Hazaribagh located at Calcutta has not yet been covered under Section 2A of the E.P.F. Act and the Scheme from the very date of its introduction; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the said office has yet been kept aloof from the said Act and the Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:

(a) and (b). The Head Office of the company has been covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 with effect from 31st December, 1960.

**Maintenance of Indian Ocean as Zone of Peace**

5256. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 15 Nations Ad hoc Committee held its meeting recently and declared Indian Ocean a zone of peace;

(b) whether the Ad hoc Committee will place its report before the General Assembly in the next Session?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) The 26th session of the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 2832 (XXVI) declaring the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. At its 27th session, the General Assembly adopted Resolution 2992 (XXVII) which set up a 15-member ad hoc Committee to study the implications of the proposal with special reference to the practical measures that may be taken in pursuance of the objectives of the Resolution. the Ad hoc Committee is scheduled to meet from May 21 to 24 and from June 11 to 22. There is likely to be a third session in September.

(b) The Ad hoc Committee will submit its report to the General Assembly at its 28th session.

#### **Inefficiency and Corruption in Employment Exchanges in Delhi**

**5257. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the remarks recently made by the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi that the Employment Exchanges in Delhi are suffering from inefficiency and corruption;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether any action is being taken to improve the working of the Employment Exchanges in Delhi?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VEN-**

**KATSWAMY)** (a) According to the information given by Delhi Administration, no such remarks were made in the recent past.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Delhi Administration has constituted a Committee on Employment Service in Delhi, headed by Shri H. K. L. Bhagat, M.P. to suggest, among other things, measures to improve the working of the Employment Exchanges in Delhi.

#### **Payment of Bonus to Workers of India Tobacco Company Limited, Saharanpur**

**5258. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND HABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT state:

(a) whether it has been alleged by Workers of India Tobacco Company Limited, Saharanpur that despite huge profits, the Company has not so far enforced the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 (as amended upto 1972);

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the action taken, against the management of the company for non-implementation of the payment of the Bonus?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY):** (a) to (c). The subject matter primarily falls in the State sphere. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have however been requested to furnish the required information.

#### **Unauthorised Imports by Indian Air Force Officers**

**5259. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 597 on the 22nd February, 1973 regarding

unauthorised imports by Indian Air Force Officers and state:

(a) whether he will lay on the Table of the House a list of smuggled goods seized and handed over to the customs authorities;

(b) wherefrom the goods were brought;

(c) the designation of Indian Air Force personnel involved in it and the nature of disciplinary action taken against each of the personnel involved in the incident; and

(d) whether the customs authorities have finished their investigation?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) to (d). The goods seized and handed over to the Customs authorities were TV sets, Tape Recorders, Transistors, Maxies, Electric Fans, Electric Ovens, Electric Hair Dryers, Liquor bottles, Sarees, Umbrellas, Perfume/Cosmetics, Glass-Ware, Tapes/Cassettes, Suit/Shirt/Trousers pieces, Watches/Times Pieces, Dry Fruit, Carpets, Dinner/Tea-Sets, Cameras & Films, Cigarettes Cartons, Electric Irons, Blades Packets, Ready Made Garments, Souvenirs, Toys, a Sewing Machine, a Typewriter, etc. The goods were brought from various stopping places on the route of the aircraft to and from Moscow, including Dubai, Tehran and Moscow.

2. Two Group Captains have been awarded "Displeasure" of the Chief of the Air Staff. One Wing Commander has been removed from the Command of the Squadron, one Squadron Leader has been awarded "Displeasure" of the CAS and two Squadron Leaders have been awarded "Severe Displeasure" of the CAS for a period of two years. Three Flights Lieutenants have been awarded "Severe Displeasure" of the CAS for a period of two years. Three Flights Lieutenant who was involved in the incident, subsequently died in a scooter accident. Six airmen have been awarded "Severe Displeasure" of the Air Officer i.e. Administration.

3. An Inquiry into the incident has also been conducted by the Customs Authorities. A part of the Inquiry still remains to be completed.

### **Increase in price of soft coke after take over**

5260. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of increase in price of coal per 40 kg. in different regions, particularly in West Bengal after the take over of coal mines; and

(b) the factors responsible for the price rise?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) and (b). There have been reports about the increase in the retail price of coal and soft coke meant for domestic consumption immediately after the Government take-over of the non coking coal mines. The increase was not on account of any decision taken either by the Government or the Coal Mines Authority, but to some traders taking undue advantage of the situation arising out of the take-over.

### **Compensation to families of Rashaunja village (24-Parganas) for their land**

5261. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Department acquired land in the village Rashaunja, district 24-Parganas (South, near Behala), West Bengal, for defence purposes;

(b) if so, how many acres of land were acquired;

(c) how many families were affected; and

(d) what compensation, if any, has been given to the affected families?



**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) to (d). An area of land measuring 211.12 acres was initially requisitioned in the villages, Rashapunja and Khanberia, District 24-Parganas, West Bengal, in 1966. These lands were subsequently acquired in 1971. A sum of Rs. 1,35,998.90 has been paid towards recurring compensation to 1,259 interested persons for the period from 25-4-1966 to 24-4-1971. An amount of Rs. 5,80,638.23 has been sanctioned for payment towards cost of acquisition of the land. The payments will be made by the land Acquisition Officer.

#### **Delay in Compensation of Khetri Copper Project**

5262. **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the completion of Khetri Copper Project has been further delayed; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD):** (a) and (b). According to the revised time schedule, the Concentrator Plant was to be commissioned in December, 1972. Because of delays in Civil Construction works and the strike by the workers in July/August, 1972, at Khetri Copper Project, this plant is now likely to be commissioned by April, 1973. The other process plants are expected to be commissioned as per schedule and the Project as a whole is also likely to be commissioned as per schedule.

#### **Setting up new Manganese Ore Plant in Public Sector**

5263. **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether NCSI has suggested to set up a new manganese ore plant in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) Yes, Sir. The suggestion is about an electrolytic manganese dioxide plant.

(b) The proposal to set up an electrolytic manganese dioxide plant in the public sector for a capacity of ten tonnes per day at a capital cost of Rs. 3 crores based on indigenously developed process, is under examination.

#### **Disparities between Officers and other Ranks of Army**

5264. **SHRI B. S. BHAURA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wide disparities still exist in the army between officers and other ranks in emoluments, accommodation and other facilities; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to reduce these disparities?

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

(b) The scales of accommodation and rations for personnel below officers' rank have been reviewed from time to time and considerable improvements have been made during the last two decades and more.

The structure of emoluments, including benefits in cash and kind, and death-cum-retirement benefits of officers and personnel below officer rank have been referred to the Pay Commission for examination.

भारत-पाक सीमा वर्तों सड़कों का काम पूरा करना

5265. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :  
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भारत-पाक सीमा-वर्ती क्षेत्रों में उन सड़कों के कार्यों को पूरा करेगी जो अधूरे रह गए थे और जिन्हें पाकिस्तान ने अस्त-व्यस्त कर दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री ( श्री जगजीवन राम ) :  
(क) और (ख). सरकार को ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा-क्षेत्रों में अपूर्ण सड़कों को पाकिस्तान द्वारा अति पहुँचाई गई हो। तथापि, संक्रामिक महत्व की अपूर्ण सड़कों को वर्तमान योजनाओं के अधीन पूरा किया जाएगा।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

भारत द्वारा पकड़े गये पाकिस्तानी शस्त्रास्त्र और पाकिस्तान द्वारा पकड़े गये भारतीय शस्त्रास्त्र

5266. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971 के भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध में भारत द्वारा हथियार, गोला-बारूद, टैंक आदि सहित पाकिस्तान का कितना सैनिक साज सामान पकड़ा गया ;

(ख) इसी युद्ध में पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत का कितना सैनिक साज सामान पकड़ा गया ;

(ग) क्या कुछ हवाई जहाज भी पकड़े गए थे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितने ?

रक्षा मंत्री ( श्री जगजीवन राम ) :

(क) से (घ) : यह सूचना प्रकट करना ब्योक्त में नहीं होगा।

सैनिक स्कूलों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विद्यार्थियों को सुविधाएं

5267. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सैनिक स्कूलों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के बच्चों को क्या सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री ( श्री जगजीवन राम ) :  
यद्यपि, सैनिक स्कूलों में दाखला पूर्णतया प्रवेश परीक्षा में "मेरिट" के अनुसार ही किया जाता है, तथापि, प्रवेश परीक्षा में अनुसूचित जातियों-अनुसूचित-जनजातियों के सफल हुए सभी लड़कों को "मेरिट" सूची में उनकी स्थिति का विचार किए बिना दाखिल किया जाता है। सैनिक स्कूलों में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के और अधिक लड़के दाखिल हो सकें इस विचार से यह निश्चय किया गया है कि चालू वर्ष से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उन लड़कों को प्रवेश का पात्र समझा जाएगा जो दो विषयों में सात अंकों से असफल हो जाते हैं बशर्त वे कुल अंक मिला कर सफल होते हों।

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के जो लड़के सैनिक स्कूलों में दाखिल किए जाते हैं वे केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों को छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं में निर्धारित आय सीमाओं आदि के अनुसार छात्रवृत्तियों के भी पात्र हैं।

**Manufacture of Resilient Gear Wheel  
for Trucks and Motors by H.E.L.  
Bhopal**

5268. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Heavy Electricals, Bhopal has manufactured Resilient Gear Wheel for the use on Trucks and Motors; if so, the cost of each wheel;

(b) whether these manufactured goods would be able to save the Foreign Exchange of our country; and

(c) if so, how much Foreign Exchange can be saved by this and how many Gear Wheels can be manufactured every year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The sale price of each wheel is about Rs. 10,000.

(b) and (c). The foreign exchange saving per gear wheel is about Rs. 4400 (CIF). The Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal has a capacity to manufacture upto 100 sets per year depending upon the actual requirements of the user department.

**Inter-Governmental Joint Committee  
for Economic and Technical Co-operation  
between India and Korea**

5269. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Inter-Governmental Joint Committee for economic and technical co-operation has been formed between India and Korea;

(b) if so, the names of the Indian Members thereof; and

(c) the terms of reference and the actual work done by the Committee.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Expenditure on Border Roads Construction Programme**

5270. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether border road construction programme has been completed; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred on the programme?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Rehabilitation of Refugees from  
Pakistan and other Countries**

5271. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work in connection with the rehabilitation of refugees from Pakistan, and other countries has since been finalised;

(b) if not, to what extent and the volume of work still to be handled; and

(c) the time by which the Rehabilitation Department is likely to be wound up?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) Except for certain residual problems, the rehabilitation phase in respect of Displaced Persons from the former West Pakistan (now Pakistan and old migrants from former East Pakistan (that is those who migrated to India up to 31st March 1958) was over by 1964. The work relating to grant of rehabilitation assistance to new migrants who came from former East Pakistan during the period from 1964 to 1969 was nearly completed by the

end of 1969. Rehabilitation assistance was also granted during this period to the repatriates who came from Burma, Sri Lanka and Mozambique and to the Tibetan refugees.

The work in regard to relief and rehabilitation of new migrants from former East Pakistan who came in 1970 and up to 25th March 1971, the work in regard to the continuing flow of repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka and the remaining work relating to the resettlement of Tibetan refugees, as well as the residuary work relating to displaced persons from former West Pakistan (now Pakistan) and old migrants from former East Pakistan are being handled by the Department. A rehabilitation scheme for repatriates from Uganda is being finalised.

(b) A statement showing the extent and the volume of work being handled is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4660/73.]

### Wage Boards

5272. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of wage boards functioning at present for different categories of employees and their functions in brief;

(b) whether Government propose to streamline the working of the wage boards so that their recommendations are available without much loss of time and implemented speedily; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) No Wage Board is functioning at present.

(b) and (c). The National Commission on Labour recommended some changes in the system of Wage Boards as operated so far. These are under consideration in the light of the views expressed on the subject at tripartite meetings.

### Automatic Steel Tube Factory in Bangalore

5273. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an automatic steel tube factory, the first of its kind, is being set up in Bangalore;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up; and

(c) whether any foreign assistance will be required?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

### मध्य प्रदेश के छिदवाड़ा जिले के कोयला खान श्रमिक संघ का अभ्यावेदन

5274. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या श्रम और पनबल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को श्रमिकों की शिकायतों के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश के छिदवाड़ा जिले के कोयला खान श्रमिक संघ से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मांगें क्या हैं ;

(ग) उनकी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**अस और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बेंकटस्वामी) :** (क) कोयला खान श्रमिक संघ नाम का कोई श्रमिक संघ छिन्दवाड़ा जिले में काम नहीं कर रहा है। तथापि छिन्दवाड़ा जिले की कोयला खानों की यूनियनों से श्रमिकों की शिकायतों के बावजूद 330 अध्यावेदन 1972 के दौरान प्राप्त हुए।

(ख) यूनियनों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों में जो बातें शामिल थीं, वे हैं, कोयला खान उद्योग सम्बन्धी मजूरी बोर्ड की मिसफिरिशों की क्रियान्विति, जैसे कि परिवर्ती महंगाई भत्ता, वेतन-सूचकों, समुचित वर्गीकरण, वर्खास्त किए गए श्रमिकों की पुनर्नियुक्ति, खनन कर्मचारी वर्ग की सामयिक डाक्टरी परीक्षा सम्बन्धी कोयला खान विनियम 1957 का संशोधन खनन तक-निशियनों के ग्रेडों और वेतन मानों का संशोधन, मजूरी हांवे में संशोधन करने के लिए इस्पात उद्योग के नमूने पर एक द्विपक्षीय वार्ता करने सम्बन्धी तंत्र की स्थापना।

(ग) 70 मामलों में समझौते किए गये, 58 मामलों में समझौते की असफलता को रिपोर्ट सरकार को प्रस्तुत की गई, 158 मामले अन्य प्रकार से तय किये गये अथवा श्रमिकों द्वारा वापिस ले लिए गये। बचालीस मामलों में कार्रवाई चल रही है।

**मध्य प्रदेश की कोयला खानों के ठेके पर काम करने वाले श्रमिक**

5275. श्री गंगा खरण दीक्षित : क्या अस और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की कोयला खानों के मालिक स्थायी कोयला खान श्रमिकों के स्थान पर अधिक से अधिक ठेके पर काम करने वाले श्रमिक लगा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**अस और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बेंकटस्वामी) :** (क) उप-लब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश में 52 कोयला खानें हैं जिन में 54,228 श्रमिक नियोजित हैं। इन में से 45 कोयला खानों ने 186 ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से 8889 ठेका श्रमिक नियोजित कर रखे हैं। इन में से किसी भी कोयला खान में ऐसा उदाहरण देखने में नहीं आया जिसमें स्थायी श्रमिकों के स्थान पर अधिकतम संख्या में ठेका श्रमिकों को नियोजित किया गया हो।

(ख) जहां कहीं ठेका श्रमिक नियोजित किए जाते हैं, वहां उनके रोजगार की शर्तों को विनियमित करने के विचार से ठेका श्रमिक (विनियमन और उन्मूलन) अधिनियम, 1970 और उसके अधीन बनाई गई केन्द्रीय नियमावली के उपबन्धों को लागू किया जा रहा है।

**स्वदेश प्रिटिंग प्रेस, ग्वालियर**

5276. श्री गंगा खरण दीक्षित : क्या अस और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्वालियर स्थित स्वदेश प्रिटिंग प्रेस में कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम करते हैं और उनमें कितने अस्थायी हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक कर्मचारी के लिए सरकार के पास भविष्य निधि की कितनी धनराशि जमा कराई गई ; और

(ग) कितनी धनराशि अभी जमा कराई जानी शेष है ?

अब श्री पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री  
(श्री जी० बंसटस्वामी) : (क) से (ग) :  
सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय  
सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

# **Discrimination against plantation Labour of Indian Origin in Sri Lanka**

5277. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA:  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the discussions held at a seminar in Colombo that the plantation labour of Indian origin is being discriminated in various spheres and by restricting considerably their opportunities in the field of employment, training and economic advancement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL  
SINGH): Government have seen reports on the seminar which took place in Colombo between 24th of February and the 2nd of March 1973 and in which various problems were discussed. The Government of India have been discussing these matters on various occasions with the Sri Lanka authorities with a view to removing the difficulties being faced by Stateless persons of Indian origin who come within the purview of the 1964 Indo-Ceylon Agreement.

## **Overtime to Drivers in Mana Camp**

5278. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Drivers in Mana Camp are asked to perform duties after prescribed office hours; if so, how they are being compensated for over-time work;

(b) whether the drivers are paid at Central Government rates in Mana Camp; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU NATHA REDDY): (a) The Drivers in the Mana Camp are sometimes asked to perform duties beyond prescribed duty hours where the state of work so demands. They are at present not eligible for any overtime allowance under the existing rules. The general question relating to payment of overtime allowance to Drivers is under consideration.

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

## **Staff Welfare Association, Mana Camp**

5279. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:  
SHRI R. V. BADE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Staff Welfare Association, Mana Camp is a recognised under J.C.M. Scheme; and

(b) if not, how accommodation has been provided to the said Association at a Central Place of the Camp whereas Class III and IV Employees Association which is recognised under J.C.M. Scheme has been allotted an accommodation in a remote corner of the camp provisionally and that too after long persuasion?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU NATHA REDDY): (a) The Non-Gazetted Staff Welfare Association, Mana, has been accorded recognition outside the J.C.M. which will entitle the Association the facility of making correspondence with the Government and representation of common grievances of the staff.

(b) Both the Associations namely the Non-Gazetted Staff Welfare Association and the Class III and Class IV Employees Association have been allotted accommodation provisionally. Suitable accommodation in some central location is expected to be made available as soon as the pre-

sent shortage of accommodation at Mana eases.

### **Representations by Employees of Mana Camp**

5280. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of Mana Camp asked by the earlier Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation on his tour to Mana Camp on the 16th January, 1973 to submit their representations through proper channel;

(b) whether all the representations received by the local authorities have been passed on to the Deputy Minister for his perusal; if not, the reasons why and how many have been retained by the camp authorities; and

(c) the total number of representations received and their contents in short separately?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The former Deputy Minister (Shri Balgovind Verma) while on tour to Mana in January, 1973, did not ask any individual employee to submit his representation through proper channel. He, however, advised the representatives of Class III and Class IV employees Association of various offices of Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Mana, to submit their representations and memoranda through the Chief Commandant, Mana, as a matter of procedure.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Two—of which one relates to supersession in the matter of promotion and the other relates to delay in finalising departmental proceedings and other service matters such as fixation of seniority, grant of deputation allowance etc.

### **Utilised Production Capacity of Public Sector Heavy Industrial Plants**

5281. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of unutilised production capacities of the public sector heavy industrial plants, category-wise, and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) The spelling out of the extent of under-utilisation of capacity in terms of categories in the various heavy industrial units is beset with certain practical difficulties particularly when they have a wide range of products of which the production in each year can vary depending on the order-book position. It may be stated that the under-utilisation is at about 30 per cent in Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal and Machine Tools Corporation of India, Ajmer; at between 60 and 70 per cent in Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Triveni Structural Ltd., Naini, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur and Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, and at about 85 per cent in Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam.

Among the reasons for not achieving the rated capacity is inadequacy of orders for the type of equipment for which the plants have been set up, as in the case of HEC, MAMC, BHPV, and TSL. Technological and managerial deficiency, delay in attaining skills due to the sophisticated nature of the equipment to be produced, difficulty in regular and adequate supply of raw materials, unsatisfactory supply of castings and forgings, maintenance not up to the requisite standards or low productivity of labour are the other reasons.

(b) Measures taken to improve the production capacity include the implementation of detailed time-bound programmes to achieve the optimum production capacity in the shortest period possible and steps taken to improve material management and production functions; the plants have also been asked to introduce correct systems and procedures as also proper personnel policies besides being asked to augment facilities in bottleneck areas.

#### Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Deposits in Orissa

5282. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount deposited by now in the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund in Orissa;

(b) the amount of this fund utilised by now; and

(c) the manner in which it has been utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Rupees 1,59,454/-

(b) Rupees 67,21,199/-.

(c) The amount has been utilised to promote the welfare of labour employed in the iron ore mining industry and providing them with facilities like medical, housing, water supply, educational and recreational etc.

#### Exploration work in Orissa

5283. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mineral Exploration Corporation has undertaken any exploration work in Orissa so far; and

(b) if not, the programme of the Corporation for Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Projects of detailed assessment of polymetallic mineralisation in Sargipalli block of Gangpur, Shear Zones and nickel mineralisation in Sukerangi-Kaliapani Blocks of Sukinda area in Orissa are in the process of being taken over by the Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. from the Geological Survey of India. The Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. will begin operation on both the projects as soon as taking over process from the Geological Survey of India is complete. In addition, the Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd., have also a proposal for taking up re-assessment of iron and manganese ore resources of Bonai Keonjhar belt in Orissa (partly also in Bihar).

#### Setting up of a Hospital for Iron Ore Mine Workers in Orissa

5284. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are setting up a hospital for workers of iron ore mines in Orissa;

(b) if so, the place where it is being located; and

(c) the estimated cost and the bed strength of this hospital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c). It has been agreed in principle that 50-bedded Central hospital should be set up at Joda under the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund. The Vice Chairman of the Fund in Orissa is getting the plans and estimates prepared with reference to the site selected.



**Threat to Indian High Commissioner at Hong Kong by Black December Organisation**

5285. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian High Commissioner at Hong Kong was threatened to be kidnapped by "Black December Organization" during March, 1973; and

(b) the action taken by Government to protect the Commission's officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our Missions already have detailed instructions regarding the measures to be adopted in dealing with security problems of this nature. The preparation of our Mission and the personnel attached to it, is primarily the responsibility of the host Government. In this case, the local police authorities intensified precautionary arrangements. The threat proved to be a hoax.

**Permission to Chinese Citizens to visit Indian Cities for stay during flights**

5286. SHRI R. V. BADE:  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese citizens have been permitted by Government to stay during the course of their flight and to visit the city on a special permit; and

(b) whether such a facility has been given by the Chinese Government to the Indian citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The correct position is as follows: Chinese nationals passing through India no longer need visas if they are in direct transit, or when they are required to remain at an Indian airport for a period not exceeding 24 hours. In case they wish to go into town during this period of 24 hours, they can do so by obtaining landing permits. In all other cases transit or entry visas are necessary.

(b) No, Sir. But the question of requiring it has not arisen so far.

**Raising of Minimum Wages for Agricultural workers in Orissa**

5287. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the minimum wages for agricultural workers were raised in Orissa;

(b) what were the wage rates fixed;

(c) the prevailing wage rates in Orissa; and

(d) whether these are going to be raised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (d). Pending the receipt of recommendations of a Committee appointed by them to recommend revised rates of minimum wages in respect of employment in agriculture, the State Government notified on 29th August, 1972 a minimum wage of Rs. 2/- per day for all categories of agricultural operations for the whole of the State. Information is not available on the maximum prevailing wage rates in Orissa.

**Coverage of non-teaching Staff of Universities under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947**

5288. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-teaching staff of universities is being covered under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in accordance with the recommendations of National Commission on Labour;

(b) whether Government propose to bring forward necessary Bill in Parliament; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Efforts are being made to introduce a Bill as early as possible.

#### **Proposal to expand M.A.M.C. Durgapur**

5289. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDER HALDER: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, anticipating increased orders from the coal mines, after they have been taken over by the Government;

(b) whether this aspect has been discussed in the first meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission in presence of Mr. S. A. Skachkov of USSR on the 9th February, 1972; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) At present, there is no proposal, under consideration of Government, for the expansion of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation.

(b) The question of expansion of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation was not specifically discussed in the first meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Accommodation to Employees of M.A.M.C Ltd., Durgapur**

5290. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in MAMC Limited, Durgapur;

(b) to what extent they have been provided with accommodation; and

(c) the measures being taken to provide full accommodation facilities to all the employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) In MAMC, Limited 6,525 employees are working in the regular establishment.

(b) Four thousand, four hundred and eighty two employees, i.e., 68 per cent of the regular establishment have been provided with accommodation.

(c) A programme for the construction of 600 quarters by the end of 1973 has already been taken up by the corporation. A proposal for the construction of another 400 numbers of quarters for the employees of the company is under the consideration of the Government. In addition the Government of West Bengal has been requested to provide 500 quarters under their subsidised industrial housing scheme.

The above measures are expected to provide accommodation facilities to a substantial number of employees of the company.

**Loss incurred by M.A.M.C., Durgapur**

5291. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss incurred by M.A.M.C. Limited, Durgapur, during the financial years 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) the amount of total cumulative loss upto 1972;

(c) the measures being taken to make the industry self-sufficient; and

(d) whether the loss shown in the balance sheet for the year 1971-72 was after waiving the interest payable to Government for the loan and if so, the amount of interest waived?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) The loss incurred by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, during 1970-71 and 1971-72 amounted to Rs. 6.45 crores and Rs. 3.58 crores respectively.

(b) The cumulative loss of the company as on 31st March, 1972, amounted to Rs. 36.51 crores.

(c) To make the company self-sufficient a number of measures have been introduced to increase production. These measures include improvement in production planning and control, material procurement procedures, maintenance and strengthening of the design organisation: attempts are also being made to meet the financial requirements of the company through actual sales.

(d) Yes, Sir. The amount of interest waived during 1971-72 is Rs. 1.59 crores.

**Installation of Computers**

5292. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of computers installed has gone up during the last three years;

(b) if so, their number Zone-wise and the number used by business, industry, Government, educational institutional, research establishment and the public; and

(c) whether the installation results in retrenchment of labour in India, if so, the steps taken to arrest it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) (a) and (b). The available information as given in the Report of the Committee on Automation is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4661/73.]

(c) the Committee has commented on this aspect as follows:—

"Although there was no direct retrenchment of labour due to introduction of computers, there was reduction in the number of jobs available in the concerns immediately, since the vacancies resulting from natural wastage were filled by adjusting surplus employees from computerised departments."

The Committee's Report is under examination.

**Tractor Requirements in next three years**

5293. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made in regard to the require-

ments of the country in the matter of tractors for the next three years;

(b) if so, the finding of the assessment; and

(c) how Government propose to meet the requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). A working Group set up in connection with the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan has estimated the demand for tractors during the next three years as under:—

Year	Nos.
1973-74	40,000
1974-75	46,000
1975-76	53,000

Government have requested the National Council of Applied Economic Research to make a detailed scientific study and assess the demand for tractors during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Their report is awaited.

(c) The entire requirement is proposed to be met by indigenous production.

#### Suggestions made regarding Handling of Labour Disputes

5294. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the suggestions made by the Chairman of the Law Commission recently (*Hindustan Times*, 25th February, 1973) for handling of labour disputes in essential and non-essential services; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). Government have noted the suggestions.

#### U.N. Investigations into Shooting of Libyan Passenger Plane

5295. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move by the United Nations Organisation to conduct an investigation into the recent shooting of the Libyan passenger Plane by Israeli Airforce; and

(b) if so, an account thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the 19th (extraordinary) session of the General Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization which met in New York adopted on the 27th of February 1973, a resolution calling for an inquiry into the shooting down of the Libyan civil aircraft. India co-sponsored the resolution the text of which is given below:—

"The Assembly, having considered the item concerning the Libyan civil aircraft which was shot down on the 21st of February 1973 by Israeli fighter over the occupied Egyptian territory of Sinai,

Condemning the Israeli action which resulted in the loss of 106 innocent lives,

Convinced that this accident affects and jeopardizes the safety of international civil aviation and therefore emphasizing the urgency of undertaking an immediate investigation of the said accident.

1. Directs the Council to instruct the Secretary-General to institute an investigation in order to undertake fact findings and to report to the Council at the earliest date.
2. Calls upon all parties involved to cooperate fully with the investigating team."

**बिबेश मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अनुवादकों / हिन्दी सहायकों की संख्या और वेतनमान**

**5296. श्री पन्नालाल बारूवाल :** क्या बिबेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में कुल कितने हिन्दी अनुवादक / हिन्दी सहायक हैं और वे किस वेतनमान में हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने अनुवादक / हिन्दी सहायक स्थायी हैं और कितने अस्थायी हैं ?

**बिबेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) :** (क) इस मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के छह पद हैं जिनका वेतनमान 325-575 रु० है और दो पद कनिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादकों के हैं जिनका वेतनमान 210-425 रु० है। इस मंत्रालय में हिन्दी सहायक का कोई पद नहीं है।

(ख) सभी अनुवादक अस्थायी रूप से इन पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं।

**Coverage of M/s. Bihar Ghee Trading Limited, Roshra under E.P.F. Act**

**5297. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:**  
**SHRI RAMAVATAR**  
**SHASTRI:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Bihar Ghee Trading Limited, Roshra, in the District of Darbhanga has been covered under the Scheme framed under the Employees Provident Fund Act but the compliance has not yet been secured; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY:** The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:

(a) The Organisation is not aware of any establishment known as M/s. Bihar Ghee Trading Limited, Roshra in the District of Darbhanga. But there is an establishment known as M/s. Bihar Ghee Grading Station, at Roshra which has been covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 with effect from 9th January 1970. It is, however, not complying with the provisions of the Act and the Employees Provident Fund Scheme.

(b) Action is being taken to secure compliance by initiating recovery proceedings under section 8 and prosecution proceedings under Section 14 of the Act.

**Bihar Government's refusal to give Sand Lease to N.C.D.C**

**5298. DR. RANEN SEN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether sand stowing in National Coal Development Corporation collieries at Ranchi has suffered a setback due to the refusal of Bihar Government to give sand lease to N.C.D.C.; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the refusal and action taken by Government in the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) Yes Sir. The sand stowing in collieries of the National Coal Development Corporation in Karanpura has suffered on account of the delay in the grant of sand lease to the Corporation.

(b) It is learnt that the N.C.D.C. have not been granted the lease by the State Government on the ground

that there is a prior application for the area from a private party. The Corporation have taken up the matter with the State Government.

### International Conference on Vietnam

5299. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Amnesty International had urged the International Conference on Vietnam to place the civilian prisoners in South Vietnam under United Nations protection pending their ultimate release.

(b) whether the recently held Paris Conference on Vietnam had discussed this suggestion; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Conference in this respect and India's views on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government are not aware of any such move or of any discussion thereof at the Paris Conference. Neither the Paris Agreement nor the Final Act signed at the end of the Paris Conference makes any reference to it.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE  
REPORTED DEAL FOR SUPPLY OF NAVAL BOATS FITTED WITH 'KOMAR' MISSILES BY U.S.S.R. TO PAKISTAN

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वानियर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिलमन्तीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर विदेश मंत्री का ध्यान दिनाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इ इम बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें:—

“सोवियत संघ द्वारा पाकिस्तान को ‘कोनार’ प्रक्षेपणास्त्रों से युक्त नौसैनिक नौकायें सप्लाई करने के कथित सौदे तथा पाकिस्तान को अस्त्रास्त्रों की सप्लाई पर लगी हुई रोक हटा देने के सोवियत संघ के निर्णय का समाचार।”

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Honourable Members will recall that on July 6, 1971 I made a statement in the House to the effect that the Soviet Ambassador had told us that the Press reports about the USSR Government having supplied arms to Pakistan after the Pakistan military repression in Bangladesh were incorrect. Since then, in the spirit of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation, we have been in close touch with the Soviet Union. If there had been any change in the policy of the USSR Government, we are confident that they would certainly have informed us.

When this news-item came to Government's notice, a check was made with the USSR Embassy. We have been informed that there is no basis whatsoever for this report.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ध्यान दिनाओं सूचना समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित खबर के आधार पर दी गई थी।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (अलीपुर) : केवल एक अखबार।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : बिड़ला का अखबार “हिन्दुस्तान”।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह समाचार एक संवाद समिति ने प्रसारित किया है। वह संवाद समिति एक जिम्मेदार संवाद समिति है। उसके द्वारा प्रकाशित समाचार का एक अंश मैं आपके द्वारा सदन के समुख रखना चाहता हूँ।

गशा माननीय सदस्य : संवाद समिति का नाम बताइये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : भारती। समाचार इस प्रकार है :

“जानकार सूत्रों के अनुसार सोवियत संघ ने पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई से प्रतिबन्ध डीला कर दिया है। इस्लामाबाद रुम के साथ

श्री मटल बिहारी बाजरेयी :

'कोमार' किस्म की प्रक्षेपास्त्र युक्त नौसैनिक नौकाओं की खरीद के लिये वार्ता कर रहा है। वार्ता काफी धीमे बढ़ चुकी है। उक्त सूत्रों का कहना है कि दोनों देशों के बीच इसके लिये सौदा भी हो गया है। सरकार इस बारे में तथ्य एकत्र कर रही है।"

धार्मे यह भी कहा गया है :

"पाकिस्तानी नौसेना के पास अभी तक ऐसी नौकायें नहीं हैं। सोवियत संघ ने भारत-पाक युद्ध में पूर्व पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया था। वैसे रूस यह नौकायें अनेक देशों को बेच रहा है।

पाकिस्तान के एक उच्च-स्तरीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने हाल ही में अपनी मास्को यात्रा के दौरान इस बारे में वार्ता की थी।"

विदेश मंत्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उसमें इस समाचार का खंडन किया गया है और उसमें इस सदन को सन्तोष होना स्वाभाविक है। सोवियत रूस जिन तीसरे देशों को हथियार दे रहा है, उसमें ईरान शामिल है। क्या सरकार ने इस बात का प्रबन्ध कर लिया है कि सोवियत रूस से ईरान को मिलने वाले हथियार पाकिस्तान में न पहुँचें? जब इस तरह की बात अमरीका के सम्बन्ध में आई थी, तो सदन में आशंकायें व्यक्त की गई थीं। सरकार ने ईरान की सरकार से सम्पर्क स्थापित करके इस सदन को आश्वस्त करने का प्रयत्न भी किया—यद्यपि हमारा उस पर विश्वास नहीं हुआ—कि वे हथियार पाकिस्तान में नहीं पहुँचेंगे।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय या तो इस समाचार की पुष्टि करें और या खंडन करें कि क्या सोवियत रूस ने ईरान को

हथियार दिये थे। क्या यह सच है कि ईरान के शाह जब कुछ दिनों पहले मास्को गये थे, तो वहाँ ईरान को शास्त्रों की सप्लाई के बारे में एक समझौता हुआ था। ईरान को न केवल ये नौकायें मिली हैं, बल्कि और भी शस्त्र रूस से प्राप्त हुये हैं। विदेश मंत्री स्वीकार करेंगे कि भारत और रूस की जो संधि हुई है उसके अन्तर्गत रूस ईरान को इस बात की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता है कि वे हथियार पाकिस्तान में पहुँचें। लेकिन अगर इस बारे में भारत सरकार के पास कोई जानकारी है, तो मंत्री के महोदय उसको सदन के सामने रखने का प्रयत्न करें।

विदेश मंत्री ने कहा है कि बंगलादेश की घटनाओं के बाद हमारे और सोवियत रूस के बीच जो मित्रता की संधि हुई, उसके पश्चात् हम सोवियत रूस के साथ निरन्तर विचार विनिमय करते रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि सोवियत रूस के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध मजबूत हों और हमारे सम्बन्धों का आधार एक दूसरे के प्रति मित्रता और समादार की भावना हो। प्रश्न यह है कि जबसे अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार देना शुरू करने का निर्णय लिया है, तब से इस झूँड की स्थिति में एक गुणात्मक परिवर्तन हुआ है। इससे तनाव बढ़ने की आशंका है। क्या इस नई परिस्थिति के बारे में सोवियत रूस से हमारी सरकार ने विचार-विमर्श विनिमय किया है?

कुछ दिनों पहले सोवियत रूस के प्रवक्ता का वक्तव्य भारत के समाचारपत्रों में छपा था, जिसमें पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति की बड़ी प्रशंसा की गई थी और कहा गया था कि पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति तनाव कम करना चाहते हैं। अमरीका से हथियार प्राप्त करना तनाव कम करने का तरीका नहीं हो सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में मास्को से हमारा कोई विचार-विनिमय हुआ है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में जहाँ हमने नयी दिल्ली स्थित सोवियत राजदूत

से चर्चा को है, वहाँ क्या हमने मास्को स्थित भारतीय दूतावास से भी चर्चा की है और इस सम्बंध में उसका क्या कहना है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has put questions which do not arise out of the present question. I will confine myself only to those parts which arise out of the present question.

So far as Iran's effort to get military equipment is concerned, the main supplier of Iran is the United States of America. Iran is a member of CENTO. Pakistan, Iran and Turkey are members of CENTO and CENTO has the backing of the United States of America. Iran has been getting a major part of its supplies from USA and from Western sources. Recently, Iran has entered into contracts with USA for purchase of a very large quantity of highly sophisticated military equipment. It is true that Iran also purchased some equipment from USSR. Whereas we have some information that military equipment of USA origin with Iran did find its way to Pakistan, our Intelligence, our information, does not show that any equipment with Iran of USSR origin found its way to Pakistan....

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Shajapur): They were found in the Iraq Embassy.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Is he speaking on behalf of Iraq or what? I am glad the Jana Sangh is taking more interest in Iraq.

A further question has been asked whether the supply of arms by the United States of America to Pakistan has not introduced a new factor in the situation of the Indian sub-continent. I agree. I have made a statement to this effect on the floor of the House.

We have not discussed this matter yet with the Government of USSR.

This was the precise information that he asked.

Lastly, he asked whether, apart from our asking the USSR Embassy in Delhi, our Ambassador or our Mission in Moscow also got in touch with the Government of Moscow. I would like to say that when we talk to the USSR Embassy here, we talk to the Government of USSR because their Ambassador here and their Mission represent the Government.

This Call Attention Notice was tabled only yesterday. This news did appear in only one newspaper in the whole country. I must confess that this news-item had not come to my notice till I received the Call Attention Notice yesterday. (Interruption) I must confess I do not read all the newspapers nor do I intend to change my habit. Therefore, the best way to give answer to the Call Attention Notice was to get information from the USSR Embassy. I have no doubt that if we had contacted Moscow, Moscow would have given the same reply because the USSR Embassy officials in Delhi cannot give a reply to us which does not reflect the attitude of the Government of USSR.

श्री अम्बेश (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों को इस प्रकार की आशा नहीं थी कि रशिया इस प्रकार का कोई आर्म्स भेजने का समझौता पाकिस्तान के साथ करेगा। आज मन्त्री महोदय के बयान से यह स्पष्ट हो गया और जैसी हमारी आशा थी वैसा ही निकला। परन्तु एक प्रश्न आता है कि क्या वजह है कि कुछ देश जैसे फ्रांस इस समय मिराज वगैरह पाकिस्तान को सप्लाई कर रहा है और जार्डन ईराक, सऊदी अरेबिया और ईरान आज भी हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति ऐसा विपरीत रुख अपनाए हुए हैं? क्या कुछ कमी है हमारी विदेश नीति में यह एक सोचने की बात है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री महोदय, इस के बारे में कुछ स्पष्टीकरण करें कि ऐसी क्या हमारी विदेश



[श्री अम्बेश]

नीति में कमी या खामो है, या कौन से ऐसे कारण हैं कि जिससे ये देश इन परिस्थितियों के बाद भी पाकिस्तान को हथियार की सपनाई आज भी ज़ोरों के साथ कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have not answered on behalf of other countries. Some countries will be friendly to Pakistan. Some will be very close and friendly to us. That is part of international life and we should learn to live with it.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि कल समाचार पत्रों में आया था उससे केवल सदस्यों को ही नहीं, मुझे ही नहीं, बल्कि जिन्होंने भी अखबार पढ़ा होगा उन्हें स्वामाविक रूप से चिन्ता हुई होगी। मुझे इस बात से खुशी है कि आज विदेश मन्त्री ने अपना बयान दिया तो आज भी और कल भी जब लोग अखबार पढ़ेंगे तो उन्हें काफी सन्तोष होगा। क्योंकि समाचार को पढ़ने के बाद मैं इस बात को कहूँ कि यह बड़े ही आश्चर्य की बात थी, विश्वास की बात नहीं थी। लेकिन साथ साथ मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूँगा, जैसा कि विदेश मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि यहाँ सोवियत संघ के दूतावास से उन्होंने बात की, उनसे पता चला कि इस समाचार में कोई भी तथ्य नहीं है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेश मन्त्री महोदय से कि क्या अपना जो दूतावास मास्को में है उससे भी उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी ली है और वह जानकारी आप दे सकेंगे ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा, हमारे मित्र ने ठीक कहा, क्या हमारी विदेश नीति में कहीं कोई त्रुटि तो नहीं हो रही है जिसके कारण कहीं न कहीं हम कुछ फंसे जा रहे हैं।

जब हमने 9 अगस्त को 12 लाख जनता के सामने घोषणा की थी उस सन्धि

की तो 55 करोड़ जनता ने बड़े ही सुख और सन्तोष की सांस ली थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रूस के साथ हमारा जो सम्बन्ध रहा है वह केवल मंत्री का ही नहीं बल्कि भाईचारे का सम्बन्ध है। उसमें कोई दाग नहीं आना चाहिए। और अगर कोई शक्ति उसमें दाग लगाना चाहे तो उसे हम करारा जबाब दें। बहुत सी ऐसी शक्तियाँ हैं दुनिया में जो चाहती हैं कि हमारी दोस्ती में किसी तरह का खलल डालें। तो हमें उनको भी जबाब देना है और जब तब इस प्रकार का समाचार आ जाय तो उसका भी खंडन होना बहुत जरूरी है।

मैं विदेश मन्त्री महोदय से एक बात और जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या दुनिया के अन्य देशों में जो हमारे दूतावास हैं वह सब एलर्ट हैं या नहीं। यह एक कुचक्र चल रहा है पाकिस्तान का, अभी भी उसकी सैनिक तैयारी चल रही है, भले ही उनके मित्र एक पुस्तक लिख दें, जुल्फी माई फ्रेंड के लेखक ने भूट्टो की बड़ी तारीफ की है, लेकिन केवल उससे हम इत्मीनान की सांस नहीं ले सकते।

दूसरी बात मैं यह भी कह देता हूँ कि हमारे विरोधी दल के मित्रगण जिस तरह से शंक और शंका की दृष्टि से हर चीज को देखते हैं हम बैसा नहीं देखते। हम चाहेंगे, विदेश मन्त्री ने जिस तरह से इस समाचार का खंडन किया है, उसी आवाज में उसी बुलन्दी के साथ इस बात को भी कहें कि अगर किसी तरह से किसी देश ने पाकिस्तान को किसी तरह की मदद की तो उसका भी हम सामना करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: About the first question. I have already explained that the time was too short for us to get in touch with our Mission in Moscow to get clarification from the Government of USSR. Of course, we will make a second check also.

About the rest, I can only say that I respect the sentiments so forcefully expressed by my friend.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** उन्होंने कहा है कि आप भी कुछ काजिए ।

**श्री स्वर्ण सिंह :** उनकी आवाज के साथ मेरी आवाज है ।

**श्री राम रतन शर्मा (वांदा) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय के वक्तव्य से कुछ सन्तोष होता है। अभी उन्होंने माना है कि ईरान को रूस से कुछ हथियार मिले हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ईरान को रूस से जो हथियार मिले हैं क्या उनमें ये नेवल-बोट्स फिट्टेड विद् कोमार मिसाइल्स भी शामिल हैं ?

**दूसरा प्रश्न :** ईरान को रूस से जो हथियार मिले हैं और अमरीका से जो हथियार मिले हैं, उनमें किस देश के हथियारों की संख्या अधिक है और पाकिस्तान को ईरान से जो शस्त्रास्त्र दिये गये हैं उनमें किस देश के हथियारों की संख्या अधिक है ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** From the matter of supply of arms to Pakistan now the hon. Member has gone to Iran. I cannot answer all these questions....

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):** That was a slip of the tongue. He meant Pakistan.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** Therefore, so far as our information goes, as I have said, Iran is getting supplies principally from the United States and western sources. It is true and we must not forget that Iran is a neighbour of USSR. Iran has got some military equipment from USSR also....

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Including these boats?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** I cannot say that. I have not got the details. But this type of boats .....

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash):** Which country gave more—that was his question.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** This type of boat, I think, in a peculiarity of USSR. This type of boat with this type of missile fitted on it as mentioned in this news item is not normally available from the USA or from Western Europe. China is the only other country which has got similar boats and we got some information sometime back that the Chinese had supplied some such boats to Pakistan, but we could not verify the exact number, etc.

**श्री राम रतन शर्मा :** मैं शायद अपने सवाल को स्पष्ट नहीं कर सका। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1965 से आज तक पाकिस्तान को यू० एस० एस० आर० ने ज्यादा हथियार दिये हैं या अमरीका ने।

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** It does not arise out of this at all.... (Interruptions) I am not going to answer all these questions.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** On a point of order, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It does not arise.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** How do you say that? You have to convince the House.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Your question is very specific: "reported deal for supply of naval boats fitted with 'Komar' missiles".

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** And other arms.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Where had you mentioned it? (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Pilo Mody, I am not allowing you.

12.24 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

## COAL MINES (ADVISORY BOARD) RULES

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coal Mines (Advisory Board) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 166(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 16 of the Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4646/73].

## COPY OF "AN APPROACH TO SCIENCE &amp; TECHNOLOGY PLAN"

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of "An Approach to the Science and Technology Plan" (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4647/73].

## ANNUAL REPORT ON COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working and administration of the Companies

Act, 1956, for the year 1971-72, under section 638 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4648/73].

## REPORT OF COMPTROLLER &amp; AUDITOR GENERAL APPROPRIATION ACCTS. OF DEFENCE SERVICES FOR 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72. Union Government (Defence Services), under article 151(1) of the Constitution.
- (2) A copy of Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1971-72 and Commercial Appendix thereto (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4649/73].

## STATEMENT Re. GOVT. ASSURANCES IN LOK SABHA &amp; ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT ELECTRONICS FOR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

## Fourth Lok Sabha

- (i) Statement No. XXIX
- (ii) Statement No. XXVIII
- (iii) Statement No. XXVI
- (iv) Statement No. XXIX
- (v) Statement No. XVIII
- (vi) Statement No. XIX

Seventh Session, 1969  
Eighth Session, 1969  
Ninth Session, 1969  
Tenth Session, 1970  
Eleventh Session, 1970  
Twelfth Session, 1970

## Fifth Lok Sabha

- (vii) Statement No. X
- (viii) Statement No. XX
- (ix) Statement No. XII
- (x) Statement No. XI
- (xi) Statement No. V
- (xii) Statement No. III
- (xiii) Statement No. I

First Session, 1971  
Second Session, 1971  
Third Session, 1971  
Fourth Session, 1972  
Fifth Session, 1972  
Sixth Session, 1972  
Seventh Session, 1973

[Placed in Library see No. LT-4650/73]

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4651/73].

**12.24½ hrs.**

#### MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

**SECRETARY:** Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd March, 1973, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd March, 1973 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provision of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to return herewith the Orissa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th March, 1973, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Orissa Appropriation Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th March, 1973, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.R. NO. 250 DATED 8TH MARCH, 1973 RE. EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS DISPLACED FROM LANDS ACQUIRED FOR STEEL MILLS**

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM):** Sir, in reply to a supplementary question arising out of Starred Question No. 250 on March 8, 1973, I had mentioned that persons displaced from lands acquired for steel projects, do not have to go through the Employment Exchanges in order to seek employment in the steel projects. I regret to say that this not the correct position as all vacancies of un-skilled workers, skilled workers and clerks and other non-technical staff whose scales are comparatively low, are required to be filled through recruitment from Employment Exchanges functioning close to the project. Among persons recruited through the Employment Exchange, preference is given to persons displaced from the areas acquired for the project especially.

Sir, I am making this statement to confirm that the position as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to the Starred Question referred to above, is correct.

It is regretted that there has been some slight delay in conveying the above correction to the House as the discrepancy was not noticed in time.

12.28 hrs.

**ELECTION TO COMMITTEE**

**CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR N.C.C.**

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among

themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year commencing from the 23rd June, 1973, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year commencing from the 23rd June, 1973, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.29 hrs.

**RE. REPORT OF THIRD PAY COMMISSION**

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** This matter was raised earlier also. The news came earlier, we discussed it. Every day some such news comes out. As I said, some such news comes every day. I allowed it once. I hope they will look into it. They should look into it as to how these news come out. But, after all, the Press also has got its functions. I wish to tell you that when the Speaker is standing, whatever you speak will not be coming on record. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :**  
रोज-रोज खबरें खबरों में आ रही हैं, इसलिए इनका महत्व कम नहीं हो जाता है। वित्त मंत्री सदन को विश्वास में क्यों नहीं लेते हैं? वह बताए कि ये कमिशन की रिपोर्ट क्या तैयार हो गई है और हो गई है त के सामने क्यों नहीं रखी जाती है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रेस का भी कोई फंक्शन है या नहीं ? प्रेस किस लिए है । अगर ऐसी खबरें न निकालें तो किस लिए दत्त हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (Shri K. R. GANESH): The position is that the Pay Commission will submit their Report to the Finance Minister on 31st March. We are not aware of any report which has been submitted. We ourselves do not know how it is coming in the Press. It is for the Pay Commission to decide.

#### RE. STRIKE IN J.K. MILLS. KANPUR

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a sixty-two day old strike going on in J. K. jute mill at Kanpur. Singhanias are one of the biggest employers in the country and they are owning this mill. I am told that they are not inclined to have any negotiated settlement despite the fact there was a letter by the Union Labour Minister written to the State Labour Minister. One of their demands is regarding piece-work rates and their second demand is about payment of same wages as jute workers in Calcutta are getting. Both the demands are linked up with the policy of the Central Government. I want the Labour Minister to make a statement immediately; otherwise we shall demand that this mill be taken over from J. K. If this matter is not settled within two or three days there is going to be strike in all textile units in Kanpur. If the Labour Minister of U.P. is afraid of J. K. If the Chief Minister of U.P. is afraid of J. K. because of the election funds, I would request the hon. Labour Minister and the hon. Prime Minister that they should come to the rescue of the 4,000 striking workers of this mill. Since the Labour Minister is here, let him make some statement. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg of you to ask the Labour Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, there is no question of begging. If he is ready to make a statement, I have no objection. It will be sent to him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. What is this going on everyday? I am not going to allow it. I am not going to allow anybody. There is a limit to everything. You go on wasting the time of the House. Nothing from a member who is not permitted by the Chair is going on record.

12.38 hrs.

#### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1973-74—contd.

#### MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the central of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Vajpayee

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : गृह मन्त्रालय की मांगों पर विचार करने से पहले मैं सीमा सुरक्षा दल के उन जवानों तथा अफसरों के प्रति अपनी विनम्र श्रद्धांजलि समर्पित करना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने 1971 के भारत पाक युद्ध में और बंगला देश के मुक्ति के संग्राम में अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी। इस संकट काल में सीमा सुरक्षा दल ने प्रशंसनीय कार्य करके दिखाया है। हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम उनकी पीट ठोंकें और जवानों के बच्चों की पढ़ाई लिखाई और उनके आवास की व्यवस्था की और समुचित ध्यान दें। मुझे ग्वालियर के निकट टंकनपुर में उनके प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में जाने का मौका मिला था। उनकी प्रशिक्षा का प्रबन्ध बहुत उत्तम है, लेकिन उनके बच्चों के पठन पाठन और आवास के प्रबन्ध में कमी है जिसकी और गृह मन्त्रालय का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

## [श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

गृह मंत्रालय को हमारा घरेलू मोर्चा सम्हालना है। गृह मंत्रालय सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट की प्रस्तावना में कहा गया है कि मोटे तौर पर देश की आन्तरिक सुरक्षा, विधि शासन को बनाये रखना और उन्नत करना, सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था कायम रखने में राज्यों की सहायता करना, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का प्रशासन करना तथा केंद्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्ध गृह मंत्रालय के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। स्पष्ट है कि देश की एकता की रक्षा गृह मंत्रालय का एक प्रमुख कर्तव्य है।

आज देश में एक विस्फोटक वातावरण है। असम में भाषा के मवाल पर व्यापक उपद्रव हुये और सरकार जन धन और सम्मान की रक्षा करने के अपने प्राथमिक कर्तव्य का भी पालन नहीं कर सकी। आंध्र में जो व्यापक जन आन्दोलन हो रहा है उसे कुचलने के लिये अनेक दमनकारी तरीके आपनाये जा रहे हैं लेकिन उससे वास्तविक समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। आज सारे देश में एक असन्तोष की लहर दौड़ रही है। सबालों को सड़कों पर लाकर हल करने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है। एक छोटासा काण्ड, एक साधारण सा आन्दोलन हिंसात्मक स्वरूप धारण कर लेना है। यह खेद का विषय है कि गृह मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करने में सफल नहीं हुआ है। यदि जनता की व्यथा का निराकरण करने में बिलम्ब होगा, यदि असन्तोष को एकत्र होने दिया जायेगा, यदि उचित मांगों पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी तो फिर जनता का असन्तोष ऐसा रूप लेकर फूटेंगा जिसे स्वस्थ नहीं कहा जा सकता है और जिसमें लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली के लिये भी संकट पैदा हो सकता है। इसके लिये शासन के रवैये में बुनियादी परिवर्तन आवश्यक है।

कल इस विवाद में अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय उर्दू को दूसरी राज भाषा बनाने, कई

भागों में हुये दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की काफी चर्चा की गई। मेरी पार्टी का नाम भी घसीट कर हम पर अनर्गल आरोप लगाये गये। हमारा निश्चय मत है कि जहां साम्प्रदायिक दंगा होता है वहाँ दंगा करने वाले फिर वे किसी भी समाज के व्यक्ति हों उनका दृढ़ता से दमन होना चाहिये। दंगे में जिनकी क्षति होती है उनको पूरा मुआवजा दिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन दंगों के बुनियादी कारणों में भी जाना आवश्यक है। हम आशा करते थे कि पाकिस्तान का विभाजन हो गया, मजहब के आधार पर बना पाकिस्तान एक नहीं रह सका, स्वाधीन बंगलादेश का अर्भाव हुआ, अब भारत का भी वातावरण बदलेगा और मजहब के आधार पर संघर्ष या विभेसाधिकारों की मांग नहीं होगी लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि पाकिस्तान के विभाजन और बंगलादेश की मुक्ति से हमने कोई पाठ नहीं सीखा। आज भी मजहब के आधार पर लोगों को भड़काने की कोशिश की जा रही है। अभी दिल्ली में 10-11 मार्च, को एक सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था, उसमें भाषण दिये गये। एक व्यक्ति ने कहा, मैं उनके शब्दों को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

“जिस इन्दिरा को हम तब्त पर बिठा सकते हैं उसे हम तबते पर भी बिठा सकते हैं”।

यह भी कहा गया :

सरफरोशी की तमन्ना अब हमारे दिल में है, देखना है जोर कितना बाजुये कातिल में है।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद के बारे में कहा गया है कि उनके नाम में “ख” भी है और “र” भी है और यदि दोनों को मिला दें तो “खर” बनता है। उनके विरुद्ध अपशब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया। श्री नूरुल हसन साहब को नमक हराम कहा गया। ... (व्यवधान) और वहां पर जाने वालों में शमीम साहब के नेता शेख अब्दुल्ला भी थे।

**श्री एस० ए० शमीम :** (श्रीनगर) : आपके बाईं तरफ वाले श्री पीलू मोदी भी थे ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** मैं अपने दायें बायें वालों से कोई मतलब नहीं रखता ।

**श्री एस० ए० शमीम :** मेरा भी कोई नेता नहीं है, मैं अपना नेता आप हूँ ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** आप अपने नेता भी हैं और अपने अनुयायी भी आप ही हैं । न इनका कोई नेता है और न इनके पीछे चलने वाला कोई है ।

**श्री एस० ए० शमीम :** इसीलिये दया-नतदारी में बात करता हूँ ।

**श्री इसहाक सभली (अमरोहा) :** डा० फरीदी ने कहा है कि हम जनसंघ से कोआप-रेशन लेंगे । (व्यवधान) ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** डा० फरीदी ने यह भी कहा है कि जनसंघ को-आपरेशन के लिये बिल्कुल तैयार नहीं है (व्यवधान) . . .

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश का साम्प्रदायिक वातावरण क्यों बिगड़ रहा है ? आज मुस्लिम समाज में से एक वर्ग ऐसा क्यों निकल रहा है जो बम्बई में खड़े होकर कहता है कि हम बन्दे मातरम कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं ? बंदे मातरम इस्लाम का विरोधी नहीं है । क्या इस्लाम को मानने वाले जब नमाज पढ़ते हैं तो इस देश की धरती पर, इस देश की पाक जमीन पर सिर नहीं टेकते हैं ?

**श्री एस० ए० शमीम :** खुदा के लिये ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** मगर सिर जमीन पर टेका जाता है । इस जमीन से

पैदा हुआ अन्न हम खाते हैं । यह जमीन आखिरी क्षणों में हमको अपनी बाहों में लपेट लेती है । क्या दुनिया के और देशों में राष्ट्र गीत नहीं हैं ?

**श्री एस० ए० शमीम :** राष्ट्रगीत तो जनगणमन है ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** मैं यही गलतफहमी आपको दूर करना चाहता हूँ ।

**श्री एस० ए० शमीम :** कर लीजिये जितनी जल्दी हो सके ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** कल भी आपने यही बात कही थी । मेरे पास संविधान परिषद की कार्यवाही है ।

यह अध्यक्ष महोदय का दिया गया वक्तव्य है :

"24.1-1950: Statement regarding National Anthem.

MR. PRESIDENT: There is one matter which has been pending for discussion, namely, the question of the National Anthem. At one time it was thought that the matter might be brought before the House and a decision taken by the House by way of a Resolution. It has been said that instead of taking a formal decision by means of a resolution it is better if I make a statement with regard to the National Anthem. Accordingly I make this statement.

The composition consisting of the words music known as Jana Gana Man is the National Anthem of India subject to such alterations in one word as the Government may authorise as the occasion arises and the song Vande Matharam which has played a historic part in the struggle for Indian freedom shall be honoured equally with Jana Gana Man and



[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

shall have equal status with it....  
(Applause) I hope this will satisfy the  
Members."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बम्बई में झगड़ा प्रारम्भ  
हुआ जब उर्दू मंदिरों में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों  
ने 26 जनवरी को बंदे मातरम कहे जाने  
पर खड़े होने से इन्कार कर दिया।

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेट (कोजीकीड) :  
जब्र किया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब किसी  
पर नहीं किया जाता है।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : कहा गया कि  
जो नहीं पड़ेगा उसको मार डालेंगे। स्कूल  
बन्द कर दिया गया ... (व्यवधान)।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी,  
क्या कोई कल्पना कर सकता था कि देश के  
..... (व्यवधान)।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE  
(Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I com-  
mitted a mistake. Instead of 'Presi-  
dent', I said 'Jawaharlal Nehru'. I  
am requesting Shri Vajpayee to make  
that correction. When I quoted this  
Resolution, by mistake, instead of  
'President' I said 'Jawaharlal Nehru'.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष जी,  
क्या किसी ने यह कल्पना की थी ....  
(व्यवधान)।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnand-  
gaon): Vande Mataram is the prayer  
of the motherland.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: There are  
other songs also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dia-  
mond Harbour): Whether you agree  
or disagree, this is a democratic way  
of saying.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
Nobody can be allowed to disagree  
on such issues.

कल यह कहेंगे कि तिरंगा झंडा है मगर  
हम तिरंगे झंडे के सामने नहीं झुकेंगे क्योंकि  
हम अल्लाह के सामने झुकने हैं, तिरंगे के  
सामने नहीं झुकेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान में रहने  
वाले हर आदमी को तिरंगे के सामने झुकना  
पड़ेगा .... (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय,  
पट्टीभ्राटिज्म के धर्म अलग अलग नहीं  
होते हैं।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : होते हैं अलग अलग।  
आपका उसूल है कि मुसलमान पैट्रियाट नहीं  
होते। जब कि हमारा उसूल है कि हिन्दुस्तान  
में रहने वाला हर पैट्रियाट है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर  
हमारा यह उसूल होता अध्यक्ष महोदय,  
तो पंडित प्रेम नाथ डोगरा की सीट पर  
जम्मू में जहां दो फीसदी मुसलमान हैं हम  
एक मुसलमान को चुन कर जम्मू-कश्मीर की  
विधान सभा में नहीं भेजते। वहां कांग्रेस  
का एक कैंडीडिड हिन्दू खड़ा था और यह प्रचार  
किया गया कि जनसंघ ने हिन्दू की सीट मुसल-  
मान को दे दी, फिर भी लोगों ने हमको  
वोट दिया है।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : ऐसे बहुत से हिन्दू  
मुस्लिम लीग में भी पाये जायेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हिन्दू  
मुस्लिम लीग में पाये जायेंगे ? और आप  
भारतीय जनसंघ में पाये जायेंगे।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : खुदा मुझे उससे  
पहले मौत दे दे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भरे, आप इतना गरम  
क्यों हो रहे हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि बंदे मातरम् के सवाल को लेकर जो दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण विवाद खड़ा हुआ है इसको समाप्त किया जाये। . . . (व्यवधान) मुस्लिम लीग ने इसे खड़ा किया है। और अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लीग तक ही सीमित नहीं रहा, बम्बई कारपोरेशन के कांग्रेस पार्टी के जो लीडर थे, श्री खंडवानी, उन्होंने भी उनका साथ दिया। अब प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि बम्बई कारपोरेशन में सम्प्रदायवादी शक्तियाँ जीत गई हैं जिसका परिणाम हो रहा है वहाँ दंगे हो रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मुस्लिम लीग के साथ केरल में सरकार बना कर किसने साम्प्रदायिकता को जिलाया है? आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में मुस्लिम लीग की जरूरत क्या है? पार्टियाँ ऐसी होनी चाहियें जिनके दरवाजे सबके लिये खुले हों। भारत का हर नागरिक हर पार्टी में जा सके। लेकिन मुस्लिम लीग की निन्दा करने के बजाय मुस्लिम लीग के साथ सरकार बनायी जा रही है। वही मुस्लिम लीग जब बंदे मातरम् का विरोध करके बम्बई में जीतती है तो प्रधान मंत्री को रंज होता है। जो बीज आपने बोये हैं उनके कड़वे फल आपको चखना पड़ेंगे। मैं यह भी कहता हूँ कि साम्प्रदायिकता एक दुधरी तलवार की तरह से है मुस्लिम साम्प्रदायिकता को प्रोत्साहन दे कर आप दूसरे वर्ग की साम्प्रदायिकता से नहीं लड़ सकते।

अब अलीगढ़ का मामला लाया जा रहा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अलीगढ़ को लेकर यह क्या बवाल मचाया जा रहा है सारे देश में? कहा जा रहा है कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का मुस्लिम कैंरेक्टर सुरक्षित रहना चाहिये। क्या मतलब है मुस्लिम कैंरेक्टर का? मुसलमान केवल हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं हैं, मुसलमान बांगला देश में हैं, मुसलमान दुनिया के और देशों में हैं। क्या उन सबके विश्व-विद्यालयों का कैंरेक्टर

एक ही होगा? विश्वविद्यालय जिस मिट्टी पर बना है उस मिट्टी का रंग विश्वविद्यालय पर चढ़ेगा या नहीं चढ़ेगा? विश्वविद्यालय जिस समाज में काम करेगा उस समाज की आशा और अपेक्षाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करेगा या नहीं करेगा?

हां, कोई कहे कि वहाँ इस्लाम की पढ़ाई होनी चाहिये तो मुझे आपत्ति नहीं होगी। उस का प्रबन्ध है कहां। मुस्लिम यियोलोजी का अगर पठन पाठन का प्रबन्ध आवश्यक है तो वह भी किया जा सकता है। लेकिन उसे केवल माइनारिटी का इंस्टीट्यूटशन बनाया जाय, यह स्वीकार नहीं होगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के मुस्लिम कैंरेक्टर का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। हिन्दुस्तान में हर एक विश्वविद्यालय स्वरूप में भारतीय होना चाहिये। यह बात जितनी अलीगढ़ पर लागू होती है उतनी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय पर लागू होती है। हर विश्वविद्यालय का स्वरूप भारतीय होना चाहिये। अलग अलग धर्मों, दर्शनों के पठन पाठन का इन्तजाम करें, इसमें कोई विरोध को आवश्यकता नहीं है।

हां, विश्वविद्यालय का एक जो पहलू है उससे मेरा मतभेद है और वह यह है कि हर विश्वविद्यालय में सरकार अपना अधिकार बढ़ाने जा रही है . . . (व्यवधान)।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : माइनारिटी राइट्स क्या होते हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माइनारिटी राइट्स कुछ नहीं होते हैं। माइनारिटी राइट्स होते हैं लैंग्वेज के बारे में, माइनारिटी राइट्स होते हैं इस्लाम के अध्ययन के बारे में। माइनारिटी राइट्स यह नहीं कहते कि यूनिवर्सिटी हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी बनेगी जिस में सारे प्रोफेसर मुसलमान होंगे। इस सदन में

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

खुली चर्चा हो कि मुस्लिम कैरेक्टर का मतलब क्या है । . . . . .

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : मगर अलीगढ़ में यही सपोट करते हैं ।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : आप तो उसके लाइफ मेम्बर होने जा रहे हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम सपोट नहीं करते हैं । अध्यक्ष जी, यह मोलाना साहब ऐसे हैं कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में भी हैं, जमायेनुल-उलेमा में भी हैं । यह दोनों तरफ हैं । कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी इस्लाम नहीं मानती । मजहब नहीं मानती मगर मोलाना साहब जमायेनुल-उलेमा के मोलाना भी हैं । यह दोनों रंग खेन रहे हैं ।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : आपको बेचैनी क्यों है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे बेचैनी नहीं है । मैं आपका अमली रंग सामने रख रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि विश्वविद्यालयों का लोकतन्त्रीकरण होना चाहिये । अलीगढ़ में अगर ऐकडेमिक काउन्सिल नोमिनेटेड है तो गलत है ।

श्री बी० पी० मोर्या (हापुड़) : अलीगढ़ का आखिर में होना चाहिये, पहले श्रीों का होना चाहिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : देखिये आगे, पीछे नहीं, हम तो मांग कर रहे हैं कि बनाम विश्वविद्यालय का विधेयक लाओ । आप जानते हैं कि हम मांग कर रहे हैं कि उसको लाइये । ऐकडेमिक काउन्सिल में नोमिनेटेड मेम्बर ज्यादा हैं ही, ऐग्जिक्यूटिव काउन्सिल में नामजद मेम्बर ज्यादा हैं, विजिटर को

असाधारण अधिकार हों हम इन के हक में नहीं हैं । विश्वविद्यालयों का लोकतन्त्रीकरण हो और वह सब विश्वविद्यालयों पर लागू किया जाय । जो अलीगढ़ की वकालत कर रहे हैं उनसे मेरा निवेदन है कि माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर या मुस्लिम कैरेक्टर को बात मत करिये आटोनामी की बात करिये । यह आप नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

अभी श्री नुरुलहसन अलीगढ़ युनिवर्सिटी में गये थे, मगर अलीगढ़ युनिवर्सिटी में नुरुलहसन साहब को बोलने नहीं दिया गया । उनको खाना तक नहीं खाने दिया गया, उनकी कार पर जूते मारे गये । क्या मतभेद को प्रकट करने का यही तरीका है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो अलीगढ़ का मामला उठा रहे हैं वह इस बारे में मुस्लिम कैरेक्टर की व्याख्या करें । यह सदन और यह देश अपना आखिरी तौर पर इस बारे में दिमाग बना ले ।

दूसरी चीज है उर्दू के बारे में । कल मोलाना इसहाक सम्भली ने कहा कि आज जनसंघ भी चुनाव जीतने के लिये उर्दू को उत्तर प्रदेश की दूसरी राजभाषा बनाने का समर्थन कर रहा है । यह ईन्होंने कहाँ से सुना है ?

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : आपने टाउन हाल, मुरादाबाद, में यह कहा ।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : श्री 25 तारीख को मान बजे शाम ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो अखबारी में खबर छपी थी वह टाउन हाल की नहीं थी । वह खबर यह थी कि मैंने वर्कर्स मीटिंग में कहा । मैंने उसका खण्डन किया ।

13.00 hrs.

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खंडन इस बात का किया है कि मैं उर्दू को दूसरी राज भाषा बनाने के हक में हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि उर्दू भारत में पढ़ा हुआ है उर्दू भारत की भाषा है, उर्दू फूलनी और फूलनी चाहिये। जम्मू और काश्मीर में उर्दू राजभाषा के स्थान पर भी प्रतिष्ठित है। किसी ने इसका विरोध नहीं किया है। लेकिन हम यह नहीं मानते हैं कि उर्दू सारे मुसलमानों की भाषा है। हम यह भी नहीं मानते कि उर्दू केवल मुसलमानों की भाषा है। उर्दू पढ़ने पढ़ाने की पूरी सुविधा दी जाये, उर्दू में कोई पुस्तक लिखें उसको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये, उर्दू में अगर दरखास्तें आये तो जहाँ तक सम्भव हो उनका जवाब भी उर्दू में देने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये। और यह बात केवल उर्दू पर लागू नहीं होती है। हमारे संविधान में लिखा है कि जहाँ पैटीशन दी जाये तो शासन द्वारा इंतजाम करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि उसी में जवाब दिया जाये। अगर उर्दू के माध्यम से कोई पढ़ना चाहता है तो भी मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

लेकिन उर्दू को राजभाषा बनाने का सवाल इतना सरल सवाल नहीं है। दूसरी राज भाषा बनाने की मांग के पीछे साम्प्रदायिक कारण हैं, अलगवाव की राजनीति काम कर रही है। आपको दूसरी राज भाषा बनाने के लिये एक नियम बनाना पड़ेगा। किस प्रदेश में कौन सी भाषा बोलने वाले कितने फीसदी है तब वह भाषा राज भाषा बनाई जाये, यह आपको तय करना पड़ेगा। केवल उर्दू का सवाल नहीं है। असम में बंगला का भी सवाल है, पंजाब में हिन्दी का भी सवाल है। क्या आप उर्दू के लिये एक नियम बना देंगे और दूसरी भाषाओं के लिये दूसरे नियम? यह नहीं हो सकता है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि उर्दू को जिन कारणों से आन्दोलन का विषय बनाया जा रहा है, उस में उर्दू भाषा के विकास की भावना नहीं है। उर्दू के झंड़े के तले सब मुसलमानों को एकजुट

करने और विभाजन के पूर्व की मुस्लिम लीगी राजनीति को पुनरुज्जीवित करने की भावना काम कर रही है। इससे हमारा मतभेद है। हमारा कहना यह है कि अगर आप राज भाषा बनाने का निर्णय करेंगे तो हर कार्यालय में छोटा पाकिस्तान बन जायेगा।

आखिर उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या सभी मुसलमान उर्दू बोलते हैं? क्या ब्रज में रहने वाला मुसलमान ब्रज भाषा नहीं बोलता है? क्या अवध में रहने वाला मुसलमान अवधी नहीं बोलता है? मगर मुस्लिम लीग के जो सदस्य केरल में चुनकर आये हैं, जो उर्दू बोल नहीं सकते हैं, वे उर्दू की वकालत कर रहे हैं और समझते हैं कि उर्दू मुसलमानों की भाषा है। यही बात जिन्ना ने कही थी कि हिन्दू और मुसलमान अलग हैं, हिन्दुओं की भाषा अलग है, मुसलमानों की भाषा अलग है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह दृष्टिकोण गलत है। इस दृष्टिकोण का आप परित्याग कर दें, फिर उर्दू के लिये शासन में जो सुविधायें चाहियें, मिलेंगी। लेकिन उर्दू को राजनीति का हथियार न बनायें।

मैं कांग्रेसी मित्रों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव आ रहे हैं। चुनावों में वोटों की लालसा स्वाभाविक है। प्रत्येक दल इसके लिये प्रयत्नशील है। लेकिन वोट से बड़ा देश हुआ करता है... (इंटरप्शन) फरीदी से पिछले चुनाव से पहले जो आपने गुप्त समझौता किया था उसी का नतीजा सामने आ रहा है। जो पदों के पीछे वायदे किये गये हैं वे पूरे नहीं किये गये, इसीलिये आज फरीदी जी बिगड़ रहे हैं। मेरा कहना है कि मुसलमानों और उर्दू के सवाल को आप पार्टी का सवाल न बनायें। सब दल मिल कर बैठें और इसके सम्बन्ध में एक राष्ट्रीय नीति का निर्धारण करें। नहीं तो पाकिस्तान बट गया, बंगला देश स्वाधीन हो गया और

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

हिन्दुस्तान में मुस्लिम लोग बढ़ रही हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में फिरकापरस्ती बढ़ रही है। दीक्षित जी के ऊपर बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। दीक्षित जी आज उस पद पर विराजमान हैं जिन पर कभी सरदार पटेल बैठते थे। उन्हें कुछ सरदार पटेल से प्रेरणा लेनी होगी, उन्हें राजा जी की राजनीतिक विलक्षणता से भी कुछ सीखना होगा। उन्हें पन्त जी के धैर्य और प्रशान्त क्षमता का भी अनुकरण करना होगा। संकट की इस घड़ी में अगर गृह मंत्री के रूप में वह राष्ट्र की नौका को सीधा भँवर से निकाल कर सुरक्षा और शान्ति के तट तक पहुँचा सके तब गृह मंत्री का पद सफल हो सकता है अन्यथा आने वाले संकटकाल में वह गृह मंत्रालय को तो भँवर में ले ही बैठेंगे लेकिन साथ ही देश के लिये भी ऐसी कठिनाई पैदा करेंगे जो लोकतंत्र को भी खतरे में डाल सकती है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मुझे तो आपसे उर्दू बोलने की इजाजत है न कभी कभी।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** उर्दू मुझे भी बहुत अच्छी लगती है। उर्दू की शायरी का तो मैं भी बहुत कायल हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जो भी गैर शादीशुदा होता है वह उर्दू की शायरी पर फरेफता होता ही है।

**श्री इब्राहीम मुलेमान सेट :** मुझे मौका दिया जाये। मैं कुछ बातों की वजाहत करना चाहता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बैठिये, जब आपको मौका मिले आप कर लेना।

**श्री बरबारा सिंह :** (होशियारपुर) : काल से होम मिनिस्ट्री पर बहस हो रही है। कुछ दोस्तों ने काफी गम्भीर सवाल उठाये हैं। डेमोक्रेसी में बहुत मुश्किल है। किसी की छाबाज को दबाना बहुत मुश्किल है। कानून

के अन्दर रह कर अपनी बात कहने का सबको अधिकार है। जेकिन किसी को लम्बी जवान करके बोलने की भी इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिये, मैं ऐसा भी मानता हूँ। यह बहुत बड़ा और ग्रहम महकमा है। एक घर में बैठ कर तमाम एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की देखभाल करना इस विभाग की जिम्मेदारी है। हम नये जमाने में से गुजर रहे हैं। जो ट्रेडी-शनल चीजें चली आ रही थी उनमें चेंजिज आ रही हैं, तबदीलियाँ आ रही हैं। उसके कारण बहुत से सवाल उठ खड़े हुये हैं। हड़तालें होती हैं, नारेबाजी होती है, मुजाहरे होते हैं, भूख हड़तालें होती हैं। लोगों की मांगें बढ़ी हैं। जमाने के साथ साथ एक नया रंग आया है और आयेगा। इकोनोमिक ग्रोथ के साथ साथ नई प्राब्लेम्स भी सामने आ रही हैं। उनको भी इस मिनिस्ट्री को टैकल करना है। ग्रुप राइबेलरीज की देखभाल भी इनको करनी पड़ती है। रावट्स होते हैं, कम्युनल रायट्स होते हैं उनको भी इसको रोकना होता है और उस पर मैं बाद में आऊंगा यहां क्या कहते हैं और लोगों में जाकर क्या करते और कहते हैं यह सब मैं बाद में अर्ज करूंगा। रायट्स कोई बाहर वाले आ कर यहां नहीं करते हैं। कभी हिन्दू-मुस्लिम का सवाल पैदा किया जाता है और कांग्रेस तो इसको करती नहीं है.....

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** वही करती है।

**श्री बरबारा सिंह :** चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका। मैंने आपका नाम भी नहीं लिया है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** दाढ़ी नहीं है तो तिनका कहां से होगा

**श्री बरबारा सिंह :** सर में ले लें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मूँठ में कह दें।

**श्री बरबारा सिंह :** मूँठ भी नहीं हैं।

ग्रुप रायबेलरीज जो होती है, रायट्स जो होते हैं, कम्युनल रायट्स जो होते हैं और

जो प्रोबोकेट करते हैं, उस सबकी रोकथाम करना भी इस मिनिस्ट्री का जिम्मा है। बहुत मुश्किल काम इसके जिम्मे है। यह कहा जाता है कि यह नहीं हुआ, वह नहीं हुआ। बाजपेयी जी ने भी बहुत कुछ कहा। उन्होंने कहा है कि पिछले जो गृह मंत्री हुये हैं उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी तरह से इन सब चीजों को और इस मिनिस्ट्री को सम्भाला है। इसमें कोई शक वाली बात नहीं है। वे बहुत बड़े थे और उन्होंने बहुत काम किया है। लेकिन आज भी इनके सपूत जो रहे हैं आप बेफिक्र रहें कि वे भी उसको अच्छी तरह से सम्भालेंगे। मैं कारण जो हैं उनको अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। लैंड सिस्टम में एक चेंज आई है। सरकार एक लैंडस्लेशन लाई है जमीन की हद मुकर्रर करने के लिये। इससे भी कुछ जुम बड़े हैं, लड़ाई झगड़े बड़े हैं। जिसको सरपलस जमीन मिलनी है, उसको दबाया जा रहा है। ये झगड़े बढ़ेंगे। नया सिस्टम जो हम ला रहे हैं, समाजवाद की तरफ जब हम बढ़ रहे हैं तो उसमें ऐसी चीजों का आना लाजिमी है।

हमारे देश में पापुलेशन तेजी से बढ़ रही है और प्राडक्शन कम हो रही है। पापुलेशन बढ़ने के नतायज हमारे सामने हैं। 1912 में दिल्ली की आबादी एक लाख के करीब थी, लेकिन अब वह बीस-तीस गुना ज्यादा हो गई है। इसलिए दिल्ली की प्राबलम्ज भी बढ़ गई है और यहां जुम भी बढ़ गये हैं। इस तरफ पूरी तबज्जुह देना गृह मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी है।

बार्डर सिक्युरिटी फ़ॉर्स भी इस मंत्रालय के मातहत है। पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई के वक्त उस ने बार्डर पर बहुत अच्छा काम किया। शायद कुछ लोग इस बात को नहीं मानेंगे, क्योंकि उन्होंने कभी जाकर बार्डर नहीं देखा है। लेकिन हम बार्डर से मुताल्लिका हैं और इसलिए हमको पता है कि मिलिटरी के पहुंचने तक उन्होंने बड़ी जाफ़िशानी से लड़ाई में

हिस्सा लिया और देश के लिए अपना खून दिया। सरकार ने भी उनके लिए बहुत कुछ किया है और उनके बेनिफ़िट के लिए लाखों रुपये दिये हैं।

कुछ लोगों ने सी०आर०पी० के खिलाफ़ भी आवाज उठाई है। सी०आर०पी० के साथ बैटलियन इसी लिए खड़े किये गये हैं कि ये देश में ला एंड आर्डर कायम रखने में सरकार की मदद करें और जहां कहीं उपद्रव हों, वहां अमन बरकरार रखें।

इसमें कोई दो गये नहीं हैं कि 1972 के इलैक्शन बहुत हमवागी से और निहायत अच्छे ढंग से हुए और इतने बड़े देश में बहुत कम वाकयात हुए। यह भी गृह मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी थी और उसने इस जिम्मेदारी को अच्छी तरह से निभाया है।

इससे ज्यादा सताइश के काबिल और कोई बात नहीं है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री ने फ्रीडम फ़ाइटर्स की मदद करने का काम अपने हाथ में लिया है। जो लोग इस देश की आजादी के लिए लड़ते रहे, जिन्होंने इस मकसद को हासिल करने के लिए अपना खून और अपनी जवानी दे दी, जो फांसी के तख्ते पर चढ़े, जिन्होंने अपनी सारी जिन्दगी देश की आजादी के लिए न्योछावर कर दी, जिन्होंने दस, पंद्रह और बीस साल की लम्बी कैदें काटीं और जिनके खानदान तबाह हो गये, उन लोगों या उनके बीबी-बच्चों के लिए सरकार ने पेंशनें मुकर्रर की हैं। जिन लोगों ने उस वक्त अपनी जवानी में भी आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा नहीं लिया, उसकी तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं दिया और जेल नहीं गये, उनको इन फ्रीडम फ़ाइटर्स की खिदमात का शायद एहसास न हो, लेकिन हमें पूरा एहसास है। स्पीकर साहब, आप तो उस फ़ाइट में हिस्सा लेने वालों की सफ़े-अव्वल में थे। आपको पता है कि उस ज़माने में शरीब आदमियों ने क्या कुर्बानियां दीं और कितने दुश्वारियों का सामना किया और देश के लिए आजादी हासिल की। इस सरकार

**श्री बरबारा सिंह :**

ने उन लोगों को पेन्शन देने का इन्तज़ाम किया है, इससे ज्यादा बड़ा काम अभी तक किसी सरकार ने नहीं किया है, और अगर किया होगा, तो इतने बड़े पैमाने पर नहीं किया होगा।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि इस काम को तेज़ करना चाहिए। उनमें से कुछ लोग तो करीबन—मर्ग हैं, उनकी ज़िन्दगी के आखिरी अयाम हैं और कुछ लोग तो मर भी चुके हैं। आज उन लोगों और उनके बीबी-बच्चों की मदद करने की ज़रूरत है, ताकि वे अपना गुज़ारा कर सकें। उनके स्पेशल केस बना कर फ़ौरी तौर पर एक्शन लेना चाहिए। मैं जानता हूँ कि सरकार ने यह फ़ैसला किया है कि 15 अगस्त तक तमाम एप्लिकेशनज़ को सार्ट आउट कर के सब लोगों को पेन्शन दे दी जायेगी और एक साल का बकाया भी दिया जायेगा। यह एक काबिले-तारीफ़ काम है। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि वे फिर से अपनी ज़िन्दगी शुरू कर सकेंगे और उन विद्वतों का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे, जो इस वक्त मुल्क में सिर उठा रही हैं। इस काम के लिए होम मिनिस्ट्री की सलाह करना ज़रूरी है।

जहाँ तक क्राइम का ताल्लुक है, अब क्राइम करने वाले भी नये ढंग इस्तेमाल करते हैं। अब कोई पैदल जाकर क्राइम नहीं करता है, बल्कि अब कारों में जा कर क्राइम किये जाते हैं। अब क्राइम करने वालों के पास भी ज़दीद अमलवा है और वे भी नये साइंटिफ़िक ढंग से काम करने हैं। इसलिए उन लोगों का मुकाबला करने के लिए पुलिस को भी नये हालात के मुताबिक़ आर्गनाइज़ करना चाहिए और उस के लिए और ज्यादा ट्रेनिंग सेंटर बनाये जाने चाहिए। जिस हालत में से हम गुज़र रहे हैं, उस में पुलिस को इन्टेलिजेंस और क्रिमिनोलोजी के फ़ील्डज़ में नई साइंटि-एक ट्रेनिंग देना निहायत ज़रूरी है।

यह ठीक है कि सरकार स्मर्गलिंग की रोक-थाम कर रही है। लेकिन इस बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को खींचने की ज़रूरत है। स्मर्गलिंग ज्यादातर ओपियम, पोम्प, सोने और करन्सी की होती है। सब से ज्यादा ख़तरनाक और एन्टी-नैशनल एक्टिविटीज़ उन इन्टर-नैशनल रैकेटियर्ज़ की हैं, जो कर्न्मी की स्मर्गलिंग करते हैं। यह बड़ा भारी जुर्म है। देश का करोड़ों रुपया इस ढंग में जाया किया जा रहा है। उन लोगों की मरम्मत करने की ज़रूरत है।

इसके अलावा इन्लिमिट डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन करके, घर में शराब बना कर, उसको बेचा जाता है। उन लोगों का जोनल सिस्टम बना हुआ है। उनके बड़े बड़े सप्लाय के सेंटर हैं। वहाँ से वह शराब जोन्ड को सप्लाय की जाती है और फिर ग्राम ग्रामों को बेची जाती है। आज पकड़ा वह शराब जाता है, जिसके पास एक बोतल होती है, जब कि वह नहीं पकड़ा जाता है, जिसके पास हजारों बोतलें होती हैं। इस तरह ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है। माफ़िया के इन्वैश्न लगाने का काम भी चल रहा है। शराब का नशा तेज़ करने के लिए उसमें बहुत ज़हरीली चीज़ें डाली जाती हैं। यह ठीक है कि बाउंडर पर जो सोने की स्मर्गलिंग होती है, सरकार उसकी तरफ़ ध्यान दे रही होगी, लेकिन इस सिलसिले में और ज्यादा सक्ती से पहरा देने की ज़रूरत है। सरकार के पास ऐसी फ़ोर्स है, जो इसको रोक सकती है।

आज हमारे मुल्क में पोस्ट और ओपियम बरी रह की एडिक्शन को रोकने की ज़रूरत है। हमारे समाज को इससे बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। अगर हमारे लोगों की जान कायम रहे, लेकिन उनका शरीर तंदुस्त न हो, तो फिर देश की तरक्की कैसे हो सकती है? वे पोस्ट पी कर, अफीम खा कर और शराब पी कर एक अच्छी नेशन नहीं बना सकते हैं।

खाविन्द और बीबी का झगड़ा हो या नौकर और मालिक का झगड़ा हो, ये सब खुराफात सरकार को तय करनी पड़ती हैं। मन्दिर और मस्जिद का झगड़ा हो, दो सूबों का आपस में झगड़ा हो, रायटस हों या कम्युनल प्रीलिम्ज को उभारा जाता हो, तो सरकार को कुछ प्रीकाशनरी मेज़रज़ और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मेज़रज़ लेने होते हैं। यह आसान बात नहीं है। सब मे कठिन काम इस मिनिस्ट्री का है। बच्चा जब मे पैदा होता है तब से लेकर मरने तक इसका इन्जाम, इसका दखल ज़रूरी है वहां। जिन हालात में यह चल रही है आप इसे एप्रिषिएट करेंगे। सारे झगड़े जो हैं, बेशक रुपये का हो, वह भी इनके पास आयेगा, जमीन का हो, तो भी किसी न किसी सूरत में इनके पास आयेगा, कम्युनल रायटस हों, धर्म के नाम पर, वे भी इनके पास आयेगे। बड़े चुस्त अलफाज़ में वाजपेयी जी ने इन रायटस के बारे में कहा है। बहुत अच्छे अलफाज़ हैं। लेकिन अफसोस है कि उसको वह अमल में नहीं लाते। अगर लायें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

उर्दू की वह सपोर्ट करते हैं लेकिन कहते हैं कि हिन्दू के लिए नहीं होनी चाहिए, मुसलमान के लिए होनी चाहिए। राज भाषा या दूसरी भाषा के रूप में कहीं उसकी गुंजाइश होनी चाहिए। जब वह यह कहते हैं कि उर्दू भारत की ज़बान है तो फिर मुसलमान के नाम पर इस ज़बान को क्यों लगाते हैं। इसका विरोध इसीलिए हो रहा है कि उर्दू जो है उसके लिए उनके दिल में कुछ और है और यह कहा उन्होंने बहुत चुस्ती से और बहुत समझदारी से जब बीच में उन्होंने यह कहा कि इससे आप पाकिस्तान जगह जगह देखेंगे। यही बात है जो आप यू०पी० में ले जा कर कहना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आप भूलें नहीं कि वे हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हुए हैं और इसी धरती पर पैदा हुए हैं, कहीं बाहर से आ कर नहीं बसे हैं, इसलिए उनका भी उतना ही हक है माइनोरिटी के नाते जितना और किसी का है। आप माइनोरिटी में यकीन नहीं करते,

मत करें लेकिन माइनोरिटी है और कायम है। उसको अधिकार देने होंगे और उनके लिए कुछ न कुछ करना होगा ताकि वे उस मतह पर आ सकें जहां उनकी इन्फीरियोरिटी कमप्लेक्स निकल पाये ताकि वे देश के तरक्की के कामों में अपना हिस्सा ले सकें और कह सकें कि हम भी इस देश में हिस्सेदार हैं, हम भी इस समाज में रहने वाले हैं। अगर यह नहीं करेंगे तो आप उनको दूर फेंकेंगे और दूर फेंक कर जो नतायज हमने देखे हैं आपके सामने हैं। कहते हैं कि तक़सीम हुई, पाकिस्तान बना, हमने उममे सबक नहीं सीखा। किमने नहीं सबक सीखा? हमने तो बहुत कुछ सीखा है। आप तो बहुत दूर बैठे हुए हैं। हम रोज़ सीखते हैं। पाकिस्तान के बॉर्डर पर बैठने वालों को पता है कि क्या मजे हमें इसके मिलते हैं। आपको समझना चाहिए कि अन्दर आपके कुछ और है और बोलने आप कुछ और हैं। आपकी अन्दरूनी तमज़ीर एकसरे में नहीं आती है, इसलिए आप बचे हुए हैं। जो आप कहते हैं उसी पर चलें तो ये जो झगड़े रोज़ होते हैं वे न हों। कहीं यू० पी० में झगड़ा हो गया, कहीं मध्य प्रदेश में हो गया, कहीं रायटस हो गये। ये रायटस कौन कराता है और इनको करा कर खुद जो चोर है वह दूसरे पर हाथ रखता है और कहता है कि यह चोर है। जहां तक कांग्रेस का तालुक है इस पार्टी के लोगों ने अपनी जान दी है, माइनोरिटीज़ को बचाने के लिए और हिन्दुस्तान में नेशनलिज्म को कायम करने की कोशिश की है। हमने कभी यह नहीं किया कि फिरकंदारी की आवाज़ उठा कर एक दूसरे को बांटें। फिर वह नेशनलिज्म क्या हुआ? कांग्रेस का फिलसफा यही है, जो बुनियादी चीज़ है वह इसी पर खड़ी है कि हम इसमें यकीन करते हैं कि नेशनलिज्म ही हमें आगे ले जा सकता है। इसलिए हम सब को साथ ले कर चलते हैं। माइनोरिटी के लिए वाजपेयी जी का यह कहना कि माइनोरिटीज़ कहां होती हैं, क्या होती हैं, आप होते तो आपको ले चलता। आप एक स्वीपिंग रिज्क करके इसके बच कर



### श्री बरबारा सिंह :

निकल नहीं सकते। हम माइनोरिटीज की खुद यहां हाउस में नामजद करने हैं और वे आपके साथ बैठ कर अपोजीशन में रोज कांग्रेस की मुखालफत करती हैं। फिर भी सारी माइनोरिटीज का ध्यान कांग्रेस को है।

पालिटिकल बातों के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि आंध्र में, असम में यह हुआ। झगड़े जहां होंगे वहां पुलिस पहुंचेगी, वहां उसे इंतेजाम करना पड़ेगा और इंतेजाम में गोली चली इसमें कोई शक नहीं। लेकिन गोली चलवाने वाले पीछे होते हैं और मरने वाले और होने हैं। आप अपना अंदाजा कीजिये कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं। मुझे उस तरफ न ले जाइये जहां मुझे आपको बहुत कुछ कहना पड़े।

एंटी करप्शन मेमबर्ज सरकार ले रही है, इसमें शक नहीं। लेकिन हमारी बाड़ी पालिटिक में यह बात आ गई है। मैं किसी सूबे की बात नहीं करता। जो बोलते हैं वे अपने सूबे में झांक कर देख लें। कुरप्शन यह नहीं कि सरकारी सतह पर ही है। यह समाज में एक बहुत भारी बुराई है जिस को आपको काटना होगा। बुराई किसी एक वजीर के खिलाफ हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। आप देखें कि जहां किसी को आसानी से रुपया दस्तयाब हो सकता है, उसको हासिल करने की वह कोशिश करता है। मैं बड़े वाजह अलफाज में कहना चाहता हूं कि ब्यूरोक्रेसी की वकिंग की ढील से ऐसा हो रहा है। अगर तेजी से काम हो, फाइल पर फाइल जमी न रहे और बीसियों हाथों से घूम कर न आये तो बहुत कुछ फर्क पड़ सकता है और काम वक्त पर और तेजी से चल सकता है। वरना यह कुरप्शन घर घर रहा है। इसको आप तोड़िए और स्पीड अप करिए इस बात को कि वह लोग अपनी फाइलों का काम जल्दी से करें। साथ ही जितनी रुकावटें हैं उनको दूर करिए। क्योंकि जिसके पास काला धन है वह किसी न

किसी ढंग से पहुंचता है और आप के नेक काम करने वालों पर भी धब्बा लगाने का काम करता है। वह पहुंचता है उस जगह जहां उसको जगह मिलती है, जहां उसको गुंजाइश मिलती है, जहां उसको पैसा देने का मौका नज़र आता है और अपना काम करवाता है। ये जो अपने काम करवाते हैं वह वहीं बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, कैपिटलिस्ट्स हैं, सरमायदार हैं। गरीब का काम वहीं रुका पड़ा है। आप गरीब के अलमवरदार हैं और ये लोग इस रास्ते में रुकावट हैं। इस रुकावट को लाजिमी तौर पर दूर करिये।

इन अलफाज के साथ अध्यक्ष महाशय, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि आप ने मुझे वक्त दिया। मिनिस्ट्री में मैं यह कहूंगा कि साइंटिफिक तरीके से देश को हालत में सुधार लाने की कोशिश वह कर रहे हैं, इस तरह से वह लोग पकड़ में आ सकते हैं, जुर्म कम हो सकते हैं, तेजी से काम चल सकता है और वह सारी की सारी जो रुकावटें हैं उन को दूर किया जा सकता है, इसलिए साइंटिफिक लाइन पर सारी पुलिस को वह ले आये और पुलिस को भी मकान की ओर दूसरी ओर सहायित्व देनी चाहिए। साथ ही मियाही को ढंग से इस बात की ट्रेनिंग भी देनी चाहिए कि उसको आज इस बомबों सदी में किनो के पास पहुंचने के लिए किनो तहजीब, तमदुन, एहतियात और होशियारी से काम करना है। इन अलफाज के साथ मैं आप का फिर शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं।

13.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री इयासनन्बन मिश्र (बेगुमराय) : श्रीमन्, विगत वर्ष गृह मंत्रालय की धोर असफलताओं का वर्ष माना जायेगा। चाहे आप असम की भाषाई अशांति और उपद्रव को ले लें या आप आन्ध्र प्रदेश को उस तहरीक को ले लें जो मुल्को आईन और पृथक्करण को ले कर बड़े पैमाने पर हुई थी, किसी भी मामले में हम ने गृह मंत्रालय की दक्षता का

प्रमाण नहीं देखा। और मालूम होता है कि कुछ हाउजवाइफ की तरह सारे मसले को बिलकुल कारपेट के नीचे ढक देने में ही गृह मंत्रालय विश्वास रखता है। अभी तक असम के सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाया गया जिसमें मालूम हो कि भविष्य में उस तरह की अशांति फिर वहां नहीं खड़ी हो जायेगी।

माथ ही माथ में यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस साल गृह मंत्रालय की निष्पक्षता के सम्बन्ध में जितना गहरा सन्देह उत्पन्न हुआ उतना अभी नहीं हुआ था। आज तो सी०बी०आई० के बारे में ही यह सन्देह होने लगा है कि क्या इस को एक दल विशेष यानी सत्तारूढ़ दल के स्वार्थ साधन का माध्यम नहीं बनाया गया है? दिल्ली की पुलिस का तो ऐसा हाल है कि हम मजबूर होते हैं यह कहने को कि वह सत्तारूढ़ दल के स्वयंसेवक दल की तरह काम कर रही है। इस सदन में कई बार जोर देकर बताया गया है कि विरोधी पक्ष के कार्यालयों पर पुलिस की मौजदगी में किस तरह से कुछ लोगों ने आक्रमण किये। उन घटनाओं का पूरा वर्णन करना इस सभा के सम्मुख अभी संभव नहीं है। अभी हाल में मिरांडा हाउस में जिस तरह की घटना हुई और पुलिस ने वहां कार्यवाही करने में जैसी हिचकिचाहट की उसका हम ने कुछ ही दिनों पहले यहां जिक्र किया था। आज तक जनता के दिमाग से यह सन्देह दूर नहीं हुआ कि क्यों उस गाड़ी को नहीं पकड़ा गया जिस गाड़ी के मन्बर और रंग को वहां की लड़कियों ने बताया था। एक ही कारण उसका मालूम होता है कि वह जिस व्यक्ति की गाड़ी थी वह एक पूंजोपति है और वह सत्तारूढ़ दल की महासभा का सदस्य है, इसीलिए उसकी गाड़ी को नहीं पकड़ा गया। यह तो यहां की पुलिस का हाल है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हमारी लड़कियों की जान और इज्जत के साथ इस तरह पुलिस

खिलवाड़ कर सकती है तो आम जनता के जानोमाल का क्या हाल होगा—आप इसका सहज ही में अन्दाजा कर सकते हैं। अगर आप मोदी-काण्ड को ही ले लें तो इसमें भी पुलिस का जो हाल रहा या यहां के प्रशासन का जो हाल रहा है, आप उससे पूरी तरह से अवगत हैं श्री मोदी के ऊपर मेन्टेनेन्स आफ इन्टरनल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट के अन्तर जो कार्यवाही करने की बात की गई थी, जो दफायें लगाई गई थीं, उसको क्यों हटा लिया गया? इस बात पर सभी दल एक मत हैं कि जमाखोरी के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। अगर ऐसी बात है तो ऐसी जमाखोरी की जो मिसाल हमारे सामने आई और जो रंगे हाथों पकड़ा गया, उस पर क्यों “मीसा” के अन्तर कार्यवाही नहीं हुई—इसकी सफाई भी सरकार आज तक नहीं दे पाई है। अगर यहां के गवर्नर साहब ने सख्त कार्यवाही करने का आदेश नहीं दिया और उसको उठा लेने की बात की, तो मैं समझता हूं कि गवर्नर साहब ने उचित बात नहीं की और उनके ऊपर गृह मंत्रालय का दबाव पड़ा, जिसकी वजह से उन्होंने ऐसा किया।

अब मैं एक दूसरी बात को लेता हूं जिस के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर कई बार चर्चा हुई है तथा गृह मंत्रालय की निष्पक्षता के सम्बन्ध में सन्देह बढ़ा है। जिस तरह से हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री के सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्री जी ने, जो इस समय गृह मंत्री हैं, लेकिन उस समय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री होते थे, उन के पाक-साफ होने की घोषणा की थी जब कि उनके ऊपर जांच-पड़ताल चल रही थी। इससे सब को मालूम हुआ कि उनका कितना पक्षपातपूर्ण व्यवहार रहा है। हम ऐसे गृह मंत्री से क्या उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि अगले वर्षों में उनके मंत्रालय की जो कार्यविधि होगी, उसमें वह पूरी तरह से निष्पक्ष बरतेंगे? मैं आप से साफ तौर से पूछना चाहता हूं—गृह मंत्री के जो प्रतिनिधि

## [श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र]

यहां बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं—क्या आपने अभी तक इस का कोई जवाब दिया कि जब हरियाणा के मुख्य मन्त्री के खिलाफ जांच-पड़ताल हो रही थी तो उस समय के स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री ने क्यों उनके पाक-साफ होने की घोषणा की थी, क्या आज इस तरह से शासन चलाना चाहते हैं, क्या इस तरह से लोकतन्त्र चलाना चाहते हैं ? और, वही साहब आज गृह मन्त्री बन कर बैठे हैं। इसलिए यह बिल्कुल साफ है कि इनमें वह क्षमता नहीं है कि पूरी निष्पक्षता से गृह मन्त्रालय की कार्यविधि को चला सकें।

आप अल्पसंख्यकों की बातों को ही ले लीजिये—जिमके सम्बन्ध में यहां पर काफी चर्चा हुई है। अल्पसंख्यकों के दिमाग में आज जितनी चिन्तायें हैं, यदि उनको दूर नहीं किया तो एक बड़ी विचित्र परिस्थिति यहां पैदा हो जायेगी। गृह मन्त्रालय इसके लिये साफ तौर पर जिम्मेदार है कि अल्पसंख्यकों के दिमाग में इस तरह की निराशा या चिन्तायें बढी हैं। नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन कौन्सिल जिसकी स्थापना बड़ जोर शोर से हुई थी—आज वह (नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन कौन्सिल) कहां है ? हम रिपोर्ट में पढ़ते हैं कि नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन कौन्सिल के मचिवालय का विस्तार हो गया है, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन कौन्सिल की बैठक कितने दिनों से आज तक नहीं हुई। ऐसा लगता है कि नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन कौन्सिल को किसी बरफानी चादर की कन्न में रख दिया गया है—यह हालत है आपके नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन कौन्सिल की।

दूसरा कारण जो अल्पसंख्यकों के दिमाग में चिन्ता का है, वह यह है कि जब हम मूलभूत अधिकारों के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर एक विधेयक पर चर्चा कर रहे थे तो विरोध पक्ष वालों ने कहा था कि आप अल्प संख्यकों के मूलभूत अधिकारों को न छूयें, उसको स्पष्ट न करें,

उनके अधिकार अधुण रहने चाहियें, उनके फण्डामेंटल अधिकार ज्यों के त्यों रहने चाहियें और उनमें संशोधन करने की इजाजत सदन को नहीं होनी चाहिये। उस समय हम लोगों ने फ्रैंक एन्टनी साहब के एक संशोधन पर मुत्तहदा तौर पर वोट दिया था, लेकिन सरकार ने हम लोगों की राय नहीं मानी। आज इससे भी अल्पसंख्यकों के दिमाग में बहुत कुछ चिन्ता पैदा हो गई है।

अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में जिस तरह से विधेयक लाया गया, मैं आपसे साफ तौर पर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, उससे इस सदन का सिर शर्म में झुक जाना चाहिये जब हम उस पर विचार कर रहे थे, उस समय जिस तरह से उस विधेयक पर तर्कों में प्रारंभ हुआ था, सदन में काम करने का यह ढंग नहीं हो सकता और हमने उस समय भी विरोध किया था और आज भी विरोध करते हैं। अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के विधेयक को जिस तरह से यहां लाया गया, जिस तरह से पेश किया गया वह गलत तरीका था और उसी का नतीजा आज आप देखते हैं, आज उस कानून को लेकर कितना घोर असन्तोष चारों तरफ फैला हुआ है। वह बिल्कुल अलोकतान्त्रिक विधेयक यहां पर लाया गया और उसी तरह से वह पास भी हुआ।

तीसरा कारण जो अल्पसंख्यकों के दिमागों में चिन्ता पैदा करने का है—मैंने अभी उस रिपोर्ट को पूरा नहीं देखा है, फ्रैंक एन्टनी साहब मौजूद हैं शायद उनको याद होते—कि हाल ही में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने बहस करते हुए एटार्नी जनरल ने कहा था—दि राइट आफ रिलीजन इज नाट ए फण्डामेंटल राइट। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप के एटार्नी जनरल को ऐसा कहना चाहिये ? मैं जरा इसके बारे में चौंक करूंगा, मेरे पास फाइल है, अभी मैं उसको पूरी तरह से देख नहीं पाया हूं, लेकिन जहां तक मुझे याद है, उसी के आधार

पर कह रहा हूँ और अगर मैं गलत कह रहा हूँ तो माननीय मन्त्री जी उसका संशोधन कर दें, मैं उनकी बात मान लूंगा। जिस राज्य का एटार्नी जनरल मुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने जाकर कहे—दि राइट आफ रिक्लीजन डबल नाट ए फण्डामेंटल राइट, तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि अल्पसंख्यकों के दिमाग पर उसका क्या असर पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको देखें।

मेरा साफ सुझाव है—अगर आप चाहते हैं कि अल्पसंख्यक यहां पर अच्छी तरह से रहें और उनके दिमाग पर किसी तरह की चिन्ता या अन्देशा न हो तो आप को एक विजिलेंस कमीशन की तरह में "सिविल राइट्स कमीशन" बनाना चाहिये। उस सिविल राइट्स कमीशन को यह अख्तियार हो कि अल्पसंख्यकों की शिकायतों पर विचार करे और उन पर अपना निर्णय दे। बहुत सी शिकायतें इस तरह की होती हैं कि उनके ऊपर कानूनी तौर पर फैसला नहीं किया जा सकता, लेकिन यह कमीशन उसमें जा सकता है और उस के बारे में फैसला कर सकता है। इसीलिये मुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक भूतपूर्व प्रधान न्यायाधीश ने इसी तरह का सुझाव दिया था। और मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि अल्पसंख्यकों के जो हकूक होने चाहिये, आर्थिक जीवन में या रोजगारी में, उन को भी देखना होगा, वरना उन के अन्दर एक बड़ी गहरी अशांति पैदा हो जायगी। हम कहते हैं कि बहुत से नौजवान आज बिलकुल निराश हो रहे हैं, बीखला रहे हैं—निराशा और बीखलाहट बहुसंख्यकों में भी हो सकती है, लेकिन अल्प संख्यकों में ज्यादा हो सकती है, क्योंकि अल्प संख्यकों के सम्बन्ध में मेरा ख्याल है कि जहां उन को मिनिस्टर बनाया आसान है, उन का खानसामा बनना मुश्किल है। मैंने पहले भी एक बार इस सदन में कहा था और आज उस को फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ—एक ममलमान के लिये मिनिस्टर बनना आसान है, खानसामा बनना मुश्किल है। आप मिनिस्टर बना देते हैं—नुमाइश

के लिये, अपना राजनीतिक उल्लू सीधा करने के लिये, लेकिन जहां तक मुसलमान नौजवानों के लिये रोजगार का सवाल है, वह खानसामा भी नहीं बन पाता। इसलिये मेरी यह राय है कि इकानामिक-लाइफ, राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक जीवन में उनको न्यायपूर्ण और उचित स्थान मिलता है या नहीं, इस के लिये एक कमीशन बनना चाहिये। हम कई बार देखते हैं कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से, व्यापार या उद्योग के क्षेत्र में उनका जितना स्थान होना चाहिये, उतना नहीं मिल पाता है।

अब मैं एक शब्द मद्य निषेध के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ—मद्य निषेध योजना को सरकार ने जिस तरह से खत्म कर दिया है, यह बड़ी निन्दा की बात है। मेरा ख्याल है कि सरकार ने जो हमारे निदेशक सिद्धान्त हैं उन की अवहेलना की है, वरना क्या आज आप ऐसी बातें देखते कि महाराष्ट्र में शराब की कीमतों में 30 फीसदी की कमी की जाय और आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें 30-35 प्रतिशत बढ़ जायें यह तरीका है हमारी सरकार का और विशेष कर सत्ता रुढ़ दल का इस देश में मोरल-क्लाइमेट बनाने का। अगर यही तरीका देश में वातावरण बनाने का चलता रहा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश में वैसे हिप्पी पैदा होंगे। जिनके ज्यादा खतरनाक होने की बात आप समझ सकते हैं। दूसरे देशों में जो हिप्पी बनते हैं वे वहां ऐफ्लुएन्स के आधार पर, समृद्धि के आधार पर बनते हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां जो हिप्पी बनेंगे वह बंकी और गरीबी के आधार पर बनेंगे और वे बड़े खतरनाक होंगे।

आखिरी बात यह है कि फीडम फाइटर्स, स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देने की जो बात कही गई है उसमें जिस तरह की हकावटें आ रही हैं और जिस तरह से लोगों को तरदुद का सामना करना पड़ रहा है वह इस शासन के लिए और इस सदन के लिए शोभनीय नहीं है। यह सारा सदन उस तहरीक की

## [श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र]

ओलाद है जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने यहां पर पैदा की थी। आज उनको तरह-तरह की ठोकरें खानी पड़ती हैं और उनको सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिल रहे हैं। इसके लिए मेरा एक मुद्दा है। अगर आप 6 महीने या साल भर के सर्टिफिकेट की बात करते हैं तो आप बहुत सी जगहों में देखेंगे कि पन्ने के पन्ने गायब हैं किताबों से तो फिर वे लोग करें क्या? इसलिए ऐसा होना चाहिए कि हर एक जिले में एक सर्वदलीय समिति जाये और दो-तीन दिनों में फैसला कर दे कि कौन से व्यक्ति ऐसे थे जिन्होंने 6 महीने या उससे ज्यादा जेल की सजा भुगती थी। इस तरह से यह मामला बिल्कुल साफ हो जायेगा और उसमें किसी तरह का कोई तरह नहीं उठाना पड़ेगा।

इसके साथ-साथ जो हमारे कानूनकारी साथी थे उनके साथ भी बड़ा दुर्व्यवहार हो रहा है। जेल में उन्होंने सजा भुगती थी लेकिन उनके ऊपर खून की या दूसरी दफायें लगाई गई थी। आज उनको मान्यता नहीं दी जा रही है। उन्होंने इस बात की चेतावनी दी है, मेरे पास खत आया था, कि अगर सरकार ने उनके साथ न्याय नहीं किया तो वे मजबूर होंगे उन रास्तों को अस्त्रियार करने के लिए जो उन्होंने ब्रिटिश हुकूमत के खिलाफ अस्त्रियार किए थे। इस लिए मैं चेतावनी दे देना चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिए भी कायदे काफी सहज बनाये जायें ताकि उनको भी मदद मिलने में आसानी हो।

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA (Cachar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I find from the report of the Ministry of Home Affairs that there has been mention of violence and tension in Assam in 1972. I am sorry to find that no mention has been made about the loss of property of lives; I would have been glad if. I could find it,

While rising to support the demands, I should like to draw the attention of the Government to the disturbances in Brahmaputra valley in the later part of 1972 in the name of language. Language disturbances have become a constant feature in Assam and have occurred in various occasions, the most serious one being those in 1972, that is, after the census. Each time the State machinery failed to meet the situation and this time the conduct of the police was reprehensible. It is unfortunate that the Union Government's belated action gave indulgence to parochial, linguist chauvinists and hooligans. Those officers who had been responsible for dereliction of their duties have not yet been found out or taken to task. The employees of the All India Radio stations of Gauhati and Dibrugarh who indulged in anti-Bengali propanganda had been merrily spreading the venom through drama and other things and it is sad that the Union Government had not taken any action about those radio stations. Unless exemplary punishment is given to those who either helped or abetted the hooligans, the danger of recurrence is always there and it is this parochialism and linguistic chauvinism released by a section of the Assamese leadership which has resulted in the bifurcation of the State of Assam into Nagaland, Arunachal, Meghalaya and Mizoram. They have all gone out of Assam.

The result of imposition of Assamese language is the main cause of it. There is again a demand from the people of border areas of North Cachar Hills.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): represent Cachar.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: He represent everybody in this country. As I said, a section of the people in Cachar demand for separation from the State of Assam. I would like to cite in this connection a poem which I learnt in my child-

hood. When a person, named Shri Haradhan who had 10 sons sent his sons to a jungle, they all roamed about. But, one was lost in the jungle. Then nine of them went. One of them was lost when they went to cut wood in the jungle. One of them died of snake bite. In this way when nine sons were killed, the tenth boy was frustrated. He too went to the jungle and lost himself. The same thing will happen to our State—Assam. I am afraid of it. Along with the language issue, has cropped up their grievances in regard to employment facilities for lack of industrial developments of their areas.

Coming from Cachar, I can mention that the treatment to non-Assamese areas is stepmotherly. For instance, both the Silchar and Gauhati Medical Colleges were to be started simultaneously. The Gauhati Medical College is now a full-fledged one and the Silchar one is struggling for existence. Proper provision has not been made as yet to satisfy the Indian Medical Council for giving proper recognition. Similarly is regarding the provision for the Regional engineering College in Cachar, the fate is that the principal and the staff are enjoying in Shillong while there is very little sign of the Engineering College to come into existence.

In the field of development, Cachar is most neglected so far two industrial projects have been sanctioned—one a sugar mill and the other a paper mill, but the progress in those two is so slow that one never knows how long it will take to commission both the projects.

Fruits are grown in abundance in Cachar, but the fruit preservation factory is not capable of handling huge quantity—the State Government does not take proper care and the agriculturists suffer economically.

Unemployment question is a serious problem in Cachar but unfortunate part is that the boys of the linguistic

minorities do not get equal opportunities. The ethnic minorities in Assam are deprived of getting their due share in recruitment to State services, State undertakings. The Bengali speaking candidates are discriminated. The employment Exchanges in the State of Assam acting under secret directives from the State Government, refuse registration to Bengali-speaking job seekers in Brahmaputra Valley and they do not generally forward the Bengali names to Banks, State undertakings, Railways, Private Sector Companies etc. The names of the job seekers from Cachar also meet with the same fate. The cases of other ethnic minorities are no better, they have not yet received their full share in State Government employment and their representation in Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalised Banks etc. is almost negligible. This situation calls for immediate remedial measures.

Now, coming to the question of fundamental rights of the linguistic minorities, I can cite an example where Assam Government do not care even to honour the constitution provision in respect of primary education. The Constitution provides that "the medium of instruction at the primary stage should be the mother tongue of the child provided the stipulated strength of pupils is available." But the Assam Government, in violation of this, has laid down that "the language/dialect to be accepted as the mother tongue for the above purpose will be in accordance with a list prepared from time to time and approved by the State Government". This is from the Twelfth Report of the Linguistic Minorities Commission. The Assam Government have thus reserved to themselves the right to recognise or not any mother tongue as the medium of instruction at the primary stage, even if the stipulated number of pupils is forthcoming.

This provision has actuated the Assam Government to start a few

[Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda]

primary schools in Assamese in Hailakandi of Cachar district by spending good amounts and depriving the Bengali medium primary schools. Similarly efforts were made last month in Fulertal in Cachar where the General Secretary of All Assam Students Union, along with some office-bearers of Asom Sahitya Sabha were sent from Kumbhirgram aerodrome under police escort to further Assamisation there, with the help of some agents favoured by the State Government and Asom Sahitya Sabha.

Similarly in the case of secondary education, though the directive of the Union Government is for non-diminution of facilities in mother tongue in secondary level, the attitude of the Assam Government is quite contrary.

There is no protection for linguistic minorities. Their constitutional rights are denied. Employment facilities are not there. For all practical purposes, the linguistic minorities are all second class citizens in the State of Assam. Assam Panchayat Bill, 1972 has deprived representation to tea garden labourers who are of non-Assamese origin.

I would request the Union Government either to implement the rights of the minorities and find ways and means for the protection of those rights or separate the territories which are non-Assamese speaking, into different units and bring all the units under the Eastern Zonal Council. Fragmentation of North Eastern Region is necessary for national integration and this may strengthen the ties between Assamese and non-Assamese. Otherwise, the inherent bitterness of one about the other will weaken this vulnerable frontier zone.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharampuram): Sir, I regret to say that the report of the Home Ministry is a mere repetition and there is nothing new to welcome in it. Yesterday there was some interesting debate. One Mr.

Gopal from the Congress side spoke and we saw for the first time a strange and grand alliance between the ADMK member and the Congress member from Tamil Nadu. —Mr. Manoharan and Mr. Gopal openly coming out with their solidarity. Mr. Gopal has used words like mass upsurge, revolt, reign of terror of the DMK Government prevailing in Tamil Nadu according to him. I do not know what he means by it. In my humble opinion, by using strong words he is establishing the fact that he is now in politics.

Another member, Shri Manoharan, has spoken almost in the same vein. The team work which they exhibited yesterday will confirm the feeling that we can call them as a Grafted Congress. There are two Congresses in the country, namely, Congress(R) and Congress (O). In Tamil Nadu there are three Congresses, namely, Congress (O), Indira Congress and Grafted Congress of which Shri Manoharan is a member.

Shri Manoharan in his speech said many things about the DMK Ministry in Tamil Nadu and its members. He started speaking about corruption and nepotism and tried to boost up his popularity. The whole world knows the type of people in his party. Corruption, cheating, immorality, holding black money etc. deserve the heaviest punishment and condemnation from all. Whether in politics, big business or film industry, such people should be punished.

What can we say about a person who stoops to the level of claiming a sum of Rs. 1,000 when a party of members visited the Aligarh Muslim University some time back, at the same time cheating the party by claiming allowance from Parliament also? When somebody in the party questions the propriety of this, he goes out and accuses others of corruption. A man who came to politics with nothing in hand is now worth several lakhs. It is nothing but ill-gotten wealth and he owes an explanation to the people

of Tamil Nadu how he got these riches. Instead of objecting himself to an inquiry, he is asking for an inquiry about others.

Tamil Nadu is the only State which has laid down a rule, after the DMK coming to power that every member in the Council and Assembly, including the Ministers, should declare their assets and liabilities every year. Every Minister and every member has complied with this rule and those records are available for public scrutiny. Only one MLA in the Tamil Nadu Assembly has refused to declare his assets and liabilities, in spite of 13 reminders from the Assembly Secretariat. Who is that MLA of Tamil Nadu who did not care to reply to 13 reminders? He is the leader of Shri Manoharan now, Shri M. G. Ramachandaran.

There was a DMK conference in Madurai last year in which Shri Manoharan and his present leader participated. The latter spoke very vehemently and said he was prepared to face the army sent by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Probably the Home Ministry knows what happened to that leader. Instead of sending an army of soldiers, an army of income-tax officers and enforcement directorate officials invaded him. The income-tax department, which is nothing but a political tax department, reopened his past accounts and claimed that he should pay income-tax to the tune of Rs. 29 lakhs. Moreover, the Enforcement Directorate was asked to send a directive under section 19(2) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. It is alleged that when he went abroad for shooting films, he violated some of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act. We asked a question in this House in the last session about the details of the directive and the reply given by him. The Government admitted proceedings under that Act but did not disclose the details in public interest. In whose interest? Everybody knows that it is in the interest of Shri M. G. Ramachandran. I do not know whether

this case will ever see the light of day. I think it is enough evidence to prove that he has violated the Act. The man who said with bravado that he will face the army, now, after this case, has tumbled in his shoes and prostrated himself before the Congress Government. This conspiracy is fully exposed and the people of Tamil Nadu are keenly watching what would happen to his income-tax arrears and foreign exchange violations. So, this phenomenon of A.D.M.K. is nothing but creation of interested parties in Delhi.

14.00 hrs.

Coming to the Centre-State relationship, this is what the then prominent Member of this House had said:

"The two charity boys belonging to the Central Cabinet—one is Mr. C. Subramaniam and the other is Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam—these people came to Madras and addressed the people of Tamil Nadu at a meeting....."

This was spoken by Mr. K. Manoharan, the then prominent Member of this House last year in the very same House here. They have now become charitable masters and he is echoing His Master's Voice.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Master's voice or Mistress's voice!

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Not only that. Yesterday, he said something about our Ministers also. He gave a very good hit to Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. We have no objection to that. But it seems Maruti Car made an advertisement for wanting an announcer—Mike boy. I think, Mr. Manoharan will well fit in that job. When he made a mention of an Aryan Chief Minister, he said thousand Aryan Chief Ministers equal to one Mr. Karunanidhi. Actually, Mr. Karunanidhi's efficiency and capacity is equal to thousand Congress Chief Ministers.



[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

The most important point that I want to make is about Hindi. Last time also, I touched upon this matter. In UPSC examinations, the candidates are allowed only to write their examinations in Hindi or English. Mr. Mirdha must be knowing it. Whereas, our people coming from non-Hindi area will suffer very much. As the Minister promised in the very same House, all the regional languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule should be taken as a medium of examination.

At the same time, in the 12th Report of the Commission on Linguistic Minorities of India, on p. 4, it is stated:

"The knowledge of the State official language should not be a pre-requisite for recruitment to State services and option of using English or Hindi as a medium of examination should be allowed. A test of proficiency in the State official language should be held during the period of probation."

This is what is stated in the Report. For non-Hindi area people, it has been stated that they can appear in their own language only after they have got appointment. But all the same, for the people coming from Hindi area, that is not required.

Another important point that I want to make is this. The D.M.K. party protested against it last time and for some time, we were not participating in the question Hour also, that is, about the use of Devanagiri script for Hindi and English. The Report says:

"With a view of allaying the apprehensions of the Central Government employees in regard to the form of Hindi language to be used in the official work, instructions have been issued that they can use mixed language and are free to use English terms in Devanagiri script."

That way, for example, for the word "betray", the equivalent to Hindi is "Dagabaz" and they can very well use English letters for that.

In that case, people from non-Hindi Hindi speaking areas will certainly be penalised much. For development of Hindi, Government spent about Rs. 25.45 crores in the Fourth Five-Year Plan, whereas only Rs. 1.35 crores were allotted for the development of other languages. In the Fifth Five-Year Plan, Rs. 21 crores have been sanctioned for development of Hindi. You go on helping the Hindi States, helping the students coming from Hindi-speaking areas, but our students from non-Hindi speaking areas are deprived of these things. I want to give an example. From 1966 to 1972, 707 IAS officers were selected. Out of that, five Hindi-speaking States, including Delhi, got 346 posts. In the same manner, in the case of IPS, 444 candidates were selected out of which these States got 243. Actually students coming from non-Hindi speaking areas are deprived of these things. Therefore, I request that the regional language also should be introduced.

My hon. friends and others have said about the Commission of Inquiry and other Acts. We, in our State, have brought out a comprehensive Bill to enable a person to prefer a complaint alleging corruption about a public man and to provide the necessary agency to conduct the investigation and inquiry into the allegations. This Bill seeks to achieve removal of corruption and other things. Two State Governments, Rajasthan and Maharashtra, have passed legislations on the same lines. The Tamil Nadu Government have recently introduced a Bill specifically to inquire into the allegations of corruption against the Ministers, including the Chief Minister. The Commission will have a judge equivalent to a High Court judge who will be appointed on the recommendations of the Chief Justice of the

High Court. This clearly shows that he will be an independent man to inquire into the allegations. His term will be three years. Unlike the 1952 Central Act, anybody can approach the Commission demanding an inquiry against Ministers, State Legislators and Chiefs of local Boards. No sanction from the State Government for making an inquiry is necessary. If the Commission gives the findings that the allegation of corruption is proved, then the Government has no option except to prosecute the Minister. The term of punishment is seven years. There is no such provision in the 1952 Central Act. Even in the legislations passed by Maharashtra and Rajasthan, there is no provision to include the Chief Minister of the respective State under the purview of the Act. Under the Tamil Nadu Bill, if the Commission finds a Minister guilty, the State Government shall take proceedings in a court of law for such corruptions under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. So, there will be a regular criminal case against him for which appeal is provided.

Before I conclude, I want to make one point. The DMK government has been elected by the majority of people. We are introducing progressive measures in our State. I do not know why the Congress Government at the Centre—some of their Ministers and leaders—are unnecessarily interfering in the administration of the State Government. I want to ask them whether the DMK Government is lagging behind in the implementation of progressive programmes in our State. I make this challenge. Any Member can come to Madras and see the development of our State. Instead of doing that, this Government is actually creating and encouraging defections, thus creating an unhealthy practice, unhealthy situation, in politics. Certainly, they have purchased some members from this side. We know. But at the same time, Mr. Manoharan and others have some hold in the Congress but not among the masses.

Before I conclude, I want to recite a poem:

“Thou slave, thou wretch, thou coward,  
Thou little valiant, great in villainy,  
Thou ever strong upon the stronger side,  
  
Thou Fortune's champion, that dost never fight  
But when her humourous ladyship is by  
To teach the safety.”

By saying this, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I want to raise a small point of order regarding the report that has been presented by the Home Ministry.

You are fully aware that in the year 1970 when there was a move to introduce the Hindi names in Roman lipi, there was a very huge objection from this side of the House and it was agreed on the floor of the House and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs then said that the present English name will be retained and the Hindi equivalent in Devnagari script will be inserted in all the communications. That was agreed to in the House. But if you take the report printed this year, it says:

“Government of India  
(Bharat Sarkar)  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
(Grih Mantralaya)”

This goes against the assurance given to the House. If they want they can put these things in the Devnagari lipi. Sir, this is the thin end of the wedge.... (Interruptions). It goes against the assurance given to this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is no point of order. You should have raised it in the very beginning. Now, we are at the end of the debate and when the Minister replies, he can

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

reply to it. But, in my view, there is no point of order.

Now, in view of the long list of speakers from the Congress side, they will not be given more than seven minutes each.

**SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP** (Outer Manipur): I am glad you have given me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry.

In the first place, I welcome the new Minister, Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit to take up this important portfolio and take keen interest in the welfare and upliftment of the down-trodden people mainly, the tribals.

I know I have a very limited time but I have so many things to submit before this august House. So, I will try to be as brief as possible.

For the last 25 years since the attainment of independence, the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have not improved and they are in the same conditions as they were before the attainment of independence. It is very sad for this House, not for me alone, not for any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe individual, but it is very sad to every Indian that during the 25 years of freedom there has been no worthwhile progress achieved by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. No doubt, some progress on the educational front and in the economic front is there but I wanted to submit to you that the Schedule Castes and other Backward Classes have not been able to achieve much during the last 25 years. That is my point. This happens because of what? Because, the hon. Members opposite always come to the august House and say that nothing has been done for the backward people, for the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people, by the Government. I would, with all respect, appeal to hon. Members on

that side that, instead of charging the Government, if they are really interested in the welfare of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe and backward people, whenever a situation or incident or accident takes place in any part of the country, they should not try to politicalise the situation but they should see that the situation is taken in hand and controlled. Together with the ruling party every section of the Indian people should come out against such incidents. Merely coming to the House and charging the Government, saying Government is lacking in action and all that will not solve the problem. Therefore, I do not agree with the Members of the Opposition in their contention.

The House knows that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people and Harijans especially have been the victims of Indian society for long. Every day we see in every part of the country some incidents of death taking place or atrocities committed in respect of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people. I have no doubt that Government has been doing its level best. But it is not the responsibility of the Government alone. Government alone cannot tackle this problem. Our country is a vast country and our population is a vast population. It is therefore impossible for the Government alone to tackle this problem effectively. It is the direct responsibility of the nation, as a whole, to see that such situations do not take place. There should be collective responsibility for this.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** When a Member speaks about scheduled castes and scheduled tribes he may be given three minutes more..

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I thought you would say something about Manipur.

**SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP:** I am coming to that.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Your time is up. You have half a minute only. You may please conclude now.

**SHRI PAOKAI HAKIP:** The conditions of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be improved as quickly as possible. During the time of Bangla Desh atrocities 10 million refugees came to our country and they were adequately looked after. They were provided both food and clothing. But the down-trodden people here after 25 years of Independence are still in the same condition.

Now, coming to my State of Manipur the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes there have not been taken care of very much. The Home Ministry should see that their condition is improved as early as possible.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will like to utilise this debate to focus the attention of the House sharply on two specific issues which are concerned with the Home Ministry.

Unfortunately, last year has been the year when the orthodoxy in this country with its high priests have taken an offensive against the down-trodden section of our society and particularly harijans and adivasis. I do not want to mention just the list of atrocities that have been committed against weaker sections like Harijans and Adivasis but I would like to directly refer to the high priest of orthodoxy, that is, Shankracharya of Puri. I want to bring to the notice of the Home Minister that in the last few days Shankracharya of Puri has been conducting a campaign in my State and in meeting after meeting he has been making the most vulgar attack on the down-trodden sections and trying to preserve, violating all provisions of the Constitution, the existing caste system and the system of untouchability.

If you just go through the record of his speeches you will find that in some of his speeches he has tried to justify social inequality. He has tried to philosophise the problem and he has tried to pose that if in nature inequality exists, in social field inequality is bound to exist.

I would like to point out to you that Shankracharya has gone to the extent of saying that if cats and dogs are not treated with an element of equality why should human beings be treated with an element of equality. He said it not merely in a speech but in an interview given to a Marathi paper of Bombay 'Navakal'. He has been making speeches and provoking Harijans. In a number of meetings addressed by Shankracharya progressive elements among the youth are staging demonstration and as a result of this confrontation a state of tension exists in different parts. But this Shankracharya of Puri goes scot free. More than the rape of Harijans and more than the molestation of the Harijans the defence of the rape by system, the defence of this vulgar system based on caste and community is the worst type of crime that can be committed. I demand that the Home Ministry should move in the matter and bring this high priest of orthodoxy, Shankracharya of Puri, who is actually guilty of this heinous crime, to book so that those who are suffering under the hegemony of such Sankaracharya will be liberated.

Fortunately, there is a new upsurge among the people. I am glad that even leaders like Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee—you may not like it—are taking postures which are in the right direction. I am glad when he came to Bombay, he condemned this untouchability. Of course, he will have to go a long way and he will have to discard also the philosophical and ideological background that is given for the superstructure of the caste system that exists over here.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

These are the leaders who are creating tensions in the society. They are justifying the existence of the caste system. As a result of that, everywhere peace is being destroyed. When these things happen, on some technical legal ground these young men who demonstrate against the Sankaracharya are arrested and put before the court. But you are not moving in the matter of action against the Sankaracharya who is violating the provisions of the Constitution. I demand that this should be done.

Fortunately, though you are not doing anything on the legal plane, on the popular plane those who are suffering under the tyranny of the Sankaracharya are telling the Sankaracharya: 'It might be in your interest to be our master, but how is it in our interest to be your slaves?' That new upsurge has dawned. I am sure that ultimately that will be the only factor that will determine whether this tyranny is to be continued or whether it is to be fought.

After this, I will come to a new tension that is being created on the question of the National Anthem. I am one of those who feel that the political parties in the country must take a firm stand and should not worry whether because of that particular secular and firm stand, they will lose votes or gain votes. Loyalty to the nation, the tradition of the country, loyalty to the memory of the freedom fighters is more important than a few votes that will be ascertained or secured.

In my own city of Bombay, a controversy about Vande Mataram was carried on by two extreme types of communalism. Those who never remembered Vande Mataram, when people were singing Vande Mataram and going to the gallows, when they were singing Vande Mataram and facing bullets and lathi charge, at that time some of these elements

were nowhere to be seen near Vande Mataram at all. But they have become protagonists of Vande Mataram. On the other hand, as has been rightly quoted, it is elements inside the Congress Party, the leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation—it was not the leader of the Muslim League Party—who later raised a controversy about Vande Mataram. Strangely enough and unfortunately, he brought Allah into the picture. Thank God the Muslim League in this House is not bringing Allah into the picture. He said, 'we Muslims only bow before Allah and we bow before none else'.

In this very House, I am glad that every member, whether Hindu or Muslim, when he enters and leaves bows before the Chair. There is nothing wrong in that because this is the dignity and decorum to be observed. There are Muslims who have gone to the gallows with the slogan of Vande Mataram on their lips. This is the tradition of Vande Mataram.

I do not repeat what he has said and quoted. I will only quote a significant sentence of what the President of the Constituent Assembly declared when he was authorised to make a statement on the National Anthem. This is the significant part of it:

"Jana Gana Mana is the national anthem of India...and the song Vande Mataram which has played a historic part in the struggle for Indian freedom, shall be honoured equal with Jana Gana Mana and shall have equal status with it."

Then there was great applause.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He should conclude.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Give me only a few minutes more. I had written to the Speaker. I had tabled a call attention notice and short notice question. He said I could take time during the debate on the Home Ministry Demands and raise the issue.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You may have written to the Speaker. As far as I am concerned, there is zero against your party so far as the time for this discussion is concerned.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I have been given a letter in writing and I have been told that I have been given 10 minutes.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I have given you seven minutes.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** 10 minutes. Shall I produce the letter? I have been given a letter in writing that "you are allowed 10 minutes." On which Demand I should speak? (*Interruptions*) The letter from the office is there; the cyclostyled thing.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order, please. I will give you that time. Now, please sit down first. As far as I know, this is for the entire debate on all the Demands for Grants. You can take your 10 minutes now, but not even a second will be given to you on any other Demand for Grants.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I will not speak on any other Demand throughout this session.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** All right. Three minutes more.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** The issues I am referring to are so important that I do not wish to speak on any other Demand in this session.

Coming to this particular point, I said that this was the consensus that was evolved, and the President has declared that this is the policy of the country as far as the National Anthem and Vande Mataram are concerned.

I would not like to rub any community in the country and create any misapprehension. Therefore, I would suggest that men in public life belonging to various schools of thought and communities can sit together and see, whatever thing has been agreed

to in the Constituent Assembly, how best it can be implemented. It will be a sad day for us when even on the issue of the National Anthem the country is going to be divided between Hindus and Muslims. I have confidence that if the Muslims are approached with the correct perspective and correct spirit, even the Muslims in this country will be made to respect Vande Mataram and I have every confidence. Therefore, I do not want to rub any community the wrong way.

In two minutes, that are left to me, I would like to refer to another point of interest. Unfortunately, one of the factors that have contributed to atmosphere of disintegration is the pending State border disputes. I would like to take this attitude, that it does not matter whatever decision you arrive at. But let there be a firm decision on the border disputes not guided by political expediency but guided by uniform, rational norms. There has been the Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute. Even if the decision goes against Maharashtra, I would not mind it, but I do not like the dispute to be kept pending. Evolve a uniform principle without fear or favour and apply it and try to settle it.

Every election, in the city of Belgaum which is in Mysore at present, has been won by the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti (Belgaum), and even after taking a democratic verdict in all the panchayat elections, in all Assembly elections and in all the local self-government elections actually no decision is being taken and, therefore, that is my only grouse. Let a decision be taken.

I would like to take this opportunity of bringing before the House a very important event. One of the members of the Maharashtra Legislative Council, Mr. Datta Tamhane, has declared that "I do not want violence to take place in the Maharashtra-Mysore dispute. Since I do not want to attack anyone else, I am prepared to die myself," and therefore he has declared on the floor of the Maharashtra Legislative Council that "I am prepared, as a Gandhian, to resort to the

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

path of self-immolation, to rouse the conscience of the Lok Sabha and to rouse the conscience of the Government." I feel that we should not force the sincere, sensitive individuals and youth to be driven to that particular path. On the basis of a uniform policy, this should be done. Therefore, in this very context, I would like to say that the problem of Andhra, and of other parts, the dispute must be settled in time guided by the democratic wishes of the people. If you want to bifurcate the State, I have not the least doubt that ultimately Andhra Pradesh is going to be bifurcated—do it in good time and do it with grace. That is all I wanted to say.

I have taken more time. These are the issues on which I sought the permission of the Speaker to speak and took time. I was under the impression that 10 minutes were given to me and that is why I spoke. I will not speak on any other Demand in this session.

**श्री टी० महन्तवाल (करगलबाग) :**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मन्त्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों के समर्थन में बोल रहा हूँ। सरकार ने जितने भी कार्य किए उन कार्यों को विफल करने के लिए इस मुल्क के अन्दर ऐसी तांकेले आज भी मौजूद हैं जो यह दिखाता चाहती हैं कि यह सरकार बिल्कुल निकम्मी है। यह बात आज में नहीं चल रही है—जैसा कि अभी मेरे एक मित्र ने बताया — अगर हिन्दू समाज में यह बात न होना तो पाकिस्तान नहीं बनता, बम्बई में जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह न होता। मगर उसमें भी आज तक हिन्दू समाज ने सबक नहीं लिया, अभी भी उसको होश नहीं आ रहा है। शंकराचार्य की घटना अभी हो कर चुकी है—आज से ही नहीं, पांच-दस सालों में ये बातें हो रही हैं, मगर गृह मन्त्रालय पता नहीं कहाँ सो रहा है, ऐसे आदमियों को क्यों बन्द नहीं करता। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी पार्टियाँ हैं, अगर वे इन मामलों में

एक हैं तो उन्हें मिलकर इसके बारे में धावाज उठानी चाहिए। इस शोषित समाज के लिए शंकराचार्य ने पिछले 10 सालों से जो जहर उगलना शुरू किया है उसको फौरन कन्डेम किया जाय, उसकी बुराई की जाए, इसमें कोई कसर नहीं छोड़नी चाहिए। सबको मतभेद भुलाकर एक स्वर में आगे बढ़ना चाहिए—बर्ना 9-10 करोड़ का यह तबका —वह फिगर है जो गवर्नमेंट ने दी है, बर्ना उनकी तादाद 15 करोड़ है—किसी दिन वह बाबेला मचा देगा कि वही कहावत होगी कि दूसरों का भी जो अपने आपको अच्छा समझते हैं उनको भी अपनी तरह से खराब करके छोड़ेंगे। यहाँ पर जब दीगर पार्टियों के लोग बातें करते हैं तो वही कहावत सामने आ जाती है—जैसे कोई आदमी मर जाय, तो उसको उठाकर राम-नाम-सत्य है, कह कर ले जाते हैं और ईश्वर के नाम पर पता नहीं क्या क्या कहते हैं, लेकिन जब फूक कर घर आते हैं तो सब भूल जाते हैं और उसी धन्धे में लग जाते हैं—वही बीज यहाँ पर होती है। जब हाउस के अन्दर बोलते हैं तो अच्छी अच्छी बातें करते हैं, मगर जब बाहर प्लेटफार्म पर बोलेंगे तो सब भूल जायेंगे, वहाँ पर इस बात के लिए कोई कन्डेम नहीं करेगा। इसलिए मैं अपील करूँगा कि जो बातें मुल्क के लिए हानिकारक हैं, उनको कन्डेम किया जाय।

अफसरशाही का भी यही हाल है। अनुसूचित जातियों या अनुसूचित-जन-जातियों के मामलों में अगर किसी डिपार्टमेंट को कोई पत्र लिखा जाता है तो उस व्यक्ति से कहा जाता है कि तुम वहाँ गये थे, जाओ, तुम्हारा काम नहीं होगा। मेरे पास मिसालें हैं। दो-दो, तीन-तीन साल में जो लोग टम्प्रेरी काम कर रहे थे, उनके बारे में लिखा गया कि इनको परमानेंट किया जाय, रज्यूलर किया जाय तो उन टम्प्रेरी लोगों को भी भगा दिया गया, बल्कि इस तरह से टाट कमा जाता है —लो, जगजीवन राम जो

आ गए हैं—यानि जो भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट या शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग जाते हैं, उनको कहते हैं कि जगजीवन राम जी आ गये हैं। इनकी सेवा करो। क्या गृह मन्त्रालय इन बातों को देखेगा? अगर सही मायनों में गृह मन्त्रालय इन चीजों को देख ले, जिनको प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए, उनको प्रोत्साहन मिले तो हम लोगों को देखना न पड़े।

अभी मैंने देखा कि एक आदमी ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया। उस आदमी को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए था, क्योंकि उसने वफादारी और ईमानदारी का परिचय दिया था। लेकिन जब उसको प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए लिखा गया तो अफसर यह कहने लगे कि यह तो इसकी ड्यूटी है : एक आदमी जो पैसा कमाता है, वैदमानी करके, उसको कुछ नहीं कहते, लेकिन दूसरा आदमी जो अच्छा काम करता है, जिसके लिए लिखा जाता है कि उसको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय, उसकी वाक्यादवा इन्कवायरी होती है और सब बातें सही साबित होती हैं, उसके बावजूद भी अफिसर कहते हैं कि यह तो इसकी ड्यूटी है। ऐसी हालत में वह कैसे ईमानदार रह सकेगा? ये अफिसर ही उसको बर्दमान बनाते हैं। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि गृह मन्त्रालय को इस बात को देखना चाहिए—अगर गृह मन्त्रालय और उसके अफिसर प्रमाण चाहें तो मैं प्रमाण भी दे सकता हूँ।

यहां पर हर जगह अफसरशाही चल रही है और यह अफसरशाही गवर्नमेंट की दुश्मन है—इनमें ईमानदार बहुत कम मिलेंगे। वे लोग तो यही चाहते हैं कि किसी तरह से यह कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट फेल हो जाय और उनकी अफसरशाही खूब चलेगी रहे। लेकिन उनका पता नहीं है अगर कांग्रेस सफल हो गई तो फिर वे बाकी नहीं बचेगे अफसरों का यह तरीका जो शासन को चलाने का अंग्रेजों का तरीका है। समझता हूँ कि इसमें परिवर्तन करना चाहिए।

अंग्रेज यहां पर शासन करने आये थे वे हमको गुलाम बनाकर शासन करना चाहते थे लेकिन आज तो हम गुलाम नहीं हैं। हम आजाद हैं, इसलिए इस पद्धति को बदलना चाहिए और जो ऊपर से नीचे तक फाइल का रगड़ा है वह त्रिक्कुल खत्म होना चाहिए। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह जो अफसरशाही है वह हमें फेल करना चाहती है। इसको अगर गृह मन्त्रालय ठीक नहीं करेगा तो फिर कान करेगा? यह गृह मन्त्रालय का काम है। किन और दूसरे मन्त्रालय का काम नहीं है। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें और जो अफसरशाही चल रही है उसके विरुद्ध कड़ कदम उठाए जायें तभी जाकर हमारा भला हो सकता है। जितने काम कांग्रेस कर रही है उस पर अगर सही मानों में अफसर साथ दें तो इस देश में कानून और व्यवस्था की जो खराब हालत है वह त्रिक्कुल ठीक हो सकती है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा इसकी तरफ आप ध्यान दें और जो अफसर सरकार विरोधी हैं उनके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लें। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि यहां का कानून ही अजीब है जब तक कोई आदमी रंगे हाथों न पकड़ा जायें तब तक उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती है चाहे कितना ही गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ वह काम करे। मैं कहता हूँ ऐसे आदमियों के खिलाफ मुकदमे चलाये जायें, उन्हें डिमिशन दिया जायें और यदि सजा भी देनी चाहें तो सजा भी देनी चाहिए।

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON (Trivendrum): I intervene for the first time in the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry under a sense of compulsion; I want to say that I shall not go into the details of the administration or various other factors connected with it which are uppermost in the minds of hon. Members; but I propose to deal with four matters, and the fundamental principles behind them. One is the regard that the Home Ministry must have to the fact



[Shri V. K. Krishna Menon]

that this country is a signatory to the Declaration on Human Rights and the Geneva Conventions in regard to the treatment of people engaged in civil tumult. The second is the principles on which police may be allowed to use force or suffer penalties if they did the other way. The third is in regard to the Central Reserve Police and the Fourth is the Defence of India Act and the rules thereunder.

I only mention the first point and leave it there, as it is not possible to elaborate it within the time allotted. With regard to the second point, namely the use of force, I merely enunciate the principle that the policeman, as a member of our community, as a citizen, has no more rights and no less rights than anybody else. If he uses force against somebody which he should not do, he ought to be prosecuted or hanged like everybody else. Use of force is justified in self-defence; for example, when he happens to be in a blind alley and cannot get away and the crowd gets at him and he has to use force in his own defence, just as a private citizen can. Or, it can be done in order to prevent a greater harm; shall we say when a person is leveling a weapon against somebody else, he may strike off his hand.

But the basic principle, basic function of the police is not punitive. Even if he were to get a murderer, he has no business to beat him. What punishment he should receive is a matter for the Judge. In that situation, getting away from the abstract proposition, I want to say that the mild weapon that the policeman carries, the lathi, is a very heavy affair, with two netted hooks capable of inflicting severe harm and more often doing worse. I have seen cases in hospitals in U.P., Kerala, and other places where they have broken limbs and stout bones. Therefore, I think it is time that the Home Ministry inculcated into their most important arm the idea that citizens are entitled not only to humane treatment but

a treatment in which there is regard for their self-respect.

What happens, for instance? A student goes in a bus; some other students stop the bus. Everybody gets down and there is a general melee; the innocent student also gets down and runs; the police chase him and beat him. What for? The idea is not to prevent greater harm, but to strike terror into the hearts of people. The Home Ministry would say that the beating is done in the fleshy part of the body. I won't agree with it. But, I can understand that the pain might have some effect and so on and so forth. It is always inflicted on the sensitive parts, that is, the skull or the bone of the fellow whereby permanent harm is done. This is a very serious matter. We see on the streets the kind of walking men—the magistracy—who go on inflicting harm.

In a civilised country where we have Parliamentary institutions, the police men would be equally guilty if they do this kind of thing. It can be elaborated very much, but you won't allow me time to do so.

Now I come to the Central Reserve Police. I do not belong to the group who believe that the C.R.P. should not exist or it is unconstitutional or it should not be used in different parts of the country. But, I say that the Central Reserve Police cannot also go to the States except with the consent of the State concerned. Secondly, they go there to protect the Union property and perhaps they go to guard the Union Ministers because they require very much guarding of themselves. The C.R.P. is a very essential element especially in a country like ours with all its ramifications. I do not want to take the position that the Central Government has not right to do so. They equally have an important duty to perform on our borders. In these areas they are stationed in this way. But, at the same time, for them to be stationed

there in this way would also be a very deplorable affair. Here is the reserve army to strike our people. It is true that the police force is also used in houses of education. We have also a large number of instances to show that violence is not only committed by the students but by others also—the forces of law and order—and laboratories are destroyed by them and teachers have been shot at—it did happen once in Jammu and things of that character.

I think that it is time that the Ministers concerned at the political level should try to infuse into the minds of the people that they are not police dogs but they are policemen and see that they are not let loose. I do not want to take much time on this because there are other important matters on which I want to speak.

Regarding the Defence of India regulations, we have two measures of preventive detention—one is the Maintenance of Internal Security Act and the other is the Defence of India Regulations. I wanted to deal with them at length, but since there is no time I want to make it as short as possible. The Defence of India Act was promulgated on 4th of December, 1971. Under Section 1 sub-section (3) it has been laid down that it will continue for the period of emergency plus six months. Indeed the period of emergency is not any calendar period. This is the period which the Executive, either by its sweet will or by its wisdom or otherwise, decides. There is no definite period yet. The emergency will continue. The Maintenance of Internal Security Act, Act No. 26 of 1971, was enacted on 2nd July, 1971 by this Parliament. Now, on account of the amendment of this Act to the Defence of India Act, the time-limit has been taken away. There is no time limit provided for in the Act. For all time to come, this remains a part of the general law of the country. It lasted for one year. It provided for imprisonment

for one year. This also has been cancelled out.

Like the regulations of 1803, it is not that the people can be detained for a long time. Now, I come to the amendment to the Defence of India Act. I would speak out quickly as to what has been done. A new Sec. 17A has been inserted into the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. The result of that is that the limit of detention has been increased from one to three years. Formerly, it was for one year only. Now, under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, it has been increased to three years. The Advisory Board, instead of having to consider it in three months time can now take 21 months. That means, a man can be put into prison and there is no obligation for the Advisory Board to intervene before 21 months. They may do it, but there is no obligation. He can be imprisoned without even this farcial trial of Star Chamber for 21 months.

Power has been delegated under this amendment to smaller officials. I am not saying that a minister is a super man and the magistrate is inferior. But it so happens that with the status, powers and position of the hierarchy this power has been transferred to smaller officials without any guidelines. Parliament has abrogated its legislative functions. The Constitution says that the principles under which this shall be exercised must be laid down. But we have laid down no principles, with the result a magistrate can send a particular person to prison for no reason. These reasons cannot be questioned in court. In other words, whenever he feels, he can do so, though I do not say he always does so. The sovereignty of this Parliament has been abrogated to officials without laying down any principles for guidance. This is unbridled power exercised by people on the spot who have to report to the State Government. Having reported to the State Government, there is a provision that it should be re-

[Shri V. K. Krishna Menon]

ported to the Central Government. But reporting to the Central Government is a very esoteric affair. Nobody knows it. The man in prison cannot find out whether it has been reported and what has been reported. No opportunity is given to him under the ordinary conditions of natural justice to make a representation or be told what it is. This is again a violation of the Constitution. The relevant article of the Constitution has been intended as a safeguard for the citizen. Those safeguards have all been taken away and we have a situation where anybody can be put into prison for any number of years. What is more, a new provision has been introduced and the Calcutta High Court has struck down this provision for renewed detention which is not provided in the Constitution at all.

It is fashionable in this House sometimes to blame the judiciary for everything. The judiciary appears to me to be the only little protection we have these days against the excesses of the executive. No executive can be armed with excessive powers because my liberty and everybody's liberty is in danger. My liberty is as important and precious to me as anything else and I do hope that the Government will look into these provisions of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act and the Defence of India Act.

I would like to conclude by quoting two little passages. A few years ago this matter came up and a Supreme Court Judge, Mr. Justice Gajendra-gadkar said:

"We come across orders of this kind by which citizens are deprived of their fundamental right of liberty without a trial on the ground that the Emergency proclaimed by the President in 1962 still continues and the powers conferred on the appropriate authorities by the Defence of India Rules justify the

deprivation of such liberty. We feel rudely disturbed by the thought that continuous exercise of the very wide powers conferred by the Rules on the several authorities is likely to make the conscience of the said authorities"—if they have any conscience at all—"insensitive, if not blunt, to the paramount requirement of the Constitution that even during Emergency, the freedom of Indian citizens cannot be taken away without the existence of the justifying necessity specified by the Rules themselves."

I may add that in this matter, the court gave costs against the Government.

I would like to quote another passage from what Lord Atkin said, quoting Pollock, C.B.:

"In England amidst the clash of arms the laws are not silent. They may be changed, but they speak the same language in war and in peace. It has always been one of the pillars of freedom, one of the principles of liberty for which, on recent authority, we are now fighting, that judges are no respecters of persons, and stand between the subject and any attempted encroachments on his liberty by the executive, alert to see that any coercive action is justified in law. In this case, I have listened to arguments which might have been addressed acceptable to the Court of King's Bench in the time of Charles I."

I do not want to read the whole of it. He said:

"I protest, even if I do it alone, against an uncontrolled power of imprisonment to the Minister."

This is the position I want to put before you. I hope I have tried to draw attention to the basic principles, that these policemen are not going to rule this country. Even bad Ministers are better than policemen.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar):** Sir, I stand to support the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs placed before this House. Sometimes I wonder how difficult the job of the Home Ministry is, in view of all provocations, difficulties and all kinds of situations being created by most of the opposition parties, whether friendly or unfriendly to the ruling party. Sometimes, even friendly parties, while extending their support wherever they like, try to interfere in the affairs of the Congress Party and try to dictate terms to the government of this country.

While criticising the working of the Home Ministry, some hon. Members have said that the police have not performed their duties properly and the CRP have not discharged their responsibilities properly. Some reference was also made to their behaviour with the people. There cannot be any difference of opinion on that question. But when such a situation is created where the police has to intervene, should we also not consider who are responsible for the creation of that situation and what is the duty of the policemen or people in charge of maintaining law and order? Therefore, it is unfair to criticise the police every time. Of course, whenever they commit excesses, proper action should be taken against them, for which there is a regular procedure. When they are found guilty, they should be punished. We are not here to defend the wrong acts committed by the police or anybody else in this country.

Here I want to refer to the speech of my hon. friend, Shri Bhupesh Gupta, in the other House.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** That is against the rule. I would like to point out that under our rules no reference could be made to the proceedings of the other House, except

when it is a definite statement of policy on the part of the Government.

**SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur):** It has appeared in the press.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He can refer to the newspaper reports, but not to the proceedings.

15 hrs.

**SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam):** Sir, on a point of order. Members in the other House are referring to the names of the Members of this House. Members in this House....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We are not concerned with what the other House does. If they do anything, it is their business. But, I think, we should keep to the traditions of the best of parliamentary practice. I have given my ruling.

**SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA:** Sir, only a point of explanation. The Chairman of the other House should follow this precedent.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I am not here to comment on that.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** Sir, while debating the Budget in the other House, it was said—I am only quoting what has already been reported in the newspapers. I will not mention the name. But, I am quoting the fact.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Please do not mention the other House also.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** It has been reported in the newspapers that certain Members of the friendly party of the Ruling Congress are very much worried as to what is happening in the Congress Party and they have taken upon themselves to decide as to who is progressive and who is not progressive in the Congress Party. Sir, I take a strong objection to this kind of activity by the Communist

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

Party of India. Congressmen in this country, not only I alone, but most of my friends in the Congress Party, and as a matter of fact all of us, do not need a certificate from such parties who have been even opposed to the War of Independence in this country and today they have earned so much respectability that they give certificates to the Congressmen as to who is progressive and who is not progressive.

It has also been said that the result of the last Presidential Election would have been different if they had not supported the candidature of the present President. It is a fact that the opposition parties supported the candidature of the present President. But, what does it mean? What price they want to be paid for that? Do they want that publicly they should demonstrate against this Government, criticise this party, criticise the activities of the Prime Minister of this country and they should try to hobnob and create a situation as if they are going to guide the affairs of the Congress Party? I wanted to make a reference to this specially. That was the main purpose for my speaking on the Demands for grants of Home Ministry. This is also a kind of encroachment, a kind of interference in the political activities of the Congress Party in this country. This creates difficulties in the fields and in the political and social life of the country.

What happened the other day? There was a debate on ticketless travel and it was said that in certain parts of the country—especially the name of Bihar was mentioned—people travel without ticket. But, here, it was discussed openly in this House that lakhs of people came here. None of us are concerned about whether they came with ticket or without ticket. It is the concern of that party which organised the demonstration and it is the outlook of that party to see that people come

with proper ticket and they also go back so. They should perform their duties lawfully. Whenever these people commit mistakes, they try to throw the blame on others and this is how this party is functioning in the name of progressivism.

This is how they function in the name of socialism, this is how they function in the name of workers and peasants. I do not want to go in their affairs. It was discussed in this House. I want to say that in future, I hope, they will mind their own business.

Lastly, I want to say one thing more. If they were so progressive, as they were parading themselves as socialists and if they say that they can maintain the unity of all the socialist forces in the country, why they divided their own party? What was the reason? Therefore, instead of looking at others, they should look to their own affairs. I hope, they will take lessons from their own activities instead of pointing fingers at others.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Krishna Menon, just now made certain observations about the police. While I agree with Mr. Krishna Menon that our police need to be trained, better educated, to exercise their discretion in given situations with greater care and caution, there is the other side of it also.

Certainly, I do not hold any brief for them. I do not mean to defend them. Certain excesses have taken place at certain places. But, frankly, what I feel is this. Most of us in the Parliament and outside are talking against the police. I believe, talking too much against the police on every occasion, in every situation, blaming them for everything that happens in the country, from a small offence which is committed by one person and is not detected for a few days to any big political development which takes

place as a result of which some problems of lawlessness are created, is not good. We blame the policeman on every occasion. We hold him responsible in every situation. We call him a symbol of terror; we call him a symbol of repression. In every situation, we call for a judicial inquiry. I want to be very candid about it. On the one hand, we expect the police to protect us; we expect the police to protect the society, in every situation, everywhere. I want to ask you candidly, if the police were to be withdrawn from the Parliament, will you be able to run this Parliament?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Why not? (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I draw your attention that there are no policemen as such within the precincts of the Parliament House. If they are here, they are security guards under the control of Parliament.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I shall correct myself. I thank you for your guidance. What I am saying is, if you keep policemen outside and, supposing, you withdraw them from outside.... (Interruption) I am a Member of Parliament as much as anyone else there. I have the right to have my say. What I feel is that what we are saying is demoralising the police force in the country. That is not a good situation for any country. Therefore, what I would suggest is that so far as police excesses are concerned, they deserve to be condemned and they deserve to be scrutinised but demoralising the police force is not a good sign for the country. Their lack of initiative will create greater problems for us. So, I would request the hon. Members to think of this side of the matter while they make their points.

Secondly, the Home Ministry is in a very peculiar situation. They are responsible for maintaining law and order. Their responsibility is to see that the country remains in order. The

law and order is a subject within the jurisdiction of the State Government. Apart from that, what is happening? How does this lawlessness come in? If you look into the developments of the last one year, if you look into the situation of lawlessness created in the country, you will find that there are political reasons, political factors, political elements, behind it. We create conditions of lawlessness and then come and blame the Home Ministry for it, for not having done this or that, for sending the Central Reserve police force; if they do not send the CRP, they are condemned for it, and if they send, then also they are condemned. What I am submitting is that political reasons, political factors and political elements are responsible for the condition of lawlessness in the country. The Government in this country must, therefore, think whether the stage has not come that a Standing Commission should be appointed. That Commission should see if any one—whether in the Government or the ruling Party or of any other Party—is, by his action or deed, trying to provoke people to resort to violence, notice should be issued to him and if a *prima facie* case is found against him by the Commission, he should be suspended, and if evidence is forthcoming, the case should be reported to the President for his removal or for de-recognition of party if a party is involved. Certain people are trying to subvert democracy. I see in this House one or two members standing and shouting not caring for the Chair, not caring for the rules or procedure, and outside also the same thing is being done. Therefore, it is high time that such a Commission was appointed.

My hon. friend, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, was talking today in this House.—I am sorry I was not present when he talked—about *Vande Matharam*. *Vande Matharam* is a song which all of us, sitting on these benches, our colleagues, our leaders and patriots, have sung for almost the whole decade. We have respect for that song more than his Party which was no-

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

where at the time when singing of *Vande Matharam* cost lives and sent people to gallows. I want to tell him that Jan Sangh is not yet reconciled even to the idea of our national independence. Even now, 15th August is not celebrated by them as a day of independence. Jan Sangh does not do it. They are still talking of Akhand Bharat, and they have never felt that we are a proud and progressing nation. I am saying a plain fact, absolutely plain fact. Not even one function has been organized by the Jan Sangh on 15th August when we became a free nation. Even, with great difficulty, technically, they reconciled to the national flag, but not in spirit. Technically, when RSS was banned, they gave an undertaking that they would respect the flag, but in effect and spirit, they as a party have not accepted this. (Interruptions.)

He was also talking of communalism of Muslim League. Communalism of Muslim League is deplorable indeed, is condemnable indeed; we do not defend it, we do not condone it. But I want to ask Mr. Vajpayee what is his Party doing except trying to create communalism in this country, trying to flame troubles, trying to create one trouble or the other. If Jan Sangh sheds its communalism, I am sure they would be doing a service to the country.

One word about Delhi. I would like to point out to the Home Minister that Delhi continues to suffer from multiplicity of authorities and agencies in Delhi as well as the Centre in various Ministries. Delhi problems do not get a co-ordinated attention. Delhi problems are delayed. So, I will request them to review the situation and create some kind of co-ordination and a focal point so that these problems can be dealt with more easily.

One word, I would finish. That is, so many bad incidents have taken place in the country....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Shameful incidents.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Shameful enough, but it is even a greater shame to paint a bad picture of the whole country on the basis of a few incidents, which you are trying to do. I am really amazed. Now, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu picks up all the dust from outside and spreads it in this House—false, fabricated, meaningless and irrelevant things. I would request the hon. Minister.... (Interruptions)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You are creating dust outside..... (Interruptions.)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Jagota brothers and their sister are their new gods and goddesses .... (Interruptions.)

Lastly, I want to make one request to the Government. That is that they should try and salvage the opposition which is functioning in a manner that they are sinking every day and day by day into the depth of their opportunistic tactics. I would say that the Government should try to do something to salvage the Opposition which is so necessary for a democracy as the Opposition cannot salvage themselves.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, Sir. I do not want to use harsh language about my colleague here. I do not want to call him a clown. He said that so many issues have been brought. Which one is he talking about, Sir? Is it Nagarwala episode or Maruti Ltd. or the Wanchoo report? Which one is he talking about?

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I am glad that the Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been taken over by the Home Ministry. We have been trying for it for quite a long time. Sir, some-

times this department had been handled by the Law Ministry, sometimes by the Education and Social Welfare Ministry and sometimes by the other Ministry. Therefore, the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were not looked into properly.

Art. 16 of the Constitution—Fundamental Rights—I have no time to read it out. I would like to point out to the Home Minister—one is an experienced ex-Speaker of Rajasthan and the other is a worthy son of an illustrious father. Therefore, I am hopeful that they will try to ameliorate the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Before coming to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I must not forget the reference made by the respected lady member, Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda. The language issue is a very serious and an emotional one. Language chauvinism I never support. I like and respect all the languages of India. I have learnt Hindi to the extent of 75 per cent. So also I know Bengali and Assamese as well, though I have a language of my own. To hate any language is not a healthy thing at all. Everybody should allow other languages to survive and develop.

Now, coming to the State of Assam, the present problem is not a new problem. This is a problem which has been there since 1961. Even during Nehru days it was there. There was a language riot in Assam and Pandit Nehru himself said in the Parliament and in the Central Hall that the Assamese has got every right to exist as they had been exploited by various sections of people from outside for ages and now they have come into their own right and they have every right to exist. There is commotion and emotion when the question of language comes.

There are 50 High Schools in the Brahmaputra valley with Bengali medium and these are all granted by the

Government. Also there are number of Primary Schools with Bengali medium. I ask the lady Member as to where is the question of suppression and exploitation of the Bengali language.

About your own State Mr. Deputy-Speaker, your State is formed not on the question of language alone. This is formed on the basis of the strategic point of view. You know personally that whenever there was demand for Meghalaya, I opposed it; whenever there was demand for Mizoram, I opposed it. I opposed because I believe in the integration of the country.

I would now like to refer to the Chapter in the Fundamental Rights where there is provision made for employment with equality of opportunity for all citizens. This Article No. 16 of our Constitution alone could not justify the interest of S. C. and S. T. So, special provision had been made for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes because they could not come up in competition. That is why Article 46 stands for the protection of the rights of the scheduled tribes people. I request Mr. Mirdha and Mr. Pant to hear what I say. Article 335 of the Constitution flouts and stands in the way. Please read that Article. It says:

"The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State."

This is what stands in the way. The bureaucrats take the plea under this Article. Therefore I request the Government that this Article be amended. On the plea of this Article the bureaucrats take the opportunity to refuse to respect the provisions of Articles 16 and 46. That is why I say that this Article should be amended.



[Shri D. Basumatari]

ed. I am very glad that the Prime Minister has appointed a Parliamentary Committee, namely, the Committee for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as watch dog Committee. You know about it, Sir, I had been the first Chairman of the Committee. I and the Members of the Committee know very well about this problem. Whenever we had opportunity to examine the witness who come from the departments, we found that these bureaucrats were most reluctant to respect the special provisions laid down in the Constitution to ameliorate the condition of these people. We want to ameliorate the condition of these people and we want *garibi hatao* and we want to achieve socialism. All this cannot be done unless and until the bureaucrats change their objective and change their mentality. I appeal to my hon. friends, Mr. Mirdha and Mr. K. C. Pant to consider this. I know that Government are trying their level best to do something for the welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in various ways. 482 tribal blocks have been started. I have visited almost all the tribal blocks in the country. What we found out was this. After the establishment of the tribal blocks and after roads had been constructed leading to tribal areas, as a result their lands had been taken out by the sahkars and money lenders. Not only that Sir, on the plea of establishment of industries, tribal people had been ousted from their homes and hearths. There is no provision to give them land for land, and also compensation. The compensation that is given to them differs from place to place. I have examined many cases. There is great discrimination in the case of compensation which they are getting. They are paying only the lowest. They are tribal and the scheduled castes people in the same area. So, I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter. I expect Mr. Pant and Mr. Mir-

dha to respect the feelings of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I request them to amend. Article 335 of the Constitution which is standing in the way, if they mean business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sulaiman Sait may speak for five minutes.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I will take 10 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is to be noted. He will not speak on any other demand.

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेट (कोजीकोट) :

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप का बहद मशकूर हूँ कि आपने होम मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट पर मुझे अपने ख्यालान के इजहार का मौका दिया और जो कुछ गलतबयानी यहाँ पर मेरी पार्टी के बारे में, हमारे मसाल के बारे में और हमारी पालिसी के बारे में की गई है, उस की सफाई का मौका दिया है। मैं एक बात यह जरूर कहूँगा कि जहाँ तक आजादी के 25 साल का ताल्लुक है, मैं इस की तफसील में जाना नहीं चाहता। अकियत की हँसियत से हम पर जो जुलूम किए गए, हम को जिस तरह मितम का निशाना बनाया गया यह एक दास्तान है। हमारे हाल की तर्जुमानी इस तरह से की जा सकती है :

हम बका करने रहे और वह जफा करते रहे। अपना अपना फर्ज हम दोनों अदा करते रहे।

बात यह है कि जहाँ तक हमारा ताल्लुक है। हम दिल से चाहते हैं और पूरे खुलूस से चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के जितने फिर्के हैं उन में आपस में मुफाहमत हो, आपस में एक दूसरे के साथ मुहब्बत हो, आपस में हमवर्दी हो और हम सब मिल कर हिन्दुस्तान को बना सकें ताकि हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसा मुल्क बन सके जो हम सब के लिए काबले फخر हो सके। लेकिन हमें दुख होता है जब हम

यह देखते हैं कि यहां पर मुस्लिफ इकाइयां जो हैं, मुस्लिफ अक्वियते जो हैं, जो उन का एक तसव्वुर है, उन के अक्वायद हैं, उन का कल्चर है, उन की तहजीब है, इन तमाम को जो मिटा देने की बातें की जाती हैं, और मतालबा किया जाता है कि इन को मिटा देने के बाद ही हमको वफादार तसव्वुर किया जायेगा, हम उस की मुखालिफत करने हैं। हमारी जो इकाई है, हमारी जो अलग हैसियत है, हमारा जो कल्चर है, हमारे अक्वायद तसव्वुरात हैं उस को खत्म करने के लिए हम किसी तरह तैयार नहीं हैं। उस को बरकरार रखने हुये कौमी मसायल में हम मुल्क का साथ देने के लिए, मुल्क की तरक्की के लिए हम हर किस्म की कुर्बानी देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

यह कहना कि हमारी पार्टी एक कम्युनल आर्गनाइजेशन है, फिर्केदाराना जमात है यह एक इन्तहाई गलत बात है। जहां तक मेरी पार्टी का ताल्लुक है यह एक नेशनल आर्गनाइजेशन है माइनारिटीज की, अक्वियतों की यह एक नेशनल माइनारिटी आर्गनाइजेशन है। मेरे दोस्त भगत साहब ने जो कांग्रेस पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, यह कहा कि मुस्लिम लीग एक कम्युनल आर्गनाइजेशन है। लेकिन मैं उन से कहूंगा कि वह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से पूछ लेने कि मुस्लिम लीग का क्या रोल रहा है, मुस्लिम लीग ने किस तरह साथ दिया है मगरिवी बंगाल और केरल में किस तरह मुस्लिम लीग को प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने ही एक कौमी आर्गनाइजेशन करार दिया है ?... (व्यवधान) हम यह पूरे यकीन के साथ, पूरी दयानतदारी के साथ समझते हैं कि हमारी जमात एक कौमी जमात है। आजादी से लेकर हमने आज तक 25 साल से आज तक कोई ऐसा काम नहीं किया है जो मुल्क के खिलाफ हो या जो मुल्क के बाशिन्दों के मफाद के खिलाफ हो। हम हर एक के साथ दोस्ती चाहते हैं, किसी के साथ दुश्मनी नहीं, अदावत नहीं। हमारा

कल्चर, हमारी तहजीब किसी पर थोपना नहीं चाहते, हम चाहते हैं कि हमें दूसरों के साथ बराबर का हिस्सा मिले। हम भी इस मुल्क के बाशिन्दे हैं, हमें भी इस मुल्क की तरक्की में अपना फज्र अदा करने का पूरा हक मिलना चाहिये।

यहां पर मुखतलिफ बातें कही गईं, आदादो-शुमार पेश किये गये कि मुसलमानों को मुलाजमतों में उन को इस तरह पूरा हिस्सा नहीं मिलता। होम डिपार्टमेंट है, एक्सटनल अफसर्ज डिपार्टमेंट है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, पुलिस है, सी०आर०पी० है, फौज है, मुखतलिफ किस्म के शोबे हैं, डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, इन में कितने मुसलमान हैं, कहां तक उनको नौकरियों में लिया जाता है, कहां तक उनको मुनासिब और मुनसफाना हिस्सा दिया गया ? एक बार हमारे साबिक सदर डा० जाकिर हुसैन साहब ने कहा था, कि हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमानों की बड़ी अजीब पोजीशन है, वह हुक्मत में बराबर का साथी है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और दूसरे शोबों में उस का पूरा हक है। लेकिन, जनाब, ऐसा कह देने से कुछ नहीं होता, अमली तौर पर मुसलमानों को मुलाजमतों में जगह मिलनी चाहिये ताकि कहा जा सके कि अमली तौर पर हिन्दू और मुसलमान इस मुल्क के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में बराबर के हकदार हैं, हिस्सेदार हैं। लेकिन आज हकीकत यह नहीं है। 12 फी सदी मुसलमानों को 1 फी सदी मुलाजमत भी नहीं मिलती। हकीकत में हिन्दू और मुसलमान एक ही जिस्म के दो आंखें हैं, एक आंख को फोड़ देना और कह देना कि मुल्क तरक्की कर रहा है—यह एक अजीब बात होगी, जिस को समझा नहीं जा सकता।

जहां तक होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड्स का ताल्लुक है—मुझे यह कहना है कि आये दिन फिसादात होते रहते हैं हरिजनों पर जुल्म किये जाते हैं, जुवान के मसले को लेकर फिसादात होते हैं, इलाकाई तौर पर फिसादात

[श्री इब्राहीम सुलैमान से:]

होने हैं। जब यह कुछ हो रहा है—फिसादात हो रहे हैं, जानोमाल का तहफुज नहीं है, यह कहना कि हम गलत बयानी से काम लेते हैं हालात को गलत तौर पर पेश करते हैं—मुनामिव नहीं है। अभी भगत साहब मैंने जो कुछ कहा, वह गलत है। जब तक इस मुल्क का एक एक बाशिन्दा भी यह महसूस करे कि उस की जानोमाल खतरे में है, मैं समझता हूँ कि होम मिनिसट्री अपने फर्ज को अदा नहीं कर रही है। जिस दिन इस मुल्क का हर शख्स महसूस करे कि हम अमन के साथ रहते हैं, चैन के साथ रहते हैं, वह दिन हिन्दुस्तान के लिये जन्नत बन सकता है और हमें इस के लिये कोशिश करनी चाहिये। आज हमारे गाम जामूसी का महकमा है, पुनिस है, पी०ए०सी० है, सी० आर०पी० है, फीजे है, सब कुछ है, लेकिन फिर भी फिसादात पर काबू नहीं पाया जाता—अजीब बात है। फिसादात के लिये महीनों नैयारियां होनी हैं। इण्टी-प्रेसन कान्सिल में एक मिफार्जि की गई थी कि जहां फिसादात होते हैं वहां मुकामी हुक्काम के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। यह जरूरी है कि जहां फसाद है वहां जो लोकल, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, जैसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट, पुलिस सुपरिन्टेंडेंट, उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये, लेकिन क्या कहीं कोई कार्यवाही की गई। नेशनल इण्टीप्रेसन कान्फ्रेंस होती है, होम-मिनिसट्री के सैक्रेटरीज की कान्फ्रेंस होती है, लेकिन कुछ इकदाम नहीं किया जाता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ट्रिब्यूनल्स बनाई जानी चाहियें ताकि जल्द से जल्द शरायन पमन्द अनासिर को मजा दी जाय। फसादात में आज तक हजारों आदमी मारे गये—कितने मुकदमें चले, कितने सजाये मिलीं, कितने को सूली पर चढ़ाया गया। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि अगर हम जिम्मेदार हैं, अगर हम ने गलती की है तो हमें छोड़ दिया जाय, हमें गोली मार दीजिये, हमें कोई इन्कार नहीं होगा, लेकिन

अगर मुल्क में फिरकापरस्त अनासिर है, जिन्होंने लोगों को कत्ल किया है, जो लोगों की जान लेते हैं, उन के खिलाफ जब कार्यवाही न की जाय। इस लिये एक अकलियत के तबके के नुमाइन्दे की रहियत से आप से यह सवाल करने का मुझे हक है कि मैं मुनालवा करूँ कि ट्रिब्यूनल कायम करनी चाहियें, ऐसी मिली जुली पुनिस फोर्स होनी चाहियें जिसमें सब फिरके के लोग हों। जब फिसादात हों तो वहां पर मिलीजुली पुनिस जाये जो अमन को कायम रख सकें।

आज कल फिसादात में एक नई चीज पैदा हो रही है—हम देखते हैं कि ठीक दिनों जो फिसादात हुए, जैसे फीरोजाबाद में और बनारस में। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का नया एक्ट पास किया गया, जो मुसलमानों के लिए कार्यावेबुकबूल न था, वहां पर एंतिजाज के तौर पर मुसलमानों ने काले झण्डे लगाये, काले बंड बांधे—जो अपनी मुखालफत के इजहार करने का एक जम्हूरी तरीका है, उस के जरिये उन्होंने अपनी नाराजगी जाहिर की, लेकिन वहां क्या हुआ? पुनिस ने गोली चलाई, मुसलमानों को मारा गया, खून बहाया गया, पी०ए०सी० ने घरों के अन्दर जा कर लोगों को मारा, लूट मार की, यहां पर सब कुछ बरबादी पुलिस और पी०ए०सी० और सी०आर०पी० ने की, आजकल जहां कहीं फिसादात हुए हैं, सब से ज्यादा लूट मार करने वाले पी०ए०सी० के लोग होते हैं। क्या यह हकूमत की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है? अब तक 240 फिसादात हुए हैं, जिनका चिक्र होम मिनिसट्री की रिपोर्ट में किया गया है। असम में हुए, उत्तर प्रदेश में हुए, मंसूर में हुए, महाराष्ट्र में हुए, अभी अभी राजस्थान में नागौर में हुए। यह झगड़ा कैसे और क्यों हुआ—यह एक जाती झगड़ा था, इस में एक शख्स मारा गया, दूसरे दिन पुलिस ने उस की अर्थों का जुलूस निकालने की इजाजत दे दी, जिस के नतीजे में फसाद हो गया,

वहाँ मकान लूटे गये, लोगों को मारा गया, तबाह किया गया, मस्जिदों पर हमला किया गया और उन्हें तबाह किया गया और वहाँ टेन्शन अभी तक मौजूद है। जब टेन्शन मौजूद था तो पुलिस को मरे हुए शव्स की लाश का जुलूम में जाने की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए थी, जिसकी वजह से यह सब कुछ हुआ। अब हुकूमत को जिन का नुकसान हुआ है उनको मुआवजा अदा करना चाहिए।

अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी साहब ने बहुत से मसाइन खड़े किये, उर्दू जुवान का जिक्र आया, उनकी बड़ी जोशीली तकरीर थी। मैं यहाँ जोशीली और गरम तकरीर नहीं करना चाहता, ठण्डे दिल के साथ आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप बड़े भाई हैं, हमारे एहसासों को समझना आप का फर्ज है। मैं तो यह कहूँगा किसी भी हुकूमत की, जम्हूरियत की कभीसी उस मुल्क के अकालियतों का इत्मिनान है। पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था मुल्क की अकालियतें मुतमईन हों, सैटिस्फाइड हों—यह सब से बड़ी चीज है। और यही हुकूमत की कामयाबी की बुनियाद है।

उर्दू जुवान का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है—हम नहीं कहते कि उर्दू जुवान मुसलमानों को जुवान है, उर्दू हिन्दुस्तान की कौमी जुवान है। सर तेज बहादुर सप्रू ने कहा था कि हिन्दू और मुसलमानों की मुशतर्क भीराज है। आज अगर हम मुख्यनलिक टोलियों के बजाय एका जगह बैठना चाहते हैं तो कोई जुवान हिन्दुस्तान को अगर मुतहिद रख सकती है—वह उर्दू जुवान है। इस लिये यह कामो जुवान है।

यहाँ पर वन्दे मातरम् के बारे में कहा गया—मैं तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता। बहुत सी बातें कही गईं, जज्बात उभारने की कोशिश की गई—लेकिन सबाल यह है कि बम्बई कारपोरेशन के इन्तख़ाबात में यह मसला लेकर किसने जज्बात को उभारा ?

25 साल हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद हुए हो गये, आज तक यह सबाल नहीं था, किस ने खड़ा कर दिया, किस ने जज्बात को उभारने की कोशिश की—एक कांग्रेसी ने की, महाराष्ट्र की कांग्रेस ने सियासत, वहाँ की बज्जारात इस के लिए जिम्मेदार है। अगर मैं गलती नहीं कर रहा हूँ जब कांस्टीचुएन्ट असेम्बली शुरू हुई थी, उस का आगाज वन्दे—मातरम् से हुआ था, और इकतिताय सारे जहाँ से अच्छा हिन्दोस्तान हमारा—उस गीत से हुआ था। इसके बाद जन गण मन को कौमी तराना करार दिया गया। रविन्द्रनाथ, गांधी जी को हम राष्ट्रपिता कहते हैं। उन्होंने भी कहा था—कि वन्दे मातरम् के मामले में किसी के साथ जज्बा न किया जाए। टैगोर ने कहा था कि मैं ब्रह्म समाजी हूँ—लेकिन वन्दे मातरम् के मामले में जबरदस्ती का कायल नहीं। हम कहते हैं कि हम इस गाने की इज्जत करते हैं, हमें इस के लिए पूरा अहतराम है, लेकिन हम पर गाने के लिए जज्बा न किया जाए। मेरे ब्रादराने वतन के खयालात का पूरा अहसास है जैसा कि कहा गया है :

ख्याले खातिरे अहवाब चाहिए हर दम,  
अनीस ठेम न लग जाए, आबगीनों को।

हम फिर यह कहते हैं कि हम अहतराम करेंगे, लेकिन जज्बा न कीजिये, कामलशन न कीजिये। यही हमारा मुतालबा है।

अब अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का मसला है। वाजपेयी साहब ने पूछा था कि अकालियतो किरदार क्या है ? जब यहाँ पर अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का नया बिल पेश था और उस पर बहुत हुई था, तब मैंने तफसील के साथ बताया था कि अकालियती किरदार क्या है। कैसे अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी बनी, किस किम ने कुरबानियाँ दीं, एन्डाउमेन्ट्स कायम किये, इमारतें बनाईं, पैसा दिया। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को मुसलमानों ने मुसलमानों के लिए कायम किया, लेकिन

## [श्री इब्राहिम मुन्नेमान सेट]

घोरों के लिए दरवाजे बन्द नहीं किये । उस यूनिवर्सिटी के पहले ग्रेज्युएट राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह निकले थे । चन्द साल पहिले मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के सिलसिले सिफारिश करके बंटर्जी कमीशन बैठाया गया, उसने मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के खास किरदार को सामने रखते हुए सिफारिश की कि वहां पर 35 परसेन्ट नान-मुस्लिम और 65 परसेन्ट मुस्लिम तुलबा होने चाहिए—उन्होंने यह तनामुब बताया था । हम यह चाहते हैं कि जिस चीज को हम ने कायम किया था, अपने खूने-जिगर से सीचा, 100 साल तक पाला-पांसा, उस पर हमारा कन्ट्रोल रहे और यूनिवर्सिटी के तुलबा की तादाद में इस्लाम को तादाद में मुसलमानों की अक्सरियत रहे ।

जहां तक मुसलमानों की इकसादी हालत का सवाल है, तालीमी हालत का सवाल है—वह आज भी बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं । वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि अकलियतें कुछ भी नहीं हैं । यह गलत है । अकलीयतें हैं, इस मुल्क के सैकुलर करेक्टर में उसके लिए जगह है, फंडामेंटल राइट्स हैं, सब कुछ है, इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता । इस देश में सेक्युलरिज्म है और इसी की बुनियाद पर हम इस मुल्क में अपना हक चाहते हैं जो कांस्टिट्यूशन में फंडामेंटल राइट्स दिये हुए हैं । उम्मीद है कि वाजपेयी जी इस हकीकत को समझाने की कोशिश करेंगे । बरना मैं कहूंगा ।

अगर अब भी नहीं समझे  
तो फिर तुमसे खुदा समझे ।

## श्री अब्राहिम سلیمان سہتہ (کوڑی)

کوڑی) : سہتہ صاحب میں آپ کا بہت مشکور ہوں۔ کہ آپ نے ہم ملستوی کی رپورٹ پر مجھے اہ خیالات کے اظہار کا موقعہ دیا۔ اور جو کچھ غلط بھائی یہاں پر مہری پارتی کے بارے میں۔ ہمارے مسائل کے بارے میں اور ہماری پالیسی کے بارے میں کی گئی ہے اس کی صفائی کا موقعہ دیا ہے۔۔۔ میں ایک بات ضرور کہوں گا کہ جہاں تک آزادی کے ۲۵ سال کا تعلق ہے میں اس کی تفصیل میں نہیں جانا چاہتا۔ اقلیت کی حیثیت سے ہم پر جو ظلم کئے گئے۔ ہم کو جس طرح ستم کا نشانہ بنایا گیا۔ وہ ایک داستان ہے۔ ہمارے حال کی ترجمانی اس طرح سے کی جاسکتی ہے:

ہم رونا کرتے رہے اور وہ جفا کرتے رہے  
اپنا اپنا فرض ہم دونوں ادا کرتے رہے

بات یہ ہے کہ جہاں تک ہمارا تعلق ہے ہم دل سے چاہتے ہیں اور پورے خلوص سے چاہتے ہیں کہ ہندوستان کے جملے فرقے ہوں ان میں آپس میں مفاہمت ہو۔ آپس میں ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ محبت ہو۔ آپس میں ہمدردی ہو۔ اور ہم سب منکر ہندوستان کو بننا سکیں۔ تاکہ ہندوستان ایک ایسا ملک بن سکے جو ہم سب کے لئے قابل فخر ہو سکے۔ لیکن ہمیں دکھ ہوتا ہے جب

ہم یہ دیکھتے ہیں کہ یہاں پر مختلف  
اکٹھاں جو ہیں - مختلف اقلیت جو  
ہیں - جو ان کا ایک تصور ہے ان کے  
عقائد ہیں - ان کا کلچر ہے - ان کی  
تہذیب ہے - ان تمام کو جو مٹا دیے  
کی بانوں کی جاتی ہیں - اور مطالبہ  
کیا جاتا ہے کہ ان کو مٹا دیے کے  
بعد ہی ہم کو وفادار تصور کیا جائیگا۔  
ہم اس کی مخالفت کرتے ہیں -  
ہماری جو اکائی ہے - ہماری جو الگ  
حیثیت ہے - ہمارا جو کلچر ہے -  
ہمارے عقائد، تصورات ہیں - اس کو  
ختم کرنے کے لئے ہم کسی طرح  
تیار نہیں - اس کو برقرار رکھتے ہوئے  
قومی مسائل میں ہم ملک کا ساتھ  
دینے کے لئے - ملک کی ترقی کے لئے  
ہم ہر قسم کی قری دینے کے لئے  
تیار ہیں -

یہ کہنا کہ ہماری پارٹی ایک  
کمپونل آرگنائزیشن ہے - برقعہ دارانہ  
جماعت ہے - یہ ایک انتہائی غلط  
بات ہے - جہاں تک مہری پارٹی کا  
تعلق ہے وہ ایک نیشنل آرگنائزیشن  
ہے مانہورتیز کی، اقلیت کی، یہ ایک  
نیشنل مہارتنی آرگنائزیشن ہے -  
مہرے دوست بھگت سنگھ صاحب نے  
جو کانگریس سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں - یہ  
کہا کہ مسلم لیگ ایک کمپونل  
آرگنائزیشن ہے - لیکن میں ان سے  
کہونگا کہ وہ شریعتی رندرا گاندھی سے

پوچھ لیتے کہ مسلم لیگ کا کیا رول  
رہا ہے - مسلم لیگ نے کس طرح ساتھ  
دیا ہے - مغربی بنگال اور کورل میں  
کس طرح مسلم لیگ کو پروانہ ملے  
نے ایک قومی آرگنائزیشن قرار دیا۔  
ہم یہ پورے یقین کے ساتھ - پوری  
دیانتداری کے ساتھ سمجھتے ہیں کہ  
ہماری جماعت ایک قومی جماعت ہے  
آزادی سے لے کر ہم نے آج تک ۲۵ سال  
سے کوئی ایسا کام نہیں کیا ہے جو  
ملک کے مفاد کے خلاف ہو یا جو  
ملک کے باشندوں کے مفاد کے خلاف ہو۔  
ہم ہر ایک کے ساتھ دوستی چاہتے ہیں۔  
کسی کے ساتھ دشمنی نہیں - عداوت  
نہیں - ہمارا کلچر - ہم تہذیب  
کسی پر توہینا نہیں چاہتے - ہم  
چاہتے ہیں کہ ہمیں دوسروں کے ساتھ  
برابر کا حصہ ملے - ہم بھی اس ملک  
کے باشندے ہیں - ہمیں بھی اس  
ملک کی ترقی میں اپنا فرض ادا  
کرنے کا پورا حق ملنا چاہئے -

یہاں پر مختلف باتیں کہی گئیں -  
اعداد و شمار دیے گئے کئے کہ  
مسلمانوں کو ملازمتوں میں ان کا پورا  
حصہ نہیں ملتا - ہوم ڈیپارٹمنٹ ہے -  
ایکسٹرنل افیئر ڈیپارٹمنٹ ہے -  
ایڈمنسٹریشن ہے - پولس ہے - سی -  
آر - پی ہے فوج ہے - مختلف قسم کے  
شعبہ ہیں - ڈیپارٹمنٹس ہیں - ان  
میں کتنے مسلمان ہیں - کہاں تک  
ان کو نوکری میں لیا جاتا ہے -

کہاں تک اپنی کو مناسب اور مصلحتانہ حصہ دیا گیا ہے۔ ایک بار ہمارے سابق صدر ڈاکٹر ذاکر حسین نے کہا تھا کہ ہندوستان میں مسلمانوں کی بڑی عصبیت پرورش ہے۔ وہ حکومت میں برابر کا ساتھی ہے۔ ایڈمنسٹریشن اور دوسرے شعبوں میں اسکا پورا حق ہے۔ لیکن جذبات ایسا کہہ دینے سے کچھ نہیں ہوتا۔ عملی طور پر مسلمانوں کو ملازمتوں میں جگہ ملنی چاہئے۔ تاکہ کہا جاسکے کہ عملی طور پر ہندو اور مسلمان اس ملک کے ایڈمنسٹریشن میں برابر کے حقدار ہیں۔ حصہ دار ہیں۔ لیکن آج حقیقت یہ نہیں ہے۔ بارہ فیصدی مسلمانوں کو ایک فیصدی ملازمت بھی نہیں ملتی۔ حقیقت میں ہندو اور مسلمان ایک ہی جسم کی دو آنکھیں ہیں۔ ایک آنکھ کو پھوڑ دینا اور کہہ دینا کہ ملک ترقی کر رہا ہے۔ یہ ایک عصبیت بات ہوگی۔ جس کو سمجھا نہیں جاسکتا۔

جہاں تک ہوم منسٹری کی ذمہ داری کا تعلق ہے مجھے یہ کہنا ہے کہ آئے دن فسادات ہوتے ہیں۔ ہریجنوں پر ظلم کیے جاتے ہیں۔ زبان کے مسئلے کو لہکر فسادات ہوتے ہیں۔ علاقائی طور پر فسادات ہوتے ہیں۔ جب یہ سب کچھ ہو رہا ہے۔ فسادات ہو رہے ہیں۔ جان و مال

کا تحفظ نہیں ہے یہ کہنا ہے ہم غلط بھائی سے کام لیتے ہیں حالات کو غلط طور پر پڑھ کر رہے ہیں۔ مناسب نہیں ہے۔ ابھی بھگت صاحب نے جو کچھ کہا ہے وہ غلط ہے۔ جب تک ملک کا ایک باشندہ ہی یہ متحسوس کرے کہ اس کی جان و مال خطرے میں ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہوم منسٹری اپنے فرض کو ادا نہیں کر رہی۔ جس دن اس ملک کا ہر شخص متحسوس کرے کہ ہم امن کے ساتھ رہتے ہیں۔ چھوٹے کے ساتھ رہتے ہیں۔ واقعی وہ دن ہندوستان کے لئے جنت بن سکتا ہے۔ اور ہمیں اس کے لئے کوشش کرنی چاہئے۔ آج ہمارے پاس جاسوسی کا محکمہ ہے۔ پولیس ہے۔ فوجیں ہیں۔ سب کچھ ہے لیکن فسادات پر قابو نہیں پایا جاتا۔ عصبیت بات ہے۔ فسادات کے لئے مہیلوں تھاریاں ہوتی ہیں۔ منسٹریشن کونسل میں سفارش کی گئی تھی کہ جہاں فسادات ہوتے ہیں وہ مقامی حکام کے خلاف کارروائی کرنی چاہئے۔ یہ ضروری ہے کہ جہاں فساد ہو وہاں لوکل ایڈمنسٹریشن ہے۔ جیسے ڈسٹرکٹ مجسٹریٹ۔ سپرنٹنڈنٹ پولیس ان کے خلاف کارروائی ہونی چاہئے۔ لیکن کیا کہیں کوئی کارروائی کی گئی نہیں انٹگریشن کانفرنس ہوتی ہے۔ ہوم منسٹری کے سیکریٹریز کی کانفرنس ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن

کچھ اقدام نہیں کیا جاتا - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ تریبونل بلائی جاتی چاہیں - تاکہ جلد سے جلد شرارت پسند عناصر کو سزا دی جائے - فسادات میں آج تک ہزاروں آدمی مارے گئے - کالے مقدمے چلے - کن کو سزائیں ملیں - کتلوں کو سولی پر چڑھایا گیا - ہم یہ نہیں چاہتے کہ اگر ہم ذمہ دار ہیں - اگر ہم نے غلطی کی ہے - تو ہمیں چھوڑ دیا جائے - ہمیں گولی مار دی جائے - ہمیں کوئی انکار نہیں ہوگا لیکن اگر ملک میں رقعہ پرست عناصر میں جنہوں نے لوگوں کو قتل کیا ہے - جو لوگوں کی جانیں لیتے ہیں - ان کے خلاف جب کارروائی نہ کی جائے - اس لئے ایک اقلیت کے طبقے کے نمائندے کی حیثیت سے آپ سے یہ سوال کرنے کا - مجھے حق حاصل ہے - کہ میں مطالبہ کروں کہ تریبونل قائم کرنا چاہئے - ایسی ملی چلی پولس فورس ہونی چاہئے - جس میں سب فرقے کے لوگ ہوں جب فسادات ہوں تو وہاں پر جائے جو اسن قائم رکھ سکے -

آج کل فسادات میں ایک نئی چیز پیدا ہو رہی ہے - ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ پچھلے دنوں جو فسادات تھے - جیسے وزاہاد میں اور بلارس میں - علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کا تھا ایکٹ پاس کیا گیا - جو مسلمانوں

کے لئے قابل قبول نہ تھا - وہاں پر احتجاج کے طور پر مسلمانوں نے کالے جھنڈے لگائے - کالے بھج باندھے - جو اپنی مخالفت کے اظہار کرنے کا ایک جمہوری طریقہ ہے - اس کے ذریعے انہوں نے ایلم ناراضگی ظاہر کی - لیکن وہاں کہا ہوا - پولس نے گولی چلائی - مسلمانوں کو مارا گیا - خون بہایا گیا - بی اے سی نے گھروں کے اندر جا کر مارا - لوٹ مار کی یہاں پر سب کچھ برہادی پولس اور P A C اور C R P نے کیا - آجکل جہاں کہیں فساد ہوتے ہیں - سب سے زیادہ لڑتے مارنے والے پی اے سی کے لوگ ہوتے ہیں - کہا یہ حکومت کی ذمہ داری نہیں ہے - اب تک ۲۸۰ فسادوں میں جن کا ذمہ ہم منسٹری کی رپورٹ میں کیا گیا ہے - آسام میں ہوئے - یو پی میں ہوئے - میسور میں ہوئے - مہاراشٹر میں ہوئے - ابھی ابھی راجستھان میں ناگور میں ہوئے - یہ جھگڑا کھسے اور کھوں ہوا - یہ ایک ذاتی جھگڑا کھسے اور کھوں اس میں ایک شخص مارا گیا - کہا - دوسرے دن پولس نے ایک آرٹھی کا جلوس نکالنے کی اجازت دے دی - جس کے نتیجے میں فساد و کئے وہاں مکان لٹوے گئے - لوگوں کو مارا گیا - تباہ کیا گیا اور مسجدوں پر حملہ کیا گیا - اور ہمیں تباہ کیا گیا اور وہاں ٹیلیشن



ابھی تک موجود ہے - چپ ٹلشن موجود تھا تو پولس کو مرے ہوئے شخص کی لاش کا جلوس لے جانے کی اجازت نہیں دیلی چاہئے تھی - جس کی وجہ سے یہ سب کچھ ہوا - اب حکومت کو جن کا نقصان ہوا ہے - معاوضہ ادا کرنا چاہئے - اٹل بھاری واجپئی صاحب نے بہت سے مسائل کھڑے کئے ہیں اردو زبان کا ذکر آیا - ان کی بڑی جوشیلی تقریر تھی - میں یہاں جوشیلی اور گرم تقریر نہیں کرنا چاہتا - تھلڈے دل کے ساتھ آپ سے عرض کرتا ہوں - کہ آپ بڑے بھائی ہیں - ہمارے احساسات کو سمجھنا آپ کا فرض ہے - میں تو یہ کہوں گا - کہ کسی بھی حکومت کی کسوٹی اس ملک کے اقلیتوں کا اطمینان پلڈت جواہر لال نہرو نے کہا تھا ملک کی اقلیتیں مطمئن ہوں - سہماتڈ ہوں وہ سب سے بڑی چیز ہے - اور یہی حکومت کی کامیابی کی بلحاظ ہے ۔

اردو زبان کا جہاں تک تعلق ہے - ہم نہیں کہتے کہ اردو زبان مسلمانوں کی زبان ہے - اردو ہندوستان کی قومی زبان ہے - سر تھن بھادر سہرو نے کہا تھا کہ یہ ہندو اور مسلمانوں کی مشترکہ مہراث ہے ۔ آج اگر ہم مختلف تلوہوں کی بجائے ایک جگہ بیٹھنا چاہتے ہیں تو کوئی زبان ہندوستان کو

اگر متحد رکھ سکتی ہے وہ اردو زبان ہے - اس لئے یہ قومی زبان ہے -

یہاں پر بلڈے ماترم کے بارے میں کہا گیا ہے - میں تفصیل میں نہیں جانا چاہتا بہت سی باتیں کہی گئی ہیں - جذبات ابھارنے کی کوشش کی گئی - لیکن سوال یہ ہے کہ بمبئی کارپوریشن کے انتضاب میں یہ مسئلہ لیگر کس نے جذبات کو ابھارا - ۲۵ سال ہندوستان کو آزاد ہوئے ہو گئے - آج تک یہ سوال نہیں تھا - کس نے کھڑا کیا - کس نے جذبات کو ابھارنے کی کوشش کی ایک کانگریس نے کی - مہاراشٹر کی کانگریس نے - وہاں وزارت اس کے لئے ذمہ دار ہے - اگر میں غلطی نہیں کر رہا ہوں - جب کانستبلٹی شروع ہوئی تھی - اس کا آغاز بلڈے ماترم سے ہوا تھا - اور اختتام سارے جہاں سے اچھا ہندوستان ہمارا - اس گھٹ یہ ہوا تھا اس کے بعد جن کن من کو قومی ترانہ قرار دیا گیا - رابڈوناتہ گاندھی جی کو ہم راسٹر پتا کہتے ہیں - انہوں نے بھی کہا تھا کہ بلڈے ماترم کے معاملے میں کسی کے ساتھ جبر نہ کیا جائے - ڈیگور نے کہا تھا کہ میں برہم سماجی ہوں - لیکن بلڈے ماترم کے معاملے میں زبردستی کا قائل نہیں - ہم کہتے ہیں کہ ہم اس گانے کی عزت کرتے ہیں - ہمیں اس کے لئے پورا احترام ہے - لیکن ہم پر گانے کے لئے جبر نہ کیا جائے -

میرے برادر وطن کے خیالات کا پورا احساس ہے جیسا کہ کہا گیا ہے :

خیال خاطر احباب چاہئے ہر دم -  
اتیس تھیس نہ لگ جائے آنکھوں کو -  
ہم پھر یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم احترام  
کریکے - لیکن جبر نہ کھجئے -  
کمیشن تہ کھجئے - یہی ہمارا مطالبہ  
ہے -

اب علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کا  
کا مثلاً ہے - واجھئی جی نے پوچھا کہ  
اقلیتی کردار کیا ہے - جب یہاں پر  
علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کا نیا بل  
پھسٹا تھا - اور اس پر بحث ہوئی  
تھی تب میں نے تفصیل کے ساتھ  
بتایا تھا - کہ اقلیتی کردار کیا ہے -  
کھسے علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی بلی - کس  
کس نے قربانیاں دیں - انڈامہنت  
قائم کئے ، عمارتیں بنائیں ، پیسہ دیا ،  
علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کو مسلمانوں  
نے مسلمانوں کے لئے قائم کیا - لیکن  
اوروں کے لئے دروازہ بند نہیں کیا اس  
یونیورسٹی کے پہلے گریجویٹ راجہ  
مہندی پرتاپ سنگھ تھے -

چند سال پہلے مسلم یونیورسٹی کے  
سلسلہ میں سفارشات کرنے چھتر جی  
کمیشن بتھایا گیا - اس نے مسلم  
یونیورسٹی کے خاص کردار کو سکے

دکھتے ہوئے سفارش کی تھی کہ وہاں پر  
۳۵ فیصدی نان مسلم اور ۶۵ فیصدی  
مسلم طلبہ ہونے چاہئیں - انہوں نے  
یہ تناسب بتایا تھا - ہم یہ چاہتے  
ہیں کہ جس چھتر کو ہم نے قائم کیا  
تھا - اپنے خون جگر سے سلیجھا تھا ۱۰۰  
سال تک پالا پوسا - اس پر ہمارا  
کنٹرول رہے - اور یونیورسٹی کے طلبہ  
کی تعداد میں اساتذہ کی تعداد میں  
مسلمانوں کی اکثریت رہے -

جہاں تک مسلمانوں کی اقتصادی  
حالت کا تعلق ہے متفہمی حالت کا  
تعلق ہے وہ آج بھی بہت پیچھے رہے ہوئے  
ہیں - واجھئی جی نے کہا کہ اقلیتوں  
کچھ بھی نہیں ہیں - یہ غلط ہے -  
اقلیتیں ہیں اس ملک کے سیکولر  
کریکٹر میں - ان کے لئے جگہ ہے  
فلڈامینٹل رائٹس ہیں - سب کچھ  
ہے - اس سے انکار نہیں کیا جا سکتا -  
اس دیس میں سیکولرزم ہے - اور اسی  
کی بنیاد پر ہم اس ملک میں اپنا  
حق چاہتے ہیں جو کانستیتوشن میں  
فلڈامینٹل رائٹس دئے ہوئے ہیں اسد ہے -  
واجھئی جی اس حقیقت کو سمجھنے  
کی کوشش کریکے - ورنہ میں کہوں گا :

اگر اب بھی نہ سمجھے -  
تو پھر تم سے خدا سمجھے -

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after listening to the hon. friend Shri Sait (I am rather surprised that he does not always speak in Urdu, I found that he was very very fluent in Urdu), who ended his speech on a very happy note by offering to have a dialogue with Shri Vajpayee, I hope that their dialogue does not result in exacerbating communal situation because as Shri Vajpayee says there are two edges to one sword perhaps, two sides to each coin and that dialogue. I hope it will result in a kind of philosophy which will lead to the lessening of the political power of both.

15.40 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

Sir, many points were touched in the debate as is always the case in Home Ministry's debate and as the Home Minister is going to reply to the debate, I shall confine myself to a few specific points.

The first of these is with regard to the freedom fighters. Several hon. friends have raised it and many others who have not got the chance would have raised it if they had got the chance like my friend opposite. This is a subject on which there can be two opinions. The need of a large number of freedom fighters is acute and there has been some delay and because of that many people, many freedom fighters in all parts of the country are rather worried. But I would to assure the House that we are speeding up the whole process of the disposal of the applications which we have received. Shri D. N. Tewari mentioned the figure of 6,000 applications which had been approved. This figure related to 21st December, 1972. Thereafter we increased the tempo of work. More persons were recruited. Actually the staff was increased four fold and by the 15th of February, the total number of applications received

was 1,19,583. Out of these 10,161 cases had been approved for pension and one thousand and odd cases had been rejected. Further steps were taken to expedite the disposal and I have individually talked to many hon. friends in regard to what steps we have taken. On the 15th March, 1973 the number of applications received was 1,24,184 and 20,920 had been sanctioned.

**SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA:** Please give Statewise figures.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** I can collect Statewise figures, if you want. About 3,315 cases have been rejected as not being eligible and in 16,803 cases clarifications have been asked for from the applicants or various authorities. The total number of applications scrutinised till 15th March, 1973 is 41,069.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):** Is scrutiny done? Is priority given according to the receipt of the applications? How is the process being done?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** Till 15th March, 17,000 applications have been scrutinised and pension was sanctioned in 10,000 cases. Now I shall give you the figures at a still later date, 27th March, 1973. The total number of applications received was 1,25,974; the number of applications processed—41,618; number of applications disposed of 27,161; number of cases provisionally sanctioned—23,178; number of cases rejected—3,983; number of applications where we are awaiting reports on clarifications asked for by us—14,457.

**SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj):** What are the clarifications?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** What happens is this. When a freedom fighter applies, he does so in duplicate; one copy is sent to the State Government and the other, to the Central Government.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Where all the papers are complete, we sanction the pension straightaway, provisionally. There is no diarchy as Tiwaryji thought, in the sense we do not wait for further clarifications from the State. In cases where the information we have received is in order, we sanction it provisionally; thereafter verification comes in due course. But sometimes papers are not complete; for instance, sometimes the M.P., the M.L.A. or the ex-M.P. says in the certificate: Mr. X has been in jail with me; they do not say he had been in jail for six months. Since it is one of the conditions to be fulfilled, we have to refer it back.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: There is record for the period he was sentenced. He enters one jail and is transferred to another jail. He is required to submit a certificate from that jail which is not available.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : बहुत से एम पी ने लिखा है कि यह 6 महीने मेरे साथ जेल में थे लेकिन उसके बावजूद अभी तक दरदस्त पेंडिंग है ।

श्री के० सो० पंत : यह सम्भव है लेकिन वह रेजेक्ट नहीं होगी । इस बिना पर वह रेजेक्ट नहीं होगी. यह मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ ।

श्री इन्द्रजित गुप्त ने जो पूछा है उसका जवाब मैं दूंगा कि किस तरह से प्रोसेस कर रहे हैं ।

We reviewed the position again and the State Governments have been asked to send us verified lists. Mishraji suggested that the State Governments should set up district-wise all-party committees. In Bihar they have set up such a committee at the State level, in which I think probably the representatives of most of the parties opposite are sitting.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: They are not functioning in that way; they should go to every district and within two or three days finalise all these applications.

SHRI K. C. PANT: We have suggested it to the State Governments and we have left to the State Governments to do so; we have asked them to send us verified lists conforming to our scheme and if they send such a list, we shall accept that list without going any further into it.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: Is there difficulty on your part to make the suggestion that an all party committee should visit every district and finalise these applications? They are put to so much inconvenience and trouble.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I think they would also require some records.... (Interruptions) I shall come to the record part also. Committees have been set up by some States and we have told them that we shall accept their lists provided they correspond to our scheme. Otherwise we have to check independently. No State has actually sent us such a list. We have written to the States to write to the District Magistrates to help freedom fighters in procuring jail certificates.

But, still, there are difficulties. Now, some States have sent us some lists—verified lists—of applicants. But we find that they were not verified fully in accordance with our scheme. We are trying to get the new lists from the States according to our Scheme. Some States have got their own schemes which do not correspond with those of ours. For instance, U.P. have given some applications which do not correspond to our scheme. They correspond to their own schemes. These are some difficulties. It is our intention to scrutinise about 16,000 applications per month. Our intention is that by 15th August, 1973 all applications would be scrutinised which have been received

by the Centre. We would see that pension is sanctioned to as many people as possible.

Sir, a point was made about the jail certificates. The problem here is that in some places, the people cannot find the jail certificates. They say that they are destroyed. Our problem is that in the case of one State, when we published a list of freedom-fighters in the beginning, on scrutiny we found there were difficulties. These are the cases of some freedom fighters. We should not be strict and that let us give them pension. We published the lists. Regarding some freedom fighters the Government objected to certain names. We said that these must be scrutinised more fully. It is not proper to sanction pension. These have created immediate difficulties. In complaints of this kind we have to be more careful in scrutinising them. One suggestion which Shri D. N. Tiwary made was this that the certified copies of the judgments should be accepted in lieu of jail certificates. Here the difficulty of course is quite obvious. Suppose one undergoes the sentence of imprisonment. How long could he stay in a jail? He might have got out of the jail. But, I am prepared to consider this. I am prepared to consider whether we can give provisional pension on the basis of certified copies of the judgment. But, of course, we have to check them up further. Subject to this. I think that this will resolve one of the difficulties. I am prepared to accept this suggestion.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: There is a record from the jail that this man was sentenced for nearly six months or one year. And he lived in the jail for one month and thereafter he was transferred to some other jail. But, that jail authority has not given the certificate since they do not have the records.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Our difficulty is that there are complaints from persons about pension. Sometimes there are complaints that they stayed in the

jail for some time and they came out of it. These are the things that we have to keep in mind. We have to be very careful. I hope that the hon. Members will feel satisfied with the difficulty in the matter of acceleration of the pace of disposal of applications which I place before the House. You know we have asked the MPs, M.L.As, Ex. M.P.s. and Ex. M.L.As., District Magistrates and State Governments to certify. In future we will accept such certificates. But, I do know whether we can go beyond that. Shri Tiwary had made his suggestion. If there are any other suggestions, we shall welcome them also. I may assure you that we shall take a most sympathetic view of the things as much as possible.

श्री नारायणर द्विवेदी (मध्यप्रदेश) :  
बहुत से आदमियों पर कैद चला, माल-माल  
भर जेल में बन्द रहे और बाद में मुकदमे  
में छुट गये। उनके बारे में क्या होगा ?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Many people have been detained in jails for more than six months and they have been convicted. There we accept it. We can accept the period of undertrials also. Where they have been released, in an ordinary case also, you will have to give us some proof. Apart from merely being an undertrial, it has got to be related to the freedom struggle.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI  
(Their-Garhwal): What procedure have you evolved about freedom fighters in NWFP and other areas which are now part of Pakistan?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Wherever possible, we have set up small groups of persons or even single persons in some cases who have personal knowledge and are familiar with the freedom fighters of those areas and we accept their certificates.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA:  
What about revolutionaries? They come under a different section.

SHRI K. C. PANT We realise that sometimes sections of the IPC are used which are not unrelatable to the freedom struggle but the history of the person can very often give us the clue as to what the real intention of the Government was. We do take that into account.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: Will you see that their cases do not suffer?

SHRI K. C. PANT: We will certainly try to see that their cases do not suffer.

In all cases where the applications are received till 31st March, 1973, whenever they are sanctioned later in the year and in cases which have already been sanctioned, pension will be given retrospectively with effect from 15th August, 1972. In the case of applications received after 31st March 1973, they will be given from the date of receipt of the applications and not retrospectively. This I want to make clear so that there is no confusion.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: This is a very serious matter. The Minister must give sympathetic consideration to it. If the person concerned is not able to collect all the documentary evidence not because of his fault but because the evidence is lacking in the offices concerned. If he is able to collect all those papers after 31st March 1973, why should he be put to any kind of inconvenience or difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): He can write to us within this time that he has suffered, that he comes within the defined category but he has not yet got the necessary evidence and he is collecting the evidence. Such cases can be considered. But if a person himself does not know, how can it be done?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Even for that if they after tomorrow is the dead line, it will be very difficult.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Previously the date fixed was 31st December. Then we liberalised it and extended the date upto 31st March. But I am not prepared to take a hard and fast attitude towards this question. If the House thinks that some extension is desirable, we will extend it.

The hon. Member asked about the procedure for dealing with the applications. They are dealt with on a chronological basis, first received first served. The only exceptions are about people who are very old and very ill. We have two categories—over 70 years and over 80 years.

AN HON. MEMBER: Many people will die by that time.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Many people have died in the last 25 years, about which we could not do anything. With all the sympathy in the world, there has to be a certain method and procedure for dealing with these applications. I can think of no better one. Those who are very old, or ailing, or in dire need of financial assistance are given preference among thousands of applicants. Only these applications are taken out of turn, and I hope my hon. friends will be satisfied with this procedure.

16 hrs.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: Why not have an advisory committee at the Central level with which all political parties are associated?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Then, a lot of criticism was made about the police and mention was made of individual incidents. Shri Mishra referred to the Miranda House incident, in spite of the long debate here. There was general criticism. I do not want to deal with the Delhi Police first. I will deal with it later because Delhi is our direct responsibility.

So far as the whole country is concerned, whether it is the police, or public order, or administration of Jus-

tice, these are subjects which are within the State sphere; they are not within the Central sphere. Our role in this matter is only to assist the States in the discharge of their duties in a more satisfactory and efficient manner. Whenever the States ask for our armed forces, we supply them. That is why we have strengthened the CRP.

We have gone into the matter of the efficiency of the police force. While I cannot answer for the police force of the State, so far as CRP is concerned, we have gone into the question of its efficiency, its mobility, its discipline, what we can do to equip it for maximum efficiency etc. These are all points which we have considered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How many battalions of CRP have you got?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I do not have the figures with me here. He can ask a question.

So far as CRP is concerned, the demand from the States is so much that we have not been able to give the CRP men and officers the rest they deserve and then rotate them. We want to send them to a State, bring them back and then send them to another State and have a cycle like that. We are not able to bring them back as fast as we would like. In fact, some of the battalions have been on the field, non-stop for months together. The reason is that there are problems which the States put before us to which we cannot say "no". Therefore, the CRP has been used.. (Interruptions) I do not know whether it helps anybody to have these running commentaries.

So far as the general question of police in the States is concerned, I would like to refer to some specific measures designed to help the States with their police force. Firstly, we have taken the initiative in constituting a broad-based committee consisting of experts to go into the question of the training given to police. Reference was made to this committee in

the House. This Committee has recently given its report. We are going in to the report. We want to implement it as expeditiously as possible. This is one important step that we have taken. Then, several central institutions have been set up to go into more specific aspects of police functioning.

Here, without going into further details, I will just refer a few. The Central Bureau of Public Administration, which is primarily designed to undertake studies in depth of specific problems faced by the Police in day-to-day matters. Such studies in depth range from a systematic appraisal of police organisations in general in communally sensitive districts. This is a matter about which we have been concerned and therefore, we are devoting special attention to this matter. Secondly, there are questions like the operational efficiency of different systems of the police forces. Then, we have the Central Police Academy, the Forensic Institute and Finger-print Bureaus etc. All these are designed to help the Central police forces as well as the State police forces.

Then, Sir, Centre is giving financial assistance to improve the mobility of the State police forces, their equipment, investigation etc. and since 1969-70, Rs. 15.5 crores have been made available to the States for such schemes. A provision of Rs. 8 crores has been made in the Budget for the next year. Here, without going into further details I would.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What about assessment of the performance of CBI, as to whether it functions impartially and objectively or not?

SHRI K. C. PANT: My problem is that the CBI is not under the Home Ministry.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: We really do not know. In regard to allocation of business, which has been made according to the latest

[Shri Shyamanandan Mishra]

circular, only the subjects like the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes seem to belong to the Home Ministry.

SHRI K. C. PANT: We are rather proud that the subject of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes belong to the Home Ministry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. If we want to discuss subjects which involve the Prime Minister, like the Cabinet Secretariat, CBI and Research and Analysis Wing etc. for which we pay every year, what is the forum?

सभापति महोदय : होन मिनिस्त्री मे सम्बन्धित जितनः भा बाते है उन्हें हः कहिये

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Under this, we can discuss CBI.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He says that CBI is not under the Home Ministry. So, he is not touching that point. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. C. PANT: On a point of order. We are in the midst of a debate. I am trying to reply to some of the points raised. Can this debate be interrupted just now to find out the allocation of certain other items? I am only concerned with the Home Ministry. If this debate is diverted to other channels, we lose time for the Home Ministry debate. This is the Budget Session. Let us finish with the Home Ministry debate, and thereafter, any hon. Member can raise any point. But, this should not be at the cost of the time allotted for the Home Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If that subject is not under the Home Ministry, he is not bound. Hon. Members are so ignorant that they do not know as to what subject comes under what Ministry.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: We want the Chair to throw some light on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not the business of the Chair to enlighten the Members which subject is under what Ministry. It is the business of the Members to acquaint themselves. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. C. PANT: I would like to tell my hon. friends that they can discuss this matter under the head "Cabinet Secretariat".

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: I have the Report of the Home Ministry here. On p. 9, it mentions, "Central Bureau of Investigation (Coordination Division)". It is with the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Minister is misleading the House. Why does he not state the truth?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am stating the truth....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is denying it....

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: I have got the Home Ministry's Report here. I am quoting from that. You are pleased to call the Members ignorant. I say, the Minister is ignorant. He does not say that it has been disbanded. In order to escape the criticism about the functioning of the C.B.I., the Minister cannot take that stand.

SHRI K. C. PANT: A senior Member like him speaks in this manner. After all, this is not a secret thing. This is something which could be easily found out. (Interruptions) what is the use of interrupting me again and again? Why don't you have patience to listen to me?

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: I am addressing my remarks to the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He says, this allocation is an old allocation. You may find out the new allocation.



**SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA:** It is nowhere mentioned in the Report that this Division has been disbanded in the Home Ministry. You are not supplying us the proper material; the Parliament Secretariat is not supplying the proper material.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** They must have issued some literature in which new allocations must have been given. You may please consult that literature.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka):** What is under discussion today is the Home Ministry's Report, not the allocation of work. This is the Report which has been supplied to us.

**SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA:** To put the records straight, I may say that we have directed our criticisms against the functioning of the Central Bureau of Investigation during 1972-73. We are not directing our criticisms about the future functioning of that organisation. I am perfectly in order when I say that the Home Ministry has to bear the burnt of criticism for 1972-73 even if the Minister is taken to be right in that it has been disbanded so far as his Ministry is concerned.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** What is wrong in discussing the C.B.I.?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** There is nothing wrong in discussing anything. What I mentioned was that if you want to deal with matters concerned with the C.B.I., I will not be able to answer. (Interruptions) Why don't you listen to me?

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि वह सी०बी०आई० के बारे में जवाब नहीं देंगे। मैं आपका मार्ग-दर्शन चाहता हूँ कि सी०बी०आई० के बारे में कौन जवाब देगा।

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र :** 1972-73 के बारे में कौन जवाब देगा ?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** If they are interested seriously in knowing, I am here to say whatever I know; if I am wrong and I am corrected, I am prepared to accept the correction. If I mislead the House and if they say that I misled and then I find that it was incorrect, I will come to the House. But they should have the patience to listen to me. The simple position is that my hon. colleague, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, and the Prime Minister look after CBI. We do not look after CBI in the Home Ministry. That is in the Cabinet Secretariat. (Interruptions) I am nobody to shut out discussion of those points, it does not lie within my power; but I am entitled to say that something of which I am not aware, I cannot give an answer to.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अभी श्री पन्त ने कहा है कि उनके सहयोगी, श्री मिर्धा, सी०बी०आई० की देख-भाल करते हैं। श्री मिर्धा गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री हैं। गृह मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, जो सी०बी०आई० की देख-भाल करते हैं, जब मदन में हैं, तो क्या वह गृह मंत्रालय की तरफ से उत्तर नहीं दे सकते हैं ?

**श्री कृष्ण बन्धुपन्त :** मैं तो नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह होम मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं है।

**श्री कृष्ण बन्धुपन्त :** यह होम मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं है।

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानूनी विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) सभापति महोदय, सी०बी०आई० कैंबिनेट सैक्रेटेरियट के दायरे में आता है और कैंबिनेट सैक्रेटेरियट गृह मंत्रालय में जुदा है। मैं गृह

[श्री राम नवाम (मध्या)]

मंत्रालय में कुछ काम देखता हूँ और गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री हूँ। उसी तरह मैं कैबिनेट सिक्रेट्रियट में भी राज्य मंत्री हूँ। उस नाते मैं सी.बी.आई. के काम को देखता हूँ।

SHRI K. C. PANT: I hope, the position is now clear.

There was some discussion about Delhi Police and there was severe criticism of this Police. I do not want to go into the details of this. Ten minutes have already been taken up in the other discussion and, therefore, I cannot deal with this matter in the detail in which I would like to deal with it. But, Sir, I would refer, very briefly, to the fact that we have been taking some measures in answer to the debates in the House, in answer to the facts and the ground; we realise that special attention has to be paid to the crime situation in Delhi. At the same time, while there are a few instances and those instances naturally come up for discussion in the House and a certain picture is painted—I would like to assure the House that there are a very large number of policemen who are doing their duties as well as they can, and a word of appreciation about this section of the police force would go to encourage their morale also. It is true that we have, ultimately, to control this situation. At the same time, if we find that anybody is at fault, we can assure the House that we shall be very very strict with them.

There was some reference to the fact that criminal cases are not registered in many Police stations. It used to be a complaint which is heard much less now and if my hon. friends look at the figures of crime—I have given the figures in this House—you will find that from 1970 onwards there was been a sudden leap in the crime figures which is at least partly due to the fact that we have been insisting on proper registration of the crime figures and this is partly reflected in the increased crime figures. Since 1970 you will find a jump.

We have a twelve-point programme which has been set in operation to control the crimes. Preventive patrolling, more intensive vigilance, activating the Missing Persons Squad, deployment of plain-clothed Policemen, organization of selective raids and improvement of control room techniques are some of the salient features of the twelve-point programme.

With regard to women, certain remarks were made and I can assure the House that greater vigilance is being shown in respect of crimes affecting the dignity of Indian women and there, we have told all levels of the Police officers, supervisory and otherwise, to pay special attention to this.

I think, Shri Virbhadra Singh referred to some measures which should be taken to improve the functioning of the Police. He is not here, but I can assure him that all those aspects which he mentioned—modernisation of the police.... (Interruptions) I am not yielding. There is very little time now.

Shri Virbhadra Singh has referred to some aspects. We have accepted his advice and we have already been acting on it—modernisation of the Delhi Police force and so on and the triennial review is going on with regard to the strength of the forces. We are looking into the question of larger deployment of women police also. This is in regard to the Delhi Police.

I would like to refer very briefly to this rather extra-ordinary incident of the surrender of 459 dacoits in the Chambal area last year.... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Serious allegations were made to the type of campaign that Shankaracharya of Puri has been carrying on in Maharashtra and as a result of that there are demonstrations at very

meeting of Shankaracharya and there is a threat to peace....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Unless he surrenders, what is the use of the dacoits' surrendering?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am not dealing with all the points. As I said in the beginning I shall deal some specific points. That is why I seek the indulgence of the House that if I do not reply to each and every point raised in the debate....

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: An hon. Member referred to the vicious propaganda Shankaracharya is spreading, campaigning for untouchability and insulting women and the status of women, comparing them to cats and dogs. Has this House no right to get a reply from the Minister to that?

SHRI K. C. PANT: We shall examine the speeches made. I can assure the hon. Member, but I can only speak about it if have gone into the matter. Before coming to the House I have chosen certain subjects on which I will speak but you must appreciate that I am very responsible for what I say in the House....

श्री शम्भूनाथ (संबर्) : व्वाइट ग्राफ घाईर । रंतजी शेड्ड कास्ट और शेड्ड ड्राइन्स के मामले के डायरेक्टली इंचार्ज हैं और शंकराचार्य ने कहा है कि सोशल इन-ईक्विटी जो समाज में है वह जस्टिफाइड है जिसका मतलब यह भी निकलता है कि अनटचेबिलिटी जस्टिफाइड है . . . .

सभापति महोदय : व्वाइट ग्राफ घाईर क्या है ?

श्री शम्भूनाथ : जरा मुन लीजिए । चूं कि होम मिनिस्ट्री में शेड्ड कास्ट और शेड्ड ड्राइन्स का मामला आता है और ये डायरेक्टली उसके इंचार्ज हैं ऐसी हालत में

मैं यह समझता हूँ कि पूरी तरह से उनकी जिम्मेदारी यह है और इस पर वह जवाब दें ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to bring to your notice that this matter was brought to the notice of the Speaker. A call attention was given and a short notice question was also given. Mr. Speaker also said: Your indignation is quite genuine but due notice will be taken by the Home Minister when the debate takes place. That is why I appeal that this matter should be taken up in all seriousness. Please don't take it in a casual way..

SHRI K. C. PANT: There is no question of taking it in a casual way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Without hearing his reply, how can you say that? There is no point of order in what the other hon Member said.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I may say that I am not directly in charge of this question. But, that makes no difference at all. I am equally anxious in seeking that justice is done. I said already that we will look into the statements.

I was mentioning about the surrender of 459 dacoits. There is no major decoit gang now in that area. This is to be viewed against the background that for centuries the decoit menace had infested that area and successive Governments were not able to solve this problem. Since April 1972 last year series of surrenders have taken place. Sarvodaya workers have helped. The Government of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P. have cooperated and the Central Government has cooperated. Mr. Jayaprakash Narain played a very big part in this. Now the effort is being made to bring about a permanent change in that area. Their socio-economic problems are being tackled. There are four sub-groups which have been set up by the Committee of Joint Secretaries. They have got to

[Shri K. C. Pant]

work out plans for reclamation, irrigation and cultivation; secondly, roads and thirdly, communications, and fourthly, social, economic and industrial development. I would like to say that a scheme costing about Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 crores over a five-year to seven year period is prepared. Rs. 1 crore has already been provided for the development of Chambal valley area during 1973-74.

Mrs. Chanda and Mr. Basumatari referred to the Assam-Cachar situation. Mr. Mishraji also said that Central Government has not taken action in the matter. Without going into the details I would like to assure the House that the Central Government is always in continuous touch with the situation in Assam and Cachar.

सभापति महोदय : साढ़े चार बजे श्री गणेश मणिपुर का बजट पेश करने वाले हैं। तो उसके बाद क्या आप बोलेंगे ?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : मैं पांच मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा।

The situation in Assam is now far more reassuring than it has been for a long time past. We don't have any rigid stand in the matter. It is for State leaders, leaders of public opinion in the States to come up with the right solution and discuss amongst themselves. We in the Central Government are always ready to offer our good services. There was once a discussion at Delhi between leaders of Cachar and Assam and Assam and ourselves and some progress was made; later on they are meeting amongst themselves and they are going to meet again. So, this is going on, and I do not want to touch on the basic problem of language in Cachar for fear of raising emotions. So I am leaving this out but I may say that the process of finding out a solution is already going on.

The question of students is there. Some students returned from Tripura to Dibrugarh. There were certain incidents which caused students from

Tripura to go back to Tripura. I am glad to inform the House that the Assam Government took prompt steps and sent some of their Ministers and some leaders there. Most of the boys have come back to Dibrugarh. Still there are some boys in Calcutta. Assam Government has sent one of their Ministers there. Shri D. K. Borooah has also gone to Calcutta and they are trying to persuade the boys from Assam in Calcutta to go back to the universities in Assam.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: What Mr. Bhagat's mission has done?

SHRI K. C. PANT: It has helped in lubricating the whole process. The efforts are continuing and I hope the students will go back soon.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: What about the Central responsibility for the linguistic problem?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I want to make it clear that so far as the Centre's responsibility is concerned I can easily put before you the result of the Chief Ministers considering this matter in 1961 and said this is the formula and that is the formula. But that hardly helps.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: At the moment how are you thinking of solving this problem?

SHRI K. C. PANT: We would rather leave it to the leaders of Assam and Cachar to arrive at a solution. Our good offices are there. We would not like to thrust a solution on them. We will see to it that a solution is brought about but the initiative has to come primarily from them. I do not want to go into other aspects of this matter at this stage. My only hope is that the discussion which are going to continue next month will be successful.

A word about the North-East Council which has begun functioning and which the Prime Minister inaugurated on the 7th November, 1972. This is a step in the direction of the regional development of the whole north-east area. My friend, Shri Virbhadra Singh, wanted a similar council for the north-western region. The zonal council is there for the north-west area. In the North-East alone because of geographical situation this kind of Council has been thought to be the best method of development. I will only say that Rs. 50 cores have been set apart for the integrated development of the region apart from the plans and the Centre will finance the schemes for integrated development. We attach a lot of importance to the development of North-eastern region. We hope Nagaland which has not joined this Council will see the advantages accruing from this Council and will join soon.

Regarding Andhra, while the House is aware of all the aspects of this question. The present situation is that the talks are still continuing. All I would like to say on this occasion is that I would like to congratulate the NGOs for returning to work. That will certainly help in normalisation of the situation in Andhra Pradesh. I would also like to take this opportunity to appeal to the students to return their studies and not to allow another year to be wasted.

16.36 hrs.

#### MANIPUR BUDGET, 1973-74

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up Manipur budget.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Sir, I present a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Manipur for the year 1973-74.

The House is aware that by a Proclamation of the 28th March, 1973, under Article 356 of the Constitution of India, the President assumed to himself all the functions of the Government of the State of Manipur and all powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of the State. Under the Proclamation, the Legislative Assembly of the State stands dissolved and the powers of the Assembly are to be exercised by or under the authority of Parliament. Accordingly, I lay before the House the Annual Financial Statement of the State of Manipur for the financial year commencing on the 1st April, 1973. The House will be moved to make supplies needed for the first four months of 1973-74.

With your permission, Sir, I wish to make a brief mention of the broad features of the estimates.

#### *Revised Estimates, 1972-73*

The revenue receipts for the year shortly coming to a close are now estimated at Rs. 18.93 crores, marginally lower than the original estimate of Rs. 18.99 crores. The expenditure met from revenue, estimated at Rs. 19.45 crores, however, exceeds the original estimate by Rs. 46 lakhs due mainly to higher expenditure on Agriculture, Education and Test Relief Works. As a result, there will be a deficit on revenue account of the order of Rs. 52 lakhs. On the capital side, the deficit will be of the order of Rs. 2.26 crores, against the original expectation of a balanced budget, resulting in an overall deficit of Rs. 2.78 crores.

#### *Budget Estimates, 1973-74*

For 1973-74 the estimates of revenue receipts are placed at Rs. 21.57 crores, reflecting an increase of Rs. 2.64 crores over the revised estimates for the current year. Expenditure on revenue account will be Rs. 22.31 crores, resulting in an estimated deficit of Rs. 74 lakhs on re-

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

venue account. On capital account receipts are estimated at Rs. 11.82 crores and expenditure at Rs. 14.35 crores. Overall deficit will thus, be Rs. 3.27 crores. This is mainly the result of the State locking up funds on maintaining a reserve stock of foodgrains to meet, emergencies in the context of uncertain communications to this land-locked State. But efforts are being made to minimise the stock holding and to have it maintained by Food Corporation of India within Manipur. Thus, the coming year may really end with a surplus or a marginal deficit

### Plan Outlay

Against an approved outlay of Rs. 7.67 crores in the current year, the outlay on the State's Plan in 1973-74 is envisaged at Rs. 8.9 crores. It will be met almost entirely through Central assistance. Emphasis in the next year's Plan will be on communications and social services in the context of the need for creating minimum infrastructure for development and provision of educational and health facilities to the people, a bulk of whom are from the weaker sections of the society.

In addition, 1973-74 Budget provides for an outlay of Rs. 4.96 crores for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes. This includes Rs. 1.4 crores on Loktak Lift Irrigation Scheme, Rs. 70 lakhs on the Regional Medical College and Rs. 50 lakhs on 132 KV power transmission line forming part of the North Eastern Grid.

16.38 hrs.

### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1973-74— Contd.

#### MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बड़ा आभारी हूँ—काफी इन्तजार के बाद मुझे बोलने का अवसर मिला । मैं

गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ । गृह मंत्रालय के मुख्यतया तीन काम हैं—देश की आन्तरिक स्थिति को ठीक रखना, दूसरे राज्यों और केन्द्र के बीच में सम्बन्ध स्थापित रखना तथा राज्यों की सहायता करना ताकि वे अपने यहां शान्ति स्थापित रखने में कामयाब हो सकें । इन कामों के लिए पुलिस का जो काम है वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । लेकिन यहां पर विभिन्न भाषणों में पुलिस की बहुत भर्त्सना की गई है, क्रिटिसिज्म किया गया है । लेकिन एक चीज बड़ी स्पष्ट है—देश की आन्तरिक स्थिति को ठीक रखने के लिए हम पुलिस पर ही आधारित हैं, हर हालत में पुलिस के पास जाना पड़ता है । एक बड़े पुलिस अधिकारी ने एक बार मुझ से कहा था—क्या आप चाहते हैं कि हम भी इस देश में झण्डा उठावें, स्लोगन लगायें । वह भी इस बात से बड़े डिस्मास्टेड है कि यदाकदा उनके खिलाफ जो क्रिटिसिज्म होता है, वह बिल्कुल गलत होता है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहां एक तरफ उनके करप्शन, उनकी खराबियों की भर्त्सना हो, वहां यह भी होना चाहिए कि पुलिस का काम कितना कठिन है, कितनी खराब परिस्थितियों में वे काम करते हैं, 24 घंटे के मूलाजिम हैं जब कि दूसरे दफ्तरों में लोग 8-8 घंटे काम करते हैं....

श्री एस. ए. शमीम : आप को जनता ने यहां भेजा है, पुलिस ने नहीं भेजा है, जनता की बात कीजिये ।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : पुलिस में भी जनता के लोग हैं । (स्वयं) मैं यह कह रहा था कि वे लोग खराब परिस्थितियों में काम करते हैं, खतरनाक रास्तों पर उनको जाना पड़ता है और रात के समय किसी वक्त वहीं रहकर जाने के लिए तत्पर रहते हैं । इसलिए हमें उनकी बातों पर भी विचार करना चाहिए । जहां एक तरफ क्रिटिसिज्म

हो. करप्शन और भ्रष्टाचार की बात हो— मैं भी पुलिस को क्रिटिसाइज करने का भादी हूं. उनकी खराबियों का अक्सर जिक्र करता हूं लेकिन जैसा मैंने अभी कहा कि एक वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकारी ने कहा क्या आप चाहते हैं हम भी यूनिशन बनायें तो हम उनकी बात पर भी विचार करना होगा। पुलिस को और अधिक कारगर बनाने के लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि हर थाने में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था हो, उनको जीपें दी जायें, उनको उपकरण दिये जायें और उनके प्रशिक्षण का अच्छा प्रबन्ध हो। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि गवर्नमेन्ट ने 8 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि पुलिस को दक्षीय करने के लिए रखी है।

इसी के साथ साथ एक और बात बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है कि देश में क्राइम्स बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इसके लिए हमें पुलिस को मजबूत बनाना चाहिए। पुलिस को और ज्यादा संगठित और प्रशिक्षित बनाना चाहिए। हमारे देश की जनसंख्या 1960 में 431.7 मिलियन थी जोकि 1970 में बढ़कर 550 मिलियन हो गई। 1960 में कॉमिन्जबिल आफमेज की संख्या 6,06,367 थी और 1970 में उनकी संख्या बढ़कर 9,55,422 हो गई। इस प्रकार से जहां आबादी में वृद्धि 27.4 प्रतिशत हुई वहां क्राइम्स में वृद्धि 57.6 प्रतिशत की हुई। इस तरह क्राइम्स तो रोज बढ़ते जा रहे हैं लेकिन उनके अनुपात में जो पुलिस में वृद्धि होनी चाहिए थी वह नहीं हुई है। पुलिस की संख्या पूरे देश में 1970 में 6,43,747 थी। यह किताब है मेरे पास “क्राइम्स इन इंडिया”। (व्यवधान) इस तरह से 100 किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में 20.3 पुलिसमैन आते थे और दस हजार की आबादी पर 11.8 पुलिस आते हैं। इस प्रकार आप समझ सकते हैं कि दस हजार की आबादी पर 11.8 पुलिसमैन आये तो किस तरह से व्यवस्था ठीक रखी जा सकती है। इसी प्रकार में जो केंद्र शामिल क्षेत्र हैं पूरे देश में वहां पर पुलिस की संख्या थी 22,709।

वहां पर पर-हन्ड्रेड किलोमीटर में 155.4 पुलिसमैन आते हैं और दस हजार की आबादी पर 39.6 आते हैं। आप देखेंगे कि केंद्र शामिल क्षेत्रों में जहां पर-हन्ड्रेड किलोमीटर पुलिस की संख्या 155.6 है वहां अन्य क्षेत्रों में केवल 20.3 ही है। (व्यवधान) तो इसलिए पुलिस की संख्या बढ़नी चाहिए ताकि बढ़ती हुई आबादी के साथ साथ क्राइम्स को रोका जा सके।

एक बात मैं आपके सामने ब्रेन-ट्रेन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे देश के बुद्धिजीवी काफी तादाद में विदेशों में जा रहे हैं क्योंकि वहां पर कन्डीशंस अच्छी हैं। इस बात की तरफ भी हमारी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

अन्य में मैं एक बात विशेष रूप में कहना चाहता हूं कि बैंकवर्ड क्लामेज कमिशन का यहां पर गठन हुआ था। उसकी काफी बड़ी मोटी रिपोर्ट पड़ी हुई है लेकिन उस पर आज तक कोई डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ। उस रिपोर्ट पर यहां बहस होनी चाहिए और उसकी जो सिफारिशें हैं उनको कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए। इसके साथ साथ जो बैंकवर्ड पिछड़े हुए इलाकें हैं उनकी तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

स राफति महोदय : मंत्री महोदय साહે 5 बजे बोलेंगे।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, we pose about our country that we are socialist, we are democratic and it is a Welfare

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]  
State. But if anybody judges by the size of the police that it maintains, you would realise that it is not, but a fascist and dictatorial State. How big is the police you could easily make out from the size, that the budget had been of a total of Rs. 135.81 crores and, Sir, this is only for the Centre. State police may be 50 per cent more bigger in size, if you compare them in value. Sir, the Intelligence Branch, I am not talking about the Research and Analyst Wing who have big budget—30 crores siphoned out money from discretionary funds from the different ministries, I am talking about this shorn publicised Intelligence Branch, the Budget is on page 31—Rs. 8,94,88,000. That is for the Central Intelligence, although by the Constitution that is neither required to have police nor required to have Police Intelligence.

Kashmir maintains force of 13,000 intelligence people directly under the Research and Intelligence Wing headed by Mr. Kaul. In 1966-67 this Budget was only Rs. 6 crores and the moment the Congress Opposite forces came into existence, they have jumped up today by 50 per cent.

The worst thing is political spying. Even respectable political opponents, Members of Parliament, dissidents in their own party and even Ministers' mails, telephones and telegraphs have not been spared. I have got a photostate copy of a tampering of mail by the Central Intelligence. I am giving a photostat. This is a letter addressed to Shri A. K. Gopalan, my leader. On the back of it there is a stamp of the Intelligence Department and certain places in India.

I am giving another telegram. On the telegram it is written "released by the police". I do not wish to lay it on the table of the House because the handwriting may cause trouble to some employees. But, Sir, if you want to have a look at it, I can certainly give

it you to do so. The letter addressed to Mr. Gopalan was seized by the Central Intelligence agents. We have been able to get a photostat. It is a letter on the front page and photostat on the back. Here is a telegram sent by Shri A. K. Gopalan to another party. This was seized by the police. It is written on the body 'released by the police'. That is what they are doing. Shall I lay it on the table?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not want it to go to the Government's hands because I do not want half a dozen employees to lose their job because of hand-writing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Do not make a noise like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to give it for examination if you like.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to place it on the table it will be sent to the hon. Speaker and his orders will be obtained.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have told already that in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, they maintain an Intelligence Branch as strong as 13,000 people headed by a man called Sehgal. How effective are they in maintaining law and order has been given in the valuable report of the Committee of Freedom of Association:

"The Committee takes the view that the situation involving the large number of unions affiliated to the complainant organisations was of a sufficiently serious nature, involving not only physical violence and destruction of property, but also the severe restriction of the free exercise of trade union rights, as to warrant stringent measures being taken by the authorities to restore a normal situation."

It is against the West Bengal Government and against the Centre-State, passed in Geneva by the International



Labour Organisation. If you like I can show it to you also

I now come to the Prime Minister who had once said we are willing to publish a list of murdered political workers belonging to my party. We have published one. Where is yours? The moment you publish one you will see that they are all anti-socials, socially undesirables. They talk of Delhi, the pride city of India. What is the crime position? You are spending Rs. 8,77,92,000 for maintaining law and order in Delhi. What they do with the money? Crime is going up. It is shameful and heinous; they have convicted some constables because they protested against service conditions and went on strike in 1967; even today some of them remain victimised. Do not go for an evening walk to the India Gate; You will be molested. Even by chance do not take Mrs. Tiwary.... (Interruptions).

I am asking at whose cost are these people maintained? Every year crime has increased. In 1964-65 it was Rs. 25.27 crores and in 1969-70 it went up to Rs. 86.16 crores and this year the budget provision is Rs. 135 crores. Mrs. Gandhi had boasted. I do not say \*\*because that is not a good thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is very objectionable; it will not go on record. (Interruptions) We understand what you have said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I say I cannot call her\*\*

I am careful when you are in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record; you are repeating it .... (Interruptions) Whatever Members have said without my permission will not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Here it says that the budget shows a decline in the provisions for social services

including education, public health, family planning and on the other hand it reveals an increase in the expenditure on police, miscellaneous departments on account of the strengthening of the Intelligence Bureau and the stepping up of establishment expenditure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall take two minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. You had ten minutes and you have exhausted more than that. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall refer to one more unit and I shall then sit down. There is a research and analysis wing. It is destroying democracy and it consist of a coterie of people headed by the Prime Minister. There is severe corruption and irregularity in that research and analysis wing. A senior field officer, DSP, formerly ASI Punjab Police has been involved; serious complaints are there against\*\* for misusing Government property. It consists of such persons.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you mention names you have to produce documentary proof. If you name a person, I would not allow that. I would not allow any officer's name to go on record. If you have got any evidence, you write to the Speaker that you want to mention such and such a name during the debate on Home Ministry's Demands for Grants. Don't mention the name of the officer. Now, you must conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall put 'Joint Secretary'. The Research and Analysis Wing started with two officers. Now, they have got one officer for Mayur Bhawan, one in Block No. 1, R. K. Puram.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA:** This kind of strictness is never imposed when it comes from the other side.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** If anybody mentions the name, and the person concerned is not here to defend himself, I cannot allow that. I shall observe this whether anybody observes this or not.

**SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA:** In one case you allowed it and in this case you do not.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Bosu you must conclude now. I shall now call Shrimati Mukul Banerjee.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Why did you allow them to attack Shankaracharya?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I shall look into the records. I shall always be consistent in my rulings.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The Research and Analysis Wing had two officers who are doing political black-mailing, political murder and political defections. Formerly there were two Officers. Now they are 12 in Safdarjung Enclave, Mehrauli and everywhere. It is spreading its tentacles everywhere.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** All the hon. Members will agree with me, including those on this side, that we here are representatives of the people. We are guided by certain rules. If we go on abusing our privileges, then I cannot allow this.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I take exception to this.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Is there any publication from which you are quoting? If you go on telling such things without substantiating them then it is not fair.

**SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA:** You will please hear me. I am per-

fectly in order when I say that this Government is inefficient and corrupt. (Interruptions).

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Bosu, your time is up. Now you must conclude. Kindly resume your seat.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I am only saying that with the proliferation of officers in the Intelligence Wing on the Research and Analysis Wing you had only two officers and now there are 12 officers—you go on increasing the expenditure.

17.00 hrs.

The research and analysis wing has spread its tentacles in Bangladesh also. I have got documents but I do not want to reveal them in greater public interest. (Interruptions). This is all done to keep Mrs. Gandhi in power by hook or crook. Why should the Chair be giving shelter to this Government. I do not understand (Interruptions).

श्रीमती मकुल बनर्जी (नई दिल्ली)  
समापति होदय, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जितनी भी टेडिस्टिक्स दे रहे थे उनके ऊपर मेरा कोई भारोमा नहीं वह गलत बातें कहने में विश्वास करते हैं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि 22 दिसम्बर, 1972 को उन्होंने मारुति प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के ऊपर लोक सभा में अपना भाषण दिया था। उस भाषण के दौरान उन्होंने बहुत सी गलत बातें कही थीं। लगभग सभी गलत बातें उन्होंने बताई थीं और गलत स्टेटिस्टिक्स दिये थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि एक डायरेक्टर के घर में रेड हुआ था और उसके घर के मंतरह लाख रुपये मिला है। लेकिन बाद में पता चला कि किसी के घर पर रेड नहीं हुआ और कोई सबह लाख रुपया नहीं मिला। तोड़ मरोड़ कर गलत बातें बतलाने हैं और जनता को धोखा देते हैं और गलत रास्ते पर दुनिया को डालने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस तरह की बातें और इस तरह के गलत आंकड़े हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को काब्रे-

सियों को गलत रास्ते पर नहीं ले जा सकते हैं। वह मासुति लिमिटेड के बारे में क्या समझे। उन्होंने बंगाल के बच्चों की शिक्षा को बराबर किया है लेकिन अपने बच्चों को इन्हें विधायन में पढ़ा रहे हैं। उनको हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चों को क्या फिक्र है। वह क्या जानें कि मासुति लिमिटेड जो इंडिजनस प्रोडक्शन करेगा उसमें हिन्दुस्तान को कितना लाभ होगा, यहाँ के लोगों का कितना लाभ होगा।  
(व्यवधान)।

उनका कायदा है कि मिमगाड्ड किया जाए और पुलिस को भी डिमार्शनाइज किया जाये। मेरे ही क्षेत्र में अभी कुछ दिन पहले उन्होंने एक टोलो को इकट्ठा किया और कहा कि ईदिरा गांधी के घर पर जा कर प्रदर्शन करेंगे और बतायेंगे कि महंगाई की तकलीफ है, दूसरी तकलीफें हैं और तुम अपने साथ लाठियाँ लो, छुरे, छुरा लो लो। जब पुलिस हमको मारेंगी तब हम पुलिस को मारेंगे। लेकिन हम लोग सब समझते हैं। मैं एक अच्छी बहिन हूँ। मैंने इसकी खबर मिली। मैंने उनसे बात की। उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि दो विरोधी पार्टी वालों ने हमको उकसाया है और हम गलत रास्ते पर चल पड़े थे। एक तरफ तो पुलिस वालों को भड़काने की कोशिश हो रही है और दूसरी तरफ ये पुलिस का डिमार्शनाइज भी करते हैं। लेकिन आपको देखना चाहिये कि पुलिस वालों की हालत आज क्या है? पुलिस कांस्टेबल को ननक्वाह कितनी मिलती है। एक पुलिस कांस्टेबल को वसु जो जैसी नहीं बल्कि 75 रुपये ननक्वाह मिलती है और सब मिलाकर 100 से 150 के करीब ये बनते हैं। न उनको घर मिनना है और न ही प्रावरटाइम मिलना है। चौकीलों घंटे उनको ड्यूटी देनी पड़ती है। उनको कोई ओवरटाइम नहीं मिलना है। यूनाफार्म भी उनको अपने पैमे में धुलवाना पड़ना है। अपने परिवार वालों का पालन पोषण भी करना पड़ता है। मैं अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि आप उनको पनियन बनाने नहीं देखें यह तो ठीक बात है

लेकिन उनकी ननक्वाह बढ़नी चाहिये, जो पुलिस नाइज में रहते हैं उनके वास्ते धोबी का इन्जाम होना चाहिये, उनको दूसरी सुविधाएँ मिलनी चाहियें।

जो एनक्विरमेंट पोल्सूशन हो रहा है, जो एयर पोल्सूशन हो रहा है, जो सी पावर स्टेशन में पोल्सूशन हो रहा है, जो पायजनम धूम्रानिकलता है, इन को भी आप को करना चाहिये। गंदे नाले की तरह से यमुना पोल्सूटिड हो गई है। इसका भी होम मिनिस्ट्री को खयाल करना चाहिये।

पिछले साल बनाया गया था कि पुलिस ट्रेनिंग का सर्वे किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि उसका क्या हुआ है? खोमला कमिशनर की जो रिपोर्ट है उसको माये हुये नानमाल हो गये हैं। थोड़ा थोड़ा आप उसको इम्प्लेमेंट कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहती हूँ कि उसको आप जल्दी से इम्प्लेमेंट करे ताकि पुलिस हालत थोड़ी ठीक हो।

विरोधी दल वाले कहते हैं कि पुलिस पर खर्च बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। लेकिन दिल्ली की आबादी दस गुना बढ़ गई है। उसके मुकाबले में दिल्ली पुलिस नहीं बढ़ी है, दस गुना नहीं बढ़ी है। इसलिए खर्चा तो बढ़ेगा ही और बढ़ना भी चाहिये। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ आपको उनकी हालत में सुधार भी लाना चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करती हूँ।

श्री बी० पी० शीर्ष : (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, पंडित उमा शंकर दिक्षित जी को गृह मंत्रालय के मंत्री पद पर आसीन देखकर मेरे जैसे लोगों को कुछ आशा बंधती है। वह एक राजनीतिक नपुंसकी रहे हैं, दूरदर्शन हैं, क्षमता और योग्यता रखते हैं।

बहुत कठिन समस्याओं में से होकर देश गुजर रहा है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह इन समस्याओं का कुछ हल निकालने में सफल होंगे।

[श्री बी० पी० मीरा]

जन सघ के आदरणीय नेता श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने जो कुछ भी रोय और गैम्स में तथा भावनाओं में बह कर कहा है उसके उत्तर में मैं कहल यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि उर्दू की इरादे के साथ हन्या नहीं होनी चाहिये। उसको उसका अधिकार मिलना चाहिये। मुसलमान देश की मुख्य धारा में भ्रमण होते गये हैं पचास वरस में। उनको मुख्य धारा में लाया जाना चाहिये, नेशनल मेन स्ट्रीम में लाया जाना चाहिये। इसका प्रयत्न सरकार को हर समय करना चाहिये।

अनीगढ़ मुस्लिम युनिवर्सिटी हमारी प्रगतिशील नीतियों के दायरे में आई है। मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ कि यह युनिवर्सिटी प्रथम नहीं अस्तिम होनी चाहिये। ऐसे जो विचार उन्होंने पकड़े हैं उसके उत्तर में यही निवेदन करना है।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्स की समस्याएं ता बहुत हैं लेकिन उन सब में ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा क्योंकि समय कम है इस वास्ते मैं नौकरी में उनका जो रिजर्वेंटेशन है केवल इसी एक समस्या को लूंगा। 1970-71 की जनगणना के आधार पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट पन्द्रह सैकड़ा और ट्राइब्स साढ़े सात सैकड़ा के वास्ते सर्विसेज में स्थान सुरक्षित कर दिये गये थे। 1 जनवरी, 1968 को अगर आप देखें तो प्रथम श्रेणी में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट केवल 2.08 सैकड़ा थे और दूसरी में 3.1 सैकड़ा। इसी प्रकार में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट ट्राइब्स क्रमशः 57 सैकड़ा और 41 सैकड़ा थे। इतना ही नहीं, विशेष तौर पर डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनके वास्ते वहां जो स्थान सुरक्षित थे उनको न भर कर मिनिस्टर ने इजाजत दे दी कि उनकी प्रीरिजर्वेंस दिया जाये और उन पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के जो योग्य व्यक्ति मिल सकते थे उनको न ले कर दूसरे लोगों को ले लिया गया। यह चीज भी शेड्यूल्ड

कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में है। तमाम आंकड़े देने का समय मेरे पास नहीं है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि 1969 में पहली श्रेणी की 43 वेंकेंसीज को डी रिजर्व किया गया और उनमें से 36 को भरने की इजाजत भी मिल गई। शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के आंकड़े भी यही कहानी कहते हैं। संक्षेप में कहा जाये तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का रिजर्वेंटेशन प्रथम और दूसरी श्रेणी में के बराबर है। मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ जो यह कहे कि जहाँ हालत गोरों की गलामी के जमाने में थी वही आज है। ऐसा कहना बहुत ही अत्याचार होगा, उन शक्तियों के प्रति जिन्होंने बहुत कुछ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लिये किया है। लेकिन जितनी राष्ट्र ने उन्नति की है, अन्य क्षेत्रों में जितना विकास हुआ है, उतना इनका नहीं हुआ है। संविधान की एक कठिनाई रास्ते में आ गई। धारा 16 की सब क्लाज 4 फंक्शनेल ग्रुप्स में है।

"Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any provisions for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State."

लेकिन इसके साथ साथ आर्टिकल 335 यह व्यवस्था करता है

"The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State."

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे सिर्फ "कानसिस्टेंटली विद दि मेनटेनेंस आफ एफिशेंसी आफ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन"

शन" के बारे में अपने विचार रखने हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपने फैसले में कहा है—मै ए. आई० आर० 1968, पन्ना 512, में बोट कर रहा है।

"It is also apparent that Article 16, Clause 4 has to be interpreted in the context and background of Article 335 of the Constitution. In other words, in making a provision for reservation of appointments or posts, Government has to take into consideration not only the claims of the members of the backward classes but also the maintenance of efficiency of administration, which is a matter of paramount importance."

शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का अधिकार श्रेष्ठ—पैरामाउन्ट—नहीं है, बल्कि एफिमेंसी पैरामाउन्ट है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह निर्णय दिया है, मेरा निवेदन केवल यह है कि यदि सरकार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के साथ खिलवाड़ करना चाहती है, जैसा कि पिछले पच्चीस बरस में हो रहा है, तब तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। संविधान में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये जो व्यवस्थाएँ रखी गयी हैं, उनका कारण यह था कि जिस तरह हमारी धार्मिक, राजनैतिक और सामाजिक कुश्रितियों ने पिछले पच्चीस वर्षों में मुसलमानों को देश की रुख़ धरा में अलग कर दिया है, उसी तरह मक़दों वगैरों के अत्याचार और शोषण ने शोषित समाज को देश की मुख्य धारा से अलग कर दिया था।

संविधान के रक्षितताओं ने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये दो संरक्षण रखे : राजनैतिक संरक्षण और सरकारी नौकरियों में संरक्षण। जहाँ तक राजनैतिक संरक्षण का सवाल है, वह पहले केवल दस बरस के लिये था। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० अपनी आवादी के विहाज में चुने जायें, यह व्यवस्था केवल दस साल के लिये थी। लेकिन आर्टिकल 335 में दिये गये सरकारी नौकरियों में संरक्षण के लिये

कोई समय निश्चित नहीं किया गया था मैं इसका यह अर्थ निकालता हूँ कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग अपनी आवादी के हिसाब से सरकारी नौकरियों में आयें, संविधान के रक्षितताओं ने इस बात की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया था और इसलिये उन्होंने इसके लिये कोई अवधि नहीं रखी थी। इसके विपरीत राजनैतिक संरक्षण पहले दस बरस के लिये रखा गया और फिर उस अवधि को बढ़ा कर बीस और तीस वर्ष कर दिया गया मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि इसको कब तक बढ़ाया जायगा—इसको उस वक़्त तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है, जब कि देश की एकता खतरे में पड़े जाय, क्योंकि मेरे विचार में राजनैतिक संरक्षण ने हमारे देश में बैस्टिड इन्स्ट्रुमेंट पैदा कर दिये हैं।

अगर सरकार चाहती है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, जिनका हम देश में इग़ादे के साथ शोषण किया गया है, इस जनतंत्र में बराबर के हक़दार हों और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में हिस्सा लें सकें, तो सरकार को आर्टिकल 335 का संशोधन करना होगा। जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के रास्ते में जो हमारे देश और इस मदन की नेता हैं, प्रिवी पर्स आयें, तो उन्होंने प्रिवी पर्स वालों को ही दफन कर दिया। जब उनके रास्ते में बँक आयें, और उनके सम्बन्ध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला आया, तो उन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के विरुद्ध जा कर बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। आज इस देश के शोषित और मजलूमों के रास्ते में, इस देश के अति-सर्वहारा समाज के रास्ते में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला आ गया है। इसलिये आर्टिकल 335 में मे "कान-मिस्टेंटली विद दि मेंटेनेंस ऑफ एफिशिएंसी ऑफ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन" को निकाल दिया जाना चाहिए।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब कानून बनाने वाले योग्य एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में मिल जाते हैं, जब देश की रक्षा करने वाले

[श्री बी० पी० मीर]

योग्य रक्षा मंत्री मिल जाते हैं, तो फिर क्या बने हुये कानूनों का पालन करने के लिये कलेक्टर और एस० पी० नहीं मिलते हैं ? इसको पाखंड माना जायेगा ।

इसलिए मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि आज वह समय आ गया है कि सरकार आर्टिकल 335 का संशोधन करे । यदि ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो सरकार राजनैतिक संरक्षण को भी समाप्त करे, भीख के समान सरकारी नौकरियों में जो संरक्षण दे रखा है उसको भी समाप्त करे । अगर हमारे पास शक्ति बुद्धि, क्षमता, योग्यता और बल होगा, तो इन अपने अधिकारों को ले लेंगे ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजवंदाव)  
सभापति महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ । मुझे इस बात का एहसास है कि इस मंत्रालय का काम बड़ा कठिन है । जीवन का कोई ऐसा क्षेत्र नहीं है, जिस का गृह मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध न हो । या जिसको यह मंत्रालय स्पर्श न करता हो । चाहे राजनैतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्र हो चाहे विभिन्न सम्प्रदायों के पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध हों और चाहे पिछड़े वर्गों की समस्याएँ हों, जीवन के प्रायः सभी वर्गों और संदर्भों में इस मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है ।

यह भार बड़े कुशल कंधों पर पड़ा है । मैं बड़े धरोरे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि श्री दोक्षिन के नेतृत्व में गृह मंत्रालय देश में शान्ति और सुख-समृद्धि लाने की दिशा में प्रागे बढ़ेगा । वह देश के तपे हुए नेता हैं और बड़े सक्षम हैं । उन का मंत्रालय भी बड़ा सुक्ष्म है । उनके साथियों, श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्न और श्री मिर्धा, को भी बड़ा अनुभव प्राप्त हो चुका है । मंत्रालय के प्रतिवेदन में उस की

चतुर्पंथी सेवाओं का वर्णन किया गया है ।

इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में मैंने श्री शमीम, श्री मुलेमान मेट, श्री कोया और श्री वाजपेयी के भाषणों को ध्यान में मूना है । उन सब ने इस मदन में इस बात को दोहराया और बड़े संकल्प के साथ कहा कि हमारा दिल माफ है, हमारा दिमाग माफ है और हम चाहते हैं कि सब लोग अपने अपने रजिजन और धर्म पर विश्वास करने हुए बड़े प्रेम से रहें, कहीं पर कोई दंगा न हो और किसी पर कोई हाथ न उठाये यह बात मुनने में बड़ी अच्छी लगती है शायद इस सदन में वं दिल से बोलते हैं । लेकिन जब वे बाहर जाते हैं, तो दिल की बात यहाँ ही छोड़ देते हैं । बाहर व जैसी आडिगंस देखते हैं, उसके मुताबिक बोलते हैं और दिल में नहीं, बल्कि दिमाग में बोलते हैं ।

इंसानी दिल में एक दर्द होता है । मुमकिन है कि माननीय सदस्य इस मदन में उस दर्द से प्रभावित होते हों । दिमाग बड़ा फ़िरती होता है । अगर श्री मुलेमान ने यहाँ होते, तो मैं उन को बताता कि आज तक आदमी के मुताल्लिक फ़मला नहीं हो पाया है कि आदमी है या । आदमी इक तज़ादे-बाहनम है, कभी ज़न्नत कभी जहनुम है यह शर आदमी की दिमागी फ़िरत पर लागू होता है । आदमी फ़िरतन अच्छा भी हो सकता है और बुरा भी हो सकता है—वह ज़न्नत भी हो सकता है और जहनुम भी हो सकता है । लेकिन उस का ताल्लुक दिमाग में है ।

जब दिल का तमबुन होता है, तो उसी शायर ने कहा है, “गम है इक

नियामने-बुझावदो. जितना बरता, उसी कदम कम है।" कम्पा, दया, शान्ति, मात्त्रिध, प्रेम और बन्धुत्व का तन्त्रुह दिन मे है। हम इसी पत्रिध मे मारे समाज को देखना चाहते है। श्री मुनेमान मंत्र और श्री शमीम कहाँ चने गये है जिन्होंने पुरजोर उर्दू में नकरोरे फर्माई श्री ? अगर व यहाँ होते, तो मैं उन को यह जेर मुता।। "इन्तकान और का बजा लेकिन, क्या खुशो है कि प्राख् पुरतम है।" शायर ईश्वर को तनवर करते कहा है कि तेरो बड़ी कृपा है कि तुमने मुझ अस्तिव दिया, लेकिन यह क्या खुशो है कि मेरी प्राख् गोनी है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि जब हम इन्मान और इन्मान के बीच में परोशो और अमारे, छोटे और बड़े में वितृष्णा की स्थिति को देखते है, तो हमारी आँखों में आसू आ जाते है। इस सब पर काबू पाने के लिए आखिर में शायर कहता है : "बुझ रहे है विराग दावरो-हम्म, दिल जलाओ कि रोगनी कम है।" जब मन्दिर और मस्जिद के विराग बुझ रहे हों, तो अपने में ही विश्रमान उस ईटर्नल रोगनी को देख लो, जो हम को जीवन, प्रेरणा और शक्ति देती है, जो एक सम्बन्ध जीवन का दर्शन देती है।

मैं इनतिग कहता हूँ कि यह खलाक, तहजीब और तमद्दुन की बातें जो करने है, यह चीजे पयूडल माइटी की बाइ-प्रोडक्ट्स है। संस्कृति जो है आज की संस्कृति रोटी है। कामन मैन को रोटी चाहिए, जैसे अभी मोर्ये जो ने बड़ी ही ओजस्विता के साथ कहा कि कामन मैन ज़ोपड़ी में रहना है जहाँ रोगनी नहीं, खाना नहीं, कपड़ा नहीं, धरती नहीं, जमीन नहीं, आर्थिक विकास का कोई उस पर प्रभाव अभी तक नहीं पड़ा। हम चाहते हैं ये चीजे उस के पास हों और हम ने उस का सम्बन्ध संस्कृति में जोड़ा है, मानवता

में जोड़ा है। रोटी की बात डायरेक्ट प्रधान मंत्री ने जनता में कही है कि हम गरीबी को हटायेगे और रोटी देंगे। रोटी तब तक नहीं मिलेगा जब तक शान्ति नहीं होगी।

शान्ति तब तक नहीं होगी तब तक हम एक दूसरे पर हाथ उठाने रहेंगे, दिल और दिमाग में एक तारतम्य नहीं जोड़ेंगे। दिल से कोई बात कहे और दिमाग में कोई बात कहे जब तक यह होगा तब तक यह सब चीजे नहीं होंगी। राजपेणी जी भी बड़े भारी नेपे वन गए कि जैसे साम्प्रदायिकता का कोई प्रभाव उन पर नहीं। मैंने बड़े भाषण सुने जोगी जी के और बाजपेयी जी के, जब वह बात करने हैं तो काश्मीर की बात करेंगे, ऐसे जोश-खराश के साथ करेंगे कि उस में साम्प्रदायिकता की बू आती है। उसी तरह मुनेमान माहब या हमारे ये तमंचा टाइट पालिटोशियन शमीम माहब बड़ी तीखी जुबान बोलते। कल बोलने उबोल ने गए कि हम ने मनीश समझा था प्राइम मिनिस्टर को और क्या वह निकली, दूसरा शब्द मैं नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं नहीं चाहता कि आप हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर को मसीहा समझें। हम चाहते हैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इमान समझें और वह इमान की हैमियत में इमान के तमबुर को समझ कर इमान के दर्शन कर सकने हैं, देख सकने हैं कि इमानियत क्या है और इमान क्या है ? इंसान और इमानियत को अपने विवेक की तुला में समझ सकने हैं। लेकिन जब आदमी को मसीहा बनाएंगे तो यह तो एक कृपली पुनाव हो गया, एक कल्पना की बात हो गई। वह एक जबर्दस्त इमान है। आज जिस परम्परा को ले कर शान्ति और अमन के साथ उन्होंने गरीबी हटाने के नारे को दिया है, उस को वह कार्यान्वित करना चाहती है।

इस के बाद एक शब्द मैं अपने प्रांत के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हर तीसरा व्यक्ति

## [श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासी है, और हरिजन है जो हमारा क्षेत्र है जहां से हम आते हैं छत्तीस गढ़, वहां की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। वस्त्र में प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं गई थी और उन्होंने बड़ी समवेदना के साथ यह कहा था कि कोई न कोई प्रोजेक्ट हम वहां पर लाएंगे। दीक्षित जी बड़े वरिष्ठ नेता हैं, उनका बड़ा प्रभाव है, इसलिए वह अपने प्रभाव से जहां भी पिछड़े क्षेत्र हों, हम केवल मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में ही नहीं कहते, बिहार राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश जहां भी पिछड़े क्षेत्र हों वहां के लिए कुछ करें और जो लास्ट में आफ दि सोसाइटी है एकाडिंग टु दी कांसेप्ट आफ गांधी जी, जो गरीब है, विपन्न है, अकिंचन है, दगिद्र है उस के लिए कुछ रिसोर्सेज, कुछ साधन उपलब्ध करें। साधन की गंगा को उस तरफ भी बहा दें ताकि वह यह समझ सकें कि एक ऐसा भी वक्त आया था जब श्री उमाशंकर जी दीक्षित गृहमंत्री थे, उन्होंने अपने प्रभाव का उपयोग किया और इस आर्थिक विकास की गंगा में हम को भी आचमन करने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ।

**श्री सुधाकर पांडेय (चंदौली) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं और उस के सत्कार्यों की प्रशंसा करता हूं। यह स्वतंत्रता का रजत जयंती वर्ष है और बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि साम्प्रदायिकता इस वर्ष उभड़ी है। साम्प्रदायिकता हिन्दू की हो या मुसलमान की हो या ईसाई की हो, किसी की भी साम्प्रदायिकता गंभीत चीज है। साम्प्रदायिकता केवल जाति और धर्म को ले कर ही नहीं मनोभावों तक को ले कर है। जब चुनाव का वक्त आता है तो नाना प्रकार के नारे लगाए जाते हैं वोट के आकर्षण के लिए। अगला वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव का वर्ष है। जातिवाद के आचार्य चरण सिंह जी ने यह नारा लगाया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का बंटवारा किया जाय, गंगा जमुना का बंटवारा किया जाय हिमाचल, और

विध्याचल का बंटवारा किया जाय, राम और कृष्ण की भूमि का बंटवारा किया जाय, सुर और तुलसी का बंटवारा किया जाय ऐसे तत्वों से गृह मंत्रालय अगर सजग नहीं रहा तो निश्चय ही देश को खंडित करने वाले तत्व आगे बढ़ेंगे और उस का दृश्य काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में दिखाई पड़ रहा है! अब अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय और काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय केवल शिक्षा की समस्या के विषय नहीं रह गए हैं। राजनीति वहां प्रवेश कर गई है। मेरा यह सुझाव है गृह मंत्री से कि कोई एक उच्च कमेटी वह नियुक्त करें जो इस तथ्य का पता लगाए कि राजनैतिक लोग उस अशांति के लिए काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में कितनी सीमा तक जिम्मेदार हैं और कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालें कि जो लिखने पढ़ने का काम करना चाहते हैं या जीवन के निर्माण का काम करना चाहते हैं वह निश्चिन्त हो कर जीवन-निर्माण का काम कर सकें।

इस प्रसंग में बंदे मातरम् की बड़ी चर्चा हुई। आज बंदे मातरम् की जो लोग आलोचना करते हैं कल कालिदास की नगाधिराज वाली कविता की आलोचना करेंगे, परसों और भी बहुत सी चीजों की आलोचना करेंगे। जनगमन कीण भी आलोचना होगी और नाना प्रकार की आलोचनाएं होंगी। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जो अल्पमत हैं उन के धर्म, संस्कृति और मनोभावों का संरक्षण हो, किन्तु अल्पमत के लोग बहुमत के लोगों के ऊपर इस प्रकार हावी न हों कि जीवन का चलना दूसर हो जाय और राष्ट्रीय एकता की बात समाप्त हो जाय।



बी० एम० के० के कुछ मित्रों ने हिन्दी के ऊपर बड़ा आरोप किया और कहा कि 21 करोड़ रुपया उस की पंचवर्षीय योजना में दिया गया है। मुझे तो सरकार की बुद्धि पर हंसी आती है कि 25 वर्ष के बाद भी हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा वह नहीं बना सकी। जो 22 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है वह 2/3 (दो बटा तीन) पैसा एक आदमी के हिन्दी के शिक्षण के ऊपर पड़ता है। साल में 8 पैसा पड़ता है। इस 8 पैसे में नरकट की एक कलम भी नहीं खरीदी जा सकती और राष्ट्रभाषा उसके माध्यम से बनाने की बात की जाती है, और उस की भी आलोचना की जाती है।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharampuram): On a Point of order, Sir. My complaint was that they have not sanctioned any amount to the languages other than Hindi for their development. That was my complaint.

श्री सुधाकर पांडे: मैं जानकारी के लिए बताऊं केवल हिन्दी के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व केन्द्रीय सरकार का है। और भाषाओं के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व प्रान्तीय सरकारों का है और डी एम के के लोगों को तो लज्जित होना चाहिए इस काम के लिए कि अल्पसंख्यकों की भाषा को जो अधिकार प्राप्त हुआ देश में वह अधिकार हिन्दी को मद्रास में उन्होंने प्राप्त नहीं होने दिया और विभाषा फार्मूला को भी उन्होंने स्वीकार नहीं किया। यह तो लज्जा की बात है कि एक तरफ तो अपने अल्पसंख्यक होने की बात कही जाय और दूसरी तरफ .... (व्यवधान) .....

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: You have not introduced the three-language formula either in UP or in Madhya Pradesh.

श्री सुधाकर पांडे: मुझे अच्छी तरह मालूम है कि हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में आप

वहां पर मद्रास में क्या कर रहे हैं .... (व्यवधान) .... अपने शासन में हिन्दी की क्या दुर्गति आपने की है यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है ....

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: There is no Hindi at all in Tamil Nadu.

श्री सुधाकर पांडे: इसे छिपाने की कोशिश करना मत्स्य को घोखा देना है। मुझे एक चीज और कहनी है कि लोक सेवा आयोग 25 वर्षों में भी हिन्दी को माध्यम नहीं बना सका। जब जब हिन्दी के माध्यम की बात उठती है तो स्तरीकरण की बात कर दी जाती है या और कोई बात कर दी जाती है। या तो शासन अयोग्य है जो लोक सेवा आयोग से मनवा नहीं सकता कि हिन्दी के द्वारा स्तरीकरण किया जाय या लोक सेवा आयोग के लोग अयोग्य हैं या उन का कोई स्थिर स्वार्थ इस बात में है कि अंग्रेजी बनी रहे। मेरा तो दृढ़ विश्वास है कि जब तक शासन में अंग्रेजी बनी रहेगी तब तक निश्चित रूप से देश का कल्याण नहीं होगा और राष्ट्र की एकता सुरक्षित नहीं होगी। हिन्दी के माध्यम से ही राष्ट्र की एकता सुरक्षित हो सकती है और शासन में जो अक्षमता आ रही है जिसकी चर्चा लोग करते हैं वह अक्षमता भी दूर करने का माध्यम वह भाषा हो सकती है जिस भाषा में हम लोग वोट मांगते हैं और जिस के माध्यम से हम लोग यहां पहुंचते हैं। यह दुख की बात है कि उस की बहुत दुर्गति है। मैं गृह मंत्री से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस की ओर वह ध्यान दें।

अन्त में एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कुछ पुलिस वाले मुझ से मिले थे और वह भी यूनिफॉर्म बना रहे हैं या बनाने की बात सोच रहे हैं। हम लोग उन की भर्त्सना तो बहुत करते हैं। लेकिन जो उन के अच्छे कार्य हैं उन की हमें प्रशंसा भी करनी चाहिए। अगर

[श्री सुधाकर पांडेय]

राजनैतिक लोग न करें तो जिन के संरक्षण में वह विभाग है उन को निश्चित रूप से उसे बढ़ावा देना चाहिए, प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए और उन के योगक्षेम की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मैं पुलिस वालों से भी अपील करूंगा कि वह यूनिशन न बनाएं। गृह मंत्री के ऊपर वह विश्वास करें जिन के ऊपर उन के संरक्षण का भार है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I would just like to state a few words regarding something that was raised in the House.

The House is at present discussing Demands Nos. 46 to 57. Demand No. 47 relates to the "Cabinet" and Demand No. 48 relates to the "Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms." Now, CBI is under the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. Therefore, whatever mention was made about the CBI was relevant and we have received the cut motions about that also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about Research and Development?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is a security organization of our country and it would not be proper to discuss it... (Interruptions).

Just one more point. That is with regard to the reservation in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Hon. Member, Shri Maurya gave some figures that in 1967 the percentage of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers in the total number of officers was very small. That is true.

It is, however, gratifying to note that from 1964 onwards in regard to IAS and IPS as also in Class I and Class II Central services (recruitment to which is made through IAS etc. examination) all the reserved vacancies are being filled up by candidates of these communities except in the 1971 examination in which there has

been a shortfall in regard to scheduled tribes to the extent of nine posts. Various educational and other measures have been adopted by the Government with regard to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people and de-reservation is resorted to only in extreme cases. What to say of Class III and Class IV services, even in regard to Class I and Class II services, the situation is so satisfactory that almost all the vacancies are being filled up by the candidates for whom they are reserved. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Griha Mantri.  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called the Home Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

The Home Minister.

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित):

सभापति महोदय, अन्त में कुछ हमारे कांग्रेस पक्ष के वक्ताओं ने श्रीग आरम्भ में, जब मैं यहां सूचना पाकर उपस्थित हुआ था, तब हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री मित्र श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने मेरे सम्बन्ध में कुछ चर्चा की थी और एक महत्वपूर्ण भाषण साम्प्रदायिक समस्या के सम्बन्ध में दिया था। यदि आप की इजाजत हो तो जो बातें हमारे साथियों ने श्री वाजपेयी जी ने उठाई थीं उनका जवाब मैं हिन्दी में देना चाहता हूं।

पहली बात तो यह है कि मैं इस बात के लिये उनका शुक्रगुजार हूँ—जिन शब्दों में उन्होंने इस महत्वपूर्ण और कठिन विभाग का दायित्व उठाने की चर्चा की है और मैं भी इसको उसी स्प्रिट में उसी दृष्टिकोण से लेता हूँ और इसके लिए उनके प्रति सम्मान प्रकट करता हूँ। उन्होंने हमारे आदरणीय गोविन्द बल्लभ जी पंत, उन के पहले सरकार बल्लभ भाईजी पटेल और श्री राजपालाचारी जी का जिक्र किया। राजाजी के साथ तो मुझे व्यक्तिगत रूप से काम करने का अवसर नहीं

मिला, लेकिन पंतजी और खासकर सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल के साथ मुझे वर्षों बम्बई में उनके लेफ्टिनेंट या साथी के तौर पर काम करने का अवसर मिला है और उनसे हमने कुछ सीखा भी है। लेकिन श्रीमान्, मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा—यद्यपि मैं कोई काम्पलेक्स, कोई अतिशय विनीतता या अतिशयवाद का शिकार नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहूंगा कि किसी भी व्यक्ति के लिये किसी भी दूसरे महापुरुष के सम्बन्ध में, या ऐसा न भी हो तो भी, पूरी नकल करना सम्भव नहीं है। एक शब्द और कह कर इस विषय को समाप्त करूंगा—कोई भी व्यक्ति यदि अपनी सम्पूर्ण शक्ति या सारी सच्ची लगन लगा कर और सारे विषय को समझ कर परिश्रम करता है तथा उसको समय मिलता है तो, प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियाँ हों तो कम और अनुकूल परिस्थितियाँ हों तो अधिक, उसका यातायात या अनुकूल परिणाम अवश्य होता है—इसी दृष्टिकोण से अधिक से अधिक समय और शक्ति लगाने का प्रयत्न करूंगा।

श्रीमान्, मैं वाजपेयी जी के विचारों से प्रायः सहमत नहीं होता हूँ, मगर उनके व्यक्तित्व से—मुझे कहने की अनुमति दीजिये—मैं अत्यन्त प्रभावित हूँ। आज उन्होंने कई विषयों की चर्चा की, उनमें कुछ ऐसे वाक्य थे, जिनमें एक शब्द भी मैंने ऐसा नहीं पाया कि जो आपत्ति योग्य हो। परन्तु मैं इस महान और आदरणीय सदन के विचारार्थ इतना अवश्य निवेदन करूंगा कि हमको परिस्थितियों को देखना चाहिये। साम्प्रदायिक परिस्थिति हमारे यहां आज से नहीं है, बल्कि ऐतिहासिक परिस्थिति है और इस समस्या को बनाने वाले हमारे उस जमाने के शासक, उस जमाने के साम्राज्यवादी शासक थे, जिन्होंने जान-बूझकर ऐसे ब्रौजों का वपन किया जिससे आज ऐसे बड़े बड़े वृक्ष पैदा हो गये हैं। उनके कारण आप जानते हैं, मुझे कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमारे इतिहास के एक अत्यन्त स्मरणीय अवसर के समय में हम को एक ऐसी जगह पर

लाकर डाला गया जिसमें लगभग सर्वनाश हो सकता था। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि जब हम किसी एक व्यक्ति को, किसी एक ग्रुप को, किसी एक साम्प्रदायिक भाग को, किसी एक जाति को, किसी एक कम्प्यूनिटी को उसके लिये जिम्मेदार ठहराते हैं, तब हम ऐतिहासिक कारण से या उसकी सत्य-मोमांसा की दृष्टि से सच्ची बात नहीं करते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता—यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न है कि पहले अण्डा हुआ या मुर्गी हुई—रहले एक जाति की ओर से अतिशय हुआ या दूसरी जाति की ओर से अतिशय हुआ, इसका आधार तो ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोण है, लेकिन जब से मुझे स्मरण है—अंग्रेजों ने सब से पहले उन जमाने में जब मुस्लिम लीग के नेताओं को बुलाया था, तो कलकत्ते के एक नाइट मारवाड़ी सज्जन को भी उनके साथ बुलाया था और उस समय मिल कर उन्होंने साम्प्रदायिक विचारों का समर्थन किया था, यहाँ तक मैप्रट इन्वेक्टोरेट के बारे में भी कहा था।

अब परिस्थिति यह है—मैं एक वस्तुस्थिति आगे सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—मैंने पिछले 25 वर्षों में यह देखा है, पहले की बात छोड़ दीजिये पहले तो अंग्रेजों का एक नियम था कि जब हमारा आन्दोलन कहीं महत्वपूर्ण स्थान पर पहुँचता और प्रभावी होने लगता था, उसी समय कहीं-न-कहीं हिन्दु मुसलमान के झगड़े होने लगते थे और हम बेकार, असहाय हो कर परेशान होने लगते थे, झूठी खबरें उड़ाई जाती थीं, और उस से परिस्थिति कठिन हो जाती थी। लेकिन आज का परिस्थिति में, श्रीमान्, प्रश्न यह है कि जहाँ कहीं साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए हैं वहाँ उस का लाभ किस को मिला है? आज अगर कोई चीज होती है तो उस के लिये होगी जिसको उस का लाभ मिलता है, लेकिन जब हम को हानि होती है तब हम उस के लिये चिल्लाते चिल्लाते थक जाते हैं। जहाँ कहीं साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए हैं और उसके बाद चुनाव हुआ है। तब कुछ विरोधी दलों का लाभ हुआ है

## [श्री उमा शंकर बीज्ञित]

उनका यह भी दृष्टिकोण है- मेरे ख्याल में यह सच्चा दृष्टिकोण नहीं है, लेकिन है - कि विरोधी दल का अगर कोई काम है तो यही है कि विरोध करें। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह सारे जगत के लिये या दूसरे देशों के लिये सत्य हो या न हो, लेकिन भारतवर्ष के लिये सत्य नहीं है। इससे उनकी विश्वसनीयता घटती है जैसे हमारी बातों की विश्वसनीयता कम हो गई थी, लेकिन वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री के आने के बाद विश्वसनीयता, क्रेडिबिलिटी बढ़ी और जिस के कारण असंख्य लोगों ने हमारा समर्थन किया। इन लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे विरोधी दल तथा उनके नेता उन्हीं विषयों का समर्थन करें, जिन्हें वे उचित समझे और उन्हीं का विरोध करें जिन को अनुचित समझें। तब तो हम चाहेँगे कि देश में ऐसे दल बनें। हम नहीं चाहते हैं- आप विश्वास कीजिए-कि एक ही दल बना रहे। एक ही दल बना रहे तो हमको भविष्य की चिन्ता होती है कि कभी हम थकें, कोई दूसरी परिस्थितियाँ आयें तो कोई और भी दल होना चाहिए जिसकी विश्वसनीयता हो, जो भारत की प्राचीन, महात्मा गांधी, लाल नेहरू और मौलाना आजाद ने जो परम्पराएँ बनाई हैं उनसे मिली जुली बातें रख कर चले और जिसको जनता भी स्वीकार करें। इस दृष्टि से यह क्रम चले तो अच्छा है, अन्यथा मैं मानता हूँ कि जहाँ उन दलों की हानि है वहाँ हमारी भी हानि है। यदि आपकों वास्तव में साम्प्रदायिकता कम करनी है तो मेरा निवेदन है खासकर मुस्लिम लीग, जमाते इस्लामी, जनसंघ तथा आर एस एस के साथियों को इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए कि आप जो कुछ भी करते हैं उससे साम्प्रदायिकता बढ़ती तो नहीं है? कहीं पर दंगा तो नहीं हो सकता है। पुलिस को घर घर नहीं बिठा सकते हैं। कहा जाता है कि पुलिस खराब है, हमारे लोग खुद कभी एक पुलिस वाले की तरफ तो कभी दूसरे पुलिस वाले की तरफ हो जाते हैं। पुलिस की गलती भी हो सकती है, मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन

जो गमाजिक अपराध हैं वह पुलिस के वश का काम नहीं है। जब भी कभी कोई बड़ी बात, कोई बड़ा दंगा होने वाला होता है तो उसका पहले से इशारा होने लगता है। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा, अपने दल के भाइयों से भी निवेदन करूँगा कि हमको स्वयं बीच में दखल देना चाहिए दूरे दलों के नेताओं को भी दखल देना चाहिए जिससे कि वह चीज वहीं पर रुक जाये और पुलिस भी उस पर नियन्त्रण कर सके। इस सम्बन्ध में इतना ही मेरा आपसे निवेदन है।

इंटरप्रेशन कौमिल की भी बात कही गई राष्ट्र भाषा की बात मौर्य जी ने कही। इन विषयों पर कुछ कहकर फिर मैं अंग्रेजी में निवेदन करूँगा मैं मौर्य जी का बड़ा आदर करता हूँ। वे एक प्रखर नेता हैं, उन्होंने बड़ी सेवा की है हरिजन बंधुओं की और जो दूसरे दबे हुए पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उन सबकी। उन्होंने कहा है कि कौमिल में, पार्लमेन्ट वगैरह में रिजर्वेशन रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, इससे एक तरह की जातीयता बढ़ेगी जिसको आप कभी दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसमें; कुछ सत्यता है, लेकिन हम मानते हैं हमारा नेतृत्व मानता है और पार्लमेन्ट के सदस्य भी मानते हैं कि अभी वह समय आया नहीं है। जब तक आदिवासियों, हरिजन बंधुओं, गिरिजन बंधुओं को अवसर नहीं देंगे तब तक वे आ नहीं सकेंगे। हमारा समाज अभी इतना विकसित नहीं हुआ है।

इसके अलावा उन्होंने कहा कि पिछड़े वर्ग की नौकरियों के सिलसिले में यह जो फि-शिफ्टिंग वाली शर्त है उसको निकाल दीजिए जो आप बात कहते हैं उसमें तथ्य है, यह मैं मानूँगा कि अगर ऐसा होता है कि योग्यता की शर्त के कारण कोई लगभग योग्य व्यक्ति है उसको आप हटाना चाहते हैं तो उसके साथ अन्याय होता है, मुझे इसमें तनिक भी संकोच स्वीकार करने; नहीं है और मैं आपसे कहूँगा कि ऐसे अवसर आये हैं मैं जब सदस्य नहीं था तब पूछा था। तीन चार बार हरिजनों के

नाम आये वह स्वीकार नहीं हुए परन्तु पर्सोनल विभाग से लौटा दिए गए कि यदि आपको योग्य हरिजन नहीं मिलते तो न सही. आप मत रखो। मैं जानता हूँ इसलिए कि नेशनल हेराल्ड प्रेस के एक सुपरवाइजर यहां उपस्थित हुए थे और हरिजन की जगह उनको मिली थी इसलिए कि हरिजन प्रार्थी योग्य नहीं समझे गए। परन्तु गृहमंत्रालय ने उनकी नियुक्ति रोक दी थी। इसलिए मुझे मालूम है कि पहले से हमारी ऐसी नीति है हम सोचते हैं कि इसके लिए कौन सा फार्मूला बने अगर यह हो कि योग्य आयोग हर एक को ले लिया जाये तो वह मौखिक भी नहीं चाहेंगे इसलिए अब कौन सा ऐसा फार्मूला बनाया जाये, कौन सा सिद्धांत बनाया जाये जिससे अधिक हरिजन प्रादि आवें और संबंधा अयोग्य न आवें। इसमें मैं स्वयं कुछ कर सकूँ इस पर विचार कर रहा हूँ पहले से विचार कर रहा हूँ, पहले भी विचार हुआ है और इसमें हम आगे जा सकेंगे तो उसके लिए पूरा प्रयत्न करेंगे।

एक बात राष्ट्र भाषा के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं हिन्दी भाषी हूँ, उसके प्रति मेरा प्रेम है तो इसमें कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है। मैंने 25-30 वर्ष का हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में जो भी इतिहास है उसका अच्छी तरह से अध्ययन किया है, मैं कोई बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण स्थिति में तो नहीं रहा हूँ लेकिन अध्ययन किया है और परिणाम यह देखा है कि जब हम ने अधिक जोर दिया तब तब हिन्दी का प्रचार होने के बजाये अप्रचार होने लगा, वह पीछे जाने लगी। इसलिए यह सबक हमें सीखना चाहिये। हिन्दी भाषी होते के कारण यदि आपका मोह हिन्दी से है तो तमिल होते के कारण, तेलुगु होते के कारण और मल्यालम होते के कारण उनसे उनको मोह है व कहते हैं और ठीक कहते हैं कि हिन्दी भाषा के साथ साथ प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की भी उतनी ही प्रगति करें। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि ऐसी परिस्थिति आ सकती है कि जब आपस में बातचीत

करसकता भी संभव नहीं रहेगा। मेरे विचार आप स्वीकार करें या न करें लेकिन आज हजारों प्रादमी उत्तर में और दक्षिण में ऐसे हैं जो अपनी बात टूटी फूटी अंग्रेजी भाषा में तो कह लेते हैं लेकिन हिन्दी, तमिल और दूसरी भाषाओं में नहीं कह सकते हैं। मराठी में भी नहीं कहते हैं, यह कठिनाई मैंने देखी है बम्बई वालों में अभी असम में इस प्रश्न पर जैसा विस्फोट हुआ उसका विशद विवेचन मुझे नहीं करना है। हमें बहुत सम्हल कर आग बढ़ना है। उद्देश्य ठीक है, लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह है पांडे जी से कि वे इस पर अधिक जोर न दें।

Now, this question of backward communities, Harijans and Adivasis, etc., is a very important one. When press reports come about atrocities, I hang my head in shame. If after 25 years of freedom, years after Gandhiji had taught us all service of Harijans, if we are still accused, with some justification, it is a matter of shame. But as you know, anybody who has been associated with the administration, in the District or in the State or at the Centre, anywhere, knows how the administration functions. You can pass a law and you can issue an instruction and you can appoint even good, nice people also, but all this is no guarantee. What happens is, there are various imponderables due to historical reasons which make us go slow. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: Dictators.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: We are not dictators; we have seen how dictatorships, of the right or the left, have functioned, and what kind of situations they create. We believe in democracy, but we want our democracy to function faster. Speaking for myself. I would like to have a full democracy and I would like to carry the support of the largest number of people possible. But let there be some way, some process by which decisions are carried out quickly. What happens is that there is a legacy of the past, the long legacy of

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

the past where, under the British rule, in order to prevent the sovereign from acting hastily, all manner of impossible restrictions were placed in the way, and that was supposed to be democratic. However, circle has since been completed the other way about. Now, it is necessary, if anything, to push the administration to work fast, to move fast. Therefore, our duty is to help them to move fast.

For instance, it is the privilege of every Member to raise a point of order. I am not so old a Member of Parliament as to be able to say anything with any authority. I do not want to be misunderstood also. I have respect also for the level of discussions here and in the other House. But a number of points of order are raised. I have carefully gone into many of them. Believe me, not one of them—perhaps one in a thousand may be strictly a point of order—was a point of order.

For instance, one wants to get up and say something. When some gentleman like my friend Mr. Shammim or the other gentleman wants to say something, which he is not able to articulate, he rises on a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

The point I am making is this. There are such points of order raised in administration also. Hardly is something done than somebody comes up and says something about it and I call back the papers and hold it up for one, two or three weeks; that is how things get delayed. I am not complaining; this is part of the game. I am not producing an advance alibi, I should make it clear. In the matter of Harijan advancement we have a great distance to travel. I am not denying; but why are these "atrocities" happening? I have said this before but it is worth repetition in this House. We are going through a silent revolution, from a feudal and agricultural society to a modern society, from a colonial society to a democratic, socialist society. A three or four pronged revolution is in process and in

this process we have roused the expectations of Harijans. They are coming up and learning and getting post-graduate education. Suppose a small zamindar is there and he is supposed to be a self-cultivator. He does nothing; he employs about half a dozen people to help him and pays them one or two rupees a day. Do you expect that things will continue like this? When an unskilled worker in Ludhiana gets Rs. 6 a day, these Harijan employees refuse to go to the field and work for one or two rupees. And so some of the landlords start beating them or insulting them. This is a social process through which our society is going. This is a welcome sign. I am not saying that the zamindars who are terrorising the field workers are doing any welcome thing; it is a hateful thing and we shall do everything in our power to discourage it and I expect every member of our party to take sides and become partial against those who are thus terrorising any one.

Let us understand the process. The Harijans are now standing up for their rights and they ask for their privileges. They say "Pay this much; otherwise I am not coming to you." Even an ordinary woman says: no. That means they are becoming conscious of their rights. In this process when a person or a family is beaten up or badly treated, the case goes to the Press. I am not angry with the Press. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Bosu, you have never put any constructive suggestion and please do not interrupt. If we are not able to raise the Harijans and the Adivasis this country will not survive. Tell us what we should do, not now, at the next discussion or at a personal discussion and I am willing to look into that. Let us understand that this development is not such a calamity as might appear. People are asserting their rights.

Instructions have been issued to the police and if they are inadequate I shall again issue instructions so that the police should not take sides

against them. If the police are called upon, they should help these helpless people. But again I may say that calling the police in such areas alone may not be helpful; in an area where some Thakurs or Brahmins or other influential people are in large numbers if one or two policemen are called and they are shouted at, what will be the poor fellows do, unless somebody in some position there asserts himself and says: no; this man will not be allowed to be hurt.

The police are also human beings just like you and me. (*Interruptions*). Then I shall have to give a lecture on the present stage of human development—the evolution of humanity. Such a senior Member has not said one word about policy and programme. He only says that some policeman is doing this thing, some man or woman is doing that thing and all the time he goes on saying such things. He just referred to a photostat copy. Earlier also, he produced a photostat copy which proved to be totally wrong later. That was about Rs. 5 lakhs. I am giving you the reason. I shall deal with that later. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU:** Shri Dikshit is responsible for whatever he says.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** He is not yielding.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** He is yielding.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Bosu, may I request you to take your seat first? Please hear him. When you were speaking nobody disturbed you. You said so many things. I request you to please hear him.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I had produced many photostat copies duly authenticated under my signature. Kindly disprove if anyone of them is wrong—I am prepared for any punishment that the House may give.

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:** I accept it so far as this is concern-

ed. I do not want to enter into any controversy. I only want to clear this matter. My point is that from the earlier photostat copies he was drawing his conclusion that a particular firm or individual had paid Rs. 5 lakhs to a press. This proved to be totally false.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** We had also gone to the extent of citing a photostat copy and regarding the photostat copy, a debate had taken place in this House in which many Hon. Members had participated. And now the Hon. Minister has no business to cast reflection on the contributions that we had made on that occasion. I repeat he has no business to cast any reflection, so far as that matter is concerned, for it had been conclusively proved in this House.

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS.** No, no.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I have not allowed that document to be placed on the table.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** This has been proved beyond any doubt.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** This will be sent to the hon. Speaker and if he, after seeing and verifying it, allows, then that will be the property of this House.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I humbly request you to hear me. Shri Dikshit is talking about that photostat copy which was produced. That was about Shri Goenka's money going to the Saraswathi Press for financing the ruling party.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** It is in the Minister's memory. Why not challenge the authenticity of the photostat copy?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** There is no point of order. Hear him as to what he says.

18.00 hrs.

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:**  
A large number of important suggestions have been made. It has also been said that the law and order situation in the country is not satisfactory. I will deal with it last to the best of my ability. Of course, it is not possible to refer to all the points.

Some very important suggestions have been made by Mr. Krishna Menon. He said that force should be used only in self-defence and for preventing a greater harm, that the citizens are entitled to humane treatment from the police, that they should not unleash a reign of terror, etc. I am only presenting his ideas, not necessarily in his own words. These appear to be sound principles. We have to consider how far the present legal system meets with the situation. I do believe that Shri Krishna Menon has presented a view which should be given the importance which it deserves. He also said that some principles and guidelines should be laid down under the MISA. That also is under consideration. I fact, I issued instructions to the ministry that guidelines should be formulated and communicated to all the State Governments and particularly to the Union Territories, so that on this matter there is no difficulty about interpretation. It is a very important legislative measure. The idea underlying it is that if a responsible Government officer comes to the conclusion that somebody is likely to commit an act in future which will be prejudicial to the law and order situation, security of the State etc., that person can be detained. The selection should be made with the utmost care. But after that selection, he should not be allowed to go back. The practice in Delhi had been that within five days or twelve days after his detention, he was allowed to go back. This involves a process which in my opinion is not desirable. Care should be taken both ways negatively and positively to use the MISA reasonably and properly.

41 L.S.—12.

About communal incidents, it was said that the number was still large though it had come down to half. As I said earlier, we do not claim credit for it. But supposing it had doubled itself, would not the criticism have been made that the number had doubled? I am merely submitting that the number in these two years has gone down to less than half.

Somebody spoke about the Muslims not being brought into the mainstream. It is true that full integration and full understanding has not been reached. That is why through no exclusive fault of any particular party or group things happen which we all regret. The National Integration Council was brought into existence precisely for this purpose. It worked well to a certain stage and then its work slowed down. That Council cannot really achieve any remarkable or appreciable progress unless everybody who joins, every party that joins, take full responsibility for the promotion of integration. A party may say "we will not join it because we will not go that far". Only those parties which are willing to take full responsibility for the programmes should join it. Others can ask to be excused, rather than joining and not working for it; because this has happened before that matters have been held up, understanding has been reduced, misunderstanding has arisen. Within a very short time, the re-composition of the Council is going to take place and we are going to take up this programme earnestly at an early date. We hope that in this matter the Government will receive full understanding, sympathy and co-operation.

Shri Mishra referred to the National Integration Council and said that it has been given a burial. It has not been given a burial. He asked how many times it has met. Let him ask how many times we have met about the situation in Andhra.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
How is it relevant?



**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:**  
There is the difficulty of time. Then there were various reasons, including adverse atmosphere and the difficulties encountered in the process of implementation. It appointed a Council for implementation of the programme and that Council has been writing to people and acting on them. It is called the Executive Council.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
Has that Council met?

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:**  
No, I do not know. We are going to take up this matter as one of the urgent items of our programme.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
You must be sorry that not a single meeting of this important body had been held for a long time.

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:**  
Another important matter raised by him and several others is that better employment opportunities should be made available to Muslims and other minorities. This point is very rightly raised. I fully appreciate the legitimacy and importance of the demand. There are some difficulties. In some cases there are very talented people getting employment elsewhere and it is not very easy to get them. In other cases, there are good people, excellent experienced people, but they do not get opportunities because of local prejudices. Sometimes it is because the number of opportunities is so small that it is difficult to eliminate the excess applications. Thus, it comes to be the selection of a very few people. Out of a very large number of applications. But, despite these difficulties, I agree that it should be our endeavour to improve the employment opportunities of Muslims and other minorities in the country.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
Why not appoint a commission?

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:**  
Commissions only delay matters. I

am accepting your idea and you should be satisfied with it.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**  
Does it mean that he agrees with the charge that the Muslims are being discriminated against by the government?

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:**  
There is no question of discrimination. How can there be?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**  
Where is the question of minorities and majorities in the services?

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:**  
It is not necessary to practise deliberate discrimination that a fact like that should come into existence.

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : माइनारिटीज के लिए मिनिस्टर बनना आसान है, लेकिन खानसाह बनना मुश्किल है। माइनारिटीज के मिनिस्टर तो नुमायश के लिए और राजनैतिक स्वार्थ-माधन के लिए बना दिये जाते हैं।

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : इस तरह की बातों में श्री मिश्र का प्रीग्राम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नोकरी देते समय योग्यता देखी जायेगी या मजहब देखा जायेगा।

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:**  
श्री उमा शंकर : दीक्षित सब रेलिबेंट विचार देखे जायेंगे।

All the relevant ideas will be taken into consideration. If in the process of administration an anomaly has occurred, a discrepancy has occurred, then that will be corrected in order that wherever there is such a grievance, it should be adequately removed.

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

So far as the general situation in the country is concerned, it has been complained that we have sometimes criticised the Opposition. The whole purpose of opposition in Parliament is that the Opposition criticises and the ruling party also criticises back and explains, both here and outside. That is going on every day. But there is one aspect of the situation which is worth pointing out here.

The representative of the Communist Party Marxist who spoke first had a very large number of items about every thing relating to India which could be said. He mentioned them all quickly. He had to skip over many parts of his notes because he could not deal with them within the time available to him. The main point that he made was that the ruling party, the Indian National Congress Party Government is disrupting parliamentary democracy. This is his charge. He mentioned two things. He bracketted Lenin and Stalin. He said, Lenin and Stalin did this and did that. Nationality matter was also raised.... (Interruptions).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:  
He mentioned in connection with the language issue.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:  
He said that we are destroying parliamentary democracy. Who are they to talk of parliamentary democracy? (Interruptions)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA  
(Serampore): We are the representatives of the people.... (Interruptions)

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:  
Who will believe them when they complain about disruption of democracy by us? We are for democracy; we are working for democracy; our whole process is democratic. At least let them not make such frivolous charges against us. (Interruptions)

Lenin, as a revolutionary figure of history, is respected all over the world. But what is the position of Stalin in Russia, in China, in any Communist Party in the world? Is he today respected? Have his policies been discredited or not? His policies have been completely discredited. (Interruptions) Do not quote him now. That is what I am requesting. What I am saying is this. We have common ground with them. There is common ground between the Communist Party and ourselves because they stand for socialism. Ultimately, the aim of communism is socialism. Let anybody deny it. Is the aim of communism socialism or not? The only difference is that they stand for violent socialism; we want non-violent socialism. With all those who are for peaceful transformation from capitalism to socialist society, from individualism to socialism, with all those parties who stand for socialism, we have common ground. (Interruptions). Let them give up violence; then my quarrel with them will stop for ever.... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:  
Socialism, as we understand it may not be acceptable to CPM.

I am willing to grant that.... (Interruptions). They do not have the patience to hear the view point. What I was saying is that those who attended the Amritsar Community Party Congress and accepted the Amritsar thesis, why were they compelled to change the Amritsar thesis?.... (Interruptions). They split into three Parties. They complain against our splitting but they do not understand.... (Interruptions). Those who were in favour of peaceful socialism separated and two-third i.e. Naxalites and the Marxist Communists went outside. That is why we felt that those who are coming back from CPI

are for socialism. If they are for socialism—I am talking of democratic socialism—If they are for democratic socialism, if they are for secularism, then we have no quarrel with anybody who may come from any Party. That is the point I want to make.... (Interruptions).

From this I want to draw one corollary.... (Interruptions). The corollary is that because of these developments, violence assumed unprecedented proportions in Bengal. Wherever the CPM had leadership, violence grew to an unprecedented proportion.... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya, I am not allowing you.. (Interruptions).

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Mr. Bosu told this House that he had a booklet in which the murders so far as their Party was concerned were mentioned. He said that. What I would request him.. (Interruptions). It is the property of the House. You can see the records. Therefore, I am absolutely relevant. What I would request is that in the interests of truth, they should complete and publish the list of murders during their entire regime.... (Interruptions).

I am thankful for the time given to me. I request that the Demands should be passed with acclamation and unanimously by the House. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President

to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 46 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demand for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed]

#### DEMAND NO. 46—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,69,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Ministry of 'Home Affairs'."

#### DEMAND NO. 47—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,51,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

#### DEMAND NO. 48—DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,14,18,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms'."

#### DEMAND NO. 49—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,32,47,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,10,42,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum

[Mr. Chairman]

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Police'."

#### DEMAND No. 50—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,83,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Census'."

#### DEMAND No. 51—OTHER EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,07,43,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 10,82,61,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

#### DEMAND No. 52—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,21,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 28,99,91,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Delhi'."

#### DEMAND No. 53—CHANDIGARH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,91,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,18,24,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

MGIPND—41 LS—PMR—7-7-73—1010.

#### DEMAND No. 54—ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,52,91,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,20,32,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

#### DEMAND No. 55—ARUNACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,50,66,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 5,39,68,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Arunachal Pradesh'."

#### DEMAND No. 56—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,97,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 33,87,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli'."

#### DEMAND No. 57—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLAND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,88,91,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 38,97,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Island'."

18.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Friday, March 30, 1973/Chaitra 9, 1895(Saka)