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Agrahayana 9, 1899

Lok Sabha Debates

(Third Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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C O N T E N T S

(Sixth Series, Volume VIII, Third Session, 1977)

No. 11, Wednesday, November 30, 1977/Agrahayana 9, 1899 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November, 30, 1977/
Agrahayana 9, 1899 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

(MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Inclusion of Hydel Generation in Hilly Areas in National Power Policy

*203. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating a National Power Policy;

(b) whether Hydel Generation in the Hilly Areas is proposed to be included in the National Power Policy;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have made any survey of availability of Hydro Power Generation resources in Himachal Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the main features thereof?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir, Government are presently engaged in the formulation of the power programme for the period 1978-79 to 1982-83 and the strategy for its implementation. The objective is to meet the full requirements of power throughout the country at the end of the next 5-7 year period.

(b) Hydel generation in Hilly Areas is being included in the power programmes wherever attractive sites are available and their feasibility has been established.

(c) Generation schemes for inclusion in the power programme during 1978-83 have been tentatively identified.

These include:—

(i) On going hydro schemes likely to yield benefits during 1978-83.	3750 MW
(ii) Recently sanctioned hydel schemes which will yield benefits during 1978-83.	1200 MW
(iii) New schemes yet to be sanctioned which will give benefits during 1978-83.	300 MW
TOTAL :	5250 MW

Most of the schemes are located in the reaches of the rivers where they pass through the hills.

(d) and (e). A survey of the hydro electric potential of Himachal Pradesh was made by the Power Wing of the erstwhile Central Water and Power Commission in the fifties during the course of a country-wide survey conducted by them. This survey placed the hydroelectric potential of the area now constituted by the State of Himachal Pradesh as 2914 MW at 60 per cent Load Factor and included only major sources considered capable of technical and economic development on the basis of data available at that time and did not include the possibilities of small hydel developments. Subsequently, the Himachal Pradesh authorities who are carrying out further investigations and studies have indicated a re-assessed power potential in the State as 8529 MW in the Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej and Yamuna Basins. This includes the potential

of the sites in the upper reaches of the river basins in the State for which topographical information was not available earlier and whose technical and economic viability could not be judged at the time when the Central Water & Power Commission Hydro-Electric Survey was conducted in the fifties. A fresh survey of the hydro-electric potential of the country is to be taken up shortly.

श्री बुर्गा चन्व : मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट हाउस में रखा है उसके अंदर (बी) के जबाब में उन्होंने यह कहा है :—

“Hydel generation in Hilly Areas is being included in the power programmes wherever attractive sites are available and their feasibility has been established.

तो मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आज तक हिली एरियाज में कितने प्रोजेक्ट्स की सर्वे रिपोर्ट और प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट मंत्री महोदय या मंत्रालय के पास आ चुकी है और हिमाचल प्रदेश की कितनी प्रोजेक्ट्स की रिपोर्ट आप के पास आई है ? मेरी सूचना के मुताबिक हिमाचल प्रदेश में माइनर हाइडेल प्रोजेक्ट्स की जो रिपोर्ट आप के पास पहुंच गई है वह 500 मेगावाट की है, मीडियम की 500 मेगावाट की है और मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स की 4 हजार मेगावाट की है। इसी तरह से रावी और चनाब, बेसिंद की दो हजार मेगावाट के करीब की प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट्स आपके पास आई है तो इनमें से कितनी प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट का आपने एप्रूशन किया है, कितनी अंडर कंसिडरेशन है और कितना पैसा संकलन कर रहे हैं—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: As far as H.P. is concerned the earliest survey was conducted in the fifties and in that survey about 2914 mw

were identified. Subsequently the Himachal Pradesh government has given a survey report wherein schemes to the tune of 8500 mw have been identified out of which some schemes which we have received are in the process of being sanctioned and the schemes that are with us and which are under process are to the tune of 2914 mw. It is for the state government to come with definite proposal. If they want any particular proposal to be sanctioned they must come with detailed project report. In fact we are examining all the reports that they have sent to us and they will be sanctioned as and when the financial programme is given by the state government.

श्री बुर्गा चन्व : मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि सारे देश में पावर की कितनी कमी है और हाइड्रो पावर जेनरेशन से उसको कितना पूरा करने जा रहे हैं फिक्स्ड और सिक्स्थ फाईव ईयर प्लान में और क्या आप नेशनल ग्रिड्स बनाने जा रहे हैं ? क्या आप नेशनल हाइड्रो पावर जेनरेशन कॉर्पोरेशन बनाने जा रहे हैं जैसे कि नेशनल थर्मल पावर कॉर्पोरेशन बनाया है ताकि हाइड्रो पावर जेनरेशन के लिए पैसा मिल सके और उससे जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं वह जल्दी से जल्दी बनाए जा सकें और जो बिजली की कमी है उसको पूरा किया जा सके ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Already there is a national hydro electric supply corporation in the country established and they are in charge of the various hydel schemes in the country. With regard to the power position in the country at the end of 1976-77 we have had an installed capacity of about 23664 mw and for the year 1977-78 we propose to add another 2500 mw to the installed capacity. But we are in the process of formulating the plan for the next five years. During the next five years we propose to add another 22,000 megawatts in

capacity and we have gone even up to 1984-85 by which time the total installed capacity in the country will be 58,000 and we hope to meet the deficit by that period; that is the statement that I made earlier.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक बात का उत्तर नहीं मिला कि क्या नेशनल ग्रिड बनाने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Yes, that also we are contemplating. Already work is going on with regard to national grid. 400 kv lines will be connected throughout the country. As a first step we are connecting inter-state within the regions and then other regions will be connected and then national grid will come into existence.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस प्रकार का ज्ञान है कि सिक्किम राज्य में हाइड्रोइलेक्ट्रिसिटी पैदा करने के बहुत अच्छे अवसर हैं ? वहाँ की सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में आप से प्रार्थना भी की है, परन्तु आप के डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से पिछले 15 सालों की यानी की फ्ला की रिपोर्ट मांगी जा रही है। सिक्किम गवर्नमेंट में ऐसा रिकार्ड रखने की पहले कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार पिछले पन्द्रह साल के रिकार्ड के बारे में जो नियम है, उससे सिक्किम को एकजम्प करेगी ? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: It is a suggestion for action. In fact, we have created a cell in the C.E.A. to identify new schemes in the hydel sector and we have already set apart Rs. 30 lakhs for identifying the various hydel schemes all over the country.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने विशेष रूप से सिक्किम के

बारे में पूछा है। वहाँ चीफ सैक्रेटरी और चीफ मिनिस्टर दोनों ने इस प्रकार की शिकायत की है। उनसे पन्द्रह साल का जो रिकार्ड मांगा जा रहा है, उनके पास ऐसा रिकार्ड रखने की व्यवस्था नहीं थी, तो क्या उनको इस से एकजम्प किया जाएगा।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I do not have the details. If the hon. member gives notice of a separate question, I will try to answer it.

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जम्मू-काश्मीर में बिजली पैदा करने के बारे में मरकज के पास इस वक्त कितनी स्कीमें हैं और उनको कब तक पूरा किया जाएगा ? धीयन डैम, सलाल प्रोजेक्ट्स कब तक मुकम्मिल हो जाएंगे ? लद्दाख का जो हमारा सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, क्या वहाँ पर बिजली पैदा करने के बारे में मरकजी हुकूमत ने कोई प्लान बनाया है ?

[श्री محمد شفیع قریشی : جنوں
کشمیر میں بجلی پیدا کرنے کے بارے
میں مرکز کے پاس اس وقت کتنی
اسکیمن ہیں اور انکو کب تک
پورا کیا جائے گا ؟ یہیں قدیم سال
پروجیکٹس کب تک مکمل ہو
جائیں گے ؟ لداخ کا جو ہمارا سب سے
پچھڑا ہوا علاقہ ہے کیا وہاں پر بجلی
پیدا کرنے کے بارے میں مرکزی حکومت
نے کوئی پلان بنایا ہے ؟]

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Already in Jammu and Kashmir, Salal project is under construction in the central sector. Also, the Dul-Hasti Project has been recast by the Central Water and Power Commission taking into consideration the design criteria. As soon as it is ready, we will try to sanction it will take another 8 years

for completion. So far as Thein dam is concerned it is being sanctioned and the work has commenced. It will take nearly 7 or 8 years to complete.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM: As part of the national power policy, will the Central Government come forward to fix uniform rates per unit for the hydel power to be sold by the States to other States?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Under the existing Act, it has to be done by the State Government. I think one has to go to the State Government for negotiation.

SHRI ANANT DAVE: The minister in his statement referred to new schemes yet to be sanctioned, which will give benefits during 1978-83. I would like to know how many new schemes are yet to be sanctioned and whether there is any scheme for Gujarat State.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: As far as Gujarat is concerned, all the schemes have been sanctioned i.e. which have come with all the details; and if more details are required, I would request the hon. Member to put a separate question.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHI: Will the hon. Minister kindly state whether the Karnataka-Tamil Nadu joint project scheme viz. the Billigunda hydel project near Hoggenakal has attracted the attention of the Planning Commission as well as of the Ministry? When will that project be taken up?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: It is an inter-State scheme. First, i.e. before we take up that scheme, there must be a discussion between the State governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. After that, if the scheme comes to our notice, we will definitely consider it. It is only at the stage of discussion in the newspapers. No detailed project has been received by Government.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters

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*204. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:**

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of treating Punnappa-Vayalar struggle as part of freedom movement for the purpose of grant of Central pension to freedom fighters is a long standing demand of Kerala Government;

(b) whether this matter was taken up by the State Government with the Centre lately in September this year; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken a final decision on this matter and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):
(a) to (c) It has since been decided not to recognise the Punnappa-Vayalar Struggle as part of the National Freedom Struggle for the purpose of grant of Central Freedom Fighters' Pension.

SHRI K.A. RAJAN: I would like to say that the Punnappa-Vayalar struggle was fought in October 1946. It was a preindependence struggle. Really, thousands of workers and agricultural labourers fought and died in the battle, shouting slogans for independence and against the tyranny of the late C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, former Dewan of Travancore. It was a struggle against the British, and was also a part of the freedom struggle. When hundreds of people disabled and injured in that battle are still living, why are they not being considered for pension? What is the criterion?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): The criterion is whether the movement

was aimed against the foreigner with the aim of liberating the country from the foreign yoke. All other movements which do not fulfil this criterion have not been considered as freedom struggles.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I am sorry to say that it is entirely a minister—petition. That struggle was part of the freedom struggle. Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer was upholding the imperial structure of the British. Those people fought and died in the battle, crying for freedom. As such, I am surprised to hear this differentiation. I am sorry to say that it is quite unpatric to say that they are not freedom fighters. I would also like to ask whether all the people in Kerala irrespective of party or government affiliations have upheld it as a freedom struggle, and asked the Central Government to treat this struggle as such. I would like to have a categorical answer on this.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I think there is no reason for the hon. Member to feel sorry. My point is that only those struggles have been regarded as freedom struggles—I would repeat again—which were aimed at the liberation of the country from the foreigner's yoke. Here, the struggle was essentially a kisan struggle against landlords.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: No, Sir (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: What does this mean? Maybe I am wrong; but I have a right to have my say. My point is that it was essentially a kisan struggle, aimed at the landlords. The then Diwan of the State, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, sided with the landlords. So, party it was aimed against the Diwan also. It was not regarded as a freedom struggle is clear from two facts. First, the State Congress at that time kept itself aloof from this movement. Secondly, when independence was attained, all the freedom fighters were released, but not these

gentlemen. They were released in 1954-55.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am sorry to hear the answer of the hon. Minister, because this happened in front of my house in my childhood days. It is still fresh in my memory. Then the slogan was "End the Diwan's Rule" and "Throw the American model in the Arabian Sea". Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer had introduced the American system of Government in the then Travancore area. So, my main question is why you are discriminating in the matter of the fight of the people in the princely States against the Maharaja and the Diwan, who were under the British control in those days. It is true that this is a part of the agitation of the people against the Diwan, but there is no British rule in the State; only the British Resident is there. This is a fight for independence by the people in the States. In Punnappra Vayalar about 300 people died in police firing, according to the estimate of my father. Apart from that, if you adopt your own criterion, in the then British Malaba there was a big revolt called the Mopalla Rebellion in 1921, and the Congress Working Committee passed a resolution in 1921, upholding this rebellion. And Mahatma Gandhi said "Brave, God-fearing fight against the British tyranny". May I know from the hon. Minister why you make this discrimination between the people who fight against the princely States and those who fight against the British and, secondly, why are you reluctant to accept the Mopalla Rebellion as a freedom movement against the British?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I can only repeat what I have already said. Had it been a freedom struggle movement, the State Congress at that time would have participated in it, because that is the biggest political party in the country, in the States also, which was fighting against the British. It did not join this movement. So, my point is that it was a movement sponsored by some Communists; that is all; not by Congressmen. Secondly,

when the country became independent of the British yoke, all the freedom fighters who were then confined in Jail were released immediately. But these people were not released because they were not considered freedom fighters. They were released only in 1954-55 by the then State Government in order to avoid or escape a no-confidence motion. That is all. All these questions which are being raised now, or the arguments which are now being advanced by my hon. friends sitting opposite, these arguments were not raised at that time. Even if they were raised, they did not find acceptance because the incidents of 1946 were fresh in the minds of our leaders.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: For the first no-confidence motion against Pattom Thanu Pillai the main reason was the refusal to release the political prisoners at that time. Not only the Punnapra Vayalar prisoners but even Congressmen were not released.

श्री नाथू सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि पूरे देश में कांग्रेस सरकार द्वारा जिन लोगों को स्वतंत्रता सेनानी माना जाता रहा है और जिनको आज तक पेंशन दी जाती रही है, क्या उनमें ऐसे लोग शामिल नहीं हैं जिन्होंने वास्तव में स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भाग नहीं लिया था बल्कि किसी और अपराध में पकड़े गए थे और बाद में वे कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ता बन गए? क्या आपने इस बात की जांच की है कि ऐसे कितने लोगों को कांग्रेस सरकार ने पेंशन देना प्रारंभ किया? क्या आपने इस तरह मामलों की जांच की है और पता लगाया है कि वास्तव में कितने लोग स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं और कितने लोग हैं जो गलत लोग थे और कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ता बन गए और उनको भी पेंशन दी जा रही है? यदि नहीं की है तो क्या आप इस तरह के मामलों की जांच करेंगे और जिनके खिलाफ

गड़बड़ करने का आरोप है उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लें और उनकी पेंशन बंद करेंगे।

श्री चरण सिंह : माननीय मित्र ठीक कह रहे हैं कि इस बीच में कुछ ऐसे लोगों को स्वाधीनता संग्राम के सेनानी मान लिया गया जो वास्तव में जेल नहीं गए थे। जिनके खिलाफ हमारे पास शिकायतें आई हैं और तहकीकात कराने के बाद यह साबित हो गया है कि वे गलत लोग थे उनकी पेंशन बन्द कर दी गई है। मेरे मित्र अगर कोई ऐसा मामला हमारे नोटिस में लाएंगे तो उसकी भी तहकीकात की जाएगी।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This Question is mainly about Kerala.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I was one of the Working Committee Members of the State Congress when I was made an accused in the Punnapra Vayalar riot case. It was Congressmen who led the struggle, and it was naturally against the police because the police, you know, in a native State would always harass anybody.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: It was actually a national struggle, and it was on that basis that after getting independence the case was withdrawn and I was let out. Till that time I was in custody. I was extradited from Calicut and brought down. I started a hunger strike. So, it was actually a struggle for freedom.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given information. Is there any question you want to ask?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I would not get any pension, I do not want any pension, but there are thousands who have suffered from severe beatings from the police, and some have been killed. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Manoranjan Bhakta.

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: You allowed him to put a question. Let it be answered.

MR. SPEAKER: There was no question at all. He merely gave some information.

Introduction of Colour TV System in the Country

***205. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to introduce colour TV system in the country and if so, details thereof; and

(b) when the multi-channel system in TV is likely to be put into operation?

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

(b) At present there is no proposal for introduction of multichannel system in T.V.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: May I know whether there was any examination during the regime of the previous Government of having colour T.V. and if so, with what result?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: A steering group was appointed to examine the problem whether this country could go in for colour T.V. and it made recommendations in 1976 that experimental colour television could be introduced at Delhi with facilities for one hour light transmission per day supplemented by film footage, that a foreign system most suitable from the indigenisation angle might be adopted and development work initiated to increase the indigenous content of equipment and that the components required for developing colour T.V.

receivers might be imported. These were the recommendations made by the Group. But the Government thinks, considering the broad perspective we have in respect of T.V. expansion, that it should be used essentially as an instrument of development and mass education, there is no justification whatsoever for the exorbitant investments that would have to be made for Colour T.V.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: May I know whether the multi-channel system will be useful for T.V. purposes or not?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: A multi-channel system means that at one centre you have two or three transmitters so that the viewers and the listeners can have various kinds of programmes as on radio. This too means cost. At the present juncture, I am sure, the House will agree that there is no case for going in for multi-channel system.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Even small countries which are considered backward countries in Africa have T.V. channels for mass education whereas our country is lagging very much behind. In Gujarat, there is a very small T.V. centre. Will the hon. Minister expand the T.V. centre in Gujarat so that more and more villagers can get some education?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I have already said that so far as the expansion of T.V. network is concerned, it is the policy of the Government to see that the medium is used more and more for the purpose of development and also as a means of mass education. In that respect, we will continue to do that. Here, the question was about Colour T.V. I may mention that the cost of Colour T.V., for one 2-studio station, would be more than Rs. 9 crores. The comparative cost of Colour T.V. receiver also is about three to four times than that of black and white T.V.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : क्या मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन को बनाने और बढ़ाने और सम्पूर्ण करने के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है? और अगर वाराणसी तथा मथुरा को आदिकाल से संस्कृति और सभ्यता के केन्द्र हैं और वाराणसी महानगर भी है तो ऐसे महानगर में आज तक आकाशवाणी को पूरा दर्जा क्यों नहीं दिया गया तथा वहां दूरदर्शन केन्द्र खोलने के बारे में सरकार का क्या इरादा है?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this Question. If the Minister wants to answer, he can answer.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : इन्होंने कहा है कि हमारी नीति क्या होगी आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के विस्तार की, उसमें यह सवाल आ जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is about Colour TV only. He will require notice for that. Has he got the information? He has no information.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सूचना मंगाने में कितनी देर लगती है।

श्री लालकुण्ठ अडवाणी : अगर मैं एक स्टेशन के बारे में उत्तर दूंगा तो यह माना जाएगा कि सब स्टेशनों का उत्तर दिया जा सकता है। और उपयुक्त नहीं होगा कि एक स्टेशन को स्वीकार किया जाये।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Only the hon. Minister, Shri Advani, is colourful. Also, Sir, how can we expect this multi-coloured Government to give us a colour TV? Now I am asking this pertinent question. Let alone colour TV, what about expansion of colourless TV throughout the country? He has been telling us all along for the last eight months about the expansion of colourless TV throughout the

country. But several States have not yet been covered. Therefore, I want to know by what particular point of time can they provide colourless TV throughout the country—to all the States.

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked a colourful question. Have you any answer?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I have no intention of providing a colourless T.V. I will insist upon having black and white TV in the whole country and having expansion to the extent it is possible within the financial constraints that are there. I would certainly like to spread it as far as I can.

श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : देश में राज्यों की राजधानियों में दूरदर्शन की व्यवस्था करने का क्या मंत्री महोदय विचार रखते हैं। इसके विकास के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है?

श्री लाल कुण्ठ अडवाणी : विकास के बारे में अभी तक की योजना का मैंने कई बार पहले भी उल्लेख किया है। सम्बलपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर दोनों स्थानों पर काफी काम चल रहा है। अगले साल के आरम्भ तक वह टेलीवीजन सेंटर कमीशन हो जाएंगे। बाकी कार्य विस्तार योजना के अन्तर्गत होगा।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह मछण्ड : घोड़े को सभी जानते हैं, उसमें सफेद रहता है, काला, सुनहरी कई रंग होते हैं, लेकिन गधे का एक ही रंग होता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सा रंग है इसका जिसके बारे में यह पूछना चाहते हैं?

टेलीवीजन के बारे में मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपके यहां सैटेलाइट

टेलीवीजन बंद रहा है जो कि सस्ता पड़ता है।

MR. SPEAKER: That question does not arise. Here it is only about colour T.V.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : मैं वजीर साहब से एक बात पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या टी० वी० से कामन-मैन को कोई फायदा है? अगर कामन-मैन को कोई फायदा नहीं, तो करोड़ों रुपया टी० वी० पर क्यों खर्च किया जाता है। मैं मंत्री से इसके बारे में आश्वासन चाहती हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is colourless.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, करोड़ों रुपए पब्लिक एक्सचेंजर से खर्च होते हैं। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि प्रिविलेज क्लार्क के लिए ही यह टी० वी० क्यों रखी जाती है?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is colourful, but I do not think the Minister has anything to say.

SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI: Let the Minister answer. Why is so much money spent?

MR. SPEAKER: Have you anything to say?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I have nothing to say.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 206.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, before I ask the question I want to draw your attention to a very serious matter about this Question.

MR. SPEAKER: You can put supplementaries.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not on a point of order; I am complaining of a more serious matter. The notice of question that I gave is

totally different from the question which is put in my name! I would like to invite your attention to my notice of the question, which I sent on November 2, 1977. This is what I wrote:

"Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that casual artists working at various stations of All India Radio have been feeling agitated over their pay and working conditions and whether one or more of them have started actual demonstration-cum-agitation in Delhi and elsewhere;

(b) If so, full facts thereof; and

(c) Steps being taken to redress the grievances of the said employees"

The question printed in my name is totally different. I have read the notice of question as given by me for the benefit of the House and for your benefit, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: There were two questions one by Shri Laskar earlier and later on you gave notice of a question, more or less, covering the same area broadly. We would not have allowed two questions because they covered the same subject. Therefore, your question and Shri Laskar's question were clubbed together, otherwise your question would not have appeared at all.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: When my question was on the same subject broadly and it was clubbed with Shri Laskar's question, then those parts of my question which were not covered by him should have been included as (d), (e) and so on. That has been the practice in this House for the last twenty-five years.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the question.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: To-day, then, you will have to give me permission to ask three questions.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, you will have to rule on an important matter. The hon. Member has disowned the question as it has appeared on the Question List. His question was totally different. How can it be answered?

MR. SPEAKER: He has not disowned it; he has not fully owned it.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: It is entirely in your discretion, Sir, to allow any questions to be answered. I would have no objection to answer any of the questions raised by him now.

Regularisation of Casual Artistes of A.I.R. and Doordarshan

†*206. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many casual artistes are working in Akashvani and Doordarshan;

(b) the period of service put in by them; and

(c) the reasons for not regularising their services?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Akashvani and Doordarshan have to engage artists on casual basis for their programme needs. Casual artists are appointed on short-term contracts on rotational basis, depending on the programme of a Station. They have no length of service as such in Akashvani and Doordarshan.

(c) Regularisation of Casual artists does not normally arise. However, the question of engaging such artists on

regular basis as have been working as Casual artists for long periods is being examined.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I hope, the hon. Minister will answer some of the points mentioned in my original notice. He has not fully replied to parts (a) and (b) of the question even as it is printed now. I would like to know:

(a) How many casual artists are employed in the All India Radio?

(b) What is the period of the short-term contract, i.e. ranging from one day to how much period?

(c) The hon. Minister has said that these casual artists are appointed on short-term contracts on rotational basis. I would like to know, whether this rotational basis is being religiously, regularly and fully followed or it is being occasionally and sometimes more than occasionally, quite often, disturbed, and

(d) What is the long period and what is the short period?

Please reply to these questions.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: He has put 5 questions in all. First of all I would like to make it clear that the term casual artiste is a very wide term. It would cover even persons like Mr. Mavalankar if they appear on the radio for a talk. He is also a casual artist in the manner in which the term casual artist is used. The question of regularisation of casual artiste as such does not arise. It is therefore that the precise number of persons is not being given.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Members of Parliament are not casual artistes but they are regular artistes.

श्री लक्ष्मण : अध्यक्ष महोदय (ब्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody can object that Mr. Lakkappa is a regular artiste.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I would try to explain the matter because this matter comes up over and over again.

What I say would put the whole thing in proper perspective. There is a category of staff artistes who are regular artistes. There is another category of casual artistes. The term is too wide and it includes those who give occasional talks, who take part in symposium, in discussion, in drama and so on. All of them are casual artistes. They are engaged on a specific contract for a specific purpose, for a specific duration. Therefore, there is no question of trying to regularise casual artistes. It is only where there are certain vacancies that those vacancies are filled by casual artistes over a period of time and that period of time goes on extending and extending and it goes sometimes into two years, three years, four years or five years. Persons have been there as Production Assistants for 5 years, and as casual artistes. Immediately after this Government came into being this is one of the important questions to which this Government devoted attention. I asked the Ministry to work out a formula on the basis of which long-term casual artistes can be regularised. In the Ministry and in the Government till now the practice is, if there is a casual employee or casual labourer who has worked for 240 days in a year consecutively for 2 years he becomes eligible for regularisation. I felt that in the case of casual artistes in the All India Radio and the Doordarshan an extra liberal approach need to be adopted. And therefore a formula has been formulated by the Ministry which is currently under examination whereby casual artistes can be regularised on a more liberal basis. Even while this examination was going on, they started agitation saying that there must be regularisation irrespective of the period they have served and that even a person who has served only for 90 days has to be regularised.

The result would be that where there are only seven positions, there would be fourteen persons who had been rotating on those jobs. This is just not possible. This is the background of the agitation. I can assure

this House that the Government's approach in this matter is sympathetic. Government's approach is that a specific formula should be laid down in accordance with which the long term casual employees should be regularised.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My second supplementary will be very brief. Will the hon. Minister kindly spell out at least in broad details the regularisations procedure and processes which he has in mind for converting the long term casual artistes into regular employees. I say this because—I am glad he gave the assurance—there is a feeling that the artistes are being exploited by the Government; they are being denied the regular holidays and other benefits. I do not, therefore, want the Janata Government to be guilty of exploiting the people from cultural fields—artistes and others—of this country. That is why I am asking this question.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I can assure this House that there is no question whatsoever of any exploitation of artistes. In fact, I have emphasized the extra liberal approach because of this fact that they are artistes who are the persons of a particular stature working in a particular field. Therefore, a certain formula has been proposed. May be, the formulae do not fit in with the present policy of the entire Government because, presently, this is not the policy; they have their own policy *vis-a-vis* the other Ministries. I have just spelt out what it is. What I am proposing is something much more liberal. I would say that the matter is under consideration of the Department of Personnel. Therefore, it would not be proper for me to say anything.

श्री उपसैन : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में दो दरह के कैंजुअल आर्टिस्ट्स हैं। एक कैंजुअल आर्टिस्ट तो व हैं जो दिल्ली

सेन्टर में काम करते हैं, 10-12 साल से रेगुलर काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन उनका नाम कैजुअल आर्टिस्ट्स में लिखा जाता है। हमारे लक्ष्मी साहब जो एक बड़े रेगुलर आर्टिस्ट्स हैं उनकी सरकार के जमाने से यह चले आ रहे हैं। दूसरे कैजुअल आर्टिस्ट्स वे हैं जो जयपुर, बंगलूर, लखनऊ आदि सेन्टर्स में काम करते हैं जो कि तीन चार साल के हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी मेरा सुझाव को मानकर जल्दी से चयन समिति बनाकर तीन साल पुराने कांग्रेसी राज के जो पाप हैं उनको धोयेंगे? हर सेन्टर की चयन समिति बनाकर वहाँ के कैजुअल आर्टिस्ट्स उसके समझ जायें। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि दिल्ली वाले लखनऊ में जायें, लखनऊ वाले पटना में जायें, कलकत्ता वाले बम्बई जायें, बम्बई वाले कलकत्ता जायें। जब तक क्षत्रिय आधार पर चयन समितियाँ बनाकर उनको चुना नहीं जाएगा तब तक उनको न्याय नहीं मिलेगा। क्या मंत्री जी मेरे इस सुझाव को मानकर जल्दी से चयन समितियाँ बनाकर पुराने तीस साल के कांग्रेसी राज के पाप को धोयेंगे।

श्री लालकृष्ण अडवाणी : जो चुनाव समितियाँ बनती हैं वह क्षेत्रीय आधार पर ही बनती हैं। जिनका रेगुलराइजेशन होगा उनको वहीं पर जाना होगा, इधर उधर जाने का सवाल नहीं है।

Decline in Production Growth Rate +

*207. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN :

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether growth rate of industrial production has declined consi-

derably since the new Government has taken over in the Centre;

(b) if so, whether the main reasons for the decline in production are power shortage and industrial unrest in the country;

(c) whether some industrialists have also closed down their industries due to the labour unrest; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to increase the industrial growth rate in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) :**

(a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d). According to general index of industrial production, the rate of industrial growth during April-August 1977 was 4.7 per cent as compared to 13.1 per cent during the same period in 1976, 2.7 per cent in 1975, 2.8 per cent in 1974 and 1.2 per cent in 1973.

Inadequate availability of power has affected industrial production. As regards industrial unrest although there have been reports of labour disputes in a number of units, the available information for the country as a whole does not show that their incidence has been greater than in previous few years.

Government is taking necessary measures to increase industrial production according to national priorities. The measures include creation of large additional power generation capacity, better utilisation of existing industrial capacity in critical sectors and promotion of harmonious industrial relations in the country.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Sir, I wish to draw your attention to one thing.

I am sorry to say that there is no answer to part (c) of my question. I do not know why? The hon. Minister is supposed to be a thorough-going minister. I did not expect this sort of a casual answer from him. Evidently he did not go through the answer. He simply signed the answers put up to him, it seems.

The answer to part (c) of the question is missing. It is not there. Again, you will find that in the period from April to August 1977, the industrial growth is hardly 4.7 per cent whereas, in the corresponding period of the previous year, it was 13.1 per cent. It is better to remember because the previous Government is maligned day in and day out. The Minister has, of his own accord, given figures for the years 1974 and 1975 where the growth was much less. I am grateful he has not compared himself to the performance of the British period.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, he talks about the poor performance of the power sector. The index number on power went on increasing from January to March, 1977 from 145.3 to 153.7. But the position in July 1977 is that from 153.7 in March 1977 it has come down to 135.6. This is the way in which power is being attended to. Then he has tried to gloss over the industrial unrest situation.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : Sir, this relates to industrial growth. He has tried to hide certain things. I have to highlight those things. He should measure his performance against the target he has laid for himself. I would like to know what is his target in the present year against which he is measuring his performance. I take it that it was 8 per cent in agricultural production and 15 per cent in industrial production. Against that what has the Minister to say?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The hon'ble Member has expressed himself on 'c' part of his question, that is, I have not specifically answered part 'c'. Sir, this question as to the number of industries that might have closed down is a matter which the Labour Ministry is competent to answer and not the Industry Ministry. When a question is submitted I would go by the main thrust of the question which relates to my Ministry. It is not possible to delink a small part of the question to be answered by the Labour Ministry. To the extent it is possible to give a general answer I have done and I quote:

"As regards industrial unrest, although there have been reports of labour disputes in a number of units, the available information for the country as a whole does not show that their incidence has been greater than in previous few years."

I hope, Sir, that a seasoned and an experienced Member like Mr. Alagesan would understand that it would not be possible for the Industry Ministry to answer a question pertaining to the Labour Department.

Coming to the rate of growth he would like to know whether Government have set before themselves any target. I do not wish to cover the same ground which has been covered in the last several months that after all we are still running an economy which we have inherited. There are shortages in certain sectors, for example, in cement, power, textiles and steel. These are shortages which are primarily arising out of inadequate capacity. I wish that the hon'ble Member understands it. I wish the Congress Members particularly understand it. There is inadequate capacity built over the years. This Government cannot create capacity overnight. You have 21 million tonnes of cement capacity. The country is today down by 3 million tonnes on cement for the simple reason that no capacity has been built in the last

three years so far as cement is concerned. I am concerned about this matter; the government is concerned about this matter. Those persons, they went on sloganising and never built capacity. Where is the capacity in the paper industry? In the steel industry? We are short by 3000 mw in power. Where is the capacity? It is no use getting into this kind of a debate and I do not want to cover the same ground... (Interruptions) I would appeal to the hon. Members, particularly Members of the Congress Party to consider this position; it is not possible to create capacity overnight... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Is he making a public speech? What is this gimmick?

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स के सहायक औद्योगिक केन्द्र स्थापित करना

208. श्री उपसेन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स के रजत जयन्ती वर्ष के अवसर पर देश के विभिन्न भागों में उसके सहायक औद्योगिक केन्द्र खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) ये केन्द्र किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे; और

(ग) इन स्थानों को चुनने का माप-दंड क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस) :

(क) से (ग). 7 फरवरी, 1978 को

एच० एम० टी० को स्थापित हुए 25 वर्ष पूरे हो जायेंगे। इस अवसर की विशेषता प्रकट करने के लिए यह निश्चय किया गया है कि सरकार द्वारा लघु तथा ग्रामीण उद्योगों के विकास के लिए दी गई प्राथमिकताओं के अनुरूप देश के पिछड़े जिलों में ग्रामीण औद्योगिक विस्तार केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए एच० एम० टी० 25 लाख रुपए प्रदान करे। इन केन्द्रों को स्थापित करने के लिए एच० एम० टी० परामर्शदायी सेवाएँ और तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन भी देगा। प्राथमिकता प्राप्त आवश्यकताओं और मांगों को पूरा करने में परियोजनाओं की सम्भाव्यता और जीव्यता पर आधारित मापदण्डों के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से इन केन्द्रों को स्थापित करने के लिए स्थान चुने जायेंगे।

Acquisition of Ships by Shipping Industry

*209. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering series of measures to curb the acquisition of ships by shipping industry;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Shipping Industry to the proposed move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

Review of Prices of Controlled White Printing Paper

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

(a) whether there is a proposal with Government to review the prices of controlled white printing paper; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) and (b). The Paper Industry has represented for upward revision of the selling price of white printing paper on the ground that the cost of production has increased and supply of white printing paper at the rate of Rs. 2750/- per tonne involves a loss to the Industry. The Industry is to submit details relating to the increased cost of production to enable Government to examine the merits of this representation.

Bullock Carts

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

(a) the share of bullock carts in the transport system of the country;

(b) the salient features of the study made by various Organisations including Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore to improve the design and efficiency of bullock carts;

(c) whether these suggestions have been examined and accepted;

(d) whether there is any Central agency for coordinating the research and development in this regard; and

(e) the increase in employment generation and revolution of rural habitat expected by intensive development of bullock cart transport.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT: (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Statistics about the exact share of bullock cart in the total transport system of the country are not available.

(b) Main areas of improvements in the design of cart are—

(i) design of wheel and axle;

(ii) design of platform;

(iii) design of yoke and harness;

(iv) design of braking system.

The first major scientific study was done between 1945—50 by Shri B. V. Vagh, who suggested adoption of a 3½ inch wide steel stripped wheel together with axle assembly consisting of lathe-turned axle, cast iron bearings, rubber sleeves and pads. Some work was also done by Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) in 1957-58 towards improvement of the axle assembly and comparative performance of the conventional wheel vis-a-vis the pneumatic tyred wheels.

Central Road Research Institute, in collaboration with some other Council of Scientific and Industrial Research laboratories, is also carrying out research currently to improve the design features of the existing carts.

Several Agricultural Universities, Research Institutes, Tyre Companies, some individual persons, small scale equipment manufacturers and technical institutions, like the Indian Institute of Technology Madras and Kharagpur; PSG Institute of Technology, Coimbatore; Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad; and Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore have also tried to tackle redesign of cart.

Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore have been carrying out work on better cart design in collabo-

ration with the Institute of Technology, Coimbatore and I.I.T., Madras.

(c) Acceptance of improved design is dependent primarily on the farmers' preference, cost of improving the cart, economic return on switching over to the new cart, type of road connections and repair facilities available etc. Government has not accepted any particular design for promotion.

(d) A Steering Group exists with the representatives of the Ministries of Shipping and Transport and Agriculture and Irrigation, Department of Science and Technology, Planning Commission, Department of Rural Development, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore.

(e) Studies carried out by Planning Commission have shown that carts are used for a multitude of purposes, of which agriculture is the most predominant and they are not a significant source of income to agriculturists who own them. It is not possible to assess the increase in employment generation, by intensive development of bullock cart.

Molestation and Murder of Harijan Women

*212. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of molestation and murder of Harijan women reported from different parts of the country since 15th March, 1977;

(b) the state-wise break-up of the cases;

(c) the number of cases out of them challaned; and

(d) the number of cases out of the challaned cases which ended in conviction of the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). Offences in respect of which information has been called for come under "public order" which is a state subject. Action has to be taken by the State Government in all such cases. Information as made available by the State/U.T. Governments is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Number of Reported Case of Murder of Members of Scheduled Castes including Women From 1st March, 1977 as Furnished By States/Union Territories Governments.

Sl. No.	State/U.Ts.	Number of cases	Period
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	Upto July 1977
2	Assam	N.A.	
3	Bihar	24	Upto October 1977
4	Gujarat	18	Upto Sept. 77
5	Haryana	4	Upto Sept. 77
6	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	

Sl. No.	State/U.Ts.	Number of cases	Period
7	Jammu and Kashmir	N.A.	
8	Karnataka	6	Upto Sept. 77
9	Kerala	2	Upto July 77
10	Madhya Pradesh	32	Upto Sept. 77
11	Maharashtra	13	Do.
12	Manipur	Nil	
13	Meghalaya	Nil	
14	Nagaland	Nil	
15	Orissa	Nil	
16	Punjab	8	Upto June 77
17	Rajasthan	N.A.	
18	Sikkim	Nil	
19	Tamil Nadu	2	Upto June 1977
20	Tripura	Nil	
21	Uttar Pradesh	102	Upto October, 77
22	West Bengal	Nil	

U.Ts Administrations :

1	A & N. Island.	Nil	
2	Chandigarh	Nil	
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	Upto Sept.77
4	Delhi	Nil	
5	Goa, Daman & Diu	Nil	
6	L.M. & A. Islands	Nil	
7	Pondicherry	Nil	
8	Mizoram	Nil	
9	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	

Total : 215

Number of Reported Cases of Rape committed on Women belonging to the Scheduled Castes from 1st March, 1977 as furnished by States/U.T. Governments.

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Number of Cases	Period
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	Upto July 1977
2	Assam	N.A.	
3	Bihar	45	Upto Oct. 1977
4	Gujarat	4	Upto Sept. 1977
5	Haryana	3	Do.
6	Himachal Pradesh	3	Upto August 1977
7	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	
8	Karnataka	2	Upto Sept. 1977
9	Kerala	2	Upto July 1977
10	Madhya Pradesh	32	Upto Sept. 1977
11	Maharashtra	9	Do.
12	Manipur	Nil	Do.
13	Meghalaya	Nil	Do.
14	Nagaland	Nil	Do.
15	Orissa	Nil	Do.
16	Punjab	1	Upto June 1977
17	Rajasthan	N.A.	Upto Sept. 1977
18	Sikkim	Nil	Upto Sept. 1977
19	Tamil Nadu	N.A.	Do.
20	Tripura	Nil	Do.
21	Uttar Pradesh	61	Upto. Oct. 1977
22	West Bengal	Nil	Upto June 1977

U.Ts. Administrations :

1	A & N. Island	Nil	
2	Chandigarh	Nil	
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	Upto Sept. 1977
4	Delhi	Nil	
5	Goa, Daman and Diu	Nil	
6	L.M. & A. Islands	Nil	
7	Pondicherry	Nil	
8	Mizoram	Nil	
9	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	
Total :		166	

Note :

Figures from 15th March are not available.

1. The figures given in the above statements are in respect of the period from 1st March, 1977.

2. No information regarding number of cases challaned and convicted is available.

अखबारी कागज की कीमतों में वृद्धि

* 213. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान अखबारी कागज की कीमत दुगुनी हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अखबारी कागज की कीमतों को स्थिर करने अथवा उन्हें कम करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :

(क) 1972-73 में देशी अखबारी कागज का मूल्य 1362 रुपये प्रति मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 2700 रुपये प्रति मीट्रिक टन हो गया था । 1972-73 में आयातित अखबारी कागज का मूल्य 1250 से 1350 रुपये प्रति मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर लागत, बीमा, भाड़ा सहित 3500 से 4000 रुपये प्रति मीट्रिक टन तक बढ़ गया था ।

(ख) देशी अखबारी कागज का मूल्य उत्पाद लागत तथा नियोजित पूंजी पर उचित लाभ की व्यवस्था करके नियत किया जाता है । जहां तक आयातित अखबारी कागज का सम्बन्ध है, बाजार की अनुकूल स्थिति का लाभ उठाने के लिए आगामी कुछ वर्षों की आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टिगत रखकर दीर्घकालीन ठेके किए गए हैं । बड़े तथा मध्यम श्रेणी के समाचार पत्रों को समुद्रपार बिस्की की बड़ी सुविधा दी गयी है जिसके अधीन वे कम लागत में अखबारी कागज प्राप्त कर लेते हैं । छोटे समाचार पत्रों को भी यह सुविधा देने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

केन्द्रीय विद्युत् अनुसंधान संस्थान का पुनर्गठन

* 214. डा० महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री दयाराम शास्त्री :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय विद्युत् अनुसंधान संस्थान पुनर्विलोकन समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि केन्द्रीय विद्युत् अनुसंधान संस्थान को एक स्वायत्त संगठन के रूप में पुनर्गठित किया जाए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय विद्युत् अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलूर की सोसाइटी रजिस्ट्रीकरण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत एक स्वायत्तशासी सोसाइटी के रूप में पंजीकृत करा दिया गया है ।

Transmission Losses of Electricity

* 215. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether transmission losses of electricity are extremely high in India;

(b) if so, the extent of the transmission losses during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to reduce the loss in power transmission?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The system losses which include transmission, transformation and distribution losses, in India are relatively high compared to developed countries. The losses for the system as a whole during the last 3 years are as follows:—

S. No.	Year	System Losses
1	1974-75	20.48%
2	1975-76	19.42%
3	1976-77	19.92% (provisional)

(c) The measures taken or proposed to be taken to reduce transmission and distribution losses include:

I. For Transmission Losses:

(i) Installation of metering equipment for identification of lines with higher losses and initiation of measures for their reduction;

(ii) Erection of new transmission lines and sub-stations to relieve overloaded lines;

(iii) Changing of conductors of the existing lines;

(iv) Re-location of sub-stations;

(v) Installation of H.T. capacitors at various grid sub-stations to improve voltage conditions, reduce loading of the transmission lines and thereby reduce losses;

(vi) Setting up of special units in the State Electricity Boards to prepare schemes for reduction of losses and to ensure timely implementation of various items of works to minimise losses and make opti-

mum use of available capacity of power;

(vii) A sum of Rs. 20 crores has been sanctioned for the year 1977-78 for systems improvement which will reduce losses.

II. For distribution losses.

(i) Amendment of Board's conditions of supply to make it obligatory on the part of inductive motive power consumers to instal shunt capacitors at their terminals before new power connections are given;

(ii) Setting up of vigilance squads to conduct surprise inspections to check pilferage of energy;

(iii) Amendment of the Indian Electricity Act 1910 is proposed to provide for more stringent punishments for pilferage of energy.

(iv) Provision of double compartment meter boxes on the consumer's premises to prevent tampering with the meters.

(v) Provision of cut-outs after the meters to avoid direct tapping of power;

(vi) Use of PVC multi-core cables as service mains instead of single core wires to make direct tapping very obvious;

(vii) Provision of potential links inside the body of the meter instead of under terminal cover to prevent tampering with the meter.

(viii) Regular check of the readings by the engineers of boards at different levels and reports of checks sent to the Billing Units for verification with the readings furnished by the field staff;

(ix) Use of zig-zag and numbered seals on the body of the meters, terminal covers and for sealing the cut-outs to prevent pilferage, to keep account of seals and to detect fake seals.

राज्यों में पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाया जाना

* 216. डा० रामजी सिंह :

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनता सरकार बन जाने के बाद प्रत्येक राज्य में कितनी बार गोली चलाई गई ;

(ख) इनके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मारे गए और कितने घायल हुए ;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक मामले की न्यायिक जांच की गई थी ; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार पुलिस द्वारा नियमों का उल्लंघन करके गोली चलाए जाने पर उनके विरुद्ध हत्या के आरोप में मुकदमा चलाने के लिए कोई कठोर नियम बनाने का है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) :

(क) से (ग) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/सं. शासित क्षेत्रों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Production of Lenses Blank by Bharat Optical Glass Limited, Durgapur

*217. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Optical Glass Ltd., Durgapur, a Central Government Undertaking is producing Lenses Blank for spectacles;

(b) if so, the production during the last three years;

(c) whether Lenses Blank are now being imported in India, if so, how much worth of these were imported during the last 3 years; and

(d) what efforts have been made to grant licences for production of lenses to other units and applicants to boost domestic output and discourage imports in order to save foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) and (b). M/s. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. (BOGL), a Central Government Undertaking, is manufacturing Ophthalmic Glass Blanks. The production of the company during the last three years is given below:—

1974-75 48.97 Tonnes.

1975-76 112.94 Tonnes.

1976-77 112.77 Tonnes.

(c) The import of Ophthalmic Blanks is being canalised through BOGL. The imports made by the company during the last three years is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

1974-75 31.94

1975-76 66.88

1976-77 30.22

(d) BOGL was allowed to enhance its capacity from 300 M. Tonnes to 600 M. Tonnes per annum in 1976. The company is making efforts to import the latest continuous process technology or, in the alternative, develop the technology indigenously in collaboration with Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute to increase the domestic production. It is expected that after the adoption of the continuous process technology, BOGL would be able to meet the anticipated demands of Ophthalmic Blanks in the country. Till then the gap between demand and supply would be met through imports.

During the last three years only one application from a foreign majority company was received in 1975, for the manufacture of Ophthalmic Blanks in the country. Since the item of manufacture was not included in Appendix I of the Licensing Policy, 1973 and is, therefore, not open to foreign companies, the proposal of the company was not approved.

Mis-management at the function of National Film Festival Awards

*218. SHRI M. KALYANA-SUNDARAM:

SHRI MD. HAYAT ALI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 24th National Film Festival Awards was held at Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi on November 6, 1977;

(b) if so, the details and names of the award winners;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports giving light to the Government's inefficiency in conducting the function properly;

(d) whether it is a fact that many V.I.Ps. including film critics and even award winners could not get in the auditorium because of the mad rush at the gates;

(e) whether Government has made an enquiry into the reasons of the departments' failure to organize the function in a better way; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement of the categories of Awards, Award-winners and the Awards given, is placed on the Table

of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1205/77.]

(c) to (f). Complaints were received by Government to the effect that because of the very heavy rush, many invitees including Journalists, Jury members etc. could not gain admittance into the hall. The matter is being looked into, in order to ascertain facts and lay down guide-lines to see that no legitimate cause for such complaints exists in future.

Coverage of News of Joint Communique signed by Prime Minister in Russia by A.I.R.

*219. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 26th October, 1977 the English News Bulletin of All India Radio gave negligible coverage to most important news of signing of joint communique by Prime Minister in Russia in comparison to less important news about Shah Commission Enquiries and Jaganmohan Reddy's Commission;

(b) who instructed AIR to give such a wide coverage to the Shah Commission, and to relegate to the background the signing of the historic document by the Prime Minister; and

(c) whether Government propose to look into the matter and arrange the news according to the priorities with national and international perspective in view?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): As the broadcast or publication of the text of Indo-Soviet Joint Communique was embargoed upto 10.30 P.M. (IST) on October 26, 1977, it could not be included in the 9.00 P. M. news bulletin of AIR on that day; 9.00 P.M. news bulletin, therefore only mentioned the fact that the declaration had been signed. After the Text was released, the first available bulletin on the night was at

9.09 P.M. news bulletin of AIR on that 11.00 P.M., and this 11.00 P.M. bulletin, therefore, gave comprehensive coverage. The major morning bulletins of the next day including the 8.00 A.M. Hindi and 8.10 A.M. English bulletins also carried the text.

(b) Shah Commission's proceedings are being noticed in the AIR news bulletins on the basis of news value and listeners' interest. Signing of the historic document by the Prime Minister has not been relegated to the background; rather, this has been covered extensively in the news bulletins of AIR as well as other programmes like Spotlight, Newsreels and the text of Prime Minister's speeches were broadcast in a national hook-up on two occasions.

(c) Does not arise.

Modification of Monopoly Procurement of Cotton Scheme by Maharashtra Government

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent modification of the monopoly procurement of cotton scheme by Government of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the possible impact on the production and procurement of cotton in the country; and

(c) if so, the result of the examination?

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

(b) and (c). The monopoly character of the Maharashtra Scheme of cotton procurement was suspended with effect from 17th August, 1977. Since cotton sowing for the current cotton year would have been already over, impact of this change can be assessed only in the next cotton year (1276-79).

Monument for the Crew Members of Jorhat IAF Plane

*221. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered raising a permanent monument to the five crew members of the VIP SQUADRON of the IAF which crashed near Jorhat recently while carrying the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether any other step is being taken to perpetuate their memory?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Raising of a permanent monument to the five crew members of the VIP aircraft of the IAF which crashed near Jorhat while carrying the Prime Minister is not under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No other step to perpetuate their memory is under consideration.

Plan to ease Transport Problem in West Bengal

*222. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission requested the Government of West Bengal some time back to submit an over-all plan to ease the transport problems in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have since submitted any such plan; and

(c) if not, whether any follow-up actions were taken?

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

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

Production of Electricity through Atomic Energy Plants

*223. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of electricity produced through different Atomic Energy plants in India;

(b) the cost per unit as compared to Thermal and Hydro-electric generation; and

(c) arrangements made for the disposal of the effluents of different Atomic Energy installations in the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The two operational nuclear power stations in the country have generated electricity in 1976-77 as indicated below:—

	Capacity	Generation in 1976-77
(i) Tarapur Atomic Power Station	420 MWe	2157 millionKwh
(ii) Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	220 MWe	1005 millionKwh

(b) Hydro-electric power is generally considerably cheaper than nuclear or thermal power. Though the initial capital cost of hydro electric stations is high, the fuelling cost is negligible and the cost per unit is consequently considerably lower than that of thermal or nuclear power. The actual cost per unit will vary depending upon the site conditions. A comparison of the cost per unit of nuclear power can be more appropriately made with that of thermal power. At distances beyond 600 to 800 Kms. from the coal fields, nuclear power is estimated to be competitive with thermal power. The cost per unit for nuclear power from the Tarapur Atomic Power Station is only 13 paise against about 14-15 paise from comparable thermal stations in the area.

For Rajasthan Atomic Power Station the selling price per unit comes to about 18 paise against which the selling price per unit of coal fired thermal station in operation in the area comes to 19.38 paise.

(c) Effluents from the different Atomic Energy installations in the country consist of two types:

(i) Non-radioactive i.e. normal industrial effluents;

(ii) Radioactive Wastes

Effluents of non-radioactive type from the power stations are negligible in quantity and toxicity as compared to those from other fossil fuelled power stations. Discharge of such effluents from power stations and other installations is after treatment where necessary to keep the toxicity within safe limits. Gaseous and liquid radioactive effluents from nuclear power stations and other atomic energy installations in the country are carefully monitored, treated and discharged to the environment after bringing down the level of radioactivity to well within the limits prescribed by international standards. The discharge from the Tarapur Atomic Power Station has been roughly one-tenth of the prescribed limit.

Charter of Demands from Association of Indian Mines Surveyor, Dhanbad

1933. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Association of Indian Mines Surveyors, Dhanbad have sent a charter of demands in connection with their service condition and status;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the action taken by Government to redress their demands?

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

(b) The demands include recognition of the Association, grant of status of Executives to the Surveyors, promotion policy, placement of Surveyors and survey staff in various appropriate grades and formation of a Joint Committee consisting of representatives of the management and surveyors for discussing their problems independent of any other agency.

(c) The managements of Eastern Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited have decided to form a Joint Committee to go into all the grievances of the Survey personnel within two months.

चीन द्वारा प्रक्षेपास्त्रों का निर्माण

1934. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीन ने ऐसे प्रक्षेपास्त्रों का निर्माण कर लिया है जिसकी मार के अन्दर भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्र आ जाते हैं ; और

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

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) यद्यपि चीन में प्रक्षेपास्त्र के विकास के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है फिर भी उसे इस समय किसी प्रक्षेपास्त्र खतरे की आशंका नहीं है ।

Daman Ganga Bridge, Gujarat

1935. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of constructing Daman Ganga bridge was entrusted to the Gujarat Government in the year 1974 by the Central Government;

(b) whether the said work has been completed; and

(c) if not, when the bridge will be ready for use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). Presumably the Member is referring to the bridge over Daman Ganga connecting Moti Daman and Nani Daman in the Union Territory of Daman. This was entrusted to the Gujarat Government for execution in 1964 and not in 1974. The work has not been completed so far as the unprecedented floods of July, 1976 have very badly damaged the bridge work partly done. It is not possible to indicate the completion date as various alternatives for completing the bridge have to be explored and decided which involves a detailed exercise.

Death of a Scientist in National Chemical Laboratory, Pune

1936. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether one distinguished scientist Shri Jayant Sathe died on duty because of an accident which took place in National Chemical Laboratory of Pune (Maharashtra) in January 1977;

(b) if so, what was the nature and cause of the accident;

(c) what steps are taken or are being taken to avert such incidents in future;

(d) whether any compensation has been paid to the heirs of above said deceased; and

(e) if so, when, to whom and the amount?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Dr. J. V. Sathe, Senior Scientific Assistant, National Chemical Laboratory, Pune,

met with an accident on 8th February, 1977 while carrying out an experiment and died on 12th February, 1977.

(b) The accident occurred while he was carrying out a dangerous chemical reaction involving phosphorous trichloride.

(c) The following safety measures are in vogue in the Laboratory:

(i) First-aid boxes are already available in each Division and the places have been indicated prominently in the corridor.

(ii) Showers are kept ready for use. These are checked every now and then to ensure proper functioning. The signboards are put on the doors of Bath Rooms prominently indicating the Showers.

(ii) Safety kits, gas masks, goggles and other materials are provided to the scientists for use while working.

(d) and (e). The family of late Dr. Sathe has been paid all dues admissible under the rule. The question of further payment out of the compassionate Fund is under consideration.

Introducing Electric Chain System for execution of Capital Punishment

1937. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to introduce electric chain system instead of hanging as the mode of execution of capital punishment if the Government do not propose to abolish the capital sentence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): No such proposal is under the consideration of Government.

Construction of a Bridge on Kosi River at Dumri Ghat

1938. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct a bridge on the Kosi river at Dumri Ghat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a). No, Sir. This bridge, when constructed would fall on a State Road and, therefore, falls within the State sphere of activities.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Electricity through Nuclear Power

1939. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of units producing electricity through nuclear power and the quantum of production by each;

(b) the plans for increasing such production;

(c) the present stage of implementation of the Kalpakkam project; and

(d) the period by which the project is envisaged to be completed vis-a-vis the original targets?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Three units viz. Tarapur Atomic Power Station Unit 1 and 2 and Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit 1 are producing

electricity. Their installed capacity and generation in 1976-77 are as follows:

Name of Unit	Capacity	Generation in 1976-1977
Tarapur Atomic Power Station Unit 1 .	210 MWe	1017 million Kwh
Tarapur Atomic Power Station Unit 2 .	210 MWe	1140 „
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit 1 .	220 MWe	1095 „ ¹

(b) Five more units with an installed capacity of 1160 MWe are under construction. With the completion of these five units as per details given

below, the total installed nuclear power generation capacity will increase to 1800 MW by December, 1983.

Name of Unit	Capacity	Expected date of commissioning
(1) Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit 2 .	220 MWe	Mid 1978, subject to availability of Heavy Water.
(2) Madras Atomic Power Station Unit 1	235 MWe	December, 1979
(3) Madras Atomic Power Station Unit 2	235 MWe	July 1981
(4) Narora Atomic Power Station Unit 1	235 MWe	December, 1982
(5) Narora Atomic Power Station Unit 2	235 MWe	December, 1983

(c) and (d). Unit I at Kalpakkam is at an advanced stage of erection. All major equipments have been installed and the unit is expected to attain critically by December, 1979. As regards Unit 2 the manufacture of the calandria has been completed and the end shields are in an advanced stage of completion. Major components of turbo-generator have been delivered and plant civil works have been completed. This unit is scheduled for completion by July, 1981. The original target for the two units was December, 1973 and December, 1976 respectively.

Conversion of Tirunelveli Air Station into Fullfledged Station

1940. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the 14 year old Medium Wave AIR Station at Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu has got no worth mentioning facilities for recording its programmes etc.; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to convert the Tirunelveli AIR Station

into a fulfilled independent one; and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) It is true that there is only an auxiliary centre at Tirunelveli,

(b) A scheme for converting the auxiliary centre at Tirunelveli into a full-fledged programme originating station had been included in the Draft Fifth Plan but was not approved by the Planning Commission due to paucity of funds. It has been revived in the Draft Rolling Plan 1978-83, but its implementation will depend upon the approval of the Planning Commission. The possibility of financing the scheme from the non-lapsable fund created out of the revenues of the Commercial Broadcasting Service is also being explored.

Outlays for Agriculture and Allied Sectors in Fifth Plan

1941. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether outlays for agriculture and allied sectors have been doubled in the fifth year of the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, whether States have been duly consulted in the matter; and

(c) whether any assessment of the financial constraints has also been made vis-a-vis the contribution of the concerned States?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Fifth Five Year Plan will come to an end this year and a new plan will be initiated from April, 1978. The outlay on Agriculture and allied sectors in the Annual Plan for 1978-79 is at present under consideration.

(b) and (c). Discussions are in progress with the States to assess their resources for the 1978-79 Plan. Further

consultations with them will be undertaken in December, 1977 and January, 1978 to determine sectoral outlays and the size of each State Plan.

Burning of Coal Stack in Collieries in Talcher Region

1942. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that for the last so many years the raised coal-stacks (heaps) belonging to previous N.C.D.C. and the present CCL in the Deulbera Colliery Nandira Colliery and Jagannath Colliery are continuously burning in the Talcher region; and

(b) if so, the year or years from which the same is burning, the cause of burning, the quantity of coal burnt, the money-value of the coal burnt, the efforts made to extinguish the fire, and whether burning is still continuing?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. The coal stacks at Deulbera and Nandira collieries in Talcher region are not burning. However, a part of the coal stacks at Jagannath colliery is under spontaneous heating.

(b) Steps are being taken to recover unaffected coal. The information in respect of the quantity of coal burnt, the money value of coal burnt, the efforts made to extinguish the fire, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Staff Attached to Former Ministers

1943. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6021 on 3rd August, 1977 and state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table
of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See
No. LT-1206/77.]

Use of Hindi in Ministries

1944. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been
drawn to the news item publish in the
newspapers dated 11th August, 1976
to the effect that eight sections of the
Finance Ministry have started use of
Hindi for official purposes and if so,
his reaction thereto;

(b) the names of other Ministries of
the Government of India which have
started using Hindi alone for official
purposes and since when; and

(c) whether the Official Languages
Department provides any incentive to
those Ministries which have started
using Hindi only and if so, the details
thereof?

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

(a) Yes Sir, last year Department of
Expenditure of the Ministry of Fi-
nance had decided to do the adminis-
trative work in Hindi in their 8 Sec-
tions (which have now been
reorganised into six Sections), which
is commendable.

(b) According to the present policy
of the Government of India, Govern-
ment Employees have option to do
their official work either in Hindi or
English; but Hindi knowing employees
are encouraged to do more and more
work in Hindi.

(c) According to the answer to part
(b) above, the question of doing work
only in Hindi in the Ministries does
not arise, but it has been decided that

a shield will be awarded by the De-
partment of Official Language to that
Ministry in which highest quantum of
work is done in Hindi.

Raising Pensions of Freedom Fighters

1946. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the freedom fighters
have requested the Central Govern-
ment to raise their pensions; and

(b) if so, their demand and the re-
action of Government thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. From time to time the
freedom fighters have been requesting
for general enhancement of the mini-
mum pension of Rs. 200 per month.

(b) A general enhancement of the
minimum pension of Rs. 200 per
month is not feasible in the present
difficult economic situation.

प्रधान मंत्री राष्ट्रीय सहायता कोष

1947. श्री नटवरलाल बी० परमार :
क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री राष्ट्रीय सहायता
कोष की आय के स्रोत क्या है ; और

(ख) गत छः महीनों में प्रधान मन्त्री
राष्ट्रीय सहायता कोष से प्रत्येक
मामले में कितनी-कितनी सहायता राशि
दी गई और उसके लिए क्या मापदण्ड
अपनाया गया ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
(क) प्रधान मंत्री राष्ट्रीय सहायता कोष
की आय के स्रोत जनता से ऐच्छिक अंश-
दान तथा बैंक डिपॉजिट्स पर अर्जित
ब्याज है ।

(ख) 1 जून 1977 से अब तक इस कोष से जो अनुदान दिए गए हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार—बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए।	2,00,000-00
2. गुजरात सरकार—बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए।	2,00,000-00
3. आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार—तूफान से पीड़ित लोगों की सहायतार्थ	42,00,000-00
4. त्रिपुरा सरकार—बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए।	1,00,000-00
5. दिल्ली प्रशासन—बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए।	2,00,000-00
6. हरियाणा सरकार—बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए।	1,50,000-00
7. उड़ीसा सरकार—बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए।	1,00,000-00
8. उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार—बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए।	1,00,000-00
9. असम सरकार—बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए।	2,00,000-00
10. तमिलनाडु सरकार—बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए।	1,00,000-00
11. तमिलनाडु सरकार—तूफान से पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए।	11,00,000-00
12. राजस्थान सरकार—बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए।	1,00,000-00
13. पंजाब सरकार—बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए।	50,000-00
14. कर्नाटक सरकार—बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए।	50,000-00
15. केरल सरकार—बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए।	50,000-00
16. जोरहाट के पास भारतीय वायुसेना के विमान दुर्घटना में पांच मृतक विमान चालकों के परिवारों को (प्रत्येक को 10,000-00 रुपये)	50,000-00
17. श्री के० के० चड्ढा, स्टेनोग्राफर के परिवार को, जो डी० डी० ए० बिडिंग की 17वीं मंजिल से छलांग लगाकर मरे।	5,000-00
18. श्री तार्या साहे देशपांडे, नासिक- इलाज के लिए	1,000-00
19. स्वर्गीय रणधीर सिंह के परिवार को, जो कीर्तिनगर नई दिल्ली अग्निदुर्घटना में मरे।	1,000-00
20. केरल सरकार, तूफान से पीड़ित लोगों के लिए।	1,00,000-00

कुल

70,57,000-00

प्राकृतिक विपदाओं के विस्तार, जान-माल के नुकसान तथा मानवीय कष्ट के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान दिए गए। दुर्घटनाओं में रोटी कमाने वाले की असामयिक मृत्यु के कारण

उनके परिवारों के अत्यधिक कष्ट को कम करने तथा गरीबी में गंभीर रूप से बीमार व्यक्ति के एक मामले में इलाज के लिए अन्य अनुदान दिए गए।

Experiments for Exploitation of Sources of Energy

1948. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the places in the country where scientific and technical experiments are being conducted to exploit other sources of energy, such as solar energy, sea tides hurricanes, etc. besides the traditional power generating devices like wind-mills, water-mills and water falls, in view of the fact that the mineral fuel deposits will not last for many years and the extent to which progress has been made in this regard; and

(b) how for India has taken advantage of such experiments conducted or being conducted in other countries to utilise solar energy particularly for keeping homes cool or hot, boiling or cooling water, propelling instruments etc.?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Research and developmental activities to utilise solar energy for various applications have been undertaken in several educational and research institutions including—

- Indian Institutes of Technology at Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur and Kharagpur;
- Birla Institute of Technology, Pilani;
- National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi;
- Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana;
- Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore;
- Central Electronics Ltd., Sahibabad;
- Amul R&D Association, Anand;
- Auroville Centre, Pondicherry;
- Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.;
- Annamalai University, Chidambaram;

- National Industrial Development Corporation, New Delhi;
- Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun;
- Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur;
- Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar;
- Electronics Corporation of India, Hyderabad.

Research activities are directed towards application of solar energy for—

- pumping of water which will have application for agricultural purposes in rural areas;
- drying of grain and other agricultural produce;
- water and space heating;
- space cooling, refrigeration and air-conditioning;
- power generation through development of mechanical power and also through direct conversion using solar cells;
- desalination of water and conversion of brackish water into potable water.

Solar dryers for drying grain and other agricultural produce, solar kilns for drying timber and domestic solar water heaters have been developed. Laboratory models of solar pumps have also been developed.

Investigations are in progress in the north-western Himalayas in J&K and Himachal Pradesh and along the West Coast to establish the geo-thermal potential and possibilities of utilising them. A project to set up a cold storage unit using geo-thermal energy has been undertaken at Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh by the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi and Geological Survey of India.

Some preliminary studies have been undertaken to establish the tidal power potential and the possibilities of harnessing them.

Some R&D activities are in progress in Central Power Research Institute at Bangalore for developing the wind mill technology.

(b) A joint project has been undertaken with Federal Republic of Germany for setting up a 10 KW experimental solar power plant at Indan Institute of Technology, Madras. Indian Engineers and Scientists are also keeping in touch with the developments in the field of new energy sources in other parts of the world through participation in international conferences and seminars, exchange of information, etc.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति

1949. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति के गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उनकी नियुक्ति का आधार क्या था ; और

(ख) क्या उसमें संसद सदस्यों को भी लिया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति में निम्नलिखित गैर-सरकारी सदस्य मनोनीत किए गए हैं :

1. श्री सुधाकर पांडेय
2. डा० मलिक मोहम्मद
3. श्री गंगा शरण सिंह
4. डा० रघुबीर शरण सिंह
5. श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति में उन गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों को सदस्यों के रूप में मनोनीत किया जाता है, जो अखिल

भारतीय स्तर के साहित्यकार या जन-सेवा हों अथवा अखिल भारतीय स्तर की हिन्दी सेवा संस्थाओं से सम्बद्ध हों और सरकार की राय में, सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी का उपयोग, विकास और प्रसार बढ़ाने में योगदान दे सकते हों।

(ख) जो हां, श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं।

'समाचार भारती' की शेर पंजी

1950. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'समाचार भारती' की शेर पंजी प्रेस ट्रस्ट तथा यूनाइटेड न्यूज की पंजी से कई गुनी थी ; और

(ख) क्या आपातकाल की उद्घोषणा से पूर्व ही इसकी समस्त पंजी समाप्त हो चुकी थी और इस संस्था ने अपने राष्ट्रीयकरण अथवा अधिग्रहण के लिए स्वयं ही सरकार को लिखा था ?

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

(ख) 'समाचार भारती' के 31-12-75 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के तुलन पत्र के अनुसार कुल हानि 26,38,253 रुपए थी और 31-12-74 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के तुलन पत्र के अनुसार 25,34,398 रुपए थी।

समाचार एजेंसी द्वारा अपने राष्ट्रीयकरण या सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहण किए जाने के लिए लिखे जाने के बाद, मैं इस मंत्रालय को कोई जानकारी नहीं

**आपात् स्थिति के दौरान सेवा से हटाये गये
राजभाषा विभाग के कर्मचारी**

1951. श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव : क्या
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात् स्थिति के दौरान मंत्रालय
के राजभाषा विभाग में काम कर रहे कितने
राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों को
सेवा से हटाया गया था ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी अनु-
सूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और
पिछड़े वर्गों के थे; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को
अब तक नौकरी पर बहाल नहीं किया गया
है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) आपात्
स्थिति के दौरान संविधान के अनुच्छेद 311
के खंड (2) के परन्तुक के उप-खण्ड (ग)
के अधीन एक अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी को सेवा
से हटाया गया था ।

एफ० आर० 56 (जे०) के अधीन एक
राजपत्रित अधिकारी को समय-पूर्व निवृत्त
किया गया था ।

(ख) राजपत्रित अधिकारी अनुसूचित
जाति का था ।

(ग) अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी को
28-5-1977 को बहाल कर दिया गया था ।
राजपत्रित अधिकारी को अभी तक बहाल नहीं
किया गया है ।

Production of Low Priced Janata Watches

1952. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PA-
TIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the H.M.T. has increas-
ed the prices of watches recently;
2690 LS—5.

(b) whether production of low
priced Janata watches by H.M.T. has
been reduced; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir. In fact the production
of Janata watches has been augment-
ed.

(c) Does not arise.

परमाणु हथियारों का निर्माण

1953. श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त : क्या परमाणु
ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार परमाणु हथियारों
के निर्माण सम्बन्धी अपनी नीति में इस तथ्य
को देखते हुए परिवर्तन करेगी कि पाकिस्तान
अपनी सशस्त्र सेनाओं को परमाणु हथियारों
से सुसज्जित करने में लगा है और शायद
दिसम्बर में परमाणु विस्फोट करने वाला है
और चीन ऐसे परीक्षण पहले ही कर चुका है ;
और

(ख) क्या वर्तमान स्थितियों को ध्यान
में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार सृजनात्मक
उद्देश्यों के लिए अणुशक्ति के क्षेत्र में अनु-
संधान और उत्पादन सम्बन्धी अपनी नीति
में परिवर्तन करने का है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
(क) सरकार को इस बारे में कोई
जानकारी नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान अपनी सशस्त्र
सेनाओं को परमाणु अस्त्रों से सुसज्जित कर रहा
है अथवा दिसम्बर में परमाणु विस्फोट करने
वाला है ।

(ख) परमाणु अस्त्रों के संबंध में सरकार
की नीति इस सदन में पहले कई बार बताई

जा चुकी है। सरकार की यह नीति कायम है कि परमाणु ऊर्जा का उपयोग केवल शान्तिपूर्ण प्रयोजनों के लिए किया जाना चाहिए।

Defence Planes

1954. DR. BAPU KALDATY:

SHRI G. S. REDDI:

SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned to improve the quality and utility of defence planes;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) in what particular respect the present fighter and other defence planes are lacking; and

(d) whether any orders have been placed with manufacturing countries to equip defence forces ready to go in action?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Government have a continuous plan to improve the quality and utility of the aeroplanes of the defence services.

(b) The system of introducing modifications to the planes in service improves their role, capability and effectiveness to meet the changing needs. More modern and sophisticated planes are inducted to replace the older planes to equip the Air Force for the likely future combat pattern.

(c) The planes inducted earlier were designed to meet the requirements then anticipated. With the developments in the air defence environment, improvements in the navigational aids and weapon use pattern, these do not fall in the category of the modern fighter aircraft. The re-equipment programmes are made to meet the future requirements appropriately.

(d) Indigenous production of some types of aircraft is going on. No orders have so far been placed with any other country for supply of any plane.

हथकरघा उद्योग के विकास के लिए योजना

1955. श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हथकरघा उद्योग के विकास सम्बन्धी योजनाएँ सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने गहन निर्यातोन्मुख हथकरघा कार्यक्रम शुरू करने की सम्भावना का पता लगाया है ; और

(ग) क्या उद्योगों के विकास के लिए अनुपातिक मात्रा में अनुदान के आधार पर उक्त योजना राज्यों को भेजी गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज कर्नानडिस) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) देश को विभिन्न राज्यों। संघ शासित प्रदेशों में गहन विकास परियोजनाओं और निर्यातोन्मुखी परियोजनाओं के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों सरकारों की सलाह से योजनाएँ बनाई हैं। ये योजनाएँ संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं।

(ग) गहन विकास परियोजनाओं सहित विभिन्न हथकरघा विकास योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों / संघ शासित प्रदेशों को एक स्वीकृत अनुपात में निधियाँ दी जाती हैं।

संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यक्रम में सहकारिता के लिए तीन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत समान अंशदान देने के लिए एक स्वीकृत प्रावधान विशेष रूप से रखा गया है। ये तीन योजनाएं प्राथमिक, प्रमुख सोसाइटियों और राज्य हथकरघा विकास निगम को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए बनाई गई हैं जिससे वे वित्तीय संस्थाओं से कार्यकारी पूंजी के लिए अतिरिक्त निधियां प्राप्त कर सकें।

Number of Textile Mills lying closed

1956. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills still lying closed in the country, their names and location; and

(b) steps taken to remove their difficulties and to ensure their re-opening?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) The following 33 cotton textile mills are lying closed:—

1. Sree Ramachandra Spg. Mills, Pandalpake (Andhra Pradesh).
2. The Fine Knitting Co. Ltd., (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):
3. Shree Bhagvati Spg. & Wvg., Works, Khambalia (Gujarat).
4. Shree Mandi Spg. Mills Ltd., Kutch-Mandvi (Gujarat).
5. Shree Subhalaxmi Mills Ltd., Cambay (Gujarat)
6. The Maneckchok & Ahmedabad Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad (Gujarat).
7. Navjyoti Mills Ltd., Khadi (Gujarat).
8. Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad (Gujarat).
9. Shree Shankara Textile Mills, Davangere (Karnataka).

10. Sujata, Textile, Nanjangud, (Karnataka).

11. Prabhuram Mills Ltd. Chengan-noor (Kerala).

12. Kottayam Textiles Ltd., Kottayam (Kerala).

13. Malabar Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Calicut (Kerala).

14. Chakolas Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Alwaye (Kerala).

15. Western India Cottons Ltd., Pappilisseri (Kerala).

16. Rahuri Taluka Shetkari Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd., Rahuri, (Maharashtra).

17. Vasant Sahakari Shetkari Soot Va Kapad Girni Ltd., Pandarkawada (Maharashtra).

18. Rajan Textiles, Barsi (Maharashtra).

19. Vishwa Bharati Spg. & Wvg. Co. Op. Society Ltd., Bhiwandi (Maharashtra).

20. Shri Kothandaram Spg. Mills, Madurai (Tamil Nadu).

21. Lotus Mills Ltd. Podanur (T. Nadu).

22. Sree Padma Mills Coimbatore (T. Nadu).

23. Tamil Nadu Spg. Mills Ltd., Tirupur (Tamil Nadu).

24. Somasundaram Super Spg. Mills, Muthanendal (Tamil Nadu).

25. Prakash Mills, Coimbatore (T. Nadu).

26. Nagammai Cotton Mills, Vikravandi (Tamil Nadu).

27. Jyothi Mills, Coimbatore (T. Nadu).

28. Annamalai Mills, Dindigul (T. Nadu).

29. J. K Manufacturers Ltd., Kanpur (U.P.).

30. Juggilal Kamalpat Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Kanpur (U.P.).

31. Shri Durga Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Konnagar (W. Bengal).

32. Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills, Calcutta (W. Bengal).

33. Hada Textiles, Bishnupur (W. Bengal).

(b) Government have taken a number of steps to revitalise the Cotton Textile Industry. Important steps are:

(i) Augmentation of availability of raw materials and their equitable distribution.

(ii) Financially weak mills have been allowed exemption from production of controlled cloth.

(iii) A window has been opened in the I.D.B.I. for grant of soft loans to the cotton textile mills for the purpose of modernisation.

Since the N.T.C. is already shouldering an onerous responsibility of managing 105 sick cotton textile mills. Government do not favour taking over of more mills for management by the N.T.C. Selectively efforts are made however, to re-open closed mills which are basically viable, in consultation with the State Governments, representatives of the banks concerned and the labour. In a few cases where State Governments were willing to undertake financial and managerial responsibility, mills were taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for management by the State Government concerned.

कपड़ों पर लिखे गये माप

1957. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के अन्तर्गत चल रही कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा बनाये गये कपड़े के धान उन पर लिखे गये माप से कम पाये जाते हैं : और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस माप को ठीक कराने के लिए जांच करायेगी तथा दोषी अधिकाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगी ।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) : (क)

और (ख). जी, नहीं । लूम शेड या परिष्करण विभाग से आने पर कपड़े की फोल्डिंग मशीनों पर तह की जाती है जो बिजली से चलती है । आमतौर पर फोल्डिंग मशीनों का एक-एक मीटर की तह करने के लिये उन्हें समन्वित किया जाता है और व्यापार प्रक्रिया तथा व्यापारियों की जरूरतों के अनुसार टकों / धानों की विभिन्न लम्बाई निश्चित की जाती है । वस्त्र नियंत्रण आदेश के अनुसार इन टकों / धानों पर लम्बाई के अनुसार मोहर लगाई जाती है । एक मीटर की मशीन से की गई तह का जब एक मीटर से मापा जाता है तो आमतौर पर इसमें कोई अन्तर नहीं पाया जाता है । तह को गलत तरीके से लगाने से लम्बाई नापने में कुछ अन्तर हो सकता है किन्तु, जब इस में किसी प्रकार के अन्तर का पता चलता है तो उसे ठीक करने के लिए तत्काल कार्यवाही की जाती है तथा टकों / धानों पर सही चिन्हांकन किया जाता है । इस प्रकार की मशीनी कमियां बहुत कम होती हैं । जब कभी इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ी का पता श्रेताओं को चलता है तो इस तथ्य को मिलों की जानकारी में लाया जाता है और उपयुक्त सुधारात्मक कार्यवाई की जाती है ।

Appointment of Civilian Teachers for Education Military Personnel

1958. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the civilian teachers appointed for imparting education to military personnel etc., are required to work without having any chances of promotion;

(b) whether Government is also aware that the said fact hampers their efficiency; and

(c) whether Government propose to do something about the said teachers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Civilian Education Instructors in the Navy and Civilian School Masters in the Army are employed in lieu of combatants to teach Service personnel so long as combatant instructors are not available. In the Air Force, Civilian Education Instructors are employed on an adhoc basis under the Hindi Teaching Scheme to teach Hindi to Air Force personnel. At present, this is a temporary scheme.

All these teachers do not have any avenue of promotion in their own lines due to the circumstances of their employment. However, in the Army, Civilian School Masters are absorbed in the Clerical cadre, whenever vacancies arise, and are eligible, thereafter, for promotion to higher posts in that cadre. In the Navy, Civilian Education Instructors enjoy the same pay scale as that of trained graduate teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

राज्यों में पुलों का निर्माण और उन पर खर्च

1959. श्री छबिराम अग्रवाल : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री राजस्थान और

मध्य प्रदेश को जोड़ने वाले पुल के निर्माण कार्य के पूरा होने के बारे में 2 अप्रैल, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5674 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्यप्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में आरम्भ किये गये अन्तर्राज्यीय पुलों के निर्माण के पूरा होने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) उन पर अनुमानतः कितना खर्च होगा ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) :

(क) से (ख) : राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश को जोड़ने वाले निम्नलिखित अन्तर्राज्यीय पुल के निर्माण के लिए 20-1-1977 को 381 लाख रु० की केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता स्वीकृत की गयी :-

क्र० सं०	पुल का नाम	केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता की राशि	मिलाये जाने वाले राज्य	राज्य जो मुख्यतः निर्माण से संबंधित है
1	2	3	4	5
1.	करोली-मंडरायल मुरैना सड़क पर चम्बल नदी पर पुल	65.00	राजस्थान तथा मध्य प्रदेश	राजस्थान

(रु० लाखों में)

1	2	3	4	5
2. सवाई माधोपुर-स्योपुर सड़क पर चम्बल नदी पर पुल		200.00	राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश	राजस्थान
3. तलभेट डिगोरा सड़क पर धुमटाघाट पर जामनी नदी पर पुल		18.00	उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश	मध्य प्रदेश
4. बांदा-मोहवा-सागर सड़क पर केन नदी पर पुल		98.00	उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश
		कुल : 381.0		

इन सभी परियोजनाओं का कार्य संबंधित राज्य सरकारों को करना है जिन्हें एक दूसरे के साथ परामर्श करके निर्माण कार्यक्रम शुरू करना है क्योंकि ये पुल राज्य सड़कों पर पड़ते हैं। चूंकि ऋण सहायता इस वर्ष जनवरी में स्वीकृत की गई अतः संबंधित राज्य सरकारों ने इन पुलों की पूरा करने के लिये किसी कार्यक्रम की सभी सूचना ही दी है। परन्तु, इस बीच राजस्थान सरकार ने संकेत दिया है कि उक्त (1) और (2) में उल्लिखित चम्बल पर पुलों की लागत की बढ़ने की संभावना है।

Political Persons in Jails

1960. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to Peoples Union for Civil Liberties there are about 2500 political persons who are still in different jails and most of them are in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether they are going to take steps to ensure their release at the earliest opportunity; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) According to the Peoples Union for Civil Liberties there are 3508 "political prisoners" in the country of whom 1100 are in Bihar, 450 in Andhra Pradesh 377 in Uttar Pradesh. However, names of only 865 persons have been furnished to Government by the Peoples Union for Civil Liberties. These names have been circulated to concerned States for ascertaining the actual position.

(b) and (c). Government have taken all steps to see that all persons who are either kept under preventive detention or had been prosecuted/convicted for acts directly relatable to their political beliefs or political activities, should be immediately released. A statement issued to the press by the Home Minister on 24th August, 1977 explaining the Government's policy in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1207/77].

Harijan Burnt Alive in Village of Matihani Block, Bihar

1961. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Indian Express dated the 24th October, 1977 that a Harijan share-cropper was burnt alive in his hut in a village of Matihani block (Bihar);

(b) whether it is a fact that police rushed to the spot, recovered the body and took it for autopsy under heavy armed escort;

(c) whether it is also a fact that four persons were shot dead and four others, including three women, sustained gunshot wound when goondas allegedly instigated by local landholders and the mahant attacked them in broad day light in Dharampura Village of Bhojpur district; and

(d) so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Information from the Government of Bihar is awaited.

(c) and (d). According to the information received from the Government of Bihar, a mob of 50 to 60 persons, mainly Brahmins and some Koeries (backward class) of village Dharampura and some other neighbouring villages attacked some Harijans of village Dharampura, as a result of which four persons, including three Harijans and one member of backward class, were killed and four persons (including three ladies) received minor injuries. Two dead bodies were carried away by the assailants and these were recovered by the Police from the premises of a temple in the village belonging to one Mahant Ramanujacharya. The Magistrate and the

Police force reached the spot immediately on getting the information and arrested 17 persons, including 'Pujari' of the temple and the 'Mukhia'. They also recovered two fire-arms, two country-made arms and 45 live cartridges belonging to the accused party. Cases under IPC and the Arms Act were registered and investigation vigorously pursued. The assailant party apparently tried to give this incident the colour of an encounter with dacoits, but their plans were foiled by the timely arrival of Police and Magistrate. Armed Police was posted in the village and processes were issued for securing apprehension of absconders. The Chief Minister of Bihar and the State Finance Minister visited the spot soon after and sanctioned relief measures, including one week's ration and ex-gratia grant of Rs. 5000 to each bereaved family. The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs also visited the spot on the 28th October, 1977.

2. The background of the dispute which led to this incident appears to be a 'Bataidari' dispute between the landlord (Mahant) and the 'Bataidars' (the victims). The decision on the 'Bataidari' case was likely to be announced on the 27th October, 1977 and anticipating that the verdict might not be in their favour, the landlord party apparently precipitated this incident on the 20th October, 1977.

3. The State Government took effective and quick action in this incident and have also taken follow-up action for safeguarding the life and property of the Harijans.

Annual expenditure incurred by the Salt Commissioner's Organisation

1962. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual expenditure incurred by the Salt Commissioner's organisation from 1948 to 1976;

(b) how is this expenditure met;

(c) whether any review has been undertaken to study the essentiality of such an expenditure taking into account the objective for which this organisation was set up; and

(d) if no review has been undertaken, would Government restructure the set-up to make the organisation an instrument for the development of salt industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a). Rs. 25,02,87,468.

(b) The expenditure is met out of cess proceeds collected in accordance with Section 4(a) of the Salt Cess Act, 1953.

(c) and (d). The Review is in progress.

Rapid Industrialisation in the N.E Region

1963. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a common programme for rapid industrialisation of North Eastern region was drawn at the Conference of Chief Secretaries of North Eastern States and Union Territories on 27th September, 1977;

(b) if so, when will it be implemented; and

(c) the details of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) According to information received from the State Government of Assam, who had convened the Conference of Chief Secretaries of the North Eastern States and Union Territories, no common programme of industrialisation was drawn up at the Conference. Problems regarding industrialisation of the region, which are common to the States and Union Territories in the region, were however discussed.

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

संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई

1964. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को हथियारों और गोलाबारूद की पुनः सप्लाई करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इससे भारत की सुरक्षा पर कितना असर पड़ेगा ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार सप्लाई करने पर लगे प्रतिबंध को हटाने के निणय की फरवरी 1975 में घोषणा की थी ।

(ख) पाकिस्तान द्वारा संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका से हथियार तथा गोला-बारूद प्राप्त करने से पाकिस्तान की सैनिक शक्ति में निश्चित रूप से वृद्धि होगी जिसका हमारी सुरक्षा पर अनिवायतः प्रभाव पड़ेगा । देश की रक्षा योजनाएं तयार करते समय इन घटनाओं को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ।

Ban on Expedition to Nun and Kun Peaks

1965. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to ban expeditions to the twin peaks of Nun and Kun in Ladakh area; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). For reasons of security the border areas for visiting which special permits are required by foreigners under the Foreigners (Protected Areas)

Order, 1958, are being revised. The Nun and Kun peaks will fall within these areas after the revision.

Integrated social welfare programme for Tribals, Harijans and Backward Classes

1966. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) whether some welfare programmes for tribals and Harijans and Backward Classes was under the consideration; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). In addition to the Central Assistance given to the State Governments in the form of block loans/grants for programmes in the backward classes sector of the State Governments, the following welfare programmes for Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been sponsored by the Government of India:

I. National Overseas Scholarships Scheme:

Under this Scheme eligible scholars belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get the benefit of scholarships for studying in higher institutions abroad in specified subjects.

II. Post Matric Scholarships:

All eligible students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get scholarships while pursuing post matric studies.

III. Girls Hostels:

The object of this scheme is to give financial assistance to State Governments for construction of hostels for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes studying at various levels of education. It is also proposed

to develop such hostels as multi-purposes institutions where the hostellers could be trained in arts, crafts, house-keeping etc.

IV. Coaching and Allied Schemes:

The scheme aims at providing pre-examination training to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that candidates from these communities are helped to come up in sufficient numbers in the services under the Union and the State.

V. Aid to Voluntary Organisation:

Aid is given to Voluntary Organisations working for the educational and socio-economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc.

All areas with 50 per cent tribal concentration or more have been demarcated and special tribal sub plans have been prepared covering all aspects of development with reference to special needs of those areas. During the current year, the Government proposes to spend Rs. 55 crores as special Central assistance for the tribal sub plan.

कटेया पन-बिजली घर, बिहार में पन-बिजली का उत्पादन

1967. श्री लखन लाल कपूर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला तहरसा, बिहार में कटेया में कोसी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पन-बिजली का उत्पादन करने के लिए वर्ष 1960 में कार्य आरम्भ किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त पन-बिजली घर में अब तक बिजली का उत्पादन आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कटेया पन-बिजली घर चालू करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) और (ख) कोसी जल-विद्युत केन्द्र के लिए स्वीकृत फरवरी, 1964 में दी गयी थी। विद्युत केन्द्र में 4.8-4.8 मेगावाट को चार उत्पादन यूनिटों की वृद्धि के अनुसार चालू कर दी गई थी :—

यूनिट-1	1970
यूनिट-2	1971
यूनिट-3	1973
यूनिट 4	1977

विद्युत केन्द्र में बिजली का उत्पादन हो रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rehabilitation of Persons Displaced as a Result of Setting up of H.E.C., Ranchi

1968. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were displaced as a result of setting up of Heavy Engineering Corporation (Ranchi);

(b) steps taken by Government for their rehabilitation and the number of families which have not been rehabilitated so far; and

(c) whether Government have given preference in providing means of livelihood to the displaced families of Haria (H.E.C.); if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a). A total number of 3,090 families were displaced as a result of acquisition of land for setting up the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi.

(b) The Government and the HEC have taken a number of steps for rehabilitation of the displaced families.

In conformity with the assurance given to the displaced persons that one member from each of the displaced families will be given employment in HEC, so far employment has been given to members of 2,582 families.

Employment to members of the remaining families could not be given earlier as some of them were not traceable at the time of initial offers while others were not able to furnish documentary proof of displacement. members of 98 families were not interested in employment to HEC. HEC have recently received requests from 193 persons from out of these families for employment. Steps are being taken to offer them employment in HEC on the basis of their suitability.

Besides offering employment HEC gives first preference to the displaced persons in allotment of shops and lease of land for construction of shops in the HEC township.

(c) HEC has all along given preference to the members of the displaced families in providing them a means of livelihood.

उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ और बिजनौर जिलों को जोड़ने वाला गंगा नदी का पुल

1969. श्री कैलाश प्रकाश : क्या नौबत और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेरठ और बिजनौर जिलों को जोड़ते हुए गंगा नदी पर पुल बनाने के प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया था और तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री ने बिजनौर जिले में गंगा तट पर स्थित विदुर कुटी के पास उसकी आश्रयशाला भी रखी थी ; और

(ख) पुल के निर्माण में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और अगर अब तक कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) :
(क) और (ख). मेरठ तथा बिजनौर को मिलाने वाला प्रस्तावित गंगा पुल राज्य सड़क पर पड़ेगा। इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार मुख्यतः परियोजना से संबंधित है तथा इस पुल की एक योजना कुछ समय पूर्व भी तैयार की गई जिसका शिलान्यास उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा किया गया। परन्तु राज्य सरकार ने इस परियोजना को अपने अन्त-राज्यीय तथा आर्थिक महत्व के राज्य सड़क के केन्द्रीय सहायता के 302.43 लाख रु० की ऋण सहायता कार्यक्रम के अपने प्रस्तावों में शामिल किया जिसका जनवरी, 1977 में अनुमोदन किया गया। राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित नवीनतम स्थिति के अनुसार प्रस्तावित सड़क पुल को अब प्रस्तावित गंगा नदी के बांध के साथ संयुक्त अंगभूत परियोजना रूप के में जोड़ दिया गया है चूंकि प्रस्तावित बांध का विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण तथा नमूना अध्ययन आवश्यक होगा तथा इसके प्रबंध किए जा रहे हैं। इसलिए और प्रगति राज्य सरकार द्वारा माडल के अध्ययन के पूरा किए जाने पर ही की जा सकती है।

राजस्थान को सीमेंट का आबंटन

1970. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान सरकार को जनवरी 1977 से सितम्बर, 1977 तक सीमेंट की कितनी मात्रा का आबंटन किया गया;

(ख) सीमेंट का आबंटन किस आधार अथवा मापदण्ड पर किया जाता है ;

(ग) सीमेंट जिसके द्वारा अन्य खुली बिक्री (फ्री सेल) करने वाले विभागों तथा संस्थाओं को महावार इसमें से कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई की गयी; और

(घ) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रबन्ध करेगी कि राजस्थान के लिए आबंटित कोटा उसे शीघ्र दिया जाये ताकि राज्य सीमेंट की कमी को दूर कर सके ?

उद्योग मंत्री

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :

(क) राजस्थान के लिये सीमेंट का सामान्य तिमाही कोटा 1.33 लाख मीट्रिक टन है जिसमें से 1977 की तिमाही में राज्य की सीमेंट का आबंटन इस प्रकार किया गया है।

अवधि	आबंटन
	मीट्रिक टन
जनवरी से मार्च 1977	1,73,695
अप्रैल से जून 1977	1,18,000
जुलाई से सितम्बर 1977	1,37,400

(ख) राज्यों की तिमाही कोटे का आबंटन पिछले वर्षों की वास्तविक खपत के आधार पर 1973 में नियत किए गये कोटे के अनुसार किया जाता है। सीमेंट की उपलब्धि के अनुसार अपवाद के मामलों में अतिरिक्त आबंटन भी किये जाते हैं।

(ग) राजस्थान राज्य को जनवरी, 1977 से सितम्बर, 1977 की अवधि में खुली बिक्री श्रेणी तथा खुली बिक्री श्रेणी के अतिरिक्त भेजे गये सीमेंट का मासिक विवरण संलग्न है।

(घ) अधिक सीमेंट उपलब्ध होने पर धीरे-धीरे राज्य के आबंटन में सुधार होता जायेगा।

विवरण

महीना	भेजे गये सीमेंट का परिमाण			
	खुली बिक्री श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत	खुली बिक्री श्रेणी से भिन्न श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत	योग	
		सरकारी विभाग सीधे उप-भोक्ताओं के (सरकारी विभागी से भिन्न)		
जनवरी, 1977	32736	11646	1096	45478
फरवरी, 1977	31823	13313	1778	46914
मार्च, 1977	25500	28548	1545	55593
अप्रैल, 1977	30576	12176	1480	44232
मई, 1977	17576	12141	1337	31054
जून, 1977	19056	9527	2275	30858
जुलाई, 1977	29630	16348	2146	48124
अगस्त, 1977	30020	19178	3597	52795
सितम्बर, 1977	17782	12825	3296	33903

आंकड़े मीट्रिक टनों में

Bringing of Science Journals Under Publication and Information Directorate by CSIR

1971. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has decided to bring its science journals in three languages together under the administrative control of its Publication and Information Directorate;

(b) whether this decision was taken because of series of irregularities allegedly committed by the Chief Editor of the Hindi Science Journal Vigyan Pragati;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the alleged irregularities committed by this officer of CSIR; and

(d) if so, the action being taken against him, if any?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a). No, Sir. A proposal to transfer the administrative control of the Indian Languages

Unit (Vigyan Pragati) to the Publications & Information Directorate is however under consideration;

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

Demand for Replacement of Shah Nawaz Committee

1972. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a). whether the convention of former members of Indian National Army have demanded the replacement of Shah Nawaz Khan Committee which is scrutinising the pension cases of civilians living abroad; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The Shah Nawaz Khan Committee set up to scrutinise the cases of ex-INA personnel ceased to function after the last Lok Sabha elections. The question of reconstitution of the Committee is receiving the attention of the Government.

State Road Transport System

1973. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied that the State Road Transport system and coastal shipping are functioning efficiently and meeting the transport needs of the country effectively;

(b) if not, the concrete improvements proposed to be effected so as to streamline the working of the system;

(c) the percentage of contribution of private transport in passenger and freight traffic; and

(d) whether there is scope for augmenting share of private transport under suitable safeguards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) State road transport system is the responsibility of the State Governments, who have to satisfy themselves whether it is working efficiently and meeting the needs in their territories.

As regards coastal shipping, it is functioning efficiently and meeting the requirements.

(b) Does not arise so far as coastal shipping is concerned. In regard to State road transport system, action has to be taken by the State Govts. concerned.

(c) About 49% of passenger road transport and more than 99% of freight transport by road are in the private sector at present.

(d) It has been left to each State to determine the pace of further nationalisation of passenger transport in its territory, keeping in view the following factors:—

(a) the efficiency of operations of the existing undertaking and the extent to which it is able to generate internal resources;

(b) the overall resources position of the State and the extent to which the State Government is able to make available resources for expansion of nationalised services;

(c) the ability of the Undertaking to raise resources from financial institutions;

(d) the need for extension of nationalisation of passenger road transport in the State having regard to the extent to which the requirements of passengers are adequately

met at present through the services offered by the existing nationalised undertakings and private operators;

- (e) the need for consolidating the services on the routes already nationalised and to cause least inconvenience to the travelling public in the process of take over of private routes.

As regards goods transport, there is no likelihood of the States entering this field on significant scale in the next few years.

In view of the above, the passenger as well as goods transport industry in the private sector will have scope for development and expansion in the coming years. Necessary safeguards have already been provided in the Motor Vehicle Act.

Shifting of studio and office of A.I.R. Cuttack to New Venue

1974. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the reasons for not shifting studio and offices of AIR Cuttack to its new venue?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): The new studios were ready only in June, 1977 and are now being used for important recordings and rehearsals. The studios have not yet been commissioned into regular use for transmission work due to the fact that certain operational difficulties would arise because of the separate location of the office block and the new studios. Work on the construction of the new office block could not be commenced so far due to the ban on construction of non-functional buildings. The ban has since been lifted and the construction work is expected to be started early next year and completed some time in 1979-80.

However, notwithstanding the operational difficulties mentioned above, it has now been decided to commission the new studios about the middle of December 1977.

Indo-German Agreement on Oceanographic Studios

1975. DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bonn Government have agreed to provide project assistance to acquire a research ship from West Germany for joint Indo-German Oceanographic studies;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached between the two Governments; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Negotiations are in progress between India and FRG for acquisition of an Oceanographic Research Ship out of the funds promised by FRG Government for Financial and Technical Assistance to India for 1977-78.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Loss of Industrial Production due to breakdown in Thermal Plants at Patratu and Barauni

1976. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Indian Express dated the 29th October, 1977 wherein it has been stated that Industrial production has been badly affected in several parts of Bihar following major break-down in the principal Thermal Plants at Patratu and Barauni;

(b) if so, the estimated loss of industrial production as a result thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to fill the gap of production and to avoid breakdown in the Thermal Plants.

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

(b) Although shortage of power does affect industrial production but it has not been possible to estimate loss in industrial production due to shortage of power alone as there are a number of other factors such as availability of raw-material, labour etc. which also affect industrial production.

(c) A senior technical officer of the Central Electricity Authority was deputed to Bihar to suggest measures to improve the working of Patratu and Barauni thermal power stations. His recommendations are under implementation by Bihar State Electricity Board. Multi-disciplinary teams consisting of representatives of B.H.E.L., I.L. Kota, C.E.A. and the concerned power stations are tackling the problem of increasing reliability of the newly commissioned unit at Patratu by identifying the problems and taking immediate necessary remedial measures. All possible assistance is being rendered by Government of India to the State Electricity Board for expediting commissioning of the generating units scheduled for commissioning this year.

Supply of power to Industries in Karnataka

1977. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that the industries in the State of Karnataka are starving for want of power; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government have taken any steps to improve the power supply position by setting up a thermal power plant—either in Mangalore or near Hospet?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Central Government are aware of the power shortages prevailing in the State of Karnataka resulting in the imposition of power cuts on the various consumer sectors, particularly industries. They have been arranging assistance from the neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra and Gujarat to the extent possible. In the long run various alternatives for meeting the power requirements of Karnataka have been under examination. These alternatives include the setting up a thermal station in the state, expediting the construction and commissioning of hydel projects in the state and of importing power from the super thermal stations to be set up in the southern region. Investigations for selecting a suitable site for a thermal power project in the State of Karnataka are in progress.

Modern Sheds at Paradeep Port Trust

1978. **SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a second cargo berth would be constructed with modern and sophisticated transit sheds at the Paradeep Port; and

(b) if so, when and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). A proposal for construction of a 2nd general cargo berth at Paradip Port with provision for suitable cargo handling equipment and a transit shed at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.18 crores is under examination.

हरिके, रोपड़ तथा माधोपुर हंडवक्स पर नियंत्रण सम्बन्धी विवाद

1979. श्री चतुर्भुज: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने का हाजिर हैं कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान, पंजाब तथा हरियाणा के बीच हरिके, रोपड़ तथा माधोपुर हंडवक्स पर नियंत्रण के बारे में एक विवाद चल रहा है ;

(ख) इस समय ये किसके नियंत्रण में हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार विवाद को हल करने के पश्चात् उनके मुचाह रूप से कार्य करण के लिए एक स्वायत्तशासी निकाय स्थापित करने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) से (ग) : इस मामले पर पंजाब पुनर्गठन अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुसार सक्रियता से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में यूरेनियम का पाया जाना

1980. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक :

क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण में मध्य प्रदेश के जिला टीकमगढ़ के बलदेवगढ़ क्षेत्र में यूरेनियम पाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी प्रतिगता क्या है और उसका दोहन एवं विकास के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के ऐसे अन्य स्थान कौन-कौन से हैं जहां पर यूरेनियम मिलने के संकेत हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) और (ख) वायुयानों में प्रचुरमापी रखकर राष्ट्रीय भू-भौतिक अनुसंधान संस्थान के सहयोग से सन् 1968 में किए गये सर्वेक्षणों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ जिले के बलदेवगढ़ क्षेत्र में अनेक स्थानों पर अतंगत रेडियोसक्रियता पाई गई थी । तथापि, बाद में इन असंगतियों को जांच भूमि पर करने पर बलदेवगढ़ क्षेत्र में ऐसा कोई खनिज भंडार नहीं मिला जिसमें यूरेनियम की प्रतिशतता उल्लेखनीय हो । इस क्षेत्र से लिए गये नमूनों के विश्लेषणों से पता चला है कि उनमें विद्यमान यूरेनियम अक्साइड की प्रतिशतता 0.001 से 0.007 तक जितनी कम है । इसके परिणामस्वरूप, बलदेवगढ़ क्षेत्र में जांच का कार्य आगे नहीं बढ़ाया गया, लेकिन उसके आगे पूर्व और दक्षिण पूर्व की ओर विकिरण-मितीय सर्वेक्षण करने पर मध्य प्रदेश के छतरपुर जिले के मारदेवरा और हीरापुर नामक स्थानों पर तथा सागर जिले के आगरा गांव में यूरेनियम युक्त फास्फोराइट के महत्वपूर्ण भंडार मिले थे ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के अनेक अनेक स्थलों पर भी यूरेनियम की विद्यमानता के संकेत मिले हैं उनमें से राजनंदगांव जिले के बोडल और भंडारीटोला और रायगुजा जिले के घमहठ, जाजवाल और धावी नामक स्थानों के आस-पास मिले भंडार ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण हैं । इन भंडारों में विद्यमान खनिज के ग्रेड और उसकी मात्रा का अनुमान लगाने के लिए एक विस्तृत कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ।

Industrial Production affected due to Power Crisis in Cement Industry

1981. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial production has been badly affected in several

parts of Bihar due to power crisis; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the loss sustained due to the power failure and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The production trend in selected industries in Bihar indicates that there is increase in production in certain industries e.g., Paper and Paper Board and Oxygen Gas, but, on the other hand, the production has declined in other industries, e.g., Copper, Commercial Vehicles, Soap, Cement, nitrogenous Fertilizers, Caustic Soda, Dissolved Acetylene Gas, Steel Pipes & Tubes (Seamless), and Leather Footwear. It is very difficult to assess precisely the estimated loss in industrial production due to power crises alone as production losses are also due to a number of constraints such as shortage of imported and indigenous raw materials, non-availability of adequate fuel, lack of finance, slackness in demand, labour disputes, etc. However, loss of cement production due to power shortage has been estimated at 1.60 lakh tonnes during the period January to September, 1977. The following steps have been initiated in the direction of reducing the effects of power shortage:—

- (i) Guidelines for energy conservation have been formulated and forwarded to the State Governments for adoption.
- (ii) In a number of industrial units, diesel generating sets are being used to make up the shortage of electrical energy.
- (iii) Power generation through gas turbine sets has been recommended.
- (iv) Power supply from surplus States to adjacent deficit

areas is being arranged to the extent possible.

Liquor Poisoning in Ahmedabad

1982. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Times of India dated the 3rd November, 1977 wherein it has been stated that 18 persons died and 42 persons were seriously ill due to liquor poisoning in Ahmedabad City on the 2nd November, 1977; and

(b) what action Government have taken to prevent such cases in the country?

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

(b) The production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors are matters over which the State Governments have exclusive authority and control under the provisions contained in Entry 8 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. As regards this incident, the Government of Gujarat has reported that police have registered three cases under Prohibition Act and IPC against 4 persons out of whom one has died and the remaining three have been apprehended. The Police has also registered four cases under the Prohibition Act against four persons for selling illicit liquor. A Commission of Enquiry consisting of a serving or retired High Court Judge is being appointed for a judicial inquiry into the matter. For better implementation of Prohibition policy, the State Government have set up separate prohibition squads in four major cities of the State, namely, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot and Surat.

Survey of the Raw Material in Backward District of Hoshiarpur, Punjab

1983. CHOWDHURY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey of the raw material available in Hoshiarpur District of Punjab which is a backward district has been made in order to find out the type of industries that could be set up in that district;

(b) if so, the type of industries proposed to be set up and the places selected for that purpose; and

(c) the financial and other help/assistance proposed to be given by Government to the parties who propose to set up industry in that district?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Govt. gives assistance/subsidy in respect of land, use of power, taxes etc. The district is covered under the Central Capital Subsidy Scheme and Concessional Finance. As the district is covered by Rural Industries Project which is a Centrally sponsored scheme, Govt. of India makes also budgetary provision for giving loan at concessional interest rate to units set up in the project area.

स्टाकिस्टों द्वारा सीमेंट के अधिक मूल्य वसूल किया जाना

1984. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या उद्योग मंत्री 27 जुलाई, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 4982 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1976 में उपभोक्ताओं को किस दर पर सीमेंट दिये जाने के निर्देश

थे तथा क्या स्ट्राकिस्टों ने जनवरी, 1977 के अंतिम सप्ताह तथा फरवरी, 1977 में सीमेंट के दाम बढ़ा कर वसूल किये और यदि हां, तो दोनों दरों में क्या अंतर था; और

(ख) क्या सीमेंट के फुटकर दाम बराबर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं; और यदि हां, तो यह मूल्य वृद्धि रोकने के लिये क्या कार्रवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस) :

(क) और (ख) : समय समय पर यथा संशोधित सीमेंट नियंत्रण आदेश, 1967 के अधीन केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा गन्तव्य स्थान तक रेलभाड़ा मुक्त एक समान मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाता है ; जबकि सीमेंट का थोक अथवा खुदरा विक्रय मूल्य (1) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा रेलभाड़ा मुक्त गन्तव्य स्थान तक निर्धारित मूल्य को ध्यान में रखकर राज्य सरकार द्वारा ; (2) लादने उतारने (पैकिंग और कन्टेनरों के प्रभार सहित) और लाने ले जाने के प्रभार ; (3) मोदाम प्रभार ; (4) स्ट्राकिस्टों के लाभ की सीमा ; (5) स्थानीय कर, यदि कोई हों ; और (6) अनुमत अतिरिक्त सड़क प्रभार पर विचार करने के बाद निर्धारित किया जाता है । ऊपर बताये गए मद 2, 3 और 4 पर आने वाला व्यय 20/- रु० प्रति मी०टन से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए । उत्पादन शुल्क इसके अतिरिक्त देय होता है ।

1 अक्टूबर, 1976 से 31 मार्च, 1977 की अवधि में सीमेंट पर देय मूल्य निम्न प्रकार है :—

क्र०सं०	मूल्य प्र०मी०टन	1-10-76 से 31-12-76 रुपये	1-1-77 से 26-1-77 रुपये	27-1-77 से 31-1-77 रुपये	1-2-77 से 31-3-77 रुपये
1.	गन्तव्य स्थान तक रेलभाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य	214.65	214.65	214.65	231.65
2.	पैकिंग प्रभार	40.94	40.95	40.95	40.95
3.	उत्पादन शुल्क	82.00	82.00	65.00	65.00
योग :		337.59	337.60	320.60	337.60

इससे यह पता चलेगा कि समय समय पर रेल भाड़े में हुई वृद्धि को पूरा करने के लिए गन्तव्य स्थान तक रेलभाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य में हुई वृद्धि को पूरा करने के लिए 27 जनवरी, 1977 से सीमेंट के उत्पादन शुल्क में 17 रु० प्रति मी० टन के हिसाब से कमी कर दी गई है। उक्त समायोजन उपभोक्ताओं के लिए मूल्य स्थिर बनाये रखने के विचार से किया गया था।

Census and Steps taken to bring the Sick and Closed Mills in working condition

1985. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any census of the existing industrial units in the village, rural, small scale and medium sectors;

(b) if so, how many of them are actually working, how many are on the sick list and how many have been closed down; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to revive them and put them back in healthy working condition?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir. The Government conducted a Census of Small Scale Industries in 1973-74 with reference year 1972 for collection of data.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For reviving sick units a Committee has been constituted in each State on which the State Director of Industries, Small Industries Service Institute, Nationalised banks, Financial Corporations and Associations of small scale industries are represented. The Committee examines the problems of sick and closed units and provides them integrated assistance to bring them back to health.

Constitution of Expert Committee on construction of Thermal Power Projects

1986. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted Expert Committee to consider the possibility of reducing the construction time of the thermal power projects in the country;

(b) the terms of reference of the committee; and

(c) whether any time limit has been set up for completing the work of the Committee?

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

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are given below:—

- (1) To assess the requirements of construction agencies, construction equipment and manpower for implementation of the proposed power development programme,
- (2) adequacy of the existing construction agencies, equipment and manpower available with them to implement the programme,
- (3) measures considered necessary to handle additional work load,
- (4) possibilities of standardisation of designs and use of new construction equipment methods to shorten the construction time for speeding up construction of thermal power projects envisaged for benefits during the Sixth Plan Period.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Committee is expected to submit its report by 21st December, 1977.

गुजरात में जवानों की भर्ती

1987. श्री चरन्जीव भाई पटेल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार, गुजरात राज्य से, जिला वार कितने जवान सेना में भर्ती किए गये ;

(ख) वर्ष में कितनी बार सेना में भर्ती की जाती है ; और

(ग) सेना की विविध शाखाओं में प्रवेश के लिए कौन-कौन सी योग्यताएं आवश्यक हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क)
गत तीन वर्षों में गुजरात राज्य से सेना में भर्ती किए गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
थल सेना	817	775	392
नौसेना	5	2	6
वायुसेना	77	34	37

रक्षा सेवाओं में कार्यरत व्यक्तियों को जिला वार संख्या देना लोक हित में नहीं है ।

(ख) थल सेना में भर्ती पूरे वर्ष में होती रहती है । नौसेना में वर्ष में दो बार जनवरी और जुलाई में तथा वायु सेना में तीन महीनों में एक बार भर्ती होती है ।

(ग) सेना में विभिन्न ट्रेडों में भर्ती के लिए निर्धारित अर्हताएं इस प्रकार हैं :—

थल सेना

सेना की विभिन्न शाखाओं में असंग-असल ट्रेडों में भर्ती के लिए अल्पद हरो से लेकर मैट्रिक तक भिन्न-भिन्न अर्हताएं होती हैं ।

बायु सेना

(क) शिक्षा अनुदेशक और व्यक्तिशिकन (वाद्यकार) के प्रेलावा अन्य ट्रेडों के लिए

मैट्रिक, उच्चतर माध्यमिक अथवा इसी प्रकार की अन्य परीक्षाएं / तकनीकी ट्रेडों में भर्ती के लिए गणित और भौतिकी तथा रसायन के साथ विज्ञान का अध्ययन अनिवार्य है

(ख) शिक्षा अनुदेशक के लिए

कला-स्नातक (ग्रानर्स) / विज्ञान स्नातक (ग्रानर्स)

अथवा

कला-स्नातक/विज्ञान-स्नातक उपाधि और अध्यापन उपाधि अथवा डिप्लोमा

अथवा

कला-स्नातक/विज्ञान स्नातक जिसके साथ किसी मान्यता प्राप्त शैक्षिक संस्था में एक वर्ष का अध्यापन अनुभव ।

(ग) वाद्यकार के लिए

संगीत में रुचि होनी चाहिए । नान-मैट्रिक भी ग्राह्य हैं ।

नौसेना

(क) सीधे भर्ती किए गए नाविक

(प्रवेश पर मैट्रिक) सीमैन, संचार, इलेक्ट्रीकल, इंजीनियरी, चिकित्सा, राइटर/स्टोर के लिए मैट्रिक अथवा समकक्ष ।

(ख) सीधी भर्ती किए गए नाविक (भर्ती के समय नान-मैट्रिक) वाद्यकार के लिए मैट्रिक पूर्व 2 वर्ष/स्टीवार्ड के लिए लोअर सेकेंडरी (छटी क्लास) रसोई के

लिए प्राइमरी (चौथी क्लास) और तोपास के लिए कोई शैक्षणिक अहर्ता निर्धारित नहीं की गई है ।

(घ) आर्टीफिशर अग्रेडिस

इलेक्ट्रिकल आर्टीफिशर। नान इलेक्ट्रिकल आर्टीफिशर के लिए मैट्रिक अथवा समकक्ष ;

2. रक्षा सेवाओं में पदोन्नति के अवसरों के बारे में व्यूरा रक्षा मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2976-77 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के साथ परिचलित सेवा शर्तें 1977 नामक पुस्तिका में दिया गया है ।

Procedure of Quick Loans to New Entrepreneurs of Small Scale Industries

1988. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any relaxation of procedural formalities has been made so as to provide quick loans to new entrepreneurs especially in the small scale sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir; some proposals for relaxation of procedural formalities in order to facilitate and expedite loans to Small Scale entrepreneurs are under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

देश में दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की कुल संख्या

1989. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की कुल संख्या कितनी है, वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर स्थित हैं, उनका काम किस किस तारीख से आरम्भ हुआ, उनके कार्यक्रम कितनी-कितनी दूरी तक देखे जा सकते हैं और इन केन्द्रों से अलग-अलग कार्यक्रम कितने घण्टों के लिए प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) आगामी तीन वर्षों के दौरान किन स्थानों पर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रम पूरे देश में कब तक प्रसारित किये जाने लगेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री सल कुष्ण भट्टाचार्य) : (क) दो विवरण (1 और 2) सदन की मेज पर रख दिये गये हैं । [अध्यास्य में रखे गए । देखिये संख्या एस टी 12081/77]

(ख) (1) जालन्धर में एक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र ।

(2) सम्बलपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर में दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्र ।

(3) कानपुर में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र । इसके अलावा, कसौली, मिदनापुर और आसनसोल में रिले केन्द्रों की स्थापना कार्य को भी हाथ में लिए जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(ग) अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान दूरदर्शन सुविधाओं के और विस्तार के प्रस्तावों को तैयार किया जा रहा है, किन्तु उनका कार्यान्वयन तकनीकी सम्भाव्यता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और योजना आयोग के द्वारा आवंटित प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा ।

Bridge on River Jhelum in Sopore

1990. MOHD. SHAFI QURESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to construct a bridge on River Jhelum in Sopore in Kashmir valley;

(b) if so, what is the cost of construction; and

(c) when the work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

Wage Revision Committee's recommendation for Major Port and Dock Workers

1991. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal to set up machinery to remove the anomalies and discrepancies arising out of the implementation of Wage Revision Committee's recommendation for major port and dock workers; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Federations of Port and Dock workers were requested to furnish the lists of anomalies and discrepancies arising out of the implementation of recommendations of Wage Revision Committee for Port and Dock Workers at Major Ports. These lists have not yet been received from some of the

Federations. Final decision regarding the type of machinery or committee to be set up for this purpose, will be taken on receipt of lists from all Federations.

Persons Arrested in connection with Law and Order Situation

1993. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were arrested during the last three months in connection with law and order situation in the country as a whole; and

(b) how many of them are still in jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Rent Paid by C.I.S.F. Offices in Delhi

1994. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly rent paid for each of the offices of South and Northern Zonal Headquarters of Central Industrial Security Force in Delhi; and

(b) whether Government propose to move them out to their zones and save expenditure on high rent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Only the combined office of northern and western zonal headquarters of CISF is located in Delhi. The rent paid for office accommodation is Rs. 10690.35 p.m. and for storage accommodation, Rs. 14080.00 p.m.

(b) Having regard to the locations of the undertakings in which the force has been inducted in the northern and western zones, Delhi is considered best suited for locating the office of the combined zonal headquarters.

Construction of Second Bridge over River Hooghly

1995. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken for construction of the second bridge over the river Hooghly at Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the amount of Central assistance provided or to be provided for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The proposed Second Bridge over the river Hooghly, when constructed, would fall on a State Road and as such its construction is essentially the responsibility of the West Bengal Government. However in order to assist them financially in its construction, the Government of India have agreed to provide Central financial assistance for the entire cost of this bridge which is estimated at present as Rs. 57.13 crores excluding certain in-admissible items. A total loan assistance amounting to Rs. 1171.20 lakhs has been released so far. The entire work relating to the project is being handled by the State Government.

D.T.C. Bus hold-ups in Delhi

1996. SHRI D. G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of D.T.C. Bus hold-ups in Delhi during the period from April to October, 1977;

(b) the damage caused to the DTC buses as a result thereof;

(c) the number of persons injured and arrested;

(d) whether Government are aware of the innumerable difficulties experienced by the general public due to bus hold-ups; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that no bus is stopped or hijacked in Delhi in the interest of masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) There were cases of hold up of 1324 buses including 33 buses of private operators under DTC operation during the relevant period.

(b) 65 buses were damaged in these incidents.

(c) According to the information with the Corporation, 27 persons, who were reported to be involved in the hold-ups of buses, were arrested. No case of injury to any person because of hold-ups of buses has been reported to the Corporation.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) With a view to checking such incidents, the Delhi Administration has set up an Apex Committee consisting of representatives of the University of Delhi, Delhi University Students' Union, Police Department of the Administration and Delhi Transport Corporation to deal with the demands of the students. The Corporation has also set up a Grievances Cell for this purpose. A number of officers of the Corporation have also been deputed to establish rapport with the students. No incident of hold-up of buses has been reported in November, 1977.

Proof and Experiment Centre at Chandipur

1997. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Proof and Experiment Centre at Chandipur is not connected by Railway link for transport of defence personnel and armaments;

(b) whether there is also a proposal to establish an ordnance factory there; and

(c) if so, how far Government have progressed in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Railway link for the Proof and Experimental Centre is Balasore, (on the main Calcutta-Madras Line) which is 15 kilometres from Chandipur. The road from Balasore to Chandipur is well maintained for transport of Defence personnel and armaments.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

कपड़े का फुटकर मूल्य

1998. श्री हरगोबिन्द वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सूती कपड़ा उद्योग को कपड़े पर फुटकर मूल्य न छापने का आदेश दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :

(क) और (ख). नई योजना लागू किये जाने के बाद से जिसके अन्तर्गत सूती कपड़ा मिलों को कपड़े के प्रत्येक मोटर पर केवल मिल से निकलने समय के मूल्य और उत्पादन शुल्क की मुहर लगानी जरूरी है, उन्हें अन्य किसी भी प्रकार का मूल्य अंकित करने से रोक दिया गया है ।

Scrapping of Subsidy on Controlled Cloth

1999. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Cotton Mills Federation have urged the Government to scrap subsidy on controlled cloth; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The Indian Cotton Mills Federation has been pleading for fixation of prices of controlled cloth at levels which adequately cover the production costs without profits as they claim that the present price levels are not adequate.

(b) The scheme for production of controlled cloth is under review.

Total Number of Employees and Filling up of SC/ST Quota in Scooter India Sarojini Nagar Lucknow

2000. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees in Scooter India Ltd. Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow; and

(b) whether quota reserved for SC/ST is filled up in each category of post, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a): 3012 as on 31st October, 1977.

(b) The quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been filled up in different categories. The shortfall is due mainly to the following reasons:—

(1) Poor response in applications received from Scheduled Castes/Tribes

against advertisements in spite of lowering the requirements of qualifications.

(2) Many of those selected especially against posts of supervisory staff where specialised qualification is required did not join.

A special recruitment drive is being launched by the Company for filling up the reserved vacancies.

भारतीय वन सेवा परीक्षा

2001. श्री युवराज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1975 में आयोजित भारतीय वन सेवा परीक्षा के आधार पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने नौ अनुसूचित जातियों के और पांच अनुसूचित जन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति की सिफारिश की थी, परन्तु उनमें से अब तक नौ अनुसूचित जाति के और चार अनुसूचित जन जाति के उम्मीदवारों को ही नियुक्त किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अनुसूचित जन जाति के बाकी एक उम्मीदवार को नियुक्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय वन सेवा परीक्षा, 1975 के परिणामों के आधार पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा मूलतः सिफारिश किए गए पांच अनुसूचित जन जाति के उम्मीदवारों में से, एक उम्मीदवार को भारतीय वन सेवा में नियुक्ति के लिए शारीरिक रूप से अयोग्य घोषित किया गया था । तदनुसार, सरकार के अनुरोध पर आयोग द्वारा उसके स्थान पर अनुसूचित जन जाति के एक अन्य उम्मीदवार की सिफारिश की गई थी । चूंकि इस उम्मीदवार की नियुक्ति से सम्बन्धित औपचारिकताएं

समय पर पूरी नहीं की जा सकी जिससे कि वह वन अनुसंधान संस्थान तथा कालेज, देहरादून में पहली मार्च, 1976 को आरम्भ हुए प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश पा सके, इसलिए उनसे कहा गया था कि वे पहली मार्च, 1977 से आरम्भ होने वाले बाद के प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल हो जाएं। इस प्रकार वर्ष 1975 की परीक्षा के परिणामों के आधार पर आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए सभी पांच अनुसूचित जन जाति के उम्मीदवारों को उक्त सेवा में पहले ही नियुक्ति की जा चुकी है।

Inland Water Transport

2002. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the share of inland water transport in the total traffic;

(b) the extent to which it is coming down;

(c) whether Government are aware that India offers great potentialities for augmenting inland water transport; and

(d) if so, the concrete steps taken to utilise effectively this form of transport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Inland Water Transport being a State subject, the responsibility regarding collection of statistics about it rests with the State Governments. The statistics regarding traffic carried by inland water transport are not being collected by all the State Governments as some of them do not have requisite machinery for the same. In the absence of these statistics it is not possible to indicate the share of inland water transport in total traffic and whether it is coming down or not.

(c) Government is aware that there are potentialities for augmenting inland water transport in some areas for some commodities.

(d) A number of schemes have been taken up by the Government of India in the Central Sector as well as financial assistance has been given by the Central Government to State Governments for implementation of a number of schemes for development and utilisation of inland water transport.

Allowing a higher rate of return to industries manufacturing controlled commodities

2003. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to allow a higher rate of return to industries manufacturing controlled commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the criteria that will be taken into account;

(c) the names of industries which will be covered; and

(d) when will this policy be announced?

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

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

Scheme to give licences to unemployed engineers for setting up industries

2004. SHRI AHMAD M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to give licences for setting up industries to the unemployed engineers in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of persons benefited during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir. Licence is not required from the Central Government for setting up of Small Scale Industry.

(b) Does not arise.

Inclusion of Nepali Language in Eighth Schedule of the Constitution

2005. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister met a delegation of Akhil Bharatiya Nepali Bhasha Samiti, Darjeeling on the 29th September, 1977;

(b) if so, what was the nature of discussion;

(c) whether the inclusion of Nepali Language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution was flatly refused; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) to (d). The deputation of the Akhil Bharatiya Nepali Bhasha Samiti urged the Prime Minister to include Nepali Language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The Prime Minister informed the deputationists that it would not be a practical proposition to adopt their suggestion. However, Government's endeavour is to encourage the development of cultural and literary heritage of all languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

Setting up of industrial complex by big multinational corporation

2006. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to start industrial complexes by big multinational corporations in this country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). There are no specific proposals by big multinationals to start industrial complexes in the country. Details of all Industrial Licences including name of the party, item of manufacture, capacity, location, etc. are published in "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", "Indian Trade Journal" and "Monthly List of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library. Lists of Foreign Collaboration approvals are also available in the Parliament Library.

Anomalies in the Press and Registration of Book Act

2007. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider that the Press and Registration of Book Act 1867, suffers from some anomalies and is to a large extent out-moded; and

(b) if so, whether Government consider it desirable to give a fresh look to the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI LAL KRISHAN ADVANI): (a) Government consider that certain provisions of the Act need to be reviewed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Licences issued and permission granted to the Monopoly Houses and their names

2008. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new licences issued to and permission for expansion granted to the monopoly houses in the last 3 years;

(b) their names and how many licences have been issued etc. to these houses since April, 1977;

(c) whether any specific step has been taken in the last six months to check the expansion of the monopoly houses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The following number of industrial licences for setting up of new undertakings and for expansion were issued to M.R.T.P. undertakings under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

Period	For New Undertakings	For Substantial Expansion
1974-75	9	28
1975-76	11	44
1976-77	7	50
April '77-Oct. '77		17

Details of Industrial Licences including name of the party, item of manufacture, capacity, location, etc. are published in "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences" "Indian Trade Journal" and "Monthly List of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences." Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d). The Industrial Licensing policy announced vide press note of 2nd February, 1973 continues to be operative with regard to undertakings covered by the M.R.T.P. Act.

Dependence of Nuclear Power Plants on imported Nuclear Fuel

2009. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nuclear Power Plants in India are dependent on import of nuclear fuel from the foreign countries; if so, the amount of nuclear fuel—(i) imported from the foreign countries; and (ii) produced by AEC for feeding the Nuclear Power Plants;

(b) names of the countries from where nuclear fuel is imported, and the quantum and cost of annual import; and whether the AEC is facing some constraint regarding import of nuclear fuel;

(c) if so, facts thereof; and

(d) whether projects have been finalised by the AEC for production of enriched uranium and thorium for use in the Indian Nuclear Power Plants?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Tarapur Atomic Power Station is the only Nuclear Power Station dependent on imported enriched uranium from USA. Natural uranium fuel required for the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit-I and for power stations under construction is produced indigenously. On an average about 18 tonnes of enriched uranium currently valued at 6.15 million dollars is imported annually from USA for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. Finished fuel assemblies amounting to about 140 tonnes in terms of contained uranium have been produced by the Department of Atomic Energy for the Rajasthan Atomic

Power Station Unit-I which is the only other nuclear power station in operation.

(b) and (c). The bilateral agreement for cooperation between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of India provides that all requirements of enriched uranium for use as fuel at Tarapur Atomic Power Station shall be made available by United States Atomic Energy Commission (now United States Energy Research and Development Administration) and that India shall not obtain these from other sources. Accordingly, enriched uranium for the station is obtained only from the United States of America. As mentioned above on an average 18 tonnes of enriched uranium valued at \$6.15 million is being imported annually from USA.

In accordance with the current procedures prescribed by the United States of America the consignment of enriched uranium required for Tarapur Atomic Power Station is subject to an export licence given by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, a quasi-judicial body independent of the US Government's Executive Branch. In 1975 a group of intervenors filed petitions before the NRC seeking to block export of enriched uranium to India as part of larger attempt to force major changes in US Nuclear Export Policy. The export licences which were pending with them were somewhat delayed and issued only after due process. The consignment of enriched uranium under these licences has already arrived in the country. Operation of the Station is likely to suffer in future if further supply is not received in time.

(d) There is no project for producing enriched uranium for Tarapur, as such a project will not be viable. Regarding Thorium, development of research and technology for its use in Fast Breeder reactors is in hand.

Short supply of essential raw material to Drum Industry in West Bengal

2010. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drum industry in West Bengal is passing through an acute short supply of essential raw material for running the industry;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the supply of raw material?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). The units manufacturing drums and barrels in West Bengal have reported short supply of indigenous steel sheets for the manufacture of Steel Drums. They have been advised to register their requirements, not exceeding 12 months, with SAIL/Iron and Steel Controller/Metal Scrap Trading Corporation, in order to arrange for their requirements from indigenous producers or through imports or through both.

Obeying of Orders by Police

2011. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he stated at Neemuch on October 31, 1977 that the police should refuse to obey orders of their seniors if they consider these orders illegal, as reported in the Indian Express dated November 1, 1977; and

(b) if so, whether this will not lead to indiscipline in the police force?

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

(b) The Indian Police Act, 1861 already provides that it shall be the

duty of police officers to obey all orders lawfully issued to them. It is, therefore, not obligatory for them to obey unlawful orders. The statement, therefore, did not give any new directions and as such, the question of its leading to indiscipline in the police force does not arise.

T. V. Station at Aurangabad

2012. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether there is any plan to instal a T.V. Centre in Maharashtra at Aurangabad in the near future?

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

Sponsor of Retired Officers for Employment in Scheduled Banks

2013. SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired officers who were sponsored for employment in Scheduled Banks by DG Resettlement in 1977; and

(b) the number of jobs provided in these Banks?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) 196

(b) 9.

विदर्भ को एक पृथक राज्य बनाना

2014. श्री केशवराव बोर्डने : क्या

गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महा विदर्भ संघ संमिति महाराष्ट्र राज्य में से विदर्भ को एक पृथक राज्य बनाने की मांग कर रही है ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस संवेष्ट में क्या नीति है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पलिक सास पण्डित) : (क) और (ख). जैसा कि तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 130 दिनांक 23 नवम्बर, 1977 के उत्तर में बताया जा चुका है, सरकार के पास राज्यों के पुनर्गठन के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव औपचारिक रूप से नहीं है।

Survey of Hydro Power Project in J. and K. State

2015. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the shortage of energy in the country and particularly in J & K State, Government of India are making survey for the setting up of a hydro-power project with the help of Chanab, Ravi, Jhelam and Sewa rivers, in the J & K State; and

(b) whether any Central part of power commission is functioning in J & K State and if so, since when and the achievement made so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The surveys in the Chenab Basin, with a view to identifying hydro-electric projects in J & K State are being conducted by the Government of India and the Government of J & K. The surveys in the Ravi and Jhelam Basins are being conducted by the State authorities themselves.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Central Water Commission has an Investigation Circle at Jammu for investigation of hydro-electric projects on the river Chenab in J & K State. These investigations were started in June, 1961. The

details of the Investigations of hydro electric projects conducted by the

Central Water Commission in J&K are given below:

(1) Dul-Hasti Project (390 MW)	Feasibility report has been prepared.
(2) Ratle Project (170 MW)	Preliminary Project Report has been prepared.
(3) Bursar (296 MW)	Investigations on three dam sites, viz., Bursar, Tillar and Nagar were carried out and abandoned on account of geological considerations. The detailed investigations on the fourth alternative site viz., Hanzal are in progress since July, 1971. The draft feasibility report of the project is expected to be prepared during 1978-79.
(4) Pakhal-dul (375 MW)	Field Investigations are in progress. Draft preliminary reports are expected to be prepared by February, 1979.
(5) Baglehar Project (220 MW)	
(6) Sawalkot (290 MW)	

जे० सी० बी० का फोटोलिथो विभाग

(ख) 34.

2016. श्री महीलाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) जिन 7 प्रत्याशियों को अभी तक नियुक्ति पत्र नहीं दिये गये हैं, उनकी श्रेणीवार संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

(क) लिखित परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण कर लेने पर जे० सी० बी० के फोटोलिथो विभाग को चलाने के लिये आवश्यक विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के लिये किये गये साक्षात्कार के पश्चात् चुने गये प्रत्याशियों की आरम्भिक जांच का कार्य पुलिस ने पूरा कर लिया है ;

असिस्टेंट आर्टिस्ट रिटचर	1
ग्राफिसेट मशीन मेन ग्रेड II	2
टेक्नीकल असिस्टेंट (वेरी टाइप)	2
डार्क रूम असिस्टेंट	1
वापी होल्डर	1

(ख) यदि हां, तो चुने गये कितने व्यक्तियों को नियुक्ति पत्र जारी कर दिये गये हैं ; और

इन 7 प्रत्याशियों को नियुक्ति-पत्र जारी करने में देरी होने का कारण यह है कि फोटोलिथो विभाग ने अभी तक पूरी क्षमता से काम शुरू नहीं किया है। इन व्यक्तियों को 2-3 मास में नियुक्ति-पत्र जारी किए जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) ऐसे प्रत्याशियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है जिन्हें अभी तक नियुक्ति पत्र नहीं दिये गये हैं तथा इस विषय में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें नियुक्ति-पत्र कब तक दिये जाने की आशा है ?

प्रशासनिक सुधार

2017. श्री दौलतराम सारण : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
(क) चुने गये 42 प्रत्याशियों में से 41 के चरित्र तथा पूर्ववृत्त के सत्यापन का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है।

(क) स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् प्रशासनिक सुधारों के लिए गठित की गयी

समितियों तथा आयोगों की संख्या, नाम तथा गठित किए जाने की तिथियां, पृथक-पृथक क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उनके द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों को क्रियान्वित किया गया था और यदि हां, तो इनमें से प्रत्येक सुझाव को क्रियान्वित करने पर कितना व्यय किया गया ;

(ग) क्या इन रिपोर्टों की प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रशासन में मूल रूप से परिवर्तन करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) से (घ). सरकार ने प्रशासन के विभिन्न पहलुओं में सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद कई समितियों/आयोगों की स्थापना की है। इन समितियों/आयोगों में अन्य के अलावा ये शामिल हैं : सचिवालय पुनर्गठन समिति, अध्यक्ष-श्री गिरिजा शंकर वाजपेयी ; सरकार के शासनतंत्र का पुनर्गठन, अध्यक्ष—श्री एन० गोपालस्वामी आर्यगर ; लोक प्रशासन संबंधी रिपोर्ट, अध्यक्ष—श्री ए० डी० गोरवाला तथा विभिन्न वेतन और वित्त आयोग। लेकिन, भारत में लोक प्रशासन की कार्यप्रणाली को सबसे व्यापक समीक्षा प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा की गयी, जिसका गठन 1966 में किया गया था। आयोग ने, अपना कार्य 1970 में पूरा कर लिया और 20 रिपोर्टें प्रस्तुत की, जिनमें 578 सिफारिशें दी गई थीं। केन्द्रीय सरकार से संबंधित आयोग को सिफारिशें तथा उन पर सरकार द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय समय-समय पर सदन की मेज पर रखे गए हैं।

इस प्रकार का अंतिम विवरण-पत्र 17 नवम्बर 1977 को लोक सभा की मेज पर रखा गया।

विभिन्न आयोगों और समितियों को विभिन्न सिफारिशों का किस सीमा तक कार्यान्वयन हो चुका है अथवा प्रत्येक सुझाव के कार्यान्वयन पर कितना खर्च हुआ है, इसका निर्धारण करना व्यवहार्य नहीं होगा। तथापि, प्रशासनिक सुधार एक निरंतर जारी रहने वाली प्रक्रिया है और प्रशासन में सुधार लाने के लिए निरंतर प्रयास किए जाते हैं।

अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित पद

2018. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी पद के लिए यदि योग्य हरिजन और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलते हैं, तो उस पद को अनारक्षित पद में बदल दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस आशय के आदेश जारी करेगी कि यदि किसी पद के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति के योग्य उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं, तो उसे अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित कर दिया गया ?

गृह मंत्रालय राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). ऐसे आदेश पहले से ही विद्यमान हैं जिनके अनुसार अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित ऐसी रिक्तियों की, जिनके लिए इन जातियों के उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं बिना धरी गई आरक्षित

रिक्तियों में अग्रणीत किए जाने के तीसरे वर्ष में (न भरी गई आरक्षित रिक्तियों को सामान्यतः तीन अनुवर्ती भर्ती वर्षों तक अग्रणीत किया जाना आवश्यक है) अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए बदला जा सकता है और इसी प्रकार अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित रिक्तियों को अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए बदला जा सकता है। एक आरक्षित रिक्ति को केवल तभी आरक्षित माना जाता है जबकि ऐसी जाति का उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध न हो, जिसके लिए रिक्ति आरक्षित है और जबकि आरक्षित रिक्ति की अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के बीच अदलाबदली की जा सकती हो, अर्थात् अग्रणीत किए जाने के तीसरे वर्ष में भी इनमें से किसी भी समुदाय का उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध न हो।

किन्तु, श्रेणी III से श्रेणी II तक, श्रेणी II के भीतर तथा श्रेणी II से श्रेणी I के निम्नतम रंग (सीढ़ी तक चयन द्वारा पदोन्नति के माध्यम से भरे गए पदों में, बिना भरी गई आरक्षित रिक्तियों को अग्रणीत नहीं किया जाता और यदि उचित आरक्षित रिक्ति की अनुसूचित जन जाति अथवा अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार द्वारा, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, न भरा जा सका हो, तो अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए आरक्षित किसी रिक्ति को अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा और अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित रिक्ति को अनुसूचित जन जातियों द्वारा उसी वर्ष में, जिसमें आरक्षण किया गया है, भरा जा सकता है।

Statement made by Health Minister in London

2019. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent statement made by the Union Health Minister at London stating English is "Rani" and Tamil is "Dasi"; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The Union Health Minister, during his visit to London, had spoken about the language problem on various occasions. All that he had stated was that all regional languages of India were equally dear to him, and that it was an irony that English, which is a foreign language, had been placed at a high pedestal as if it was a 'Rani' and the other Indian languages relegated to the status of 'Naukaranis'.

Investigation into Charges against a Former Chief Justice

2020. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pertaining to the then Chief Justice of Tamil Nadu which have been fully investigated by the Central and State Governments and charge-sheets filed; and

(b) the stage of trial of each such case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Central Bureau of Investigation registered, for investigation on 24-2-1976, one case against Shri K. Veeraswami, former Chief Justice of the Madras High Court with respect to 8 allegations.

Investigation into six of these allegations has since been completed, and the report submitted by the CBI is under legal scrutiny; the legal advice is awaited.

The remaining two allegations are still under investigation.

Safeguards of C.S.I.R. Employees

2021. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has held that CSIR is neither "Government" nor "Statutory body" to attract article 12 of the Constitution by the affected staff of CSIR for legal remedy;

(b) whether the Madras High Court has held that the CSIR is not "Industry" to attract the Industrial Dispute Act by the affected staff of CSIR for statutory remedy; and

(c) if so, what is the legal remedy provided to over 20000 CSIR employees to safeguard themselves from any dictatorial tyranny of the CSIR authorities, especially in matters concerning termination of service suspension, denial of due promotion etc.?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI: (a) Yes, Sir. It has been held by the Supreme Court that the CSIR does not have a statutory character. It has further been held that the CSIR is not an authority within the meaning of Article 12 of the Constitution.

(b) It has been held by the Madras High Court that the "CSIR Madras Complex" is not an 'Industry' either for the purposes of Industrial Disputes Act or the Trade Unions Act.

(c) Legal remedy available to CSIR employees is by way of civil suits.

कर्नाटक सरकार द्वारा ग्रावर आयोग को फाइलें पेश किया जाना

2022. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसे संकेत मिले हैं कि कर्नाटक के मुख्य मंत्री

के विरुद्ध जांच करने वाले न्यायाधीश ग्रावर को अपेक्षित फाइलें पेश करने के संबंध में कर्नाटक सरकार ने ढील बरती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) अधिसूचना के अनुबन्ध II में दिए गए आरोपों की जांच करने के लिए ग्रावर आयोग द्वारा अपेक्षित कुछ रिकार्ड के सम्बंध में राज्य सरकार ने यह दलील दी थी कि ये रिकार्ड ग्रावर आयोग की नियुक्ति से पहले राज्य सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त मीर इकबाल हुसैन जांच आयोग को पहले ही भेजे जा चुके हैं और उन रिकार्डों की फोटोस्टेट प्रतियां बनाने में काफी समय लगेगा । ग्रावर आयोग ने पहले मीर इकबाल हुसैन आयोग को भेजे गए रिकार्डों सहित सभी रिकार्डों को शीघ्र भेजने के लिए राज्य सरकार को समय समय पर समुचित निर्देश दिए हैं ।

सैनिक संगठनों द्वारा सड़कों का निर्माण

2023. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेना और जनसाधारण के उपयोग के लिए सीमा क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के निर्माण हेतु तैनात किए गए सैनिक संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं तथा व किन किन क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उन संगठनों के कर्मचारियों के पद क्या हैं, उनके वेतनमान क्या हैं। और उन्हें क्या अन्य सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) सीमा सड़क संगठन का जनरल रिजर्व इंजीनियर फोर्स जो एक सिविलियन फोर्स है, सीमा क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का निर्माण करता है। देश में इस संगठन का सामान्य कार्य क्षेत्र उत्तर और उत्तर पूर्वी सीमा क्षेत्र तथा राजस्थान का सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है।

(ख) (1) जनरल रिजर्व इंजीनियर फोर्स पद और वेतन-मान विवरण-1 में दिए गए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी-1209 77]

(2) जनरल रिजर्व इंजीनियर फोर्स के अफसरों और कामिकों को वेतन तथा महंगाई भत्ते के अतिरिक्त विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में विशेष प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता, संतान शिक्षा भत्ता दिया जाता है और रक्षा सेवाओं के गैर औद्योगिक सिविलियन को लागू ट्यूशन फीस का भुगतान तथा निःशुल्क राशन दिया जाता है और अस्थायिक विरचनाओं में नियुक्त कामिकों को बिजली और पानी के साथ साधारण किस्म का एकल निःशुल्क आवास भी दिया जाता है। इन्हें निःशुल्क चिकित्सा उपचार सुविधा जिन यूनियनों / विरचनाओं में निःशुल्क राशन तथा निःशुल्क आवास दिया जाता है वहां कार्य कर रहे कामिकों को अपने परिवारों को निःशुल्क पैसा भेजने की सुविधा, अफसरों की नियुक्ति पर परिधान भत्ता और नवीकरण परिधान भत्ता, पर्यवेक्षीय तथा अन्य कामिकों को निःशुल्क वर्दी और उसके फट जाने पर नई वर्दी, कार्य क्षेत्र के जलवायु को देखते हुए उधार पर अतिरिक्त वस्त्र, केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा निय-

मावली के अन्तर्गत ग्राह्य छुट्टी, अस्थायी ड्यूटी पर यात्रा करते समय यात्रा भत्ता / रेलवे वारंट, रक्षा सेवाओं के गैर-औद्योगिक सिविलियन कर्मचारियों को देय दर पर छुट्टी यात्रा भत्ता, कर्मकार मुआवजा अधिनियम अथवा केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (असाधारण पेंशन) नियमावली, यथा स्थिति, के अन्तर्गत चोट जन्य मृत्यु लाभ, सेवा-मुक्ति पर सेवांत लाभ और पेंशन सम्बन्धी लाभ दिए जाते हैं।

Representation from Honorary General Secretary, Bhagalpur Powerloom Weavers' Association

2024. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a copy of the representation No. 4/26 dated the 19th April, 1977 from Honorary General Secretary, Bhagalpur Powerloom Weavers' Association, Nath Nagar, Bhagalpur has been received by him;

(b) if so, what are their problems and grievances; and

(c) the action taken by Government to solve their problems?

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

(b) The Association has referred to the problems relating to the supply of cotton yarn, staple yarn, providing processing of facilities, loans from banks at concessional rates of interest, removal of local taxes and assistance for marketing of cloth.

(c) The Textile Commissioner has taken up with the spinning mills in the Eastern Region the matter regarding supply of yarn directly to the

weavers' Association at ex-mill rates with a view to eliminate middlemen's profit. The Textile Commissioner has explained to the representatives of the Bhagalpur Powerloom Weavers' Association that matters like providing processing facilities, bank loans at concessional rates of interest, marketing arrangements etc. are within the purview of the State Governments and as such could be taken up by them as part of the development scheme for the decentralised sector.

**Ahemand Wollen Mill Ambernath
(Maharashtra)**

2025. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Ahemand Woollen Mill at Ambernath District Thana (Maharashtra) is an "evacuee-property" worth Rupees two crores or so;

(b) the labour-potential of the said Mill;

(c) the number of employees working at present in various sections of the Mill; and

(d) what possibilities are being explored to utilize fully the labour potential of the said Mill?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Sir, Ahmed (not Ahemand) Woollen Mill at Ambernath, District Thana, (Maharashtra), is an evacuee property. It comprises several undertakings. According to the information furnished in September 1976, by the Syndicate Bank, who have made considerable advances to the Mill, the valuation of the entire Ahmed Woollen Mill Complex (land, building and machinery) was approximately Rupees 171 lakhs.

(b) The maximum number of workers employed by the Mill last year was 500. However, the present strength of workers is about 327.

(c) The Sector-wise strength of workers available is as under:—

Sector	No of workers
Drawing	31
Spinning	45
Doubling	41
Winding	17
Reeling and Bundling	17
Maintenance	10
Weaving (Woollen)	112 (three shifts)
Mending	24
Staff	30
TOTAL	327

(d) The management have been asked to make all efforts to utilise the potential.

Closure of Textile Mills in Kerala

2026. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2368 on 1st July, 1977 regarding closure of textile mills in Kerala and state what steps Government have taken to reopen the closed textile mills in Kerala and provide employment to the unemployed workers of these units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Out of the six closed textile mills indicated in answer to Unstarred Question No. 2368 answered in the Lok Sabha on 1-7-1977, 3 mills have reported. These 3 mills are:—

(i) Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd., Balaramapuram,

(ii) Kerala Lakshmi Mills, Trichur, and

(iii) GTN Textiles Ltd., Alwaye.

As regards remaining 3 mills, the Government of Kerala have drawn up schemes for reopening the mills under State Textile Corporation.

Import of Cotton

2027. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cotton imported during the last three years year-wise and quality-wise;

(b) the prices paid for each quality, year-wise;

(c) the prices prevailing in the internal market for these varieties at that time; and

(d) the losses borne by the Cotton Corporation of India or the subsidies given by Government in regard to each variety in each year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Total quantity of cotton imported during the last three years; year-wise and quality-wise, is as follows:

Cotton Year (Sept.—August)	Quality	Quantity in bales of 170 Kgs. each
		Quantity
1974-75	Sudan Extra long staple	17,313
	Pakistan Medium staple	98,000
	TOTAL	1,15,313
1975-76	Pakistan Medium staple	1,02,000
	Egyptian Extra long staple	23,335
	Sudan Extra long staple	40,665
	TOTAL	1,66,000
1976-77	Sudan long staple	12,768
	Global Medium staple	3,65,000
	Global Short Medium	4,40,232
	TOTAL	8,18,000

(b) Average price paid on F. O. B. basis year-wise for the above varieties was as under :-

		Price in Rs. per Candy
1974-75	Sudan Extra long staple	Rs. 6100
	Pakistan Medium staple	2619
1975-76	Sudan Extra long staple	6320
	Egyptian Extra long staple	10035
	Pakistan Medium staple	2619
1976-77	Sudan long staple	7474
	Global Medium staple	5902
	Global Short Medium staple	5404

(c) Average prices prevailing in the internal market for these varieties at that time were as follows :—

		Price in Rs. per Candy
Cotton Year	Variety	Price
1974-75	Sudan Extra long staple . . .	6,100 } Plus import expenses
	Pakistan Medium staple . . .	2,619 }
1975-76	Sudan Extra long staple	6,320 } Plus import
	Egyptian Extra long staple . . .	10,035 } expenses.
	Pakistan Medium staple . . .	2,700 } Only
1976-77	Sudan Long staple . . .	7,474 } Plus import ex-
	Global Medium staple . . .	5,250 } penses
	Global Short medium staple . . .	4,800 }

(d) Losses suffered by the Cotton Corporation of India or the subsidies given by Government in regard to each variety in each year were as follows :—

1974-75	Sudan Extra long staple . . .	Nil
	Pakistan Medium staple . . .	Nil
1975-76	Sudan Extra long staple . . .	Nil
	Egyptian Extra long staple . . .	Nil
	Pakistan Medium staple . . .	Exact amount of loss has not yet been worked out.
1976-77	Sudan long staple . . .	Exact amount of loss or subsidy to be given by Government to the Cotton Corporation of India on the sale of imported cotton will be known only on completion of sales which are in progress.
	Global Medium staple . . .	
	Global Short medium staple . . .	

However, the Govt. has already made a part reimbursement of Rs. 41 crores to the Cotton Corporation of India as subsidy on imported cotton.

'Craft India 77' Exhibition

2028. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Craft India 77' Exhibition was held in Bombay between January—March, 1977 and organized by Crafts India Society of Delhi;

(b) whether this Exhibition was financed partly by the Union Government Stall money from State Government,

Shop Units and admission gate-money; and

(c) if so, how much income accrued to the Society and for what purpose would the same be used?

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

(b) and (c). Since the organisers of the Exhibition were a private party, Government has no information on the income, expenditure and the purposes for which its profits, if any, were used.

Proposal to reservation of certain Types of Textile Production entirely for Handloom Industry

2029. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reserve certain types of textile production entirely for the Handloom Industry, leaving production meant for export to the textile mills;

(b) the essential features of the scheme for reservation under consideration; and

(c) the extent to which the Handloom Industry has benefitted as a result of specific measures taken during the last seven months?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Even at present, the following lines of production are reserved for the handloom sector. There are also sizeable exports from the handloom sector. There is no proposal for leaving export production to the textile mills:—

(i) Coloured sarees and sarees with border restrictions;

(ii) Yarn dyed dhoties;

(iii) Low-reed-pick cloth;

(iv) Dusters;

(v) Towels and towelling cloth in honeycomb weave and Erazha thortu;

(vi) Lungi, Sarong and Gamcha;

(vii) Certain types of Chaddar, Bed Sheets and Bed Covers;

(viii) Table cloth and napkins;

(ix) Cloth of plain weave with warp and weft counts-80s and below;

(x) Mashru cloth; and

(xi) Crepe.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the first 7 months of the financial year 1977-78, a number of measures were taken to benefit the handloom weavers. Two Intensive Projects, one each for Kerala and Karnataka were also sanctioned and amount of Rs. 30 lakhs were disbursed for these two projects. Loans worth Rs. 5 crores were released to the Governments of Tamil Nadu (Rs. 3 crores), Kerala (Rs. 1.25 crores) and West Bengal (Rs. 75 lakhs) for enabling them to assist Apex Co-operative Institutions to procure accumulated stocks of handloom cloth from Primary Societies. In addition, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was paid to the National Co-operative Development Corporation to enable them to expand their scheme for share participation in weavers co-operative spinning mills for helping expansion programme to attain economic size. In addition, a sum of Rs. 1.39 crores was paid to 16 State Government/Union Territory Admn. for giving loans to handloom weavers for strengthening share capital base of Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies. Loans amounting to Rs. 1.48 crores and Rs. 1.35 crores have been paid to Apex Co-operative Societies and Handloom Development Corporations respectively for strengthening their share capital base. Further, a sum of Rs. 74 lakhs has been paid to Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, UP, Bihar and Pondicherry towards subsidy on production of janata dhoties and sarees for weaker sections of the society. The second instalment of Central Government's share amounting to Rs. 22.50 lakhs per Intensive Project has been paid to the Governments of UP, Maharashtra, Bihar and Tamil Nadu.

All the above releases are meant for the economic benefit of the handloom weavers and will enable them to increase their production and sales and thereby raise their standard of living. As many as 100,000 weavers have been brought into co-operative fold in 1976-77 and it is proposed to bring 400,000 weavers into co-operatives during 1977-78. The thrust of Government's measures is to provide institutional

support to the handloom weavers, through co-operatives and Handloom Development Corporations in a phased manner. This would enable the weavers to secure their requirements of raw material and credit and to be given the required support on marketing of their products.

शहतूत के कच्चे रेशम के मूल्यों में स्थिरता

2030. श्री दया राज शास्त्री :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने शहतूत के कच्चे रेशम के मूल्यों में स्थिरता रखने के लिए किसी योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) योजनाओं की प्रमुख विशेषतायें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) प्रारम्भिक उत्पादकों जैसे रेशम के कीड़े पालने वालों का उस स्तर पर उचित और स्थिर मूल्य दिलाने का सुनिश्चित करना जिससे देश में शहतूत की खेती को बढ़ावा देने तथा रेशम कीट पालन में वृद्धि सुनिश्चित की जा सके ;

(2) केन्द्रीय सिल्क बोर्ड द्वारा शहतूत के कच्चे रेशम के लिए निश्चित किए गए 'न्यूनतम' और 'अधिकतम' मूल्यों को लागू करना तथा इस प्रकार कच्चे रेशम के बाजार में स्थिरता की स्थिति पैदा करना ;

(3) वार्षिक उपभोक्ताओं जैसे रेशम निकालने वाले एककों, हथकरघा,

बुनकरों, खादी रेशम बुनकरों, निर्माण करने वाले निर्यात आदि को उचित मूल्यों पर आवश्यक कच्चे माल का 'आफ-दि-सेल्फ' सम्भरन करना ;

(4) कोयों और कच्ची रेशम की रीलिंग करने वाले मूल उत्पादकों में किस्म नियंत्रण के प्रति जागरूकता पैदा करना ताकि गुणवत्ता और मूल्य में ताल-मेल रखा जा सके ।

(5) कच्चे रेशम के विपणन को युक्तिसंगत बनाना ।

हथकरघा उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन

2031. श्री एन० के० शेजलकर :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

हथकरघा उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को कितनी और किस प्रकार सहायता देने के विचार हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :
चालू वर्ष के केन्द्रीय बजट में राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से हथकरघा उद्योग का विकास करने हेतु योजनायित योजनाओं के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये और गैर योजनायित योजनाओं के लिए 14.93 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है । इस राशि का उपयोग ऋणों, अनुदानों और हथकरघा अनुनकरों के लाभ के लिए स्वीकृत विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए किया जाएगा । सहकारिता क्षेत्र के अन्दर और बाहर दोनों ओर के उत्पादन और वितरण सहित समग्र हथकरघा क्षेत्र योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आता है । विकास के प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों और प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं के दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

केन्द्रीय योजना के परिव्ययों के अलावा हथकरघा विकास योजनाओं के लिए राज्यों ने भी अपनी वार्षिक योजना में प्रावधान किया है। वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए इस प्रकार कुल 15.22 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है।

विवरण

योजना

हथकरघा उद्योग के लिए वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए किए गए वित्तीय परिव्यय को दिखाने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं०	मद	सं० अ० 1977-78
		(लाख रुपये में)

1. हथकरघा प्रौद्योगिकी के बुनकर सेवा केन्द्रों और संस्थान	62.00
2. अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा वस्त्र समिति की सहायता	75.00
3. हथकरघा विकास आयुक्त का कार्यालय	6.00
4. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम को बुनकर सहकारिता बुनाई मिल्स के लिए सहायता	250.00
5. गहण हथकरघा विकास परियोजना	550.00
6. निर्यात उत्पादन परि-योजना	250.00
7. कोम्पापरेटिव कवरेज का विस्तार (प्रारम्भिक समितियां)	235.00
8. करघा सूत और सर-घोतर सुविधायं	100.00

क्रम सं०	सं० अ० 1977-78
	(लाख रुपये में)

9. प्रमुख समितियों और हथकरघा विकास निगमों को सहायता	450.00
10. विपणन सर्वेक्षण और अध्ययन	10.00
11. हथकरघा विकास कार्य-क्रम के प्रबन्धकों और मुख्य प्रभारी प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रशिक्षण	2.00
12. तकनीकी जनरल, प्रचार और मेला तथा प्रदर्शनी	10.00
योग	2000.00

योजनेतर

क्रम सं०	मद	सं० अ० 1977-78
		(ह० लाखों में)

1. बुनकर सेवा केन्द्र और हथकरघा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान	43.13
2. अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा वस्त्र समिति को सहायता	
3. हथकरघा क्षेत्र में नियन्त्रित श्रुतिचों और साइडों के उत्पादन के लिए राज्य सहायता	450.00
4. एकदिवस हथकरघा वस्त्रों की बिक्री पर विशेष छूट	500.00
5. हथकरघा स्टॉक की निष्काशी के लिए राज्य सरकारों को गृहण	500.00
जोड़	1493.13

ऐतिहासिक स्थलों के नाम बदलना

2032. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सम्पूर्ण देश में ऐसे ऐतिहासिक स्थलों के नामों, जो अंग्रेजों के शासन के दौरान अंग्रेजों के नाम पर हैं और आज भी बने हुए हैं, की जगह राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के नेताओं के नाम रखे जायेंगे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बनिफ लाल मण्डल) : ऐसे मामलों पर विचार करना और कार्यवाही आरम्भ करना प्रारम्भिक रूप से सम्बन्धित राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र की सरकारों का काम है ।

Inadequate supply of Raw Jute to Mills

2033. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no set policy of distribution of raw jute among the working jute mills in the country;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether a large number of Jute Mills remain idle due to non-availability of adequate supply of raw jute?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). The Jute Mills in the country purchase raw jute from the market depending upon their requirement. Distribution of raw jute among the working mills is, however, regulated under provisions of law whenever considered necessary.

Sometimes some financially weaker mills cannot afford to buy raw jute at the open market prices and consequently they are unable to work according to their full capacity, particularly during the lean periods.

रुग्ण मिलों का प्रबन्ध

2034. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम ने रुग्ण मिलों को पुनः चालू करने के लिए उनके प्रबन्ध को अपने नियन्त्रण में ले लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी मिलों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके प्रबन्ध के लिए कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :

(क) और (ख). जी, हां । 103 कपड़ा मिलें जिनका प्रबन्ध पहले सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में ले लिया गया था 1974 में उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था उनका स्वामित्व राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम को हस्तान्तरित कर दिया गया था । बाद में जुलाई, 1976 में राष्ट्रीयकरण के पूर्व लक्ष्मीरतन तथा एयरटन वेस्ट काटन मिल्स (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1976 के उपबन्धों के अधीन दो और कपड़ा मिलों का प्रबन्ध राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम को सौंप दिया गया था । अधिग्रहण किये जाने के बाद राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम द्वारा लक्ष्मीरतन काटन मिल्स के लिए, 1.92 करोड़ रुपये और एयरटन वेस्ट काटन मिल्स के लिए 1.05 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई थी ।

बिहार में पटसन मिल की स्थापना

2035. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार बिहार के पूर्णिया और कटिहार जिलों में पटसन मिलें स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पटसन मिलों की स्थापना का कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :

(क) और (ख). बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले में दो नूट मिलों की स्थापना करने के लिए आश्रयन मंजूर किये गये थे। फिर भी, औद्योगिक लाइसेंस कोई भी जारी नहीं किया गया है तथा राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि कच्चे जूट की स्थिति तथा जूट क माल की मांग की स्थिति को देखते हुए मामले की समीक्षा की जाए।

Proposals for financial assistance from National Textiles Corporation

2036. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textiles Corporation of India has submitted proposals to Government for receiving assistance from the Industrial Development Bank of India for financing modernisation of textile mills;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) amount of loan asked for by N.T.C. and whether Government would ensure its proper utilization for the purpose for which it would be given to N.T.C.?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Government has issued orders to the IDBI to the effect that the NTC Mills would also be eligible for assistance under the Soft Loan Scheme for modernisation. The applications for assistance under this scheme are submitted by the NTC directly to the IDBI. The NTC has so far applied to the IDBI for soft loans totalling Rs. 112.41 lakhs. The pre-sanction

and post-sanction procedures of IDBI with regard to sanction and utilisation of loans applicable to the NTC Mills will be the same under the scheme as are applicable to mills in the private sector.

रुग्ण पटसन और चीनी मिलों की संख्या

2037. श्री उपसेन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समूचे भारत में ऐसी पटसन और चीनी मिलों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें रुग्ण मिलों की सूची में सम्मिलित किया गया है ;

(ख) 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 में उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई; और

(ग) इन कारखानों को कितना शुद्ध लाभ हुआ ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) : जहां तक जूट उद्योग का सम्बन्ध है, जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

(क) कानून के उपबन्धों के अनुसार घोषित रुग्ण मिलों की सूची में किसी भी जूट मिल को शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

जहां तक चीनी उद्योग का सम्बन्ध है, जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है।

Non-availability of Permitted Explosives affects Mining Activities

2038. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mining activities have been severely hit as a result of the non-availability of "permitted explosives"; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Due to reduced availability of permitted explosives as a result of a strike at the Gomia Explosives factory, the loss of coal production was approximately one million tonnes. Production of certain other minerals such as copper, zinc, lead etc. was also affected.

(b) The procurement of explosives from other suppliers was stepped up to the extent possible. Apart from this, a new explosives plant at Korba is likely to go into production in Dec., 1977. Steps have also been taken to set up additional explosives manufacturing capacity to meet the needs of the coal industry.

Tapping of Private Calls by C. B. I. Police

2039. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation and other branches of Central or local police authorities are allowed to tape private telephones;

(b) whether Government have received complaints in this regard; and

(c) what remedial action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Sub-Section 2 of Section 5 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 empowers the Central Government or a State Government or any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or a State Government to order, under certain specified circumstances, interception of telephonic conversation. Central Government have not authorised CBI or other branches of Central police to tape private telephones.

(b) Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in "Times of India" dated 19-10-77 regarding alleged tapping of telephones of Members of Parliament belonging to Janata Party. Enquiries have revealed that the allegations are unfounded.

(c) Does not arise.

Plight of Handloom Weavers

2040. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plight of three crores of handloom weavers today is mainly due to (i) ineffective Regulatory Laws which could not check the unauthorised growth of powerloom sector (ii) inability of the Government in supplying the necessary inputs like yarn dyes and other chemicals at rates at par with those of mills along with the necessary credit facilities; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken so far in order to enable this cottage industry of our country to survive and succeed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). There are at present 3.8 million handlooms in the country and nearly 10 million people are dependent on this cottage industry for their livelihood. To a certain degree, this industry has been handicapped by the

growth of both authorised and unauthorised powerlooms which produce some of the varieties reserved for the handloom sector. This industry is also affected from time to time by fluctuations in the prices of yarn particularly Cotton Yarn, and of dyes and chemicals.

Government have taken a number of measures to develop the handloom industry and its weavers. 21 Intensive Development and 21 Export Production Projects have been set up under the handloom development programme. In these projects, the implementing agency, usually State Handloom Development Corporation, makes arrangements for the supply of inputs and credit, and for under-writing the marketing of finished goods of the weavers covered by the Project. In addition, a massive programme for revitalisation and restoration of working of dormant co-operative Societies, besides formation of new ones has been launched. As many as 1,00,000 weavers have been brought in to the Coop. fold in 1976-77, and it is proposed to bring 4,00,000 weavers in Cooperatives during 1977-78. Share capital assistance to the Apex Marketing Organisations for strengthening the infra-structure of marketing channels and for opening of new showrooms and retail outlets have been provided in the current years budget for the development of handloom programme. Centres for pre-loom and post-loom processing are also being set up in the country to improve the strength and look of the handloom fabrics.

A scheme of production of Janata Cloth has been under implementation since October 1976 and a target of 100 million metres per annum to be reached by March, 1978 has been fixed for this sector for the benefit of the handloom weavers.

Government is also having a constant dialogue with the representatives of textile industry, N.T.C., Co-operative Spinning Mills, etc. in order to

contain the prices of essential raw materials required by the handloom industry.

Arrangements have been evolved in consultation with the State Governments and the industry for State Apex Organisations to lift yarn directly from the mills in bulk, at ex-mill rates. This would give some relief in case of increase in open market prices of yarn, and/or difficulties of availability.

Organised Credit for handloom weavers has to be secured either through the R.B.I. Scheme of handloom finance, in respect of Co-operative Societies of handloom weavers, or through Commercial Banks, for weavers outside the co-operative fold. The volume of R.B.I. Credit has been stepped up from Rs. 20 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 40 crores in the current year, and is proposed to be further increased. Commercial Bank lending is also being stepped up by linking weavers with the State Handloom Development Corporations in increasing measure.

The provision for the above programmes in the Central Plan, has been doubled from Rs. 10 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 20 crores in 1977-78.

Take over of Jute Industry facing crisis in West Bengal

2041. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Jute Industry in West Bengal has been facing crisis;

(b) whether production of Jute was not satisfactory during the last 6 months and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to take over the Jute Industry in view of the crisis in that industry and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) Government is aware that Jute Industry in West Bengal has been passing through difficult times.

(b) During the 6 months April—September 1977, the production of jute goods averaged 93.5 thousand tonnes per month as against the average production of 92.6 thousand tonnes per month during the corresponding period of 1976.

(c) There is no proposal at present to take over the jute industry and efforts are being made to solve the problems facing the industry.

Abandonment of Cotton Monopoly Purchase Scheme by Maharashtra Government

2042. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra State Government has abandoned the cotton monopoly purchase scheme;

(b) if so, whether it is because of the failure of the Union Government to extend any financial help to the State Government for the continuance of the scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that the cotton growers in the State have been observing demonstration since then demanding the re-introduction of the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) The Maharashtra Government have suspended the scheme for monopoly procurement of cotton from 17th August, 1977 to 30th June, 1978.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India did not agree to extend financial assistance to the cotton monopoly procurement scheme unless its monopoly character was given up.

(c) and (d). Government is not aware of any demonstrations by cotton growers of Maharashtra for re-introduction of the scheme.

Loss of Textile Mills under National Textile Corporation in Madhya Pradesh

2043. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether seven textile mills under National Textile Corporation in Madhya Pradesh have been incurring huge losses;

(b) if so the month-wise profit/loss of these companies during the current year;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the allegation that this heavy loss is due to the mismanagement and wide-spread corruption in the purchase of stores and sale of cloth and yarn;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any investigation into these allegations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) and (b). Losses suffered by these mills during the current year month-wise are as under:—

Month	Loss
	(Rs. in lakhs)
April, 1977	62.54
May, 1977	64.18
June, 1977	52.19
July, 1977	38.62
August, 1977	37.58
September, 1977	41.82

(c) Yes, Sir. Certain complaints alleging mismanagement in the purchase of stores and sale of cloth have been received.

(d) The investigations into the allegations made are in progress.

(e) The details could be furnished only after completion of the investigations.

(b) the reasons for the closure and the number of workers lying idle due to the closure;

(c) steps Government propose to take to reopen these closed units;

(d) whether Government have received any proposal from West Bengal Government and the trade unions in West Bengal to reopen these closed units; and

(e) if so, what are the proposals and the reaction of Government to these proposals?

Closure of jute mills in West Bengal

2044. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several jute mills have been closed down in West Bengal;

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The following statement shows the jute mills in West Bengal which are currently lying closed, the approximate number of workers affected and the reasons for closure:—

Name of mill	Approx. No. of Workers	Reasons
Bharat	1600	Financial crisis
Alexandra	2300	Do.
Premchand	3250	Do.
Naihati	3000	Labour Trouble
Kinnison	4500	Financial crisis
Naskarpara	2300	Labour trouble.

(c) to (e). The management of Alexandra Jute Mill has been taken over by the Government and entrusted to Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India. It is expected that this unit will start operations soon.

So far as Bharat Jute Mill is concerned, the mill is not found to be viable enough for re-opening the same.

As regards the other mills, the Government of West Bengal is trying to get them re-opened and for this purpose they have been arranging meetings between the representa-

tives of labour, management, banking institutions, etc.

कपास के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

2045. श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विगत वर्षों की तुलना में चालू वर्ष के दौरान कपास के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके मूल्यों को नियन्त्रित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सरकार ने कपास के मूल्यों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए हैं जिनमें निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित हैं :—

1. अत्यन्त आवश्यक होने पर ही कपास की विदेशों से आयात करना ।
2. गैर कपास वाले रेन्ने के आयात में उदारता बरती गई है । विसकोज / बोलिनासिक तथा पोलिएस्टर रेन्नों के आयात को लाइसेंस से मुक्त रखा गया है ।
3. कपास वस्त्र उद्योग के लिए यह कानून बना दिया गया है कि वे 1 जनवरी, 1977 से अपनी गैर कपास के रेन्नों को कुल खपत के कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत का उपयोग करें ।
4. उपलब्ध कपास का सभी मिलों के बीच समान वितरण करने की दृष्टि से मिलों और व्यापारियों द्वारा रखे जाने वाले स्टॉकों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिए गये हैं ।
5. दीर्घकालीन उपाय के रूप में सरकार द्वारा देश में कपास का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ।

Steps to check rise in prices of Stainless Steel Utensils

2046. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that with the adjustment of import

duty on stainless steel, its prices which had come down immediately after the budget, have again gone high; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to arrest the rise in the prices of stainless steel utensils?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) No, Sir. There has been no increase in the prices of stainless steel.

(b) The question does not arise in the above context.

विमानों के लिए फालतू पुर्जें

2047. श्री बाबूबेन्द्र बल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सात भिन्न-भिन्न देशों द्वारा बनाये गये तथा भारतीय वायु सेना द्वारा अनुरक्षित 25 प्रकार के विमानों के लिए फालतू पुर्जें उपलब्ध हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उसके लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या भारतीय वायु सेना द्वारा द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के दौरान अर्जित किये गये विमान वर्तमान स्थिति में उपयोगी नहीं हैं और यदि हां, तो ऐसे विमानों के अनुरक्षण के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) भारतीय वायु सेना के विमानों के लिए सामान्यतः फालतू पुर्जें उपलब्ध रहते हैं । लेकिन विमानों की कुछ ऐसी मदों को प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई होती है, जिनका उत्पादन देश में बन्द हो गया है । जब यह मालूम हो जाता है कि भारतीय वायु सेना द्वारा इस्तेमाल किये जाने वाले किसी विशिष्ट विमान का उत्पादन बन्द होने वाला है तो हमारे बेड़े के अनुरक्षण के लिए

आवश्यक फालतू पुर्जों का जरूरत का अनुमान लगा लिया जाता है और उत्पादन बंद होने से पहले इन्हें प्राप्त करने के प्रयास किये जाते हैं।

(ख) द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के दौरान प्राप्त किये गये विमानों में से डकोटा विमान वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में भी उपयोगी है और भारतीय वायु सेना द्वारा केवल इन्हीं विमानों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। ऐसे किसी भी विमान को नहीं रखा जा रहा है जो कि उपयोगी नहीं है। चूक विमानों को बदलने में बहुत अधिक खर्च अन्तर्ग्रस्त होता है इसलिए उनकी पूरी क्षमता तक हम उनका प्रयोग करते हैं।

Amendment to Section 167 of Criminal Procedure Code

2048. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent reported judgement in Bihar Bar Council Journal Reports, 1977 (June), in which the learned lordships have held that under Section 167 Criminal Procedure Code on the point of remand there is some defect, which is for the law makers to correct the same although it will create awkward position in society; and

(b) whether Government propose to enact a special provision for *ad interim* charge-sheet on a *prima facie* evidence to remove the lacuna of Section 167 by amending Section 173?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. FATEL): (a) and (b). copy of the judgement has been asked for from the State Government, which is awaited.

केहलगांव घाट से काढागोला घाट के बीच चल रही एल० सी० टी० सेवा का बन्द होना

2049. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन, मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काढा गोला घाट पर पहले आई बाढ़ों और कटाव के परिणामस्वरूप केहलगांव घाट से काढागोला घाट के बीच चल रही एल० सी० टी० सेवा बन्द कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त एल०सी० टी० सेवा कब से पुनः आरम्भ की जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या गैर-सरकारी नौका आपरेटर उक्त एल० सी० टी० सेवा के सामने दिन प्रति दिन संकट पैदा कर रहे हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप एल० सी० टी० सेवा को हानि होती है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार का गैर-सरकारी नौका आपरेटरों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) :

(क) और (ख). कोलगाँव और कारागोला के बीच एल० सी० टी० सेवा बन्द नहीं की गई है और नियमित रूप से चलाई जा रही है। बाढ़ के दौरान कारागोला घाट पर पहुंच मार्ग के कटाव के कारण इस सेवा में ट्रकों का लदान कार्य बन्द किया गया है। बिहार सरकार द्वारा कारागोला घाट पर पहुंच मार्ग की मरम्मत हो जाने के बाद ट्रकों का लदान पुनः शुरू होने की संभावना है।

(ग) कोलगाँव और कारागोला के बीच प्राइवेट परिवालकों द्वारा कोई

कोई समानान्तर फेरी सेवा नहीं चलाई जा रही है और वहाँ एल० सी० टी० सेवा चलाई जा रही है। परन्तु, प्राइवेट परिचालक कोलगोंग और टिनटांगा के बीच, जहाँ फेरी सेवा अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निदेशालय द्वारा चलाई जा रही है, फेरी सेवा का परिचालन कर रहे हैं। इससे उक्त यात्री फेरी सेवा की कमाई में कमी हुई है।

(घ) कोलगोंग-टिनटांगा मार्ग पर प्राइवेट परिचालकों द्वारा समानान्तर फेरी सेवा के परिचालन का प्रश्न राज्य सरकार से उठाया गया है। मामला भागलपुर उप-न्यायाधीश की अदालत में विचाराधीन है।

प्रक्षेपणास्त्रों (मिइसल्स) के निर्माण में आत्मनिर्भरता

2050. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हमारा देश अब सेना के लिए प्रक्षेपणास्त्रों के निर्माण के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है जिससे हमारा देश आत्मनिर्भर हो जाये ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
(क) अभी नहीं।

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में क्रमिक रूप से आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने का इरादा है। इसके लिए आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उत्पादन की आवश्यक टेक्नालोजी और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का निर्माण किया जाता है।

Renovating of old Bridges in Kerala

2051. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has submitted any scheme to the Central Government for rebuilding and renovating the dangerous old bridges in that State;

(b) whether the State Government have requested for any financial assistance from the Centre for this purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) to (c). A request has been received from the State Government for special assistance of Rs. 25 crores partly as grant and partly as loan for the widening and reconstruction of a number of bridges and culverts on State roads in Kerala. As these investments fall within the State plan, no additional Central assistance is admissible for financing these outlays over and above Central plan assistance under the Gadgil formula. These projects will be discussed with the State authorities in the course of formulation of the Annual Plan for 1978-79 and the Five Year Plan for 1978-83, to ensure that urgent work on bridges and culverts in a state of serious disrepair is given due priority within in State's plans.

Representation regarding grievances of cooks in Training Battalion No. 2

2053. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received written representations in the month of September regarding grievances of cooks in Training Battalion Bombay Engineering Group, Kirkee,

Pune and grievances of civilian Employees of B.E.G. Kirkee, Pune; and

(b) if so, what action have Government taken or propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). A representation, dated 21st September, 1977, from Shri Y. V. Patwardhan, a Trade Unionist resident of Pune, was received by the Government. The grievances represented therein are as under :—

(i) paid weekly holidays are not granted to cooks.

(ii) officials of the Trg. Bn. are forcing group 'D' employees to get themselves insured with an ex-serviceman.

(iii) employees are not allowed to elect their representatives in the welfare Committee.

(iv) claims for salary, leave, provident fund etc. are kept pending.

(v) many of the employees have not received the salary as per the Revised Pay Rules, 1973.

The grievances have been examined in consultation with the Commandant, Bombay Engineer Group Centre and the position is as under :—

(i) The weekly offs to cooks have been restored.

(ii) LIC official was permitted to address the sub units on the advantages of insurance policy. There was no compulsion.

(iii) There are four employees' representatives in the Welfare Committee of whom one is nominated and the rest are elected. There has been no complaint from the staff in the monthly civilian sammelans held in the Unit.

(iv) There has been no complaint to the Officer Commanding regarding delay in settlement of claims.

(v) There are only 3 cases of pay fixation under Revised Pay Scales, 1973, of employees who were transferred from other Units to the Bombay Engineer Group.

Recruitment in Army from Palampur and Simla

2054. **SHRI DURGA CHAND :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in the Army in different trades allotted for recruitment from Palampur and Simla separately during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(b) what is the number of persons selected for those posts, trade-wise in each year;

(c) what is the number of persons selected by the Recruiting Officer in-charge but finally rejected in Medical test at Palampur and Simla; and

(d) whether Government have received any complaint in the method of selection at Palampur and Simla, if so, the contents thereof and what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Policy for giving priorities to forest Industries in the Hill areas

2055. **SHRI DURGA CHAND :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating any policy for giving priority to forest based industries in the Hilly areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the allocation made for these industries during the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) and (b). Specific programmes and policies for the next Five Year Plan are yet to be formulated. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate policy and programme content of forest based industries in the hilly areas in the next plan. It is, however, expected that for the development of the hilly areas, for finding gainful employment to the local tribals and other inhabitants and to add value to the forest produce, development of the forest and forest based industries would, *inter alia*, continue to engage the attention of the Government.

(c) No predetermined allocations have been ear-marked in the current plan for the forest based industries in the hilly areas. However, priority is being accorded in the matter of allocation of funds for individual project/scheme coming up in the hilly areas. Introduction of ropeways for the development of Communications with Hilly areas.

Introduction of rope ways for the development of Communications with Hilly areas

2056. **SHRI DURGA CHAND :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any programme for introduc-

ing ropeways both gravitational and electricity operated for the development of communication in the Hilly areas.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey in this regard has been made or proposed to be made in Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) and (b). A number of ropeway surveys are in progress under the regional plan of North Eastern Council. The details of these schemes are indicated in the annexed statement.

(c) and (d). The Himachal Pradesh State Plan under Tourism includes a scheme for "installation of ropeway/lift" at Simla. Against Fifth Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 23.25 lakhs, the estimated expenditure from 1974-75 to 1976-77 was Rs. 7.85 lakhs and the outlay proposed for 1977-78 was Rs. 6.73 lakhs. According to the information supplied to the Planning Commission by representatives of the State Government at the last Annual Plan discussions, two lifts at Simla had been completed and opened to tourists. It was proposed to take the work relating to a ropeway at Simla in 1977-78 for which preliminaries were taken up in 1976-77.

Statement

Name of the Project	Location	Est Cost	Expenditure upto 3/77	Remarks
1. Detailed Project report for Ichamati-Bumihat ropeway	Meghalaya	10.85*	10.90	Survey is completed. Report awaited.
2. Preliminary reconnaissance and feasibility survey				
(a) Naginimara to Borjan	Nagaland	0.50	..	
(b) Aizawl-Sairang	Mizoram	0.14	..	
(c) Lanka-Garampani	Assam	0.08	..	
(d) Ukhrul-Liatan-Kangpokpi	Manipur	0.02	0.02	
			10.92	

*Total estimated cost was Rs. 12.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.15 lakhs was spent in 1973-74.

एक चाटी-महगामा सड़क का निर्माण

2057. डा० राम जी सिंह : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री एकचाटी-महगामा सड़कों के निर्माण के बारे में 15 जून, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 464 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एकचाटी-महगामा (भागलपुर, संयाल परगना, बिहार) सड़क को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस सड़क से भागलपुर और संयाल परगना जाने में दूरी 50 मील से भी कम हो जाएगी ;

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार अपने हिस्से को कम करने के लिए सहमत नहीं है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ही इसे पूरा करेगी, क्योंकि लागत प्रति-वर्ग बढ़ती जा रही है जो 24 लाख से बढ़ कर 75-85 लाख हो गई है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) :

(क) से (घ). “विमोहन-एकटचाटी-थन-सूरा-जहगामा सड़क” की लागत बढ़ गई और यह अब 82.33 लाख रु० हो गई है। राज्य सरकार लागत में वृद्धि को केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि (नियतन) लेख से वहन करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है। इसके अनुसरण में उन्हें अब भारत सरकार के अनुमोदन के लिए संशोधित अनुमान के व्यौरों का संक्षेप भेजना है। परन्तु कार्य का निष्पादन राज्य सरकार को स्वयं करना है क्योंकि यह राज्य सड़क है।

संयाल परगना में कोयला खानों का बन्द होना

2058. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयाल परगना में लाल-मतिा के निकट सात कोयला खानें बन्द होने तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप हजारों लोगों के बेरोजगार हो जाने के बारे में सरकार को बहुत से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

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

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) सरकार मामले की दुबारा जांच कर रही है।

Traffic on Konkan Line

2059. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Mugal Lines are operating only two ships on Konkan Line with the result that the ships are unable to cope up with the traffic on the line;

(b) whether Government are aware that the ships operated by Mugal Lines have a long draught and therefore they are unable to call on many ports on the West coast of Konkan;

(c) whether Government propose to direct the Mugal Lines to introduce more ships and with small draught on Konkan Line; and

(d) whether Government would consider introducing hover-craft or hydrofile service on the Konkan Line

so as to avoid inconvenience of the passengers and give relief to Konkani people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) The two vessels "Konkan Sewak" and "Konkan Shakti" being operated by Mogul Line on the Konkani Coast between Bombay and Panaji have got sufficient capacity to cope up with the traffic. In fact that capacity is not fully utilized.

(b) The ships call at Jaigad, Muzakazi/Jaitapur, Vijaydurg and Deogad. They do not call at other ports because of limited transit time for a daily service and not because of draft restrictions.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Introduction of hover-craft for hydrofoil service would prove very expensive. No particular inconvenience is being caused to passengers.

Export of Ilmenite

2060. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of ilmenite exported during last three years, produced from the beach sands of the West coasts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu;

(b) what is the percentage of ilmenite content available in the beach sands of Kerala and Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether the ilmenite produced from beach sands of Kerala and Tamil Nadu is of much higher grade and quality than the ilmenite available on the coastal tracts of Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the superior quality of ilmenite from sands of Kerala and Tamil Nadu being exported and ilmenite of inferior quality as is available on coastal tracts of Ratnagiri district is reserved for the State as stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 6026 part (d) on the 3rd August, 1977?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The details of total quantity of ilmenite exported during the last three years, produced from the beach sands of the West coasts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu are as under :

Year	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Total
	M.T.	M.T.	M.T.
1974-75	92,593	42,929	1,31,618
1975-76	43,065	18,064	61,129
1976-77	63,989	54,400	1,18,389

(b) On the basis of typical analysis, the ilmenite content in the beach sands of Kerala and Tamil Nadu is around 50 per cent and 60 per cent respectively. These figures are prone to variations.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Ratnagiri ilmenite contains a higher content of manganese and chromium, which render the mineral difficult for use in industry. It is, therefore, comparatively difficult to market it in the international market. In view of this and the low ilmenite content and absence in appreciable quantities of associated minerals like Rutile, Zircon and Sillimanite, in Ratnagiri beach sands deposits, it will not be economically viable to produce ilmenite for export. On the other hand, the ilmenite produced from the West coasts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu has better acceptability in the export market in view of higher content of titanium dioxide.

In terms of Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 of the Government of India, exploitation of scheduled minerals available in the country under the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953, which includes ilmenite, is reserved for State; Thus, no private parties are allowed to mine or export the minerals.

Applications to set up industries in Towns with less than five lakhs population

2061. SHRI MOHD. HAYAT ALI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for issue of Industrial licences to units proposing to set up Industries in towns with less than five lakhs population received from March, 1977;

(b) how many have been granted permission and how many are pending for consideration; and

(c) when the decision on all the applications will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) to (c). Statistics on industrial licensing applications are maintained on statewide basic. Generally, transfer of location within the same state is also being agreed to on a liberal basis if the State Government agrees and there are no objections from the technoeconomic angle. Specific information regarding applications for units proposed to be set up in towns with less than 5 lakhs populations is not maintained centrally. However, during the period from 1st March, 1977 to 31st October, 1977, a total number of 794 applications for industrial licences were received. Out of these applications, 138 have been approved, 103 rejected and 77 otherwise disposed of (Licence not required/exempted from licensing provisions, applications treated as withdrawn/cancelled/closed etc.). The remaining applications are

at various stages of consideration and every effort is being made to dispose of the pending applications as expeditiously as possible.

Progress in making India's first 400-KV Class Transformer by B.H.E.L. Industry

2062. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the manufacture of India's First 400-KV Class Transformer by B.H.E.L.; and

(b) whether this has foreign export Potential?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) BHEL has successfully manufactured the first 400 KV 240 MVA transformer for the Obra Thermal Power Station in U.P. in March, 1977 and a second unit was successfully tested in September, 1977. They plan to produce about five 400 KV class transformers during the current year.

(b) : Yes, Sir.

सीमेंट का उत्पादन, मांग और निर्यात

2063. श्री नटवर लाल बी० परमार : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय सीमेंट का उत्पादन तथा मांग कितनी है और कितनी मात्रा में इसका निर्यात हो रहा है; और

(ख) उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा सीमेंट की किस्म में सुधार करने के लिये किये गये खोज तथा अनुसंधान कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :

(क) देश में वर्ष 1976 में 186.1 लाख मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट का उत्पादन हुआ था। 1977 की अवधि में लगभग 190 लाख मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट का उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है। देश में सीमेंट की वर्तमान मांग लगभग 220 लाख मीट्रिक टन होने का अनुमान है। 1976-77 की अवधि में 32.50 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का 8.80 लाख मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट का निर्यात किया गया था। विद्यमान वर्ष (1977-78) में अब तक 14.58 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के 3.76 लाख मीट्रिक टन का निर्यात किया गया है।

(ख) सरकार विद्यमान एककों द्वारा उत्पादन बढ़ाने, अतिरिक्त क्षमता अधिष्ठापित करने, परिरक्षण तथा सीमेंट का बेहतर उपयोग करने के उद्देश्य से अनेक उपायों पर अमल कर रही है और अधिक उठाये जाने वाले महत्वपूर्ण कदमों में प्रिकेस्सिनेटरो की स्थापना करना, स्लैग, फ्लाईएश तथा अन्य पोजलाना सामग्री का अधिकधिक उपयोग करना, स्थानीय स्लैग तथा चूने के पत्थर का उपयोग करने के लिये इस्पात संयंत्रों के स्थान के समीप नये सीमेंट के संयंत्रों की स्थापना करना, चूने के पत्थर के छोटे निक्षेपों का उपयोग करने के साथ ही उनका विस्तार करना तथा नये एककों के निर्माण की समय-वधि में शीघ्रता लाना शामिल है।

अन्य देशों की विभिन्न सेनाओं के सहकारी जिन्हें भारत सरकार की मान्यता प्राप्त है

2064. श्री यादवेन्द्र बत्त : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन के नौसेना, सेना तथा वायु सेना के

सहचारियों को भारत सरकार की मान्यता प्राप्त है ;

(ख) भारत सरकार के नौसेना, सेना तथा वायु सेना के सहचारियों को किन देशों में मान्यता प्राप्त है ; और

(ग) सीमाओं पर तैनात हमारी सेनाओं को देखने और उन के अभ्यासों को देखने के लिए विदेशों के नौसेना, सेना तथा वायु सेना के सहचारियों को किन तिथियों को भेजा गया तथा इन सहचारियों को किन-किन सैनिक-केंद्रों को भेजा गया ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) एक विवरण (अनुबन्ध -I) सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी. 1210/77]

(ख) एक विवरण (अनुबन्ध -II) सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 1210 /77]

(ग) ले० कर्नल डोनाल्ड जे० राबर्ट्स, अमेरिकी असिस्टेंट आर्मी एटेशे को 26 मार्च से पहली अप्रैल 1977 तक छुट्टी पर अमृतसर, फिरोजपुर और भटिंडा की यात्रा करने की अनुमति दी गई थी। उन्हें 10 सितम्बर से 17 सितम्बर, 1977 तक के छुट्टी के दौरान बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर और उदयपुर की भी यात्रा करने की अनुमति दी गई थी। उन्होंने किसी सैनिक प्रतिष्ठान की यात्रा नहीं की अथवा किसी स्थान पर युष्वाभ्यास नहीं देखा।

कर्नल जेम्स एच० ब्रीमर, अमेरिकी डिफेंस एण्ड आर्मी एटेशे ने 21 से 29 जून 1977 तक जम्मू, पठानकोट, उधमपुर, श्रीनगर और बारामुला की यात्रा

की थी उन्हें विरचनाओं के मुख्यालयों में जाने की ही अनुमति दी गई थी ।

बंगलादेश के रक्षा सलाहकार कर्नल एम० अतीकुर रहमान, ने 22 से 26 सितम्बर 1977 तक श्रीनगर और जम्मू की यात्रा की थी । उन्हें विरचनाओं के मुख्यालय में जाने की ही अनुमति दी गई थी ।

उपर्युक्त सूचना वर्ष 1977 के बारे में है ।

मद्रास में फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टरों का उत्पादन

2065. श्री यादबेन्द्र दत्त : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास के समीप कलपक्कम में फ्रांस के सहयोग से फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टरों का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिन शर्तों पर सहायता दी जा रही है उनका संक्षिप्त व्योरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) मद्रास के समीप कलपक्कम में फ्रांस के सहयोग से एक फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर बनाया जा रहा है ।

(ख) इस रिएक्टर का डिजायन बनाने, इसका निर्माण करने और इसे चलाने का उत्तरदायित्व मूल रूप से परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग का है । इस रिएक्टर के लिए तकनीकी सहायता फ्रांस के परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग के सहयोग से प्राप्त की गई है । इस सहायता के अंग हैं:-

(i) फ्रांस के परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग के साथ, जिस ने रिएक्टर-तंत्रों के

डिजायन और उस के लिए आवश्यक कच्चे माल तथा बड़े उपकरणों की विनिर्दिष्टियां दी हैं, तकनीकी तंत्रों के सम्बन्ध में परामर्श करने के लिए करार;

(ii) भारतीय फर्मों द्वारा फ्रांस की कुछ औद्योगिक फर्मों से रिएक्टर के प्रमुख संघटकों के निर्माण के लिए जानकारी का आयात ; और

(iji) फ्रांसीसी विशेषज्ञों द्वारा एक ऐसी फ्रांसीसी फर्म के जरिए विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों में सहायता देना, जिस ने फ्रांस के फास्ट रिएक्टरों के निर्माण के संबंध में परामर्शदाता के रूप में काम किया था ।

बड़े भूस्वामियों से आग्नेय शस्त्रों के लाइसेंसों का वापस लेना

2066. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रक्षा मंत्री ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि बड़े भूस्वामियों को अपने पास आग्नेय शस्त्र रखने के लाइसेंसों को वापस ले लिया जाये क्योंकि इनका उपयोग किसी लाभदायक उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की बजाय निर्धन हरिजनों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों को दबाने के लिये किया जाता है ; और

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

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

(ख) आयुध अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुसार लाइसेंस देने वाले प्राधिकारी किसी आयुध लाइसेंस को निलंबित अथवा रद्द कर सकते हैं। राज्य सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ताकि जहां कहीं सार्वजनिक शांति अथवा सार्वजनिक सुरक्षा की अभिरक्षा के लिए जरूरी समझा जाये वहां लाइसेंस देने वाले प्राधिकारियों द्वारा उपयुक्त कारवाई की जा सके।

आल इंडिया फॅब्रिक मार्केटिंग कोपरेटिव सोसाइटी तथा हैण्डिक्राफ्ट्स एण्ड हैण्डलूम एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन द्वारा राज्यों से खरीद

2067. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत कुछ वर्षों में आल इंडिया फॅब्रिक मार्केटिंग कोपरेटिव सोसायटी तथा हैण्डिक्राफ्ट्स एंड हैण्डलूम एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन केवल कुछ राज्यों से ही खरीद कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उनका प्रस्ताव मध्य प्रदेश जैसे उपेक्षित राज्यों से खरीदने करने का भी है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :

(क) और (ग). जी नहीं। आल इंडिया फॅब्रिक मार्केटिंग को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी तथा हैण्डिक्राफ्ट्स एण्ड हैण्डलूम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड दोनों ही अधिकांश राज्यों से खरीदारी कर रहे हैं; हालांकि विभिन्न राज्यों से की जाने वाली खरीद की मात्रा भिन्न-भिन्न होती है तथा यह खरीद विभिन्न राज्यों

के उत्पादन और इन दो संगठनों द्वारा घरेलू या निर्यात संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के कपड़े की जरूरत जैसी बातों पर निर्भर करती है।

ये संगठन उन राज्यों से ज्यादा खरीद करना चाहते हैं जहां से इस समय कम खरीद की जाती है। दि आल इंडिया हैण्डलूम फॅब्रिक्स मार्केटिंग को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी के पास कमजोर क्षेत्रों में घरेलू तथा निर्यात बाजार के लिए हाथ से बने कपड़े की किस्म का विकास करने की अग्रगण्यकारी योजनाएं भी हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Monopoly over production of Tin Cans by M/s. Metal Box Co. Ltd.

2068. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Metal Box Co. Ltd., a British controlled company is enjoying a big monopoly over production of packaging material, specially in tin cans;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are producing substantially sub-standard products; as a result of this, the food canning industry is suffering from a severe set back;

(c) is it a fact that tin cans after sometime when used are showing rusts and giving metallic smell;

(d) is it also a fact that several overseas orders of tinned fruits have been rejected on account of these; and

(e) if so, what are the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) No, Sir The production of tin containers by M/s. Metal Box Company

of India Ltd. is less than 50 per cent of the total production of the country.

(b) and (c). No such complaints have been received by Government.

(d) and (e). The Government are not aware of cases of rejection of shipment of tinned fruits on account of use of sub-standard tin containers supplied by M/s. Metal Box Company of India Ltd. However, there have been cases of rejection of consignments of mango juice shipped to the U.S.S.R. during the year 1976-77 on account of high tin pick-up. Also a few consignments of pickles which were packed in tins and shipped to U.K. were rejected on account of Lead pick-up in cans. In these cases, supply of cans were made by more than one fabricator and the blame cannot be put on any one company.

Dismissal of Mazdoors in Andaman and Nicobar

2069. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Mazdoors in the different Departments of Andaman and Nicobar Administration who were either dismissed or retrenched or punished otherwise, during the Emergency; and

(b) whether their cases were reviewed after the Emergency and if so, how many of them were reinstated and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). No Mazdoor of Andaman and Nicobar Administration was dismissed or retrenched during emergency. However, three persons lost lien on their services as they were arrested under MISA for being members of banned organisation. They were allowed to join duties after their release.

चन्द्रपुर तापीय बिजलीघर और दुर्गापुर तापीय बिजलीघर का चालू होना

2070. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चन्द्रपुर तापीय बिजलीघर के छठे एकक को 1978 को पहली तिमाही में और दुर्गापुर तापीय बिजलीघर के चौथे एकक को सितम्बर, 1978 में चालू किया जाना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन के कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और क्या सरकार को इन दोनों के निर्वहण में अवधि में चालू होने की आशा है ; और

(ग) इन तापीय बिजलीघरों के दोनों एकक चालू हो जाने पर किन-किन राज्यों को बिजली दी जायेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) और (ख). दामोदर घाटी निगम के चन्द्रपुर तथा विद्युत् केन्द्र के छठे यूनिट तथा दुर्गापुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र के चौथे यूनिट को क्रमशः 1978 की प्रथम तिमाही में तथा सितम्बर, 1978 में चालू करने का कार्यक्रम था। तथापि इन यूनिटों के चालू होना में देरी हो गई है। चन्द्रपुर के छठे यूनिट को अब 1978 की तीसरी तिमाही तक चालू करने का कार्यक्रम है और दुर्गापुर के चौथे यूनिट को 1979 की दूसरी तिमाही तक चालू करने का कार्यक्रम है।

चन्द्रपुर के छठे यूनिट का सिविल निर्माण कार्य प्रायः पूरा हो गया है और बायलर टरबो-जेनरेटर और शीतलन टावर का उत्पादन कार्य प्रगति पर है। सामग्री उपलब्ध न होने के कारण टरबो-जेनरेटर के उत्पादन कार्य की प्रगति धीमी है। दुर्गापुर में चौथे यूनिट का सिविल निर्माण कार्य तथा बायलर के उत्पादन का कार्य प्रगति पर है। टरबो-जेनरेटर के उत्पादन का कार्य अभी शुरू किया जाना है।

11 (ग) इन दोनों यूनिटों से प्राप्त होने वाली बिजली दामोदर घाटी निगम क क्षेत्र में उपयोग में लाई जाएगी। यह क्षेत्र बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों में है।

Plan to treble coal output at Chinakuri

2072. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a plan to treble coal output at Chinakuri; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Chinakuri I and II pit colliery of Eastern Coalfields Limited produces 0.34 million tonnes of coal per annum—0.18 million tonnes of blendable coking coal and 0.16 million tonnes of superior quality non-coking coal. A reorganisation proposal of the colliery was sanctioned in June, 1975 for a production of 1 million tonnes per annum—0.7 million tonnes blendable coking coal and 0.3 million tonnes non-coking coal at an estimated investment of Rs. 8.43 crores. The manpower requirement for the target production will be 3417. The reorganisation work is in progress.

Canadian Cooperation in Nuclear Field

2073. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are indications that Canada might like to resume co-operation with India in the nuclear field; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). After the talks held between Prime

Minister Trudeau of Canada and myself in London during the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in May, 1977, he has publicly stated, and which I have publicly confirmed, that a basis for discussing the resumption of co-operation in the nuclear field now exists.

Shortage of HMT Watches

2074. SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of HMT watches;

(b) how Government propose to sell the watches in villages; and

(c) the number in a year and make of watches manufactured in HMT factory Srinagar?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have taken steps to augment production and sale of HMT Watches. The project for manufacture of additional two million watches a year has been sanctioned. In addition steps have been taken through imports for augmenting availability of HMT watches. Action is also in progress for increasing marketing outlets including sales through postal mail order for extending the availability of watches in rural areas.

(c) During the year 1976-77 HMT watch factory Srinagar have manufactured the following watches:—

Name of make	Nos. produced
CHINAR	35510
NISHAT Luminous	139449
NISHAT—Non-Luminous	10171
JHELM Luminous	10
JHELM—Non-Luminous	540
VIJAY	34570
AVINASH	23570
TOTAL	243820

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में नई प्रविष्टियाँ

2075. श्री मृत्युन्जय प्रसाद : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में नई प्रविष्टियों के बारे में कोई नियम, विनियम और कसौटी निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सूचियों में किसी जाति विशेष के नाम की प्रविष्टि करने से पूर्व क्या मापदण्ड अपनाया जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में ऐसी जातियों के नाम निकालने का कोई उपबन्ध है जिन के बारे में यह सिद्ध हो जाये कि कोई जाति विशेष अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए निर्धारित मापदण्ड को अब पूरा नहीं करती और/अथवा कि उस जाति विशेष ने सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इतनी प्रगति कर ली है कि इस जाति ने अन्य जातियों के स्तर को प्राप्त कर लिया है अथवा उस से ऊपर पहुँच गई हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में शामिल करने के लिए किसी समुदाय के दावे पर विचार करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कसौटी अपनाई है :—

अनुसूचित जातियाँ : अस्पृश्यता की प्रथा से उत्पन्न अत्यधिक सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक तथा आर्थिक पिछड़ापन ।

अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ : प्राचीन की विशेषताओं, पृथक संस्कृति, भौगोलिक पृथकता और विस्तृत रूप से समुदाय के साथ सम्पर्क करने में संकोच तथा पिछड़ापन के संकेत ।

(ग) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 और 342 के खण्ड (2) के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत संसद विधि द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में शामिल कर सकती है अथवा निकाल सकती है ।

जाति तोड़ो सम्मेलन

2076. श्री आर० एल० कुरील :

श्री राम लाल राही :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जाति तोड़ो सम्मेलन जिसका उद्घाटन भारत के प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा किया गया था, 16, 17 तथा 18 सितम्बर, 1977 को नई दिल्ली स्थित विट्ठल भाई पटेल भवन में हुआ था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सम्मेलन में स्वीकार किये गये संकल्पों की एक प्रति तथा उन पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया को सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

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

(ख) सम्मेलन में स्वीकृत संकल्पों की प्रतिलिपि सरकार को नहीं प्राप्त हुई है ।

प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विधायी कार्यवाही

2077. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : सरकार प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता भविष्य में अक्षुण्ण बनाए रखने के लिए क्या विधायी कार्यवाही कर रही है।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : सरकार यह समझती है कि अन्तिम विश्लेष में यह प्रेस ही है जो अपनी कार्रवाई के माध्यम से और प्रबल जनमत के माध्यम से अपनी स्वतन्त्रता सुनिश्चित कर सकता है।

सरकार का अपने भाग पर प्रेस परिषद् की यदि आवश्यक हो तो कानून के माध्यम से बहाल करने का प्रस्ताव है। ऐसे उपायों, जो प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता का संवर्धन करने और उसकी सुरक्षा करने के लिए आवश्यक हो, सहित देश के समाचारपत्रों की समूची स्थिति की जांच करने के लिए सरकार दूसरा प्रेस आयोग स्थापित करने के बारे में भी विचार कर रही है।

Preventive Detention

2078. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to invoke Preventive Detention to deal with anti-social elements and economic offenders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The matter is under active consideration of the Government and specific proposals in this respect will be brought before the House in due course.

Assistance from International Institutions for development of projects in States

2079. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether collaboration technical assistance and financial aid from International Institutions have been obtained for taking up various projects of development in various States; —

(b) if so, what are the States and what are the projects for which foreign collaboration has been obtained during the last three years; and —

(c) whether there is any proposal to seek foreign collaboration for taking up some developmental project in Himachal Pradesh, if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

देश में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र

2080. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवोरिया :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कुल कितने आकाशवाणी केन्द्र हैं और वे कहाँ कहाँ हैं तथा प्रत्येक ने किस किस तिथि को कार्य करना आरम्भ किया और उनमें से प्रत्येक केन्द्र द्वारा कितने समय का कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किया जाता है; और

(ख) आगामी दो वर्षों में किन-किन स्थानों पर आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाएंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) इस समय देश में आकाशवाणी के 83 प्रसारण केन्द्र हैं। वे जिन स्थानों पर स्थित हैं उनके नाम, उनके चालू होने की तारीख तथा प्रत्येक केन्द्र से प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रमों की अवधि सभा पटल पर रखे गये परिशिष्ट में दी हुई है। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल-टी- 1211/77]

(ख) अगले 2 वर्षों में सूरत गढ़ और नजीबाबाद के आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों के चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है। अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान नये रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव तैयार किए जा रहे हैं, किन्तु उनका कार्यान्वयन तकनीकी सम्भाव्यता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता तथा योजना आयोग की प्राथमिकताओं के आबंटन पर निर्भर करेगा।

Production of Nuclear Arms for peaceful purposes

2081. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken a decision regarding production of nuclear arms and use of nuclear arms and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; and

(b) if so, full details and justifications thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). 'Government adheres to the policy that atomic energy should be utilized only for peaceful purposes.

Increasing the Strength of Delhi Police

2082. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present strength of the Delhi Police is insufficient to cope with the law and order problems of the capital;

(b) if so, is there a proposal to increase the strength of Delhi Police and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether some new police stations are being set up and night police patrolling will be introduced in the city to combat crime and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The question of increasing the strength of the Delhi Police and opening new police stations is under review by Delhi Administration. Night patrolling is already in force.

International conference held to explore alternative source of energy

2083. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Conference was held recently to explore alternative source of energy;

(b) whether India participated in the said Conference; and

(c) the contributions made by India therein and the outcome of the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a). Yes, Sir. The Tenth World Energy Conference was held at Istanbul (Turkey) from 19th to 23rd September, 1977.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) India had presented two Papers for the Conference discussing the Indian Energy Scene and Indian Delegates were selected to be panel members in some of the Round Tables constituted to discuss various issues and an Indian Delegate participated in the Conservation Commission meeting of the World Energy Conference.

The contributions of the Indian Delegates highlighted the efforts made by developing countries like India to meet their energy requirements in a rational and economic manner and the contribution of Indian Delegates made the Conference more aware of the demand for energy in developing countries as well as of the growth trends that are expected. The technical progress made, and the efforts under-way to develop the energy potential in the country were projected, and were greatly appreciated by the Conference.

DTC Buses on Route No. 920

2084. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding irregular functioning of bus route No. 920;

(b) whether representations have been made to the DTC Authorities to divert bus route No. 920 from Lawrence Road to Rampura direct and make it cheaper for the benefits of the passengers; and

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

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

(b) A representation has recently been received by the Corporation for diversion of this route via Ring Road and New Moti Nagar to reduce the length of the route by about three kilometres, with resultant decrease in the fare payable.

(c) Steps have been taken for regular operation of the services by deploying more dependable buses and making some adjustments in the running time of buses on this route. The suggestion regarding diversion of the route is being examined in all its details by the Corporation.

Loss of Rs. 25 lakhs in Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation in trying out 20-point economic programme

2085. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation has suffered a loss of Rs. 25 lakhs in trying out 20-point economic programmes during emergency;

(b) if so, whether Government have inquired into the circumstances under which this huge loss occurred; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a). No, Sir. However, in implementing the 'Shop at your Door' campaign to provide goods at Cheaper rates to the consumers, some losses were incurred.

(b) and (c). The exact loss would be known when the audit report becomes available.

Power Generation in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

2086. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:
DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have expressed concern at the declining

power generation in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the main reasons for this decline;

(c) whether Government have made any enquiry about its decline; and

(d) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). There has been no decline in power generation in Andhra Pradesh this year. In Tamil Nadu also, generation had a rising trend till September, it came down in October and November due to cyclone and labour unrest. The situation is slowly returning to normal and generation is picking up.

Naga rebels headquarters near Burma Border

2087. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Naga rebels have set up headquarters near the Burma border;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps being taken to curb their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The Government is aware of the presence of some Indian Naga underground in the Burmese territory across our international border with Burma.

(b) and (c). Strict vigil is being maintained constantly all along our international border to deal with their undesirable activities.

2680 LS—

दूरदर्शन की उपग्रह (एस आई टी ई) के अन्तर्गत देश में टेलीविजन केन्द्रों की कुल संख्या

2088. श्री उग्रसेन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एस० आई० टी० ई० कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देश में कुल कितने टेलीविजन केन्द्र खोलने के लिए 1976-77 के बजट में प्रावधान किया गया था ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल के पिछड़े क्षेत्र के प्रमुख शहर गोरखपुर में टेलीविजन केन्द्र खोलने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा) : (क) छः दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्र (जयपुर, रायपुर, गुलबर्ग, हैदराबाद, सम्बलपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर में) और पिज स्थित ट्रांसमीटर जिसको "साइट" उत्तरवर्ती कार्यक्रमों के लिए "आई० एस० आर० ओ०" से लिया गया था ।

(ख) जयपुर, रायपुर, गुलबर्ग और हैदराबाद के प्रेषण केन्द्रों का उदघाटन हो चुका है । पिज ट्रांसमीटर "साइट" उत्तरवर्ती योजना के अंग के रूप में अगस्त, 1976 से कार्य कर रहा है । सम्बलपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर के दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्रों के 1978 के आरम्भ में चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

Restructuring of Capital Structure of N.T.C.

2089. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Textile Corporation has approached Government to restructure the entire capital structure of its subsidiary Corporations; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Textile Corporation had approached Government to replace the working capital depleted in the nationalised mills due to losses. The matter regarding restructuring of the capital structure of the N.T.C. Subsidiary Corporations is under consideration of the Government.

New Trick to Scuttle New Stamping Order by Textile Mills

2090. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that textile mills and distributors are trying to scuttle new price stamping order; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to control this?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). With a view to providing protection to the Consumer, Government had introduced in July 1976 a scheme for stamping of the maximum retail price on non-controlled cotton cloth. It was expected that the trade shall act prudently and work on reasonable trade margins but this scheme proved ineffective as the maximum retail prices were stamped at exorbitantly

high levels to the detriment of the interest of the consumer and Government received complaints that in certain cases the profit exceeds 100 per cent. To protect the consumer from this exploitation, Government issued a notification in September, 1977 requiring the mills to stamp ex-mill price plus excise incidence of the face plate as well as on every metre of piece length of cotton cloth. However, Government received reports that a section of the Industry had started printing the maximum retail price in addition to the ex-mill price. Government therefore issued another notification in October, 1977 prohibiting the stamping of maximum retail price.

The scheme is intended to bring down the prices and restore to the consumer his right to bargain. Although there have been representations from the trade against this scheme, its impact is yet to be assessed because the cloth with ex-mill price stamping will take some time more to reach the retail outlets.

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सैनिक संगठनों के कर्मचारियों के बारे में तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें

2091. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न सैनिक संगठनों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के बारे में तीसरे वेतन आयोग ने विभिन्न सिफारिश की थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी क्रियान्वित नहीं करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) सारे देश में सेवारत सशस्त्र सेवाओं के सभी कामियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों के

संशोधन के लिए तीसरे वेतन आयोग ने सिफारिशों की थीं। सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के लिए कोई विशेष सिफारिशें नहीं की गई थीं। लेकिन वेतन आयोग ने विशिष्ट सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में मिलने वाले विशेष प्रतिपूति भत्ते और अधिक ऊंचाई/अस्वस्थकर जलवायु भत्ते को बढ़ाने की सिफारिश की थी।

(ख) तीसरे वेतन आयोग की उपर्युक्त सिफारिशों को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिखा था और 1-1-1973 से उन्हें लागू कर दिया था।

केन्द्रीय विद्युत् अनुसंधान संस्थान की प्रयोगशालाएं

2092. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय विद्युत् अनुसंधान संस्थान की योजना के प्रथम चरण में शामिल सभी प्रयोगशालाएं पूरी हो गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने अपना कार्य कब शुरू किया और उनकी कार्यक्षमता का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) केन्द्रीय विद्युत् अनुसंधान संस्थान की स्कीम के प्रथम चरण में उपस्कर के प्रमाणीकरण, गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण और अनुसंधान के प्रयोजन हेतु अनेक प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था है। विभिन्न प्रयोगशालाओं को चालू करने की तारीखों और उनकी कार्यकरण क्षमता विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

विभिन्न प्रयोगशालाओं को चालू करने की तारीख तथा उनके कार्यकरण की क्षमता

प्रयोगशाला	पूरी होने की तारीख	कार्यकरण क्षमता
1	2	3
1. इन्सुलेशन प्रयोगशाला	1915	ठोस इन्सुलेशन सामग्रियों में परीक्षण की सभी प्रकार की सुविधाएं
2. रसायन प्रयोगशाला	1965	ट्रांसफार्मर तेल और अन्य तरल डाइ-इलैक्ट्रिक्स के लिए सभी प्रकार की सुविधाएं
3. आंशिक निस्सरण परिचयन प्रयोगशाला	1968-69	100 के०वी० स्तर तक के सभी प्रकार के मापन कार्य।

1	2	3
4. निम्न वोल्टता स्विचगीयर प्रयोग- 1972-73 शाला		पृथ्वी और 50 एम वी ए तक के निम्न वोल्टता स्विचगीयर के परीक्षण की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध है।
5. उच्च वोल्टता प्रयोगशाला 1968		वर्तमान सुविधा 100 के० वी० विद्युत आवृत्तिता की जांच तथा 1.2 मिलियन वोल्ट्स इम्पल्स जांच तक सीमित है। (2.5 मिलियन वोल्ट तक को इम्पल्स जांच की सुविधा और 300 के० वी० तक की विद्युत आवृत्तिता की जांच की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जा रही हैं)
6. प्रोटोटाइप टावर परीक्षण केन्द्र 1976		53 मीटर तक ऊंचे टावरों का परीक्षण करने के लिए उपयुक्त क्षमता है। 750 के० वी तक का पारेषण लाइनों की आवश्यकताओं को भी यह पूरा करती है।
7. स्विचगीयर परीक्षण और विकास 1972-73 केन्द्र, भोपाल		33 के० वी० तथा 1250 एम वी ए की श्रेणी तक के सर्किट ब्रेकरों का परीक्षण करने के लिए उपयुक्त है। यह 80 के० ए० तक की सहन क्षमता के विद्युत् उपकरण के लघु सर्किट का परीक्षण करने में भी सक्षम है।

पुलिस द्वारा गोलीबारी में रबड़ की गोलियां का उपयोग

2093. डा० रामजी सिंह : : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के इस सुझाव की ओर

गया है कि पुलिस गोलाबारी करते समय रबड़ की गोलियों का उपयोग करें; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सुझाव को क्रियान्वित करने का है; और यदि हां, तो, कब तक ?

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

(ख) पुलिस अनुसंधान एवं विकास
ब्यूरो द्वारा रबड़ की गोलियाँ विकसित की
गई हैं। इनके नमूने बनवाये गये हैं
और कुछ राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के
पुलिस बलों को भीड़ नियंत्रण के वास्तविक
कार्यों में क्षेत्रीय परीक्षण के लिए दिये गये
हैं। इन क्षेत्रीय परीक्षणों की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त
होने तथा मूल्यांकन के बाद ही अधिक मात्रा
में उनके निर्माण तथा नियमित प्रयोग के
लिए कोई निर्णय लिया जा सकता है।

**Exorbitant Cost, Low Quality and
Technical Defects in the Production
of Hindustan Photo Films and other
Raw-Stock Film**

2094. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-
DIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Bhaktavatsala
President of Film Federation of India
has written to the Union Minister of
Industry regarding exorbitant cost,
low quality and technical defects in
the production of Hindustan Photo
Films and of other raw stock film
manufacturing units in India;

(b) whether such complaints have
also been received from the Film
Industry; and

(c) what action Government has
planned to solve these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a)
to (c). Complaints have been received
in the recent past from the President
of the Film Federation of India and
some others regarding the quality, cost
and availability of the raw stock film
manufactured or processed by the
Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing
Company Ltd., (H.P.F.). The company

has devised a sophisticated system of
quality control and has been able to
keep down the number of complaints
about defective film to about 0.62 per
cent of the total sales in 1977.

The prices of raw stock film manu-
factured by H. P. F. is based upon the
actual cost of production with a small
profit margin. As regards colour posi-
tive film, the sale prices are dependent
upon the cost of the imported jumbo
film over which H.P.F. has no control.
There was some dislocation in sup-
plies of cine positive colour film due
to delayed arrivals of shipping during
the middle of the year. However,
H.P.F. has reported that at present raw
stock film of all types are easily avail-
able in the market.

Shortage of Power in M.P. for 1977-78

2095. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-
DIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the average daily
power requirement has been assessed
for the year 1977-78 in Madhya Pra-
desh;

(b) considering the availability in
Madhya Pradesh, what would be the
extent of shortage;

(c) whether the M. P. Electricity
Board have made any request for
assistance from neighbouring States
to meet the shortage; and

(d) if so, what steps have been
taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Based on M.P. generation and
availability of M.P. share from Rihand,
power shortage during the next four
months of 1977-78 is estimated to be
about 3.7 million units a day.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Efforts have been made by the Government to provide assistance from the neighbouring States to Madhya Pradesh to meet the power deficit to the extent possible. Assistance of 5-6 lakhs units per day is presently being given by Maharashtra to Madhya Pradesh. However, it has not been possible to meet the full power requirements and the State Government have imposed power cuts, staggering of loads and peak load restrictions. Bharat Aluminium Company have also been requested to reduce off-take for their newly commissioned second pot line. The power supply position is expected to improve by April, 1978 when second 120 MW unit at Amarkantak is scheduled for commissioning.

Cotton Yarn Export

2096. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced their policy regarding the cotton yarn export;

(b) whether priority has been given for supplying yarn to weavers at ex-mill rates by mills through State level organisations;

(c) whether priority has also been extended to handicraft industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d). To check the increase in the prices of cotton yarn and to ensure supplies to the decentralised sector of the industry, Government banned the export of cotton yarn (except folded cotton yarn of 3 ply and higher ply and tyre cord yarn) from 8-8-1977 until further orders.

In order to contain the rising prices of yarn, the representatives of NTC Mills, All India Cooperative Spinning

Mills and the private sector mills agreed in their meeting with the Government on 6-7-1977 that they would arrange to supply hank yarn in bulk quantities at ex-mill rates on commercial terms to the State Apex Societies and State Handloom Development Corporation.

Handicrafts occupy a very important place in the economy of the country and all efforts are being made to develop this industry. There is at present no specific problem with regard to supply of cotton yarn to this sector.

Increase in Paper Production

2097. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in the production of certain varieties of paper during last three-four months;

(b) if so, the details regarding the varieties of such papers;

(c) whether it has been done with the consent of Government and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). There is no market increase or decrease in the last 3 or 4 months in the production of paper and paper board classified into four categories, namely, (i) writing and printing papers; (ii) wrapping and packing papers; (iii) paper boards and (iv) miscellaneous papers.

(c) and (d). There is no control on the production of paper and paper board except for one variety, viz. white printing paper. In the case of white printing paper also only a minimum level of production has been stipulated, and there can be no objection to higher production.

Lack of Attention to Leather Industries

2098. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government as well as the State Governments have not paid much attention to the leather industry compared to other foreign exchange earners like jute, tea, cashew etc.;

(b) whether this industry has been earning a considerable amount of foreign exchange though adopting traditional and conventional methods;

(c) if so, the details regarding the foreign exchange earned by this industry during the last three years; and

(d) the details regarding the incentives given to States, leading the leather exports?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The Central Government as well as the State Governments have been paying due attention to the development and regulation of the leather industry. The measures taken to promote the growth of the industry are briefly enumerated below:—

(i) The Central Government have set up the Bharat Leather Corporation, which is an apex body responsible for the over-all development of the leather industry in the country and for hastening the process of the growth of the industry by creation of suitable infrastructure for this purpose. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have already set up State Leather Development Corporations for development of the industry in their respective States.

(ii) With a view to create more employment opportunities in the leather industry and earn higher foreign exchange, Government have banned export of raw hides and skins

and imposed quota restrictions on export of semi-finished leather.

(iii) An export duty of 25 per cent is levied on the export of semi-finished leather in order to mop up the higher profits in such exports and to discourage exports of leather in semi-finished condition.

(iv) In order to encourage export of finished leather and leather goods, incentives, such as cash compensatory support, duty draw-back, air-freight subsidy and import replenishment, are allowed to manufacturers and exporters.

(v) With a view to creating necessary infrastructure for manufacture of finished leather and leather goods, the licensing procedure for establishment of capacity for conversion of semi-finished leather into finished leather has been liberalised, and a major portion of leather machinery has been brought under Open General Licence.

(vi) In order to help the cottage and small scale units to switch over their production from semi-finished leather to finished leather, five Common Facility Centres, one each in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, are being established by utilising the Leather Development Fund developed by the State Trading Corporation of India.

(vii) Two Export Promotion Councils, one each at Kanpur and Madras, are looking after the export development of leather and leather goods industry. A Development Council for Leather and Leather Goods Industry has been constituted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to advise the Central Government on measures necessary to improve and develop the industry. The Central Leather Research Institute at Madras looks after the technological development of the industry.

(viii) The Leather Footwear Industry is reserved for development in

the small scale sector. However, applications for expansion of existing units as well as for setting up new units in the organised sector are considered exclusively for export development and on the basis of 100 per cent export obligation, subject to rejections not exceeding 5 per cent of production. Exemption from payment of excise duty is also available to units employing not more than 49 workers and using power not exceeding 2 H.P.

(b) and (c). Leather and leather goods industry has been earning considerable amount of foreign exchange by employing traditional and convention methods as also modern techniques of production. The foreign exchange earned by the industry during the last three years is as follows:—

1974-75	Rs. 165.66 crores
1975-76	Rs. 222.69 crores
1976-77	Rs. 293.10 crores

(d) No special incentive is given to States leading in leather exports.

Per Capita Allocations and Per Capita Income for States

2099. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the *per capita* plan allocations for the States for each Five Year Plan; and

(b) the *per capita* income in each State during each plan period?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Two statements indicating (i) the Per Capita Plan allocations for the States for each Five Year Plan and (ii) the Per Capita Income in each State during each Plan period are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1212/77].

Difficulties in setting up of Industries in Rural side for want of Proper Infra-Structure

2100. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several industrial units are unable to go to the rural side for expansion or setting up of new industries for want of necessary and proper infra-structure;

(b) if so, the broad details of the present phenomena in this regard; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to improve the situation in the desired direction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a), to (c). Although no specific cases have been brought to notice, Government is aware that the lack of adequate infra-structure by way of power, roads, communication etc. in several rural areas inhibits the development of industry in these areas. The primary responsibility of providing infrastructure is that of the State Governments with whom the matter has been discussed at the meeting of the State Industries Ministers in September, 1977. State Governments have been asked to make adequate provisions in their plans for the phased development of infrastructure in rural areas, giving priority to such areas as have potential for industrial development. In the first phase this is sought to be achieved by identifying industrial growth centres and ensuring the supply of infrastructure facilities at these growth centres.

Buying of Modern Equipments for I.A.F.

2101. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to buy modern, sophisticated, technologically upto date equipments and

instruments for strengthening the Indian Air Force;

(b) if so, broad indications thereto giving such details of equipment and cost as can be given without harm to public interest; and

(c) whether Government consider the Indian Air Force as at present to be properly and fully equipped to meet all possible contingencies?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Government have been buying or manufacturing more modern and sophisticated equipment to improve the effective of the IAF and will continue to do so.

(b) In the recent past some more modern and sophisticated aircraft have been inducted and proposals are under consideration to update the aircraft in use in some other roles. The IAF has also been provided more modern missiles, radars and navigational aids. This is a continuing process in the management of the equipment.

(c) The IAF is equipped to meet the likely contingencies.

T.V. Centre at Bhubaneswar

2102. **SHRI SARAT KAR:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for setting up Television Centre at Bhubaneswar in the near future?

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

Experts Commission for Defence Policy

2103. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint an experts Commission to

prepare a defence policy perspective for the 1980s; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir. The formulation of the Defence Policy of the country which is determined in the light of the nature, magnitude and configuration of likely threats and countervailing forces in the international strategic environment is a constant and continuous exercise which is carried out in the Ministry of Defence in consultation with the experts in the three Armed Services in order to maintain our armed forces in a state of constant preparedness.

(b) Does not arise.

Tripping of Power Generators in Thermal Power Plants

2104. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the frequent tripping of power generators in thermal power plants; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to reduce the incidence of tripping?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. High Level Multi-Disciplinary Teams consisting of representatives of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Instrumentation Limited, Kota, Central Electricity Authority, Consulting Engineers and the concerned State Electricity Boards have been set up to identify the deficiencies in the equipment, analyse the problems in depth and to suggest/undertake modifications/improvements in the equipment/systems to improve the performance of Thermal Power Plants.

Guidelines issued regarding Formulation of Annual Plan for 1978-79

2105. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has issued guidelines in regard to formulation of annual plan for 1978-79; and

(b) if so the main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Guidelines have been issued by the Planning Commission for the preparation of the States' Annual Plan for 1978-79. The Commission has explained that:—

(i) The primary objective of the next phase of development plan would be: (a) the removal of unemployment and substantial under-employment within approximately 10 years; (b) provision of basic services (drinking water primary education and health care) to the 40 per cent of the population in the lowest income groups over the same period; and (c) a significant reduction in the present disparities of income and wealth.

(ii) To attain the employment target, taking into account the anticipated rise in the labour force, it will be necessary to achieve a significant, sustained increase of labour absorption in productive work in agriculture (including processing, storage, transport and distribution), related activities (like animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry), employment-intensive industry and the service sector of the economy.

(iii) This will require a substantial shift in investment priorities in the Central and State Plans over the next few years, and economic policies will have to be coordinated with the new priorities. Because of the key role of assured water supply in increased agricultural productivity and employment-creation, investment on irrigation

should receive even higher priority than before. Funds would have to be pre-empted for investments in irrigation and agricultural production (including intensified agricultural extension and watershed management in rainfed areas and for infrastructure necessary for agricultural development e.g. power), before allocations are made to other sectors.

(iv) The outlay on the development of cottage and small-scale industries, on schemes of rural industrialisation and on schemes for self-employment would be increased.

(v) Higher priority than hitherto would also have to be given to rural development, with special emphasis on the delivery of basic amenities and services to the rural areas, viz., drinking water supply, elementary education, non-formal adult education and health care.

Power crisis in States

2106. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable power crisis in many States during the months of September, October, and November, 1977;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the States affected by the Power crisis?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). Eleven States/Union Territories experienced/or are experiencing power shortages during the months of September, October and November, 1977. Details of the shortages and the consequential power cuts/restrictions imposed in these States/Union Territories are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-213/77].

The State of Bihar also experienced power shortage on some days during this period resulting in loads having to be shed on those days. Power cuts/restrictions were lifted in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan in September/October. The causes of power shortage in the areas mentioned include inadequate installed generating capacity, delay in completion of on-going projects and relatively poor performance of newly commissioned thermal power generating units.

Weeding out of Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent

2107. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have weeded out a large number of letters of intents and industrial licences as a result of monitoring of implementation of approved industrial projects undertaken some time ago;

(b) whether detailed instructions have also been issued to various Ministries for weeding out the letters of intent and industrial licences; and

(c) whether they have submitted their report?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The Administrative Ministries are responsible for ensuring implementation of Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent. Instructions have been issued by the Department of Industrial Development, Ministry of Industry from time to time and specially in May and September, 1977 to the Administrative Ministries for weeding out of unimplemented Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent. As a result of the follow-up action taken by the Administrative Ministries, the number of Industrial Licences cancelled/revoked rose from 10 to in 1974 to 56 in 1975, to 122 in 1976 and to 115 during January—October, 1977. Simi-

larly, the number of Letters of Intent cancelled/lapsed increased from 87 in 1974 to 348 in 1975, to 572 in 1976 and 240 during January—October, 1977. Copies of the letters issued for cancellation of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent are regularly received in the Department of Industrial Development for information and record.

Badarpur Thermal Power Station

2108. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommissioning of the 100 Mw. Unit No. 2 at the Badarpur Thermal Power Station has been postponed;

(b) whether the unit had to be shut down many times this year; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). Unit No. 2 has been under forced outage since 8th January, 1977. On inspection, the high pressure rotor of the turbine was found damaged. The high pressure rotor has since been repaired by BHEL Hardwar and the turbine is now being reassembled. The date of re-commissioning had to be revised and it is now expected to be re-commissioned by middle of January, 1978.

Conference of States Information and Broadcasting Ministers

2109. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether States Information and Broadcasting Ministers Con-

ference was held in New Delhi in the month of November, 1977;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed;

(c) the decisions arrived at; and

(d) whether Government have informed that no more Government advertisement will be given for souvenirs?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Conference of State Ministers of Information was held in New Delhi on the 4th November, 1977.

(b) List of subjects discussed in the Conference is given in the statement at Annexure I. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1214/77].

(c) Recommendations made by the Conference are given in the statement at Annexure II. laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1214/77].

(d) Yes, Sir.

Measures to help Sick Units

2110. SHRI HENRY AUSTIN:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL
NAIDU:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the State industries Ministers to take immediate measures to help the sick units in their respective States;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have taken a decision to give relief to these sick units;

(c) whether the number of sick industries have again gone up due to

the industrial unrest and attitude of the industrialists;

(d) if so, the total number of sick units at present (upto November 1977) State-wise;

(e) how many sick units have been given relief during the last six months; and

(f) whether any of the sick units have been merged with healthy units; if so their number?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a), (b) and (c). In discussions which were recently held with State Ministers of Industries, the need for establishing a monitoring mechanism to detect sickness at the incipient stage itself was stressed. It was further agreed that in the case of units, which had already been declared sick, the respective State Governments, the respective trade unions and the management concerned should be asked to jointly work out a time-bound scheme for their revival. Financial relief is given to sick units through public financial institutions such as the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd. The Central Government can give relief to sick units by taking over their management under sections 18A and 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. From 1-5-1977 onwards the Central Government took over the management of seven units and also extended the take-over period in the case of eight units. It is also possible for the Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to freeze the liabilities of the units whose management is taken over for a maximum period of five years to enable them to stage a steady recovery. From 1-5-1977 onwards, the Central Government has issued orders freezing the liabilities of three units. In addition, the validity of the orders freezing the liabilities has been extended in the case of eleven units during the same period.

(c) and (d). Industrial sickness is not caused by any single identifiable factor but by a combination of factors such as industrial unrest, bad management, shortage of raw materials, power shortage, obsolete machinery etc.

Information regarding the total number of sick units at present (upto November 1977) Statewise is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(f) No such mergers have taken place so far.

Cases Pending Investigation before C.B.I.

2111. DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large number of cases pending with the C.B.I. for investigations;

(b) if so, whether during the month of July, 1977 alone cases of 56 officers were with the C.B.I.;

(c) how many of them have been cleared;

(d) whether there is unnecessary delay by the C.B.I. in dealing these cases; and

(e) how many cases they have dealt during the current year and action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) As on 1-11-1977, 802 cases were under investigation with the C.B.I.

(b) and (c). In the new cases registered by the C.B.I. during July, 1977, 56 gazetted officers are involved; and these cases are still under investigation.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) During 1977 (upto 31-10-1977) C.B.I. carried out investigations into 1694 cases, and completed the investigation in respect of 892 cases. The action taken in these 892 cases is given below:

(i) No. of cases sent up for trial in Courts	297
(ii) No. of cases referred to Departments for taking Regular Departmental Action	465
(iii) No. for cases referred to Departments for taking such action as deemed appropriate.	52
(iv) No. of cases closed after investigation	78
TOTAL	892

Suggestion by Karnataka Government regarding Development of Small Industries

2112. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion has been made by the Karnataka Government that for the development of small industries, Central Government undertakings in Karnataka should buy 50 per cent of their requirements from small scale and ancillary units;

(b) whether there is a proposal that the large units in the private sector shall also be asked to do so; and

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

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

(c) Does not arise.

Realisation of Dues Outstanding with Coal Buyers

2113. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special drive has been launched by Government to realise the dues outstanding with big buyers of coal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following steps have been taken by Coal India Ltd. for realisation of arrears from the consumers:

(i) Committees headed by senior officers have been formed for examination and settlement of disputed amounts outstanding.

(ii) Negotiations have been conducted at higher levels to finalise terms of payment for coal supplies.

(iii) Major defaulters have been served with notices of discontinuation of supplies in the event of delay in payments.

(iv) Personal contacts have been made by senior officers with major consumers to secure prompt payment of outstanding amounts.

New Projects for Coal

2114. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new coal projects have been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b):

LIST OF PROJECTS SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT DURING 1977

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Location	Capacity per annum	Investment (Rs. crores)	Grade of coal	Manpower requirement
1.	JHINGURDAH (Expansion)	Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh	from 1.8 m.t. to 3 m.t. by 1978-79	24.87	Ungraded	1810
2.	GOLUKDIH O/C	Jharia, Bihar.	0.72 m.t. by 1980	7.68	HH	617
3.	DHEMOMAIN (Reorganisation)	Raniganj, West Bengal	1.00 m.t. by 1980-81	11.95	I, II & Selected B	2677
4.	NINGA (Reorganisation)	West Bengal	1.00 m.t. by 1982-83	15.25	I & Selected 'A'	4084
5.	RATIBATI (Reconstruction)	Raniganj, West Bengal	0.90 m.t. by 1935-36	9.94	I	4304
6.	KOTTADIH (Reorganisation)	Raniganj, West Bengal	0.87 m.t. by 1979	7.66	I & II	2532
7.	RAMGARH WASHERY	Hazaribagh, Bihar.	3.0 m.t.	25.77		663
8.	RAMGARH MINE	Hazaribagh, Bihar	3 m.t. by 1981-82	41.86	HH	1902
9.	GODAVARI KHA'NI 8 & 8 A INCLINES	Ramagundem, Andhra Pradesh	0.825 m.t.	6.47	Ungraded	2591

Increase of Price of Paper

2115. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
SOMANI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of different varieties of paper are increasing; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any efforts to bring down prices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) There has been no significant increase in the prices of basic qualities of paper, but only a marginal increase in some superior varieties of paper mainly because of increase in the cost of rags which form the raw material of these papers. The price of white paper which is the only controlled variety, has been maintained at Rs. 2,750 per tonne.

(b) The Industry has been urged to maintain the price level, and wherever prices have been put up by the mills to bring them back to the level prevalent at the beginning of the year.

Setting up of Women's Cell to deal with the Problem of Entrepreneurs

2116. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a Women's Cell in his Ministry to deal with problems of women entrepreneurs and to encourage industries where women could be employed in larger numbers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are being worked out.

Demand to Start a Newsprint Industry in North Bengal

2117. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is long standing demand from West Bengal to start a newsprint Industry in North Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to set up such an Industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) A letter of intent has been issued on 31st July 1974 to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation for setting up a newsprint project with a capacity of 200 tonnes per day. The Hindustan Paper Corporation is assisting the State Government in carrying out detailed studies of raw material availability, development of plantations, operating costs and other related matters.

Hydrogen Bomb

2118. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hydrogen Bomb is the safest from the point of view of residual radio activity;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to develop the technology to split the Hydrogen Atom; and

(c) whether splitting of Hydrogen Atom can be used to generate electricity?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Thermo-nuclear explosives are considered more suitable for excavation or earth-moving applications in order to reduce fission product radioactive fallouts.

(b) and (c). Controlled thermo-nuclear fusion involves the release of energy by combination (not splitting) of the nuclei of isotopes of hydrogen like deuterium and tritium. Good progress has been made in international research on various schemes for achieving fusion, like magnetic confinement, laser-driven implosion etc. But it will be quite a long time before economically feasible fusion reactors are developed for generation of electricity. Fusion research is an extremely costly proposition. It may be prudent to watch the developments in this field before embarking on larger programmes. Meanwhile we are keeping in touch with developments in this field.

छात्रों को रियायती पास

2119. श्री दयाराम शास्त्र : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम का विचार छात्रों को रियायती पास जारी करने के लिए शिक्षा संस्थाओं को प्राधिकृत करने का है ;

(ख) क्या छात्रों तथा ग्राम जनता को मासिक पासों के साथ साथ त्रैमासिक, अर्ध-वार्षिक तथा वार्षिक पास भी जारी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह सुविधा कब से दी जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) उन शैक्षिक संस्थानों, जो अपने विद्यार्थियों को आल रूट पास जारी करने में अपना प्रबन्ध करने में रुचि रखते हैं, को ऐसा करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है और उनको पासों की बिक्री से होने वाली आय पर 2 प्रतिशत कमीशन की अनुमति दी गई है ।

(ख) और (ग) : इस समय मासिक पासों के अलावा आल रूट तिमाही पासों की सुविधा केवल विद्यार्थियों को उपलब्ध है । इस समय विद्यार्थियों और ग्राम जनता को अर्धवार्षिक और वार्षिक पासों अथवा प्रशासनिक आधार पर ग्राम जनता को तिमाही पासों को जारी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

फिल्म निर्माण कानून (सिनेमेटोग्राफी एक्ट) में संशोधन

2120. श्री दया राम शास्त्र : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार फिल्म निर्माण कानून (सिनेमेटोग्राफी एक्ट) में संशोधन करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी). (क) और (ख). चलचित्र अधिनियम में संशोधन करने का विचार है और इस बारे में एक विधेयक तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

Buffer Stock of Newsprint at Gauhati

2121. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a buffer stock of newsprint at Gauhati to tide over the shortage during the flood and other calamities; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI JAGBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The possibility of opening a newsprint depot at Gauhati was considered by the State Trading Corporation but found an uneconomic proposition. They do have plans, however, of suggesting to the State Governments that the State Small Scale Industries or Marketing Corporations obtain requirements of Small and Medium newspapers through State Trading Corporation and re-distribute in their respective areas.

विज्ञापनों द्वारा आकाशवाणी के लिए
अर्जित आय

2122. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान आकाशवाणी से विज्ञापनों के प्रसारण से कितनी आय हुई ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा) : 1976-77 के दौरान आकाशवाणी को विज्ञापनों से प्राप्त कुल राजस्व की राशि लगभग 6,80,07,832 रुपए थी ।

आसाम-नागालैण्ड सीमा विवाद

2123. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम और नागालैण्ड के बीच लंबे समय से सीमा विवाद चल रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दोनों राज्य सरकारों ने विवादग्रस्त क्षेत्र में भूमिहीन लोगों को बसाने के प्रयास में विवाद को और उग्र कर दिया है ; और

690 L.S.—8

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसके निपटारे के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(ख) दोनों राज्य सरकारों से अतिक्रमण की शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है ।

(ग) भारत सरकार की हमेशा यह कोशिश रही है कि राज्य सरकारों का परस्पर कोई समझौता हो जाए । नागालैण्ड में लोकप्रिय सरकार के जाने पर, आशा है कि दोनों सरकार कोई संतोषजनक हल ढुंढ निकालेगी ।

Radio and T.V. Programmes for Rural Development

2124. SHRI DHARAMVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete steps taken by Government to make radio and T.V. a fit instrument for rural development and for mass campaign of deurbanisation; and

(b) the percentage of time given to rural broadcasts/telecasts on Central and State net works today as against what was the position?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b).

ALL INDIA RADIO

Farm and Home Units have been set up at 49 AIR Stations. The main function of Farm and Home Unit is to disseminate information on scientific agricultural, animal husbandary, fisheries, horticulture and nutrition etc.

Topics on health, hygiene, rural industries, cooperation, rural institutions and other developmental activities undertaken for the upliftment of the rural people are broadcast regularly. Besides, Rural and Agricultural Programmes, a number of other Programmes which are of use to the rural community in their day-to-day living are also broadcast by AIR Stations.

2. News and Music Programmes constitute 61.5 per cent of AIR Programmes which are of as much interest to Rural Audience as Urban. On a rough estimate about 71.5 per cent of programmes are meant for Rural Audience including News and Music.

TELEVISION

All the TV Centres in SITE-continuity areas are putting out programmes primarily addressed to rural audiences and centering around rural development. This applies to Jaipur, Raipur, Hyderabad, Gulbarga and Pij (near Ahmedabad) Centres and will apply to Sambalpur and Muzaffarpur Centres when they come up in the near future. The remaining Television Centres also put out programmes addressed to rural audiences. In addition, they have been advised to ensure that at least 50 per cent of the programmes that they originate is rural-oriented.

2. The percentage of time given to rural telecast is as follows:—

Jaipur	} 100%
Raipur	
Hyderabad	
Gulbarga	
Pij (near Ahmedabad)	

(This will apply to Sambalpur and Muzaffarpur Centres also when they are on the air)

Delhi	} Apart from programmes specifically addressed to rural audiences, 50% of the originally produced programmes are rural-oriented.
Calcutta	
Bombay	
Madras	
Lucknow	
Srinagar	
Amritsar	

Plan of H.M.T. for making Components for two million Watches

2125. CHOWDRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether HMT has submitted a plan to Government to establish a factory for making components for two million watches a year;

(b) if so, date and place where the factory is proposed to be set up; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to set up a factory in Hoshiarpur District of Punjab which is a backward district and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) to (c). The Government have recently approved the project of HMT for additional manufacture of 2 million watches a year. The specialised watch components manufacturing unit of the project will be located in the industrially backward district of Tumkur in Karnataka. Labour intensive aspects of assembly will be undertaken in 14 captive assembly units in the country. One of these units will be located in Punjab. The selection of the district for location of this factory in Punjab is to be decided by the State Government in consultation with HMT.

Charges Against Former Chief Ministers

2126. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of former Chief Ministers against whom cases have been registered on corruption charges and the details thereof; ,

(b) the names of former Chief Ministers whose houses were searched in this connection and the details of informations collected, during these searches; and

(c) the names of the former Chief Ministers against whom the pending cases of corruption have been withdrawn by the present Governments?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). After March, 1977 no case has been registered by a Central investigation agency against any former Chief Minister on corruption charges relating to his functioning the capacity of Chief Minister.

(c) The Central Government is not aware of any pending cases of corruption against former Chief Ministers having been withdrawn by the present State Governments.

बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों के लिए बिजली की कमी

2127. श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिजली की कमी के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के उद्योगों के उत्पादन में काफी कमी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्पादन में कितनी कमी हुई है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा बिजली की कमी दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ताकि प्रभावित उद्योगों का उत्पादन बढ़ सके ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :

(क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश में चुने हुए उद्योगों की उत्पादन प्रवृत्ति कुछ उद्योगों जैसे कृषि के ट्रैक्टरों बाइसिकलों, बड़े टायरों, सोडा ऐश, दियासलाई और शिशु आहार आदि के उत्पादन

में वृद्धि दिखाती है, लेकिन दूसरी ओर अन्य उद्योगों जैसे अल्युमिनियम, सूखी बैटरियों, स्टोरेज बैटरियों, साबुन सीमेंट, कागज और गत्ते, नाइट्रोजन युक्त उर्वरकों, फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों, आक्सीजन गैस, डिजिटल एसिटिलीन गैस और स्कूटरों के उत्पादन में गिरावट का पता लगता है। चूंकि उत्पादन में कमी अन्य अनेक कारणों जैसे आयातित तथा देशी कच्चे माल की कमी, प्रचुर मात्रा में ईंधन की अनुपलब्धता, वित्त की कमी, मांग में गिरावट, श्रमिक विवाद आदि की वजह से भी होती है, अतः पावर की कमी के कारण औद्योगिक उत्पादन में हुई अनुमानित हानि के बारे में निश्चित रूप से पता लगा सकना कठिन है।

(ग) बिजली की कमी के प्रभाव को कम करने की दिशा में निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं :—

(1) ऊर्जा परिरक्षण के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत बना लिए गए हैं तथा वे अपनाने हेतु राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिए गए हैं ;

(2) विद्युत ऊर्जा की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये अनेक औद्योगिक एकाइयों में डीजल से ऊर्जा उत्पन्न करने वाले सेट लगाए जा रहे हैं ;

(3) गैस टर्बाइन सेटों से ऊर्जा उत्पन्न करने की सिफारिश की गई है ;

(4) अतिरिक्त ऊर्जा वाले राज्यों से समीप के कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में यथासंभव ऊर्जा की सप्लाई करने का प्रबंध किया जा रहा है ;

(5) शुरु की जा चुकी परियोजनाओं को लगाने तथा उन्हें चलाने के कार्य में शीघ्रता लाई जा रही है।

तेल इंजनों का निर्माण करने वाले स्थान

2128. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं, जहां तेल-इंजनों का निर्माण होता है और वहां गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने इंजनों का निर्माण हुआ है ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात से कितने तेल-इंजनों का निर्यात किया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नानडिस) :

(क) विवरण I व II सभा-मटल पर रखे जाते हैं। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 1215/77]

(ख) सम्पूर्ण उद्योग के निर्यात आंकड़े संकलित किए गये हैं। पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में डीजल इंजन तथा पुर्जों का निर्यात मूल्य निम्न प्रकार रहा है :—

1974-75	1,910.92 लाख रुपये
1975-76	2,111.17 लाख रुपये
1976-77 (अंतिम)	3,241.10 लाख रुपये

फिर भी, गुजरात से निर्यात किये जाने वाले डीजल इंजन तथा पुर्जों के मूल्य निम्न प्रकार होने का अनुमान है:—

(लाख रुपये में)

1973-74	246.88
1974-75	535.35
1975-76	681.42

टेलीविजन सेटों का उत्पादन और मूल्य

2129. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में देश में वर्षवार कितने टेलीविजन सेटों का उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 में कितने टेलीविजन सेटों का उत्पादन होगा ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार टेलीविजन सेटों के मूल्य निर्धारित करती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दूरदर्शन सेटों का उत्पादन निम्नानुसार हुआ :—

केलंडर वर्ष	संख्या
1974	75,744
1975	96,908
1976	1,43,777

(ख) : वर्तमान अनुमान के अनुसार कैलेंडर वर्ष 1977 के दौरान लगभग 2,30,000 दूरदर्शन सेटों के उत्पादन की संभावना है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

गुजरात में जिला-वार दिये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंस

2130. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में जिलावार कितने औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिए गए ;

(ख) इस समय कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) जिन आवेदकों के आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन हैं उनके नाम तथा उनके आवेदन पत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) उन पर निर्णय कब तक ले लिया जायेगा?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) : (क) वर्ष 1976-77 (अप्रैल '76-मार्च '77) के दौरान 85 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस तथा 73 आशयपत्र जारी किये गए थे। अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1977 के दौरान गुजरात राज्य को 27 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस तथा 45 आशयपत्र जारी किए गए थे।

(ख) से (घ). औद्योगिक स्वीकृति सचिवालय में 31-10-1977 तक लाइसेंसों के लिए, प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों में से औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों हेतु गुजरात राज्य के 68 आवेदन पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हुए हैं। आमतौर से अनिर्णीत आवेदन पत्रों का ब्यौरा बताया नहीं जाता है। औद्योगिक लाइसेंस हेतु प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों पर विचार करते समय अवस्थापना संबंधी सुविधाओं की उल्लब्धता, कच्चे माल, जानकारी, मांग, अधिष्ठापित क्षमता आदि को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। तथापि अनिर्णीत आवेदन पत्रों को शीघ्रतः निपटाने के लिए सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Firing by B.S.F. in Usha Bazar Agartala

2131. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 3rd November, 1977 two persons were injured and four persons killed when B.S.F. opened a fire at Usha Bazar in Agartala following a clash between some fish-merchants and B.S.F. men;

(b) if so, the details of the incident;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the B.S.F. men for starting firing; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been ordered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the State Government and would be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Cancellation of Licences and Letters of Intents

2132. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have cancelled many industrial licences and letter of intents issued by the previous Government;

(b) if so, how many such licences and letters of intents were cancelled upto November, 1977;

(c) names of the parties whose licences and letters of intents were cancelled;

(d) grounds of cancellation of licences in each case; and

(e) whether new licences in lieu of them have been issued and if so, names of the parties to whom issued?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). During April-October, 1977, 67 Industrial Licences and 173 Letters of Intent were cancelled/revoked/lapsed.

(c) Details of the Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent cancelled/revoked/lapsed including the

names of the parties etc. are published in the "Monthly List of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences", copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

(d) Industrial Licences were cancelled/revoked under the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) as the Licences failed to take effective steps to establish industrial undertakings within the validity period. Letters of Intent lapsed after the expiry of validity period since the entrepreneurs failed to fulfill the conditions laid down therein.

(e) After an Industrial Licence/Letter of Intent is cancelled, the entrepreneurs has to file a fresh application under the provisions of the I(DFR) Act.

Statement Correcting the Answer to USQ. No. 80 dated 6-4-1977 Reg. Use of I.A.F. Planes by former Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): In Unstarred Question No. 80 put down for answer on 6th April 1977, information was required about the number of times Shri J. B. Patnaik, former Minister of State for Defence had used the IAF plane during the period January 1976 to March 15, 1977, indicating the purpose of the journeys, and the places of his visit.

2. In the Statement appended to the Answer given to the above-mentioned question, it was *inter alia* stated that the Minister of State had under taken a flight on 15-12-76 from Delhi to Charbatia vide Serial No. 56 of the statement. This part of the information was not correct.

3. The correct position is that although the projected programme of the Minister was for the flight on 15-12-76, from Delhi to Charbatia, the flight was actually undertaken on

16-12-76 from Delhi to Bhubneshwar. The entry against serial No. 56 of the statement appended to the Answer to Unstarred Question No. 80, dated 6-4-77 is therefore, required to be amended to read as follows:—

"56. 16-12-76—Delhi-Bhubneshwar."

4. I, therefore, take the opportunity to correct the Answer in the manner indicated in para. 3 above.

5. The inaccuracy in the Answer to Unstarred Question No. 80 was detected while preparing the Answer to a similar Question, i.e. Unstarred Question No. 5061, answered in the Lok Sabha on the 27th July 1977, and the correct position in this regard was indicated in the Answer to the latter Question. However, as there was no time for laying a correction statement during the last session of Parliament, the required correction statement is being laid on the Table of the House now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiray-inkil): Under rule 376, after one item of business had been concluded, and before you go to another item, I want to raise a point of order. I am not questioning your ruling rejecting my privilege motion against the Home Minister; I am not questioning that. My point of order is this. This House is in session for the last few days, we are discussing the matter and the Railway Minister, Prof. Dandavate, replied in regard to the railway accidents, even the Minister himself said in his statement that there were saboteurs, he suspected organised saboteurs. But the discussion is not concluded, it is going to conclude tomorrow. We are in the midst of discussion regarding these activities. Meanwhile the hon. Home Minister is announcing through radio and television, alleging and pinpointing certain elements, anti-democratic forces, etc. whatever it may be. He named certain persons

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ये किस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत बोल रहे हैं।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Do you consider this proper on the part of the Home Minister to go outside the House and make a statement like this while the matter is still before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to decide the propriety of the matter.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): The Home Minister is a Minister of this House, you should not allow him to make derogatory statements like this. He should be reprimanded. It is not in keeping with the dignity of the rules of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not directed against you, why do you think it is directed against you?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am only submitting that the Minister should not do so while the House is in session and discussing the same matter, it is not proper.

MR. SPEAKER: When the debate comes, we shall consider.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I gave an adjournment motion day before yesterday. Yesterday....

MR. SPEAKER: It is a daily affair, daily routine.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you think you can stifle that, you will not succeed, I assure you, there are serious lapses on your part and I am going to point out that yesterday you have given an assurance to the House that the subject had been admitted through a call attention motion and will be taken up by the House on 1st December.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be admitted, it is going to be admitted on 1st December.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Just ten minutes before, your officials come and tell me that this has been put off. Under what authority did he say it? Is this the way you want to run the Lok Sabha?

MR. SPEAKER: I can run it better if you cooperate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am suggesting that particularly in your Table Office and Legislative Branch things have not been working properly. I am very sorry to say that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I have given notice of a privilege issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I have just now received the reply.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There should not be delay.

MR. SPEAKER: Delay will not cause another cyclone.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is a question of maintaining the parliamentary convention. Secondly, I want a ruling on the question raised by Shri Ravi. It has got some dangerous implications. I want a considered ruling from you whether when a matter is being discussed in the House, it is permissible for any minister to make a public statement of a policy which should have been made in the House? Ministers are subject to the authority of the House and there are certain conventions to be observed. When the House is seized of a matter, the House is the supreme body.

Nobody has the right to go outside and make a statement which has got a reflection on the matter being discussed in the House. Please give your ruling not necessarily today, but at least tomorrow we want your considered ruling.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arko-nam): You have promised regarding our adjournment motion on the cyclone situation that a calling attention is being allowed. May I know when it is coming up?

MR. SPEAKER: It will come up tomorrow.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: But tomorrow you have promised Mr. Bosu that his calling attention will be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: We will have two. Both will come up tomorrow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then I am quite willing to wait till day after tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot have it both ways. Day after tomorrow we have got the Kashmir matter. So, day after tomorrow also there will be two in that case. You can have it either tomorrow or day after tomorrow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Day after tomorrow.

Then, Sir, I have written to you about a vital matter under rule 377, because the country is going to be confronted with a serious bungling in edible oil and edible cooking medium.

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is being considered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I must be allowed to bring the matter before the House. We shall not be silent spectators.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): You can go to any shop even in Delhi and see the situation.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed two calling attention notices on this. For the next 2 days, I have allowed 2 Call Attention Motions and 4 items under rule 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will take only two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: If each of the 545 Members take one minute each, how many minutes will it come to? Of course every day you are taking not one minute but several minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am very precise. I will wait.

MR. SPEAKER: Not today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All right, tomorrow in that case. I take it that it is tomorrow. In the absence of an answer, I take it that it will be tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you are a senior Member. You are encouraging others also to adopt the same attitude.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): I have given a Call Attention to draw the attention of the Home Minister about the utterances of the hon. Minister of Health in London about languages.

MR. SPEAKER: About that also, I have called for a report.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: I have given it on the 16th; I have met you on the 18th. You are telling me, Sir, that you have called for a report. I do not know what is the position.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to me; we will talk about it.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NEWS AGENCIES

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on News Agencies. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1201/77].

PAPERS UNDER COIR INDUSTRY ACT AND ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION, BOMBAY

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953:—

(i) Annual Report for the year 1975-76 on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(ii) Half-yearly Report for the period from 1st April, 1976 to 30th September, 1976 on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1202/77].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi Village Industries Commission, Bombay for the year 1975-76 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 along with the Statistical Statement.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above report [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1203/77].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on

the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Third Amendment Regulations, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1394 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1977.

(2) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1395 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1977.

(3) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulation 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1534 in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1977.

(4) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1537 in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1977.

(5) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulation 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1536 in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1977.

(6) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1537 in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1977.

(7) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixteenth Amendment Regulations, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1538 in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1204/77].

12.13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SABOTAGE OF VITAL INSTALLATIONS

श्री शिव सम्पत्ति राम (राबर्टसगंज) :

मैं लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और उन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस संबंध में एक वक्तव्य दें :

‘देश में रेलवे, आकाशवाणी, बिजलीघरों आदि जैसे महत्वपूर्ण संस्थानों में की गई तोड़फोड़ की हाल की घटनाएँ जिन के परिणामस्वरूप बड़ी संख्या में व्यक्ति मारे गए तथा सम्पत्ति को भारी क्षति पहुँची ।’

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir, The recent incidents of suspected sabotage have caused us great concern and have given rise to some legitimate misgivings in public mind. In the current month alone as reported upto the 25th, there have been four train accidents where the circumstances lead to a strong suspicion of sabotage—the worst being the derailment of the Delhi-Ahmedabad Mail on 23rd November 1977 between Ajarka and Bawal in Haryana which led to the loss of 19 lives including that of a respected Member of the Rajya Sabha. The other three accidents relate to the 375 Up Bareilly Delhi Passenger between Hakimpur and Kailasa stations in Uttar Pradesh on 7th November 1977; derailment of 30 Up Goods train between Mana and Murtajapur on 19th November in Maharashtra, in which 16 wagons capsized; and the derailment of train engine and 12 wagons of 25 Dn Goods Train between Monkey Hill Cabin and Khandala stations in Maharashtra on 24th November, 1977. Fortunately, there was no case of loss of life and injuries in these three accidents. Besides the above

incidents on the Railways, the accident in the Gas Turbine at Hardua-ganj Power Plant in U. P. on 20th November has caused an estimated loss of nearly Rs. 6 crores besides causing serious dislocation to power generation in that State. The incident of arson in Akashvani Bhavan, New Delhi on 25th November, 1977 led to complete gutting of Room No. 53, including all the tapes, records, furniture and office equipment. These incidents have given rise to apprehensions whether there is any design behind them.

Such apprehensions are understandable. It has, therefore, been impressed upon the State Governments concerned and the Delhi Police that no efforts should be spared in making thorough and comprehensive investigations into all these incidents. Arrangements for greater vigilance and protection of all vital installations have also been taken in hand. Full cooperation of the Central Government would also be extended to the concerned law enforcement agencies in completing their investigations and in taking all steps according to law against the guilty. Instructions have accordingly been issued to agencies, such as C.B.I. to ensure that their officers maintain fullest liaison with the concerned State Governments, visit the areas concerned and render such expert assistance as may be required. I am confident that the concerned State Governments would spare no efforts in unearthing all the facts behind these incidents.

श्री शिव सम्पत्ति राम : क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि केवल सलाह भविष्य करने से से ही स्थिति बदल सकती है ? इसके लिये कोई ठोस कार्यवाही करनी पड़ेगी । अभी तक क्या कोई व्यक्ति तोड़फोड़ के संदेह में पकड़े गये हैं ? यदि पकड़े गये हैं तो कितने, उनकी तादाद क्या है ?

क्या सरकार देश में और विदेश में आतंक मार्ग को घमकियों से परिचित है। क्या आतंक मार्ग पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का कोई विचार है ? यदि नहीं, तो क्या इससे आतंक मार्ग को और बढ़ावा नहीं मिल सकता है ?

लंदन में जो आतंक मार्ग को कानूनी करने होने का समाचार है, और लोगों को जान से मारने का समाचार मिला है, उस पर सरकार को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जांच की कार्यवाही जारी है, अभी किसी को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है। आतंक मार्ग के संबंध में जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है उस बारे में जांच जारी है। अभी नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि किसका हाथ है। सुस्मरण है, और कोई भी हो सकते हैं। इसलिये अभी इस संबंध में किसी संगठन या ग्रुप का नाम लेना संभव नहीं होगा। और विदेश के बारे में जो बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही है, लंदन में जो दुष्प्रचार है, उस पर हम लोग जांच करायेंगे।

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether it is not a fact that a series of terrorist actions have been taking place against our Embassies outside and offices inside the country. The incidents started first with the hijacking of a Japan Airlines planes at Bombay, when two passengers got in, in spite of the so-called security, checks, and we are seeing the unfolding of the terrorist pattern. In France the French Secret Police have published in their papers that there is a terrorist organisation in Europe, which coordinates the activities of all these terrorist organisations, spread out throughout the world, with headquarters at Meien Badenroff. It was under its auspices, certain powers which are petre-dollar rich, with the political motive of defaming the Janata Party here and to

de-stabilise the stabilised position in this country, terrorist actions are taking place. What steps have the Government taken in the matter of gathering of intelligence and dealing with this terrorist movement, which is being inspired and financed from outside? I do not want to take the names, the names are well-known, there are certain countries, certain organisations, and others, who are involved in this game, and the game is to spread fascist tendencies in this country and to de-stabilise this country and to bring about a position where democracy comes to a breaking point. Is the Government seized of these facts? In view of these facts, what serious steps are they taking to see that terrorist actions are totally quashed?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Government shares completely the feelings voiced by the hon. Member. As we have said in the statement, we are not complacent. We are alert and are taking all possible steps. If the hon. Member has certain information regarding the activities of foreign agencies, I shall be glad if he makes that information available to the Government.

श्री शंकर सिंहजी वाघेला (कापडवंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 8 महीने से जनता गवर्नमेंट को बदनाम करने की जो कोशिश हो रही है, और दुर्घटनाओं का जो मामला चला है इससे जनता को गवर्नमेंट के प्रति अविश्वास पदा हुआ है। मैं गृह-मंत्री से पूछता हूँ कि रेलवे के बारे में जो दुर्घटना हुई रिवाड़ी में, उसके पहले क्या कोई ऐसी अकस्मात दुर्घटना नहीं हुई थी ? कहते हैं कि और भी स्टॉप लेंगे, जिससे कोई अकस्मात दुर्घटना नहीं होगी, परन्तु ताज की जो तेज गति थी, कल उसको रोक दिया गया-आतंकवादियों की घमकी की वजह से। हम जो मेंबर पार्लियामेंट और

श्री शंकर सिंह जी बाघेला

जनता के लोग आज मुसाफिरी करते हैं, वह करते हैं कि जहां हमें जाना है वहां जा पायेंगे भी या नहीं, तो इसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट क्या सोच रही है ?

दूसरी देश की सबसे बड़ी दुर्घटना है हरदुआगंज के थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के बारे में। वहां जो कर्मचारी यूनियन के लोग थे, उन्होंने बताया कि दुर्घटना टल सकती थी। मैं गृह-मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो उन लोगों ने बताया कि दुर्घटना टल सकती थी, तो वह कैसे टल सकती थी, क्या इसके बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा लिया गया ?

तीसरी बात, आकाशवाणी भवन में जो टेप थीं, एमर्जेंसी के बारे में बाफी काटें उसने थी, अगर उस टेप को जलाने के लिये आकाश-वाणी के कमरे जला दिये जाते हैं, जिससे एमर्जेंसी की बातें बाहर न आयें, तो ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि जिन लोगों ने एमर्जेंसी की ज्यादातियां सही हैं जो आज जीते-जागते इस हाउस में हैं, उनका मुंह बंद करने के लिये, उनको उड़ाने के लिये इस पालियामेंट भवन पर भी ऐसा कुछ किया जाये, उसने बारे में गवर्नमेंट क्या सोच रही है, क्या गवर्नमेंट चिंतित है ? जितने भी मामले बाहर आ रहे हैं, ये कोई आसान मामले हैं, ऐसा नहीं मानना चाहिये। जो यूनियनों और उनके प्रतिनिधि हैं, उनकी जो डिमांड्स हैं, इसके बारे में सरकार सीरियसली जो कुछ सोचना चाहिये, वह सोचकर कार्यवाही करे। इनकी जो कार्यवाही आजकल चल रही है, उसको रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करेगी, यह गृह-मंत्री से मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो माननीय यादवेंद्र दत्त ने बात कही थी, दूसरे अलफाजों में माननीय मित्र ने भी वही बातें दोहराई हैं। सारा सवाल यह है कि तहकीकात हो रही है, जितनी गवर्नमेंट के

पास ला एंड एन्फोर्समेंट एजेंसीज हैं, सब को एलर्ट कर दिया गया है, सब के हैडज, डायरेक्टर्स को बुलाकर उनसे तफसील में बात कर ली गई है। थोड़ी सी गिरफ्तारियां भी रेलवे एक्सीडेंट्स के सिलसिले में हुई हैं, मसलन मुरादाबाद में और महाराष्ट्र में।

दोनों माननीय मित्रों ने जो बातें कहीं हैं, वह ठीक हैं कि कुछ लोग देश के अंदर, ऐसा हमारा अनुमान है कि व्यवस्था पैदा करना चाहते हैं और यह साबित करना चाहते हैं कि जनतंत्र के अंदर व्यवस्था कायम नहीं रखी जा सकती। व्यवस्था कायम रखने के लिये असाधारण कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये और एमर्जेंसी लगाई जानी चाहिये। कुछ लोगों का यह ख्याल है कि जो इंडिविजुअल फ्रीडम, व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता हमारे यहां है, वह बहुत कम देशों में होगी। कुछ देशों यूरोप, अमेरिका में है। तो हम यह चाहते हैं कि यह इनफरादी आजादी, इंडिविजुअल फ्रीडम, कायम रखते हुए, कानून के अंदर रहकर, दोनों शर्तें पूरी करते हुए, हमारा देश तरक्की करे, देश में व्यवस्था और आर्डर कायम रहे, यह हमारी कोशिश है।

मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूं, मैं भी जानता हूं और हमारे साथी भी जानते हैं, कुछ लोगों को, गिरोहों और पार्टियों को यह बात नापसंद है, कुछ उनका स्वार्थ भी हो सकते हैं। लेकिन अभी मैं या गवर्नमेंट यह कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं है कि वह व्यक्ति और संगठन कौन हैं। क्योंकि केवल अनुमान और श्रुति पर कुछ भी कह देना, एसर्ट कर देना, डेफिनिट स्टेटमेंट कर देना, मुनासिव नहीं होगा।

जहां तक आनन्दमार्गियों की बात है, उनका धैर्य बहुत दिनों से है। हमने उसी वक्त जितना मुमकिन हो सकता था, वह स्टप ले लिये। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके जरिये माननीय सदस्यों को, और सदन को यह बता देना चाहता हूं कि बावजूद हर

कोशिश के एक्सीडेंटस होंगे, क्राइम होंगे, वह कभी दुनियां में रुके नहीं हैं, वह कम किए जा सकते हैं। तो उसकी कोशिश है। साथ ही में यह अपील करना चाहूंगा सारी जनता से कि सब लोगों की सहायता, को-अपरेशन और सहयोग जब तक नहीं होगा, केवल गवर्नमेंटल मशीनरी कामयाब नहीं होगी। इन दोनों की जरूरत है। गवर्नमेंट, और उस की मशीनरी, तो अपना काम कर रही है। लेकिन जनता और जागृत नागरिकों के लिए यह उचित है कि अगर वे देखते हैं कि कोई व्यक्ति सस्पिशन सर्कमस्टेंसिज में रेलवे ट्रैक पर घूम रहा है, तो वे उसे गिरफ्तार करें और अधिकारियों को इत्तिहा दें। इसी तरह इलेक्ट्रिक इनस्टालेशन्स, ब्रिजिज, मिलिटरी के इनस्टालेशन्स और आकाशवाणी आदि भी वाइटल इनस्टालेशन्स हैं। इन सब के आस-पास, उन के नेबरहुड में, अगर कोई आदमी दिखाई देता है, तो लोग उसे खुद भी एप्रिहेंड कर सकते हैं। नागरिक को यह अधिकार है कि अगर कोई जुर्म करता है, या जुर्म करने जा रहा है, तो वह उसे गिरफ्तार कर सकता है। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि उसे पुलिस के अधिकार हासिल हों, या पहले उस की रिपोर्ट की जाये। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जनता की तरफ से यह सहयोग हमें प्राप्त होगा।

मैं फिर यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में एलर्ट है। पिछले महीने, डेड महीने से हमें यह एहसास हो रहा है, और हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं कि देश में अव्यवस्था पैदा करने की कुछ तैयारियां आर्गनाइज्ड स्केल पर हो रही हैं। मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस मामले में सजग है।

इस संबंध में क्या स्टेप्स लिये गये हैं, यह मैं क्या बताऊँ। मैं खुद नहीं जानता हूँ

कि क्या स्टेप्स लिये गये हैं। हम ने स्टेप्स लेने का आर्डर दिया है और अफसरान उस पर अमल कर रहे हैं। वे किस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं, मेरे लिए यह पूछना मुनासिब नहीं होगा। अफसरान को इन्वेस्टीगेशन करने का पूरा अधिकार है। वास्तव में कानून के मुताबिक गवर्नमेंट इन्वेस्टीगेशन में दखल नहीं दे सकती है। हम सिर्फ यह कर सकते हैं कि हमारा ऐसा ख्याल है, ये क्राइम्स हो रहे हैं, और अफसरान तेजी और चुस्ती के साथ इस बारे में कदम उठावें; गवर्नमेंट की इमदाद, फैसिलिटीज और एक्विपमेंट वगैरह की जितनी भी जरूरत हो, वह गवर्नमेंट देगी। अपने अफसरान, अपनी पुलिस, रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स और दूसरे कर्मचारियों की ईमानदारी, मेहनत और नेकनीयती में मुझे पूरा विश्वास है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the things that are happening in the country, it appears to me, are more serious than apparently the news coverage given in our country. These are not mere sporadic cases of accidents. May be, there may be one or two real cases of accidents. But these are really the cases of deliberate and organised sabotage. And behind a gang of saboteurs, there is some master mind that is working. These acts of sabotage, these acts of terror, these acts of espionage, that are taking place inside the country and outside, I consider, are not unrelated but related to the activities of a gang of conspirators or saboteurs—why I use that word I will say afterwards.

Although we are all talking a lot in this House and outside and also many things are appearing in the news—

[Shri Samar Gupta]

papers, pinpointing some organisation here and there, talking in the air, talking out of suspicion, talking out of certain motivation, we are not trying to go deep into the facts. Although an unfortunate thing has happened in the Air, I would call it very fortunate because it has given an opportunity to the Home Minister to find out the master mind behind the gang of saboteurs and to identify its objective. What does it mean? The people who set fire to the AIR building, did not try to destroy the building as a whole. They did not try to kill any person. They set fire to a specific department where tape-records and speeches of the guilty men of Emergency were preserved. This is a very important point that has to be taken notice of. It has provided a clue to find out the identity of the mastermind of this gang of saboteurs. Why did they not try to set fire to the A.I.R. building? Why did they choose only that particular department which was preserving the records of the speeches and tapes of the guilty men of Emergency? Why have only those documents been destroyed by the saboteurs? Now you have a clue. I should say that those saboteurs were stupid because they have enabled you, they have helped you, to identify, to pinpoint, the mastermind of this gang. The objective is political. The political objective is to see that all the documents are destroyed so that the guilty men of Emergency may escape the judgment of the Shah Commission and of other Commissions and other courts.

It is very clear that this gang of conspirators, with political objective and motive, are trying to create a condition of anxiety, worry, uncertainty, terror and some kind of chaos and anarchy in the country. They are trying to frustrate the whole objective of this Government to restore and revitalise democratic values. They want to see that those guilty men of Emergency escape punishment. I

would ask the hon. Minister to go deep into the matter.

We are talking a lot about Anand Margis. Could Anand Margis have destroyed those documents and tape records? Those guilty-men of Emergency whose speeches were recorded there were the worst enemies of Anand Margis; they had banned Anand Marg and they had put those people in detention. Therefore, it is a simple thing that at least the Anand Margis could not be attributed to have caused that sabotage in the A.I.R. building. Now a days you have the international mafia and if you can spend money, you can engage them to do all these things. Even Kennedy was murdered with the help of this international merit. This political mastermind this gang of conspirators and saboteurs, want to create a condition of chaos, instability and anarchy in our country in their frantic efforts to escape punishment. I want to say that it is they who are engaging the international terrorists and saboteurs in our country. Therefore, do not simply be carried away by some kind of a rumour that the Anand Margis are doing it. May be or may not be; I do not know. But it is my firm belief—and this belief has been strengthened by the sabotage in the A.I.R. building—that this is the activity of some political mastermind, the gang of saboteurs, the gang of political conspirators. Therefore, the matter has to be gone into very deeply.

I want to ask the hon. Home Minister first, whether he would take proper steps to alert the patriotic people of our country to frustrate this political design of these conspirators and political gangs who want to create a condition of chaos and anarchy in our country.

Secondly, I want to know, since the matter has crossed certain serious limits, he has alerted the Defence Department, the Home Department and all Central Government departments

so that proper and effective steps may be taken to ensure security of both the officers who are working there and also the property of the Government.

Thirdly, I want to know whether, with chosen experts from the department of counter-intelligence and counter-sabotage, who have expertise in counter-espionage and counter-sabotage, Government is going to set up a special cell to unearth the gang behind this sabotage and also to identify the political mastermind that is trying to create a condition of chaos and anarchy in our country.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Sir, I have already said what was necessary for me to say. I can only add that the speech of the hon. Member Shri Samar Guha, only serves to encourage the Government in the pursuit of its policy of finding the real culprits behind this drama. I would assure him and the House that we will not be put off the track. Our intention is to find out the real organisation and the real culprits behind these acts of sabotage. It cannot be said today that any particular organisation has been identified or is really guilty. The Government and its agencies are still uncertain about it. I can say nothing against Anand Marg at least so far as these acts of sabotage are concerned. But as we are all aware, the Anand Marg is sending out threats; some statements are being made on their behalf in foreign countries and there is another organization allied with Anand Marg.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The real culprits may use them as camouflage.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: You advanced the argument about the possibility destroying the tapes and records of speeches of the Emergency period by Anand Marg being ruled out. May be, you are right, but I am talking of the Anand Marg as a whole. As we know, Anand Margis have sent out threats, and on the other hand, another allied organizations are protest-

ing and saying that they are innocent and they have nothing to do about it. All these facts and facts of the situation are in our mind. So, I would like the hon. Members to rest assured that we will leave nothing unturned to find out the real culprits.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): While I would say a word of appreciation for what the hon. Home Minister has said about the action being taken with regard to the acts of sabotage and terrorism in the country, I would say that we are more concerned with the results. The hon. Minister said that he has alerted all the cultural agencies and the State police and the railway agencies in this regard. I would like to know specifically from the Home Minister whether instead of just coordinating with these various agencies, they are going to set up a separate cell not only to coordinate and cooperate with the State Governments and other agencies but also to investigate and direct them. Has he thought of calling a meeting of the I.Gs of the State Governments? May be that the State Governments may fall short of all the expertise that the Central Government has, But setting up such special cell would certainly be useful to tackle these acts of sabotage and terrorism in the country.

As far as the Anand Margis are concerned, may I ask the House Minister, how many of them have left the country? In regard to increasing acts of terrorism in the foreign countries, there is no doubt now that the Anand Marg and the Proutist Block are actively associated with these incidents. What steps has to taken to see that that the Anand Margis do not leave the shores of India? Will the hon. Minister come before the House before the end of this Session and tell us exactly the results of the action taken for the present as also those planned for the future? I would like to have definite answers to these questions.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: As the hon. House is perhaps aware, we held a meeting of the top officers on the 27th and we did set up a Cell which will supervise the investigations. I need not go into the details.

The question of summoning the I.Gs from all over the country was also discussed and in the end we decided not to call them just now. I would welcome all possible suggestions that any hon. Member of the House would like to make to the Government, so that the common purpose of us all, and the common aim that we have all in view, can be served. I would therefore welcome these suggestions and I may assure you that before the House disperses for the next session, I will try to make a statement.

12.41 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraphs of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume I, Indirect Taxes relating to Union Excise Duties.

12.42 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12 43 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) DROUGHT AND STARVATION CONDITIONS IN NORTH BIHAR

श्री लखनू लाल कपूर : (पूर्णिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सैकड़ों मील उत्तर भारत की यात्रा करने के बाद जब मैं यहाँ पहुँचा तो मैंने ता० 13 को नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत इस मामले को उठाने का नोटिस दिया था। मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है ता० 14 को मुझे यह सूचना दी गई कि यह विषय विचाराधीन है, ता० 15 को भी यही कहा गया कि यह विषय अभी भी विचाराधीन है उस के बाद आज तक कम्यूनिकेशन गैप रहा और मैं इस जनमहत्व के विषय को नहीं उठा सका। अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर बिहार में करोड़ों लोग भूखमरी की स्थिति में है, मुझे बड़े क्षोभ के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आज 17 दिन के बाद मुझे इस स्वाल को उठाने का मौका दिया जा रहा है, जब कि पानी नाक के ऊपर जा चुका है।

उत्तर बिहार में सूखे और असमयिक वर्षा के कारण करोड़ों लोग बेकार हो गये। उन की दयनीय आर्थिक स्थिति के कारण, परचोंजग कंपेंसिटी न होने के कारण उनके पास खाने के सामान की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। हरिजन, आदिवासी और जो सीमान्त किसान हैं—उन के पास कोई खाने की सामग्री है, न बाजार से खरीदने की ताकत है और न सरकार की तरफ से ही कोई व्यवस्था की गई है कि उन को तत्कालीन ऋण देकर या किसी और तरह की सहायता देकर उन के खाने की व्यवस्था की जाय। मुझे सैकड़ों गांवों में जा कर देखने का मौका मिला और मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि तीस वर्षों के स्वराज्य के बावजूद हमारे सम्य समाज पर यह लांछन है, कलंक का टीका है कि हमारे हरिजन और

आदिवासी आज भी "स्नल" जिस हिन्दी में घोषा कहते हैं, उस खा रहे हैं। एक दो परिवार नहीं, हजारों की तादाद में जुलाई महीने से खा रहे हैं। हमारे आदिवासी लोग जो जंगल की जड़ जो तीती और जहरीली होती है, उस को गरम पानी में उबाल कर महीनों से खा रहे हैं, क्योंकि न तो उन्हें अन्न मिल रहा है और न ही उन के पास कोई काम-धन्धा है। हमारा छोटा नागपुर का इलाका, जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र है, वहां की जनता इस जंगल-जड़ और अन्य अखाद्य-पदार्थों पर पिछले छः महीने से जीवन-यापन कर रही है, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप उन के ऊपर तरह-तरह के रोगों का आक्रमण हो रहा है, काला-ज्वर का आक्रमण हो रहा है।

पिछले 10 अक्टूबर का पूर्णिमा में डी० डी० सी० की मीटिंग में मैंने इस सवाल को उठाया था कि इस तरह के बेकार लोगों की "फूर फार वर्क" स्कीम के अन्तर्गत दिया जाये। लेकिन वहां के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट न मुझे जवाब दिया—चूंकि फूट कार्पोरेशन आफ इण्डिया की तरफ से हमें अनाज नहीं दिया जा रहा है, इसलिये हमारे सामने लाचारी है कि हम ऐसे लोगों को अनाज देकर काम करायें और उन की जीवन रक्षण कर सकें। मैं दो बार वहां पर जा चुका हूं और नवम्बर महीने में भी मैंने उन की वही स्थिति देखी? ये लाखों, करोड़ों लोग जो मुखमरी के कगार पर खड़े हैं, उन के लिए कोई स्कीम नहीं है और ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है जिससे उस को इस कष्टमय जीवन से बचाया जा सके। इसलिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं और निवेदन करता हूं कि वह जल्द से जल्द ऐसे कोई कदम उठाए जिनसे आनन्दा ऐसी कोई बात न हो कि वे दाने-दाने के लिए मोहताज हो जाए।

(ii) REPORTED ARREST OF KHAN ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN IN PAKISTAN

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, this House, on an earlier occasion, also expressed grave anxiety about the illness of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. I had the occasion to express the anxiety about his illness. As this relates to a certain diplomatic norm, kindly allow me to read the small brief which I have written instead of making a speech on the matter.

MR SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, we feel greatly disturbed by the news of the arrest of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who is now 95 years old. Although he is now a national of Pakistan, yet we cannot forget his immense contribution to the independence struggle of our country. He was endearingly known to all of us in the country, which is now known as the Indian Sub-Continent, as Badshah Khan and Frontier Gandhi. He is respected as equally in our part of the country as in Pakistan. Remembering the history of our freedom struggle and our great respect for the Frontier Gandhi, we appeal to the Government of Pakistan on humanitarian grounds to release him and allow him to live in a place wherever he wants so that he may pass the last days of his life peacefully. A great Khoda-e-khīdmatgar a servant of God, like him should be given that freedom. We hope our appeal will receive necessary response from the Government of Pakistan, and their administration will not consider this expression of our anxiety for Badshah Khan as any interference in their internal affairs in a narrow technical diplomatic sense.

(iii) DEMONSTRATION BY WORKERS OF RAILWAYS, DEFENCE UNDERTAKINGS ETC. FOR 8.33 PER CENT BONUS.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Sir, Yesterday, the workers of the railways, defence undertakings, P&T and CPWD belonging to INTUC

[Shri Saugata Roy]

demonstrated at the Boat Club insisting on their demands for a 8.33 per cent bonus.

A deputation of the workers also met you and submitted to you a memorandum listing their demands and asking for permission to raise the same matter in the House.

As the Railway Minister here is aware, there is a great discontent among the railway employees on their being deprived of their bonus which was restored to the workers in the industrial establishments and the public sectors by the Government Ordinance on 8th August, 1977. This is leading to disruption in the working of the railways.

Now, the question is not only the workers in these departmental undertakings which are governed by the Factories Act and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act where the workers can form a union under the Trade Union Act but they will also be treated at par with their counterparts in other industrial undertakings. So, the Government's decision in this regard is ominous silence in regard to the Central Government employees, defence, railways, P&T and other departmental undertakings. I want to mention to you about the demands of the Defence employees, that is, the employees in the Ordnance Factories which have been represented by the Indian National Defence Workers' Federations belonging to the INTUC. I happen to be the Working President of the Federation. Not only that. In my own constituency, one of the biggest Ordnance Factories is at Ichhapur there are 18,000 defence employees working. Naturally, their hopes first of all have been belied in the Government's denial of the right or bonus to them. Secondly, a large number of problems relating to De-

fence employees are pending before the Government for a long time.

And they include their demand for classification; they include the demand for better D.A. I quote from their memorandum:

"The promise of refund of Compulsory Deposits has yet to be redeemed. The workers are getting agitated and restless on this account."

They relate to the demand of canteen employees and the school teachers in the different Defence and Ordnance factories. They also relate to the class IV employees and the Mazdoors.

I take this opportunity to apprise you and through you the House of the great discontent that there is today among the workers in these departmental undertakings who very much expect that some of their leaders who were associated with them in the trade union movement and have now become Ministers that these demands will be fulfilled by them. But their hopes are belied. Sir, when the Congress government decided to cut the bonus rate we, as trade-unionists, felt unhappy and many of us expressed our unhappiness on this question and now I again want to emphasise that this demand should be considered.

If Government do not have money to give bonus to the employees, they should have at least conceded their demand for bonus. The railway employees have said even if bonus of rupee one was given they would have understood that the Government has conceded their demand for bonus. The attitude of the Government has saddened the Railways, Defence and P & T departmental undertakings employees. So, on the occasion of the demonstration of the workers before the Parliament House I take this opportunity of presentation of their memorandum to the Speaker for bo-

nus and rightful share in the profits of these undertakings.

(iv) ACUTE SHORTAGE OF EDIBLE OILS LIKE MUSTARD AND RAPE-SEED OILS RISE IN KEROSENE OIL PRICE AND NON-AVAILABILITY OF CONTROLLED CLOTH IN FAIR PRICE SHOPS IN RURAL AREAS.

श्री युवराज (खेतीहार) : मान्यवर, इस देश की सब स पिछड़ी जनता गांवों में बसती है ? उस पिछड़ी जनता की आबादी इस देश में 82 फीसदी है। जिन उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का वितरण आजकल सरकार कर रही है, उनका वितरण देश की सब स पिछड़ी जनता तक ठीक से नहीं हो पाता। जो सरसों का तेल या रेपसीड आयल और सस्ता कपड़ा कंट्रोल की दुकानों द्वारा मुहैया किया जाता है उसका प्रबंध इन गरीब लोगों के लिए अच्छी प्रकार से नहीं हो पा रहा है। इन चीजों का थोड़ा बहुत प्रबंध शहरों, क्षेत्रों में तो पाया जाता है लेकिन देश के साढ़े पांच लाख देहातों में जो देश की 82 प्रतिशत जनता बसती है उसके लिए इसकी व्यवस्था का नितान्त अभाव है। देहातों में सरसों के तेल की नितान्त कमी है, रेपसीड आयल की नितान्त कमी है। देहातियों को पांच रुपये तक अधिक मूल्य देना पड़ता है। जो लोग एक-दो रुपये रोज की मजदूरी करते हैं वे कैसे इन चीजों को खरीद सकते हैं?

सरकार ने कपड़े सस्ती दर पर आपूर्ति के लिए दुकानें खोली हैं। वह कपड़ा भी उनको नहीं मिल पाता है। जो यह सस्ती दर का कपड़ा उपभोग है वह ऐसी क्वालीटी का है कि जो कपड़ा पहले 6 महीने चल जाता था, यह कपड़ा तीन-चार महीने में ही फट जाता है।

राशन की दुकानों में तेल नहीं मिलता, रेपसीड तेल नहीं मिलता है। सस्ते कपड़े की दुकानों में सस्ती दर के कपड़े की कमी है। इन चीजों का संबंध इस देश की गरीब

जनता से इस देश की ये खेतीहार जनता से है। जिन जीवनोपयोगी चीजों का इस देश की ग्रामीण जनता से संबंध है वे आज उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। कहीं भी देहात में आज कड़वा तेल नहीं मिलता है। अगर आप इसको अधिक मूल्य दे कर खरीदना चाहें तो आपको मिल जाएगा। जिस किसी सामान का आप अधिक दाम देना चाहें वह सामान आपको मिल जाएगा। देहातों में जो गरीब लोग हैं, खेतीहार मजदूर हैं उनकी ऋण शक्ति नष्ट हो गई है और वे अधिक मूल्य पर इन जीवन उपयोगी वस्तुओं को खरीद नहीं सकते हैं। तेल तो गायब हो ही गया है कैंरोसीन तेल भी देहात में रहने वाले लोगों को, खेतीहार मजदूरों को नहीं मिलता है। अगर यों कहा जाए कि वे अंधेरे में अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं तो कोई आतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी।

आज भ्रष्टाचार भी बहुत बढ़ गया है। सप्लाय विभाग के लोग इसमें लिप्त हैं। सप्लाय इंस्पेक्टर, प्रत्येक प्रखंड के बी० डी० ओ० और प्रत्येक जिले में जो सप्लाय अफसर हैं भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त हैं। इसलिए देश में आज असन्तोष फैलता जा रहा है। वितरण की जो प्रणाली है वह अत्यन्त ही असन्तोषपूढ़ है, अपर्याप्त है। सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य बिहार है। आप देखें कि भारत सरकार के आपूर्ति मंत्री ने तेल का आवंटन किया, तेल का एलाटमेंट किया तो अभी कुछ दिन पहले हमारे मंत्री जी श्री मोहन धारिया ने कहा था कि अगर किसी राज्य में किसी क्षेत्र में तेल की कमी हो, रेपसीड आयल की कमी हो तो उन्हें पत्र लिखा जाये और वह चार दिनों के अन्दर-ग्रन्द् वहां तेल की आपूर्ति कर देंगे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने उसी दिन एक पत्र उनको लिखा लेकिन चार दिन के बजाय आज एक सप्ताह बीत गया, इसकी आपूर्ति की दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। स्थिति दिन प्रति दिन बद से बदतर होती जा रही है। देहातों की

[श्री युवराज]

मूक जनता कुछ बोल नहीं पाती है, खेतीहर मजदूर असंगठित हैं, वे जोरदार प्रतिकार नहीं कर पाते। इस वास्ते उसकी ओर सरकार का विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये। देहातों में कड़वा तेल नहीं मिलता है, कैरोसीन आयल की कमी है, मोटा कपड़ा जो देहातों की ग्रामीण जनता पहनती है, मजदूर पहनते हैं, वह भी उनको नहीं मिल पाता है। यह जो अग्रान्तोष जनक परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है इसकी ओर मैं आभूति विभाग का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस दिशा में आवश्यक पग उठाए जाएंगे।

12.58 hrs.

MOTION RE. STATEMENT ON 'SAMACHAR' BY THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up the motion of Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the statement made by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the House on the 14th November, 1977 regarding 'Samachar'."

I have moved the motion but at the same time I want to make a suggestion that in music, if there is break in music, the music is lost; so also in a serious speech if there is break, the speech is lost.

• MR. SPEAKER: Not with all musicians. Then, we shall start at 2 p.m.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled, after lunch at nine minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]
MOTION RE. STATEMENT ON 'SAMACHAR' BY THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Samar Guha:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir; during the days of the Emergency, innumerable savage crimes were committed by the Government—killing, shooting and incanting thousands of innocent people. It appears to me that the worst crime was committed by the Government in trying to kill the spirit or the soul of Indian democracy. I mean the freedom of the news agency. Democracy can function properly and in a right spirit through the mass media, particularly the news agencies and the newspapers, if they have their complete freedom, freedom from any kind of coercion, any kind of compulsion, any kind of terror from the Government.

As it happened, and it happens also, in the case of all autocratic, dictatorial or totalitarian rule or regime, wherever you find, the first target is the mass media. If they want to control the people in an autocratic way, the first aim is to catch or get hold of the mass media as an octopus or in a Gobbelsian way. During the emergency the same attempt was made when the four news agencies were forcibly brought under one umbrella, the monopoly umbrella of one news agency, which was called *Samachar*.

Actually, *Samachar* was born out of *papachar*, to spread *brashtachar* and to perpetuate *swechachar* of the Emergency. *Samachar* is an immoral product, an illegitimate product, undemocratic product and also, what I would call, a sinful product. It is the duty of the Janata Government to wipe out this first sin, as I would

call it. I have already referred to killing, shooting and imprisonment. So. I do not say it is the secondary sin, but the first sin.

The freedom of the press, the freedom of the mass media, freedom of expression, freedom of expressing independent views through newspapers and news agencies, that is absolutely essential for ensuring the freedom of a country. Therefore, I congratulate the hon. Minister for the decision they have taken to revert back to the former position, to use the word of the statement, *status quo ante*. I would call it, not reversion to the former position but freeing the India news agency from the bonded labour of slavery of the Empress of Emergency.

Now when the PTI, UNI, Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar are getting back their old position, it is up to them to decide how to revise their policy, revitalise them properly in a free atmosphere, without any kind of compulsion, any kind of coercion, any kind of pressure or any kind of red eyes from the authorities. They will be free now to choose their own policy and also their own structure for their functioning. Therefore, I think that the step taken by the Government is not only right and judicious but is also one which assures the guarantee of the free functioning of the news agencies in our country in future.

There has been some criticism against dissolving Samachar. Some questions of expediency, of convenience, have been raised; some people are finding some kind of wisdom in it, and some employees of Samachar are worried about their future. With that I will deal later, but I want to point out here that none of the members of the committee which was set up supported the idea that Samachar, which was, as I said, born in *papa-char*, in a milieu of sin, autocracy, totalitarian rule and dictatorship, should be kept in tact. The members of the committee were unanimous

about it, but there is a majority opinion which has suggested a different structuring of the news agencies. Instead of reverting back to the four old news agencies, they have suggested three news ones, namely Varta, Sandesh and News India (dealing with international news). Whether the PTI, UNI, Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharati would desire to thus restructure themselves, fuse themselves into one, or find out any new agencies for themselves, is for them to decide. If Government takes a decision that this monopoly agency of Samachar should be divided into three news agencies, it would be dividing one monopoly into three monopolies.

Secondly, if we accuse the Government that was acting under the Emergency of creating conditions of compulsion, coercion, repression and all kinds of intimidation for merging these four agencies into one monopoly agency, we will be accused of the same charge if Government now initiate action for breaking up Samachar into different news agencies of their own choice, of their own design, of their own liking, of their own preference. That will be absolutely wrong on our part.

The main point in the terms of reference of the committee set up by the Government was "the future set-up of Samachar". They did not give any indication that by breaking up Samachar some other agencies should be set up and that they should be under the umbrella or influence of the Government. That will be absolutely wrong. We will be accused of the same charge that we also want to build up a system, through three monopolies instead of one, to cater news of the Government or to subserve the objects and purposes of the Government.

The Committee which was set up has served a great purpose. It has gone into the matter and discussed it with many eminent newspapermen

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who have served the newspapers and has gone into various aspects of it. That is very helpful not only to the Government but also the agencies, but then it is for the agencies to decide how they want to develop in future, how they want to evolve their own policies, how they want to make themselves effective and efficient, useful and purposeful. This will provide very useful information to them.

I wholly agree with some of the suggestions that have been made, except one about the formation of the three news agencies. As I have already said, I wholly agree with the decision taken by the Government that we should go back to the pre-emergency days of freedom, we should restore the freedom, we should restore the spirit of freedom in the newspapermen so that they can act, they can think, they can decide their future, in a completely unfettered way. If they want two or three agencies, say, *Hindi Samachar* or Samachar Agency for further economic viability, or for developing and improving their efficiency, they can themselves come together; there is no harm. They can coalesce, they can merge, they can make one organisation, there is no harm in it. It is the decision of the Government that they should not create a news agency or put any sort of compulsion on any news agency. I wholly support this idea.

Then there are certain other suggestions also. May be the Janata Government will be acting according to the democratic norms and democratic values. But, in future, may be even in the Janata Party, there may be some leaders who may hold a different view about these values. After all, power has always the tendency to develop some kind of autocracy. As the saying goes, power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Whether it is a totalitarian system or the autocratic system, the news media is the most

important instrument to perpetuate or strengthen the lust for power. Therefore, in future it may be possible there may be some people even in the Janata Party who are not wedded to these values, or may be the Janata Party is not in power and some other party has come into power. That possibility is there. So, an attempt may be made to establish a monopoly news agency to subserve the purpose of the then party in power in future.

One of the recommendations that has been made is that there should be a statutory charter. It says that the main purpose is to create a news agency under a statutory charter. Parliament has, therefore to enact a press law to provide safeguards for the qualitative attributes of objectivity, adequacy and independence. The recommendation further says "secondly, to preserve the structure of the agencies as voluntarily developed; thirdly, to extend statutory protection to the process of conversion of the existing news agencies....and also to see that these news agencies again do not become the handmaid of the vested interests, economic, social, communal, political or even by what is called establishment in any walk or life."

I wholly support this recommendation. But I will add that even an Act of Parliament will not do. Emergency was brought about by an Act of Parliament. All crimes against the people were perpetuated by Acts of Parliament. All the crimes of the emergency, even though not started by an Act of Parliament, had some kind of parliamentary sanction. Therefore, an Act of Parliament is not enough if we really want to safeguard the freedom of expression, the freedom of the press. So, I will make a suggestion, which is in fact an important recommendation that has been made by this committee, that a constitutional provision should be made that in future no political demand can be made, in their lust for usurping

peoples' power, in trying to establish a totalitarian system, to scuttle or kill the freedom of the press.

For that reason it is necessary that a Constitutional provision should be made to ensure future safeguard of the freedom of press.

Secondly as I have already stated, the newspaper should be free from all kinds of vested interests, social, communal, political and even of establishment. That provision should also be made. That recommendation also I wholly support.

There is another recommendation about international service. You remember, during the days of Emergency, a News Pool of the non-aligned countries was created. The idea is very good. But if you remember, it was done with a certain ulterior motive. At the time of Emergency, the press of all the free countries, the BBC, West Germany, U.S. and other countries, their press, TV and radio were propagating and publishing views in support of revival of the democratic values in India and not the tutored and doctored news that was circulated by the Samachar. I do not want to take much time. Innumerable cases have been cited here. The other document was also produced how Samachar was compelled to scuttle the news, to distort the news, circulate different news and also news that was cooked up. They created an atmosphere, a climate, of their own image in the country, and when they were not getting any publicity in the foreign press, in the democratic foreign press, they masqueraded themselves as if they were trying to combine the non-aligned countries, as if they were trying to have a different forum of the non-aligned countries, and the News Pool was created. The idea is good. But, as you know, immediately Samachar was forced to cancel their agreement with UPA, DPA and other international news agencies. I do not disagree with the idea of News Pool of Non-Aligned countries, but I would

request the hon. Minister to go into the matter, into its merits, improve it and see that it is not done for any parochial, partisan or group purposes. The newspaper should be completely free. If the news of the underdeveloped countries is not given wide publicity by the news agencies of the world, we can have our own news agency and we can disseminate the news and circulate the news. But it should not be as if one news agency is pitted against the other news agency. That should not be there. A spirit of cooperation, understanding and mutuality should be developed and in that spirit, that item should be gone into, that should have a deeper scrutiny.

I would also support one of the conclusions arrived at by this Committee, the Kuldip Nayar Committee. On page 28, para 78, they have said: this —after citing certain examples how they were under compulsion.

“The above shows gross professional misdemeanour in the Samachar during this period. Responsibility for this would lie on the executive of the agency as well as on its Managing Committee. We recommend that this should be investigated and the responsibility fixed.”

I have given notice of an amendment. I do not think that the recommendation as it is will wholly serve the purpose. They want to try to fix the responsibility only on the executive of the agency and also on the Managing Committee. But there have been many overzealous newsmen, overzealous reporters, who were going off the track and who did a lot of mischief by supporting the Emergency measures.

Therefore, I have given notice of a different kind of substitute motion in which I have made a suggestion that the Government should not undertake the responsibility of fixing up the newsmen who indulged in a kind of professional misconduct—I use the

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word 'misconduct' rather than 'mis-demeanour'. Let it be done by the newspapermen themselves.

There has been the Press Council. Let the Press Council take the responsibility of how to cleanse the newspaper agencies, how to see that their old spirit of freedom, honesty, integrity, fearlessness, can be revived amongst the newsmen and also to see that those black sheep who try to indulge in the professional misconduct are fixed up. I do not say that they should be penalised. But I would suggest that the Press Council should at least name the newsmen who did the mischief, even though it may be under some compulsions. But in many cases, it was out of overzealousness to curry favour with the Government

My substitute motion reads:

"This House having considered the statement made by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the House on 14th November, 1977 regarding Samachar, recommends to the Government to set up a committee of three eminent retired journalists to go into the cases of professional misconduct and excesses indulged in by some journalists and newsmen during Emergency in violation of the code of conduct voluntarily evolved for the guidance of the pressmen by the former Press Council and for suggesting remedial measures for future and also to name those journalists and newsmen who refused to abide themselves by their accepted code of conduct."

Sir, I have taken a lot of your time. I only want to say a few words about the worries and anxieties that have been expressed by the employees of UNI, Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar. Their anxiety and worry is not that Samachar will be dissolved and that the former news agencies will get the freedom to revive themselves. But their worry and anxiety,

firstly is that they were getting certain emoluments and those emoluments may not be assured to them in the future and, secondly, the efficiency of UNI, Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharti may not reach as it is today under Samachar. There also, I would say that the hon. Minister has assured that for three years all their interests, benefits and emoluments will be assured and that over the next three years they will be tapered off. If they find that the apprehensions of the employees of UNI, Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharati are justified, certainly, the Government will consider the whole issue and see how best their interests are to be safeguarded. Therefore, I think, if the Government takes a judicial decision, maybe they have already taken, about the equitable distribution of their patronage, about the equitable distribution of their advertisements and also about the equitable subscription for radio and TV from all news agencies, if they take all these measures, there should be no fear entertained by the employees of UNI, Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharti.

Particularly about Samachar Bharti and Hindustan Samachar, I would not make any suggestion nor give any advice. But I would suggest to them the desirability of strengthening themselves, if they so desire, by bringing about the two news agencies together. Then, the benefits that they will have will not only be assured but will be wholly safeguarded.

I want to conclude with the words with which I began. Samachar was made a monopoly piper for propagating and perpetuating the autocratic rule of the empress of emergency. They had no freedom. They were working under complete threat. They were working under terror. Now they have got the full freedom. It is upto them to revive and revitalise their organisation. It is up to them to work in a free atmosphere and in a free spirit. They will be completely unfettered without any kind of coercion

of any kind, without any kind of pressure from the Government. They will have complete freedom. They can evolve their own future policy and they are completely free to restructure their organisation in any way they like. There will be no compulsion from the government as I have understood from the statement of the hon. Minister and the policy announced by the Minister. I congratulate the Minister for the right decision which he has taken in regard to the future of these news agencies. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the statement made by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the House on the 14th November, 1977 regarding 'Samachar'."

"Now, substitute motion will be moved."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the House on the 14th November, 1977 regarding 'Samachar' urges upon the Government to set up a Parliamentary Committee in pursuance of the recommendations made in the Kuldip Nayar Report to go into the reasons for indulging in professional misconduct by some journalists and some newspapers during the period of emergency. (1)

श्री युशराज : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि मूल प्रस्ताव के स्थान पर निम्न-
लिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया
जाए, अर्थात् :—

"यह सभा 'समाचार' के बारे में
14 नवम्बर, 1977 को

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री
द्वारा सभा में दिए गए
वक्तव्य पर विचार करने
के बाद सरकार से आग्रह
करती है कि कुलदीप नायर
प्रतिवेदन की सिफारिशों
को एक महीने के भीतर
कार्यान्वित किया जाए।" (2)

- SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the House on the 14th November, 1977 regarding "Samachar" recommends to the Government that:—

(a) proper legal action should be taken against those who had exerted force and pressure on different news agencies against their will be merge into one news agency in order to establish Government monopoly on the news media; and

(b) the news agencies should be reorganised in such a manner that neither the Government nor the capitalists could have a hold over them." (3)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the House on the 14th November, 1977 regarding "Samachar", recommends to the Government to set up a Committee of three eminent retired Journalists to go into the cases of professional misconduct and excesses indulged in by some journalists and newsmen during Emergency, in violation of the code of conduct

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voluntarily evolved for the guidance of the pressmen by the former Press Council and for suggesting remedial measures for future and also to name those journalists and newsmen who refused to abide themselves by their accepted code of conduct." (4)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

That for the original motion the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the House on the 14th November, 1977 regarding "Samachar", recommends that the Government do take immediate steps to bring forward legislation to make news-agencies as statutory corporations under broad democratic control on the lines recommended by the Press Commission, 1954." (5)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: These Substitute Motions are also before the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I rise to raise my voice of protest, opposition and anguish to what appears to me to be another murderous move of the Government, an act of destruction of something, which, forgetting for a moment the emergency and the phobia against it would—if appraised in objectivity—have been accepted as a final stage in the evolution of a new media structure in this country. Looking back at the history as has been traced by the Kuldeep Nayar Committee's Report, we will find that efforts for having a news agency were made long before our country became independent. We were linked up with the International Organisation, the Reuters or a part of it, before independence. Then with the resurgence of the nationalist movement, efforts were being made to evolve a news agency essentially indigenous and Indian, and that again, got mixed up with the Reuters. Subsequently after independence a determined effort was made to evolve a news agency of India.

Other news agencies also came up gradually. Ultimately four news agencies came into being. That was the stage at which Samachar was evolved and it came into existence. I don't know whether the hon. Members will support the views of the Government to revert back to the stage before the Samachar came into existence. We have to look at the problems of this country, the financial liability or non-viability of newspapers of our country. Whether the news agencies that were functioning were really catering to the needs of the people, were really reflecting the thoughts of the villagers in the district shanties sprawled throughout the length and breadth this country.

I understand that out of about 500 districts that we have, it is said the news agencies, all the four together, could cover only about 40 district headquarters or so. The entire rural areas were kept untouched, uncatered and unreflected. As far as the newspapers are concerned, out of the totality of a large number of newspapers we have, 210 newspapers subscribe to the P.T.I. and a far lesser number of newspapers subscribe to the U.N.I. The newspapers that could subscribe to both these together were only 18 in number.

Therefore, the multiplicity of the news agencies was not the source of the information as far as the large number of newspapers in this country were concerned, and as far as the quality of the news that could be given are concerned, it could be anybody's guess and understanding that with the limited resources the news agencies had at their command, they could not fully cover the news throughout the length and breadth of the country let alone the news on the international plane. As far as the international area was concerned we were just to take what the international agencies gave us about the momentous events that were taking place throughout the world. But our news agencies did not have their own representatives there. Whether it be the scale of Viet-

Nam war, whether it be the African Independence Movement, the South-American Liberation Struggles or the Middle-East, in all those areas, our news agencies never had any representatives at all. We were just to take the news that was given by the international news agencies, the foreign news agencies. That news agency was essentially motivated by their own political considerations and projections from the world. A large country like ours, even for a long period of time, after our independence, could not set up a news agency which, in the first place, could cover all the places of importance in this country. No news agency had covered the events that were taking place throughout the world. There were four news agencies which were bankrupt; they had no financial capacity or viability. They were dependent on the Government for some subsidy coming forth and the remaining were at the bottom of the table to collect what may be falling down from the huge newspaper proprietors who had their own industrial interests, absolutely unviable a news agencies. This was the picture.

So, the question is not merely one of working journalists. The question is—is it not the obligation of the Government to ensure that the people of the country those of them, who want or who are wanting to have information, are enabled to get full information, objective information, independent information, colourless information and a completely comprehensive information? Whether this should be made available or not is the question. News agency is one of the sources by which the information can be made available; newspapers are the source on which, of course, the Government can have no control. We have got the other media, the Doordarshan and the A.I.R. and all other media which are there. Whatever be the media, the objective is to enable the news agencies to get information, rather objective and independent information of a comprehensive character. Anything happening in the remotest part of the country is being conveyed

to the people staying in the other corner of this country. Whether this need is being catered to is my question. Sir, I do not think that even Shri Samar Guha with all his phobia about the emergency. (Interruptions) I use this word deliberately against emergency. (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He is still calling it phobia. He should withdraw this word. That much human consideration should be shown to me. That is all.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: In spite of that he will, I am sure, concede that the state of affairs in this country with these four news agencies operating was not what we would really like to have. Everyone of them was becoming bankrupt. Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharati both together subscribed to by only thirteen newspapers. PTI and UNI both together were subscribed to only by eighteen newspapers. This was the state of affairs. As there was no competent news agency we could neither link with the non-aligned forces nor other international areas. As these news agencies did not have financial capacity we could not have representatives in different areas of peoples' life throughout the world. The question is whether this state of affairs had to be corrected or not. I am not prepared to concede that a news agency which was evolved this way by the newspaper proprietors who had their basic links not in the world of the newspapers but in the world of the industrial empires, can necessarily be objective. No. It could not be. Those agencies served their own purpose and they did it without paying for the Bill. If you go through the accounts furnished by this Committee you will be able to find that they were not paying the news agencies their legitimate fee. The newspaper is supposed to carry the news and the news agencies were the main source of the news and what was the payment they were making? It was less than a pie per copy. This was the position. The result was that the journalists had to be underpaid. Very

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minimum wages were paid to them and even those remained in arrears. This was the situation.

Sir, that situation was changed and an attempt was made to consolidate them together. I do not say that the consolidation which was agreed to was a voluntary thing. It was voluntary for all appearances but it has got to be conceded that there was arm-twisting. Arm twisting in what manner! Not that anyone of them was put in jail. The arm twisting was done in this sense that Government told them that they would not be getting the subscription from All India Radio and Doordarshan. The Government said that they may carry on as they chose and serve their subscribers and be self-sufficient. Do not look up to us. If you are to look up to us then we want the best of service. We are not satisfied that you are giving us the best of service. You can give the best of service if you pool your resources, journalists, employees, etc. together. Then you will be able to cover the area. In that case we will continue our subscription. This is all the arm-twisting that was done. I am not prepared to concede that this arm-twisting was objectionable at all; this is only a business deal. If the government which is subscribing to the news agencies felt that the service was not up to the mark, it is certainly open to the government to say: we decline to pay you any more. Now there is a loose organisation. What is there between the government and that organisation? In the place of 13 newspapers collecting from Hindustan Samachar, I understand that the Hindi wing of the Samachar is now being subscribed by about 100 newspapers, language newspapers. Is that not an improvement? There is pooling of the resources available to Samachar today. Is it not an improvement? A larger area can be covered today. Is it not an improvement?

When there was cyclone in Andhra Pradesh, Samachar did a really good job; they could cover it fully and

exhaustively. How was it possible? They had enough resources and they could fan out in different directions and collect information and give that information in a more comprehensive and complete manner than any other news agency could do in this country; they had better resources and therefore they could do it. The question is, whether Samachar, whether it was born in promiscuity or in immoral conditions or in any other way, as Mr. Guha said—call it bastard if you like or whatever other name you like... (Interruptions). If it is unparliamentary, I withdraw that word. The question is whether Samachar is or is not a step, correct, logical step... (An Hon. Member: Absolutely not). Maybe a step taken under duress, under coercion, under compulsion, but it was a step taken in the right direction, flowing from the historical development of news agencies of this country from 1885 onwards, from the old stage and anarchic way, this was a natural step taken to pool all the resources. It was the correct step and it had come to stay. But merely because it was a child of emergency you are going to destroy it. That is the only argument. Merely because the Banking Service Commission was a child of emergency, Mr. Patel wants to destroy it. Merely because some people got lands during the emergency, you want to take away that land from them. There is another child of emergency and that is the Janata Party. By the same logic are you going to destroy the Janata Party also? Let us not take that logic to that extent. Let us evaluate things in an objective way and see whether it will serve the country well. I can understand an Act coming before Parliament that the set-up shall be two or that there shall be four set-ups. That is not being done Mr. Advani is a polished man; not a crude man whom we are accustomed to.... (Interruptions). Even crude things, he does in a polished manner; here he has come with a butcher's knife to strike down something very good but with a smile on his face, with sweetness in his face even when

he has an axe in his hand. He has now passed on a letter to Samachar saying something to the effect that government would like the other thing to take place. That is the information that is being passed on to them, nothing more than that. If it is left at that, if dismemberment should take place the question arises; who wants the Samachar to be destroyed? You had this committee; four eminent members of the committee opposed it; most of the major journalists we know are opposing this. A seminar held by the working journalists' organisations has come out in unequivocal terms opposing this move of destroying Samachar. Nine months have gone by, after the new government came. Was there any move by the former PTI, UNI, Hindustan Samachar or Samachar Bharati that they were wanting their materials back? Is there any protest or any move from Samachar? Even the Kuldip Nayar Committee appointed by you have not come out saying that *status quo ante* must be restored. Then, whose brain-wave is this? Why are you doing it? Now they tell us that the rates for Door Darshan and AIR have got to be fixed. In the letter to Samachar, he writes that they would appreciate that this question can be taken up only along with the question of dismemberment and restoration of *status quo ante*. This means, he says in a mild form, "Unless you break up, forget about subscription from the government." This was the same language used earlier also, viz., "Unless you come together, forget about government subscription." So, the modality, the method, is not different.

They talk about the independence of news agencies. Their independence will depend only on the basis of viability. There can be no gainsaying the fact that the UNI, PTI, Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar will be definitely less viable than Samachar, which means for their existence, they will have to depend on the government. It is the subjugation of the news agencies more facily to the government's will that is being at-

tempted today. They are sought to be dismembered and weakened so that they may depend on the government and carry out the will of the government. The method to make the news agencies independent is not to dismember Samachar, but take Samachar as a whole and devise an inbuilt organisation which will make it really independent. A Board of Directors should be elected by the subscribers, working journalists, employees and if you wish, representatives of Parliament. That Board can control Samachar and it will be independent. You should fix the rates on a scientific basis, not on *ad hoc* basis. You may even think of subsidising that news agency by imposing a cess either on the circulation or on the newsprint that is imported and produced and sold in this country. If that amount is made available to the news agency, it will not depend on the Consolidated Fund of India and it can function in a truly independent and upright manner. I repeat the suggestion made by some working journalists that there must be an independent organisation of the nature of an Ombudsman to which any complaint about tendentious news-reporting may be referred so that it can give some corrective. So, firstly, the finances and administration must be controlled by a Board of Directors not appointed by anybody but elected by the interested quarters. Secondly, there must be an independent Board of Trustees in the nature of an Ombudsman which will hear complaints about tendentious reporting and give directives which will put the news agencies on correct lines. And thirdly, with this provision for financial assistance, Samachar might have done certain things; but it is still continuing to do those things. If they danced to the tunes of one piper yesterday, they are doing it in a mild manner to another piper to-day. It can be averted by re-structuring and not abolishing Samachar. I would appeal to Mr. Advani to put aside the acts that he has taken up in his hands; and rather go back to the constructive spirit of re-structuring Samachar to

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serve the country in a better and proper manner. This he must do. Let us not go in for destruction everywhere. It will indeed be a tragic thing if it is done that way.

Mr. Samar Guha was saying that those two can combine together, these two, which are now being given delivery to, can combine together. But he must cut it as under; and then they can come together. I don't understand the logic of it.

15 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We are not giving delivery to it. We are giving them only freedom from the bonded slavery to your erstwhile empress.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You are giving then open delivery. We don't say otherwise. (Interruptions) After creating an omlette you are putting it back to the egg-shell; and then you break it and create an omlette again. Let the omlette be there. Sweeter it if you want. That will be a better thing. Don't take an attitude of destruction; take an attitude of construction.

With these words, I oppose this move of the Government.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली-सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरे मित्र श्री स्टीफन बहुत काम्प्लेंट लायर हैं और जब एक काम्प्लेंट लायर ऐसे केस को लेता है जो पहले ही खाय़ा हुआ हो, तो उसकी हालत पर बहुत रहम आता है। उन्होंने यह कहा कि समाचार को तोड़ना ठीक नहीं है और बहुत सारे जर्नलिस्ट्स तथा देश का बहुत बड़ा सेंक्शन ऐसा है, जिसमें उनकी पार्टी भी शामिल है, जो यह मांग करते हैं कि समाचार को तोड़ना नहीं चाहिये। मैं उन का ध्यान एक स्टेटमेंट की तरफ़, जो 3-9-1977 को ईशू किया गया था, दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिस में यह

मांगें की गई थी कि सरकार देर कर रही है, उसको फौरन "स्टेटस्को-एन्ट" करना चाहिये, जो स्थिति पहले थी, वही स्थिति लानी चाहिये। तमाम अखबारों में यह न्यूज़ छपी थी। यह स्टेटमेंट किसने दिया था? कांग्रेस पार्टी के आठ मेम्बरों ने, जिनमें श्री बेंदब्रत बरूआ भी थे, उन्होंने यह स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि यह सरकार देश में तानाशाही लाना चाहती है, समाचार पर अपना डांडा रख कर उससे अपने पक्ष में प्रचार कराना चाहती है। इसलिये, उपाध्यक्ष जी, हम चाहते हैं कि जो कुछ पहले था, वही होना चाहिये। मैं स्टीफन साहब से पूछता हूँ—आप कम से कम अपने उन साधियों से तो पूछ लीजिये, जिन्होंने 8 सितम्बर को बयान दिया था, जिसमें जनता पार्टी को एक्यूज किया था कि वे क्या चाहते हैं?

आज जब जनता पार्टी यह कहती है कि हमने समाचार को, जो एमर्जेन्सी की प्रोडक्ट थी, खत्म कर दिया है, तो आप कहते हैं कि अब जो यूनिट्स बनेंगे वे वायाबिल नहीं होंगे, ठीक से काम नहीं कर पायेंगे। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ—गवर्नमेंट ने कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया, यह जोर-जबरदस्ती की शादी हुई थी, या घोस्ट-मौरज थी, या किडनेपिंग थी या रजामन्दी की शादी हुई थी—हमें नहीं मालूम। हमने तो सिर्फ़ एक काम किया कि आप सब आज़ाद हैं, अब आप तय कीजिये कि आप शादी करना चाहते हैं, चारों शादी कीजिये या दो शादी कीजिये या अलग-अलग रहना चाहते हैं तो अलग-अलग रहिये, सरकार इसमें कोई दखल-अन्दाजी नहीं करना चाहती।

मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ—सरकार समाचार को साढ़े छः लाख रुपए महीने का घाटा पूरा करती थी, आज अगर आप यह आशा करें कि सरकार अभी भी उस पर साढ़े छः लाख रुपया महीना खर्च करे तो क्या समाचार पर उसका असर नहीं होगा,

उस हालत में क्या समाचार सरकार के नीचे दब कर नहीं रहेगा। सरकार ने यह बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाया है। जनता पार्टी देश को किधर ले जा रही है, यह उसकी एक निश्चाना है, सरकार अपनी ताकत जनता को दे रही है। कांग्रेस ने जनता की ताकत अपने हाथ में ले ली थी, लेकिन जनता पार्टी जनता को उसकी ताकत लौटा रही है...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You forget my main argument. Samachar, as it now is, is no good. It has got to be re-structured. That is what I am asking for.

श्री कंवर लाल मुस्त : तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि जनता पार्टी किस तरह से देश को चलाना चाहती है, उसकी मनोवृत्ति क्या है, उसका यह नमूना है कि उसने कह दिया कि चारों एजेन्सियाँ स्वतन्त्र हैं कि वे दो बनें, तीन बनें, या अलग अलग बनें। मैं आपसे एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि समाचार रीस्ट्रक्चरिंग करिये, यह चीज रखी गई। मैं कहता हूँ कि कल अगर मुझे एक नई एजेन्सी बनानी है, तो सरकार क्या मुझको रोक सकती है। कौन-सा कानून है जो मुझे ऐसा करने से रोक सकता है। मेरा यह फंडामेंटल राइट है और कोई भी अकेला या मिल कर एक समाचार एजेन्सी बना सकता है। हाँ, इन्दिरा जी के राज्य में नहीं बना सकते थे लेकिन अब बना सकते हैं। सवाल यह नहीं है कि इसको वाइएबिल होना चाहिए बल्कि इसके साथ-साथ इसको सरकार का पिछलगू नहीं बनना चाहिए और इस चीज को खत्म करने के लिए सरकार ने कदम उठाया है। इसलिए मैं सरकार को बघाई देना चाहता हूँ।

इमर्जेंसी में अच्छी बातें भी हुई हैं और बुरी बातें भी हुई हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इमर्जेंसी में हर एक चीज खराब हुई है और जो भी चीज हुई है उसको तोड़ा जाना चाहिए। यह हमारा इरादा नहीं है। इमर्जेंसी

में बहुत सी गलत बातें भी हुई हैं और सबसे खराब बात जो हुई है और जिसके कारण देश की तबाही हुई, वह थी प्रेस को, समाचार को सरकार द्वारा अपने अंगठे के नीचे रखना। आज भी समाचार में ऐसे लोग हैं और मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि आज भी मेरे कांग्रेस के भाई क्यों एतराज कर रहे हैं कि इसको न तोड़ा जाए। समाचार के अन्दर आज भी एक काकस है और वह काकस बहुत बोलक है, अपनी आवाज उठाता है और आज भी वह गड़बड़ करता है। आप ने देखा होगा कि जिस दिन इन्दिरा जी को एरेस्ट किया गया, समाचार ने कितने जोरों से उसको प्लेश किया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह मांग करूँगा कि वे अपने घर को देखें कि वहाँ क्या चीज हो रही है। आज जो स्थिति है, वह वैसी ही है और जो स्टीफन साहब ने कहा है, उसकी एक छवि उसके अन्दर मिलती है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने इस मोनोप्ली को खत्म किया है। हम चाहते हैं कि देश का प्रेस आजाद रहे, इन्डिपेंडेंट रहे और जनता पार्टी इसके लिए कमिटेड है कि चाहे प्रेस हो, चाहे आल इण्डिया रेडियो हो और चाहे दूरदर्शन हो, हम अपने हाथों से उसको निकाल कर आजाद करना चाहते हैं। हमने अपने मैनीफेस्टो में कहा था कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो और दूरदर्शन को सरकार के शिकन्जे से निकाल कर एक अलग बाडी बना दी जाएगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार ने उसकी घोषणा की है और उसके लिए हम सरकार को बघाई देना चाहते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तरह से 'समाचार' के टूटने से इमर्जेंसी की जो एक बड़ी भारी पीलर थी, वह खत्म हो जाएगी और उस के लिए हमें सरकार को बघाई देनी चाहिए।

एक चीज मैं और कहूँगा कि इमर्जेंसी के दिनों में जो भी विदेशी कोरसपोण्डेंट्स यहां से निकाले गये और उनको बाहर कर

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

दिया गया, कुछ तो यहीं के कोरसपोंडेंट्स थे जो विदेशी एजेंसियों में काम करते थे, विदेशी समाचारपत्रों में काम करते थे और उनको भी वहां से निकाल दिया गया था, आज आपने देखा है कि उन पर से पाबन्दी हटा दी गई है। लेकिन जिस तरह से आपने नान-अलाइन्ड पूल बनाया है, उसी तरह से मैं आपसे एक मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सरकार का पूल है, सरकार का इसके साथ लिंकेज है, उसी तरह का लिंकेज हमारा बी०बी०सी० के साथ भी होना चाहिए। इस बी०बी०सी० ने एमर्जेंसी के दिनों में हमारे देश की बड़ी सेवा की है। मुझे याद है कि जब देश को बिल्कुल अंधेरे में डाल दिया गया था, देश को यह पता ही नहीं चलता था कि दुनिया में क्या हो रहा है, हमारे अपने देश में क्या हो रहा है, उस समय कुछ जानने का जरिया सिर्फ बी० बी० सी० था। उसी से कुछ सुन लिया करते थे।

मैं तिहाड़ जेल के अन्दर था। तिहाड़ जेल की दीवार तोड़ कर 18 कैदी भाग गये और हम लोगों को तिहाड़ जेल में पता ही नहीं चला कि जेल की दीवार तोड़ कर 18 कैदी भाग गये हैं। लेकिन इस बात का पता तब चला जब कि बी० बी० सी० ने इसका समाचार प्रसारित किया कि तिहाड़ जेल की दीवार तोड़ कर 18 कैदी भाग गये हैं। इस बी० बी० सी० के लोगों को इंदिरा जी ने लालच देने की कोशिश की, दबाव डालने की कोशिश की लेकिन उन्होंने सही समाचार देना नहीं छोड़ा। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार उनके साथ अपना तालमेल बिठाये और उनके साथ हमारा एक ऐसा सम्बन्ध हो जिससे यहां और वहां की खबरें यहां और वहां के अखबारों को आ जा सकें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टीफन साहब ने कहा कि इसका रिस्ट्रक्चरिंग करना चाहिए

जिससे कि जनता का इसमें विश्वास हो।

It is an article of faith so far as the Janata Party is concerned that it believes in a free and independent press.

हम नहीं चाहते कि उसके अन्दर किसी तरह का भी दखल सरकार के द्वारा दिया जाए। हम नहीं चाहते कि एडवर्टाइजमेंट के बहाने से या न्यूज प्रिंट के बहाने से या किसी और बहाने से अखबारों पर या किसी और मीडिया पर दखल दिया जाए। अगर हम इसका रिस्ट्रक्चरिंग करके भी समाचार को एक रखते हैं तो उस पर भी आप कहेंगे कि आपने तानाशाही कर दी है। आपकी हकूमत में और हमारी हकूमत में क्या फर्क है। इसलिए आपसे मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आप सफाई के साथ बताइये कि चार एजेंसियां बनने के बाद क्या काम्पीटीशन नहीं होगा? यदि इस समाचार में कोई स्पीच पसन्द नहीं है तो सारे प्रेस में वह चीज उड़ जायेगी। जब चार एजेंसियां होंगी, समाचार एजेंसियों के चार प्रतिनिधि बैठें होंगे तो वह स्पीच अखबारों में आये बिना नहीं रहेगी। इसी तरह से अगर आप कोई प्रेस कांफ्रेंस बुलाते हैं, अगर उसमें किसी कारण से समाचार का प्रतिनिधि नहीं आता तो आपकी प्रेस कांफ्रेंस खत्म। अगर एजेंसियों में काम्पीटीशन होगा तो अखबारों में यह आये बिना नहीं रहेगा कि देश में या दुनिया में क्या हो रहा है।

हर समाचार एजेंसी से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह देश को यह बताये कि देश में क्या हो रहा है, दुनिया में क्या हो रहा है। सरकार क्या अच्छा या बुरा कर रही है इसकी सही तस्वीर जनता के सामने आनी चाहिए। सरकार जो अच्छा करती है वह भी अखबारों में आना चाहिए, जो बुरा करती है वह भी आना चाहिए। लेकिन इसके साथ ही हम यह जरूर मांग करेंगे कि अखबारों में खाली शहरों की ही गतिविधियों की चर्चा

न हो। हमारे गांवों में भी बड़ी-बड़ी गति-विधियां होती हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से मांग करूंगा कि वे ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे गांवों में होने वाली गतिविधियों की चर्चा भी अखबारों में हो। रचनात्मक चीजें भी सामने आनी चाहिए, जो डवलपमेंट के कार्य हो रहे हैं वे भी सामने आने चाहिए। यह न हो कि कुत्ते ने आदमी को काटा तो न्यूज नहीं है लेकिन आदमी ने कुत्ते को काट लिया तो न्यूज हो गयी। यह स्टैण्डर्ड नहीं होना चाहिए। न्यूज एजेंसीज की एक कंस्ट्रिक्टिव अप्रोच होनी चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक अमेंडमेंट दिया है। मेरे पास श्री कुलदीप नायर की रिपोर्ट भी है जिसमें सेंसरशिप के कई उदाहरण दिये गये हैं कि किस प्रकार से इसका दुरुपयोग किया गया। सरकार की तरफ से जो व्हाइट पेपर छपा गया था उसके अन्दर भी सैकड़ों उदाहरण हैं कि कैसे एमर्जेन्सी के अन्दर सारे प्रेस को गैंग कर दिया गया। इतना ही नहीं शाह कमीशन के सामने भी बहुत से ऐसे केसिस आए हैं जिनमें एक चीज का जिक्र है। कुलदीप नायर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में भी कहा गया है :

"The quantity as well as the 'quality' of newswork of Samachar instead of improving as a result of integration of resources and personnel, declined. Except for removing a good number of stringers of Hindustan Samachar, no other kind of redistribution of personnel was made so as to increase the coverage of the districts. As regards credibility of news, the whole country came to believe that the Samachar reports were being controlled by the establishment."

क्रेडिबिलिटी नहीं थी, लोग विश्वास नहीं करते थे, गांवों की खबरें नहीं आती थीं,

इम्प्रूवमेंट नहीं हुआ यह साफ बात है। इसके आगे रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"Evidence has been laid before us that during the Emergency news released by Samachar on items considered politically 'sensitive' got interfered with from time to time at the instance of elements supporting the Congress Party and the Emergency. There was constant and direct political interference with a view to 'managing' or even fabricating news in the interest of a small group around the former Prime Minister. For a news agency, this has to be regarded as a very serious matter, since an agency is the main source for the provision of basic news to the entire press of the country and specially to such newspapers—their number is very large—as do not have their own correspondents. While destroyed or wrong news would be improper for any newspaper or media, this is more so for a news agency which must, like, Caesar's wife, be above suspicion."

और भी आगे चल कर बहुत से उदाहरण दिए गए हैं। इलैक्शन की घोषणा होने के बाद सेंसरशिप हटाने के बाद भी श्री मोरारजी देसाई का स्टेटमेंट देर से रिलीज किया गया। कैसे खबरों को सेंसर किया जाता था इसमें जा कर मैं आपका समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने आखिर में पेज 38 पर यह मांग की है :

"The above shows gross professional misdemeanour in the Samachar during this period. Responsibility for this would lie on the executive of the agency as well as on its Managing Committee. We recommend that this should be investigated and responsibility fixed."

यह जो कुछ भी प्राफेशनल मिसकंडक्ट हुआ है यह नहीं होना चाहिए था। जनरलिस्टस से, अखबारों से यह आशा की जाती है कि खबरों का चित्रण वे ठीक करें, ठीक-ठीक खबरें लोगों को दें। लेकिन हो क्या रहा

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

था ? बगैर सोचे समझे, बिना विचार किए हुए कि सरकार क्या चाहती है और क्या नहीं चाहती है, ठीक दृष्टिकोण नहीं रखा और जो ठीक दृष्टिकोण अपनाना चाहिये था नहीं अपनाया। सब ने यह रवैया अपनाया हो ऐसी बात नहीं है। काफी लोगों ने खतरा मोल ले कर भी, मोसा में बन्द हो कर भी सरकार के आगे झुकने से इन्कार कर दिया। जो एक छोटा सा सैक्शन था उसने अपने निजी स्वार्थों के कारण गड़बड़ की, उसकी जांच होनी चाहिये। मैं श्री समर गुह से इस बात में सहमत नहीं हूँ कि प्रेस काउंसिल वह काम करे। अभी तो प्रेस काउंसिल बनने वाली है। मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि कोई जर्नलिस्ट्स भी आएँ। इस काम को पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी करे। वह आबजैक्टिवली इस पर विचार कर सकती है और वह पता लगा सकती है कौन जिम्मेवार है और किस हद तक जिम्मेवार है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इसलिए जरूरी है कि कल को अगर जनता पार्टी भी कोशिश करे कि समाचार या जो भी न्यूज एजेंसी है वह उसके कंट्रोल में आ जाए और वह उस पर दबाव डालने की कोशिश करे तो उसका भी दबाव उस पर न पड़ सके। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि इसकी इनक्वायरी हो। मैंने पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी की जो बात कही है उसको स्वीकर नामिनेट करे और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसको स्वीकार कर लें।

न्यूज प्रिंट के बारे में भी मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। इसको अभी एस टी सी के जरिये अच्छेबारे को दिया जाता है। उसमें बहुत सी खराबियाँ होती हैं। समय वेस्ट जाता है। उसके अलावा उसकी कीमत भी बढ़ जाती है और वह ब्लैक मार्किट में भी चला जाता है। अच्छा यह हो कि न्यूज प्रिंट के लिए जैसे पहले अच्छेबारे को लाइसेंस दिया जाता था उसी तरह से जितनी जरूरत उनकी हो उसके मुताबिक उनको लाइसेंस

दे दिए जाएँ। एस टी सी के न्यू इसको करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

आपने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है कि एम्प्लॉईज को आपने छः साल के लिए गारंटी दे दी है। यह बहुत अच्छा कदम है। एम्प्लॉईज को इस बारे में चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए। छः सालों में ये न्यूज एजेंसीज अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो सकती हैं। यह पग उठाने के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय और सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: From now on, we have to cut down the time because everybody is taking 20 minutes each. At this rate many of the Members who want to speak will not get time.

Mr. Ramjilal Suman. He will please try to confine himself within ten minutes.

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन (फ़िरोज़ाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जनता पार्टी ने देश की जनता के सामने जो वादे किए थे, उन में प्रमुख वादा यह था कि अगर हमें हुकूमत करने का मौका मिला, तो देश में समस्त लोकतांत्रिक मूल्य जिन्दा कर दिए जायेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने उस वादे को पूरा करने के लिए यह पग उठाया है, जिस के द्वारा समाचार को तोड़ कर पी० टी० आई०, यू० एन० आई०, हिन्दुस्तान समाचार और समाचार भारती को पुनः जिन्दा किया जा रहा है।

इस से पहले कि मैं कुछ कहूँ, माननीय सदस्य, श्री स्टीफ़न, ने जो फ़रमाया है, मैं उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ लोग अपनी बात को इतनी समझ और सूझ के साथ कहते हैं कि उन के मुँह से झूठी बात भी अच्छी लगती है। जादू है या तिलिस्म तुम्हारी जबान में, तुम

झूठ बोल रहे हों, हमें एतबार है। कुछ ऐसा ही हाल श्री स्टफ़िन का है। उन्होंने कहा कि समाचार का गठन स्वेच्छा से किया गया था। सदन के सामने दो दस्तावेज हैं : एक तो श्वेत पत्र और दूसरे, समाचार के बारे में कुसदीप नायर साहब की रिपोर्ट। उस में साफ़ साफ़ लिखा है कि समाचार के गठन के बारे में प्रबन्धकों ने एतराज किया और कहा : “एक ही समाचार एजेंसी बनने से अंग्रेजी की प्रभुता हो जायेगी तथा हिन्दी और अन्य सभी भाषाओं में सेवायें काफ़ी पिछड़ जायेंगी।”

पी० टी० आई० के अध्यक्ष ने लिखा था : “समाचार के गठन से कई समस्याएँ खड़ी हो जायेंगी। इन में पत्रकार सहित बेकार हो गये हज़ारों कर्मचारियों को रोज़गार देने और समाचार एजेंसियों के बन्द होने से विदेशों में बदनामी होने की सम्भावना भी शामिल है।”

इस सम्बन्ध में सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि 2 जनवरी, 1976 को पी० टी० आई० और यू० एन० आई० को नोटिस दिया गया कि 1 फ़रवरी, 1976 से सरकार उन की ग्राहक नहीं रहेगी। इस का सीधा सादा मतलब यह है कि उन्हें इस बात के लिए बाध्य किया गया था कि वे अपने आप को समाचार में सम्मिलित कर ल।

मैं इंडियन एक्सप्रेस को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उसने तमाम कोशिशों के बावजूद अपनी स्वतन्त्र लेखनी पर कोई अंकुश या प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगने दिया। माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि किस प्रकार से इंडियन एक्सप्रेस को सरकार की पसन्द की बात कहने के लिए बाध्य करने का प्रयत्न किया गया। उस की बिजली काट दी गई थी। इस लिए यह कहना बिल्कुल निराधार है कि सभी प्रबन्धकों ने यह राय जाहिर की थी कि समाचार का गठन किया जाये। हम इस सदन के किसी भी सदस्य से इतने बड़े झूठ की आशा नहीं कर सकते हैं।

26 जनवरी, वह काला दिन था, जब यह ऐलान किया गया कि बिना अनुमति के कोई खबर न छापी जाये। 13 जुलाई, 1975 को यह आदेश दिया गया कि कोई खबर तब तक न छापी जाये, जब तक कि वह अधिकार-प्राप्त अधिकारी के समक्ष पेश न की जाये। मुख्य सेन्सर ने यह व्यापक आदेश जारी किया कि ऐसे लेख, जिन से सरकारी उपायों के प्रति विरोध या असहमति का आभास होता हो, या आन्दोलन के बारे में कोई समाचार, न छापे जायें।

जब हृष लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों की बात करते हैं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि समाचारपत्र और समाचार एजेंसियाँ निष्पक्ष हों और उन पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध न हो। लेकिन पिछली सरकार द्वारा लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों को कुचलने के साथ अपने स्वार्थ के लिए समाचार को जिस तरह से मरोड़ा गया, वह एक अभूतपूर्व घटना थी। उस समय जो दरबारी थे, वे कहते हैं कि समाचार तो स्वेच्छा से बनाया गया। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

19 सितम्बर, 1975 को यह आदेश दिया गया कि इन विषयों के सम्बन्ध में पहले समाचारों को दिखाया जाये कि उन्हें छापा जाये या नहीं : बंगलादेश, संसद और विधान सभाओं की कार्यवाही और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की याचिका पर उच्चतम न्यायालय की कार्यवाही। संसद और विधान मंडलों के बारे में यही बात लागू थी और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की जो याचिका उच्चतम न्यायालय में चल रही थी उस के बारे में भी यही कहा गया था कि सब से पहले आवश्यक यह है कि उस के बारे में राय जानी जाय कि वह समाचार छपे या न छपे। इस के बाद भी यह कहना कि सरकार ने समाचार का गठन कर के लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों की प्रक्रिया को जिन्दा करने

[श्री रामजीलाल सुमन]

का कार्य किया बिल्कुल निराधार है। हर समय इस सरकार ने समाचार को अपनी तरफ से बाध्य करने का काम किया और कोई बात ऐसी नहीं थी जिस की वजह से वह जाहिर हो कि सरकार निष्पक्ष काम करना चाहती है।

जहां तक पत्रकारों की सुविधा का सवाल है सब लोग जानते हैं कि पत्रकारों की आवास सुविधा को समाप्त कर दिया गया, उन को जबरिया घरों से निकाला गया, उन के ऊपर यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया कि पत्रकार विदेश यात्रा नहीं करेंगे : उस के बाद भी माननीय सदस्य यह कहते हैं कि पत्रकारों का जो बेतनमान है उस से कम रुपया उनको अब उपलब्ध होगा और पहले पत्रकार बहुत सुविधा से रहते थे, यह कोई समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है।

समाचार की प्रबन्धक समिति का जो गठन हुआ उस में शासन ने अपनी तरफ से सीधे सीधे हस्तक्षेप करना शुरू किया था। उस प्रबन्धक समिति में मोहम्मद यूनस जो इंदिरा गांधी के विशेष दूत थे उन की नियुक्ति की गई थी। इस का सीधा सादा मतलब यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री का सीधा हस्तक्षेप समाचार के गठन में था और समाचार को इस बात के लिए बाध्य करने में था कि हम जो कहें या हमारे लोग जो फरमायें उस के बारे में उनको राय व्यक्त करनी चाहिए।

एक सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है जैसा कंगार लाल जी ने कहा, इंदिरा जी जब गिरफ्तार हुईं तो इंदिरा जी की गिरफ्तारी

का समाचार जोर शोर से रेडियो पर आया। यह इस बात का प्रतीक है कि हम सब लोगों को समान अधिकार देना चाहते हैं। हमारी नीति यह है कि इस देश का कोई भी व्यक्ति हो, उस के सम्बन्ध में समस्त समाचार जनता के सामने आना चाहिए। लेकिन सब से बड़े दुःख की बात यह थी कि जब डायलायसिस के लिए जयप्रकाश जी को इंदिरा जी ने रुपया भेजा और जयप्रकाश जी ने उसे अस्वीकार कर दिया तो जयप्रकाश जी के उस अस्वीकार किए हुए पैसे की खबर न रेडियो पर आई न समाचार में आई। इस से पता लगता है कि क्या हालत उस समय थी। जो कुछ वे लोग कहते थे या फरमाते थे वही समाचार में आता था और उनकी रीति-नीति के अनुसार काम होता था। कोई भी व्यक्ति अपनी स्वतन्त्र बात नहीं कह सकता था। तो सब से बड़ी बात यह थी कि उस समय जो लोग अपनी बात कहना चाहते थे और जो स्वतन्त्र पत्रकारिता का स्वरूप था उस को बरबाद करने का काम बिगट सत्ता न किया।

मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। आज सब से बड़ी समस्या यह है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की पूर्ण रूपेण उपेक्षा हुई है। आवश्यकता आज इस बात की है कि वहां बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में, 80 प्रतिशत जो हमारी जनता रहती है उस की भावनाओं को सामने लाया जाय और जो उन की समस्याएं हैं उन समस्याओं को सामने रखा जाय। जो देहातों की भाषा है, जो ग्राम जनता की भाषा है, समाचार ग्राम जनता की भाषा में होना चाहिए। समाचार सामाजिक परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया को तेज करने का काम सब से बड़ी मात्रा में कर सकते हैं। इसलिए समाचार पत्रों को अधिकतम संरक्षण देने और सामाजिक परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया को तेज करने के लिए यह सरकार जो अधिकतम सहायता और सुविधा उपलब्ध कर सकती है वह उसे उपलब्ध करना चाहिए और जो किसी भी

लोकतांत्रिक देश में होता है कि सरकार के सामने दोनों ही पक्षों को पेश किया जाये वह काम होना चाहिए। वह बड़ा दुर्भाग्य-शाली दिन होगा अगर आने वाले समय में इस देश को स्वतन्त्र और निष्पक्ष पत्रकारिता पर कोई अंकुश लगे। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस पत्रकारिता का लाभ उठा कर इस देश की सामाजिक आर्थिक और राजनैतिक परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया को तेज करने के लिए सरकार अधिकतम संरक्षण उसे दे।

आप लोग जानते हैं कि विदेशों में कोई हमारी समाचार सेवा अब तक उलब्ध नहीं है। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि भारत के लिए एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समाचार एजेंसी की स्थापना करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। भारत में जो प्रक्रिया पिछले चुनाव के बाद से चली और इस देश में जिस तरह से लोकतांत्रिक मूल्य जागृत हुए, जिस तरह से विगत सत्ता बदली तथा आगे आने वाले समय में सरकार लोकतंत्र के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ करना चाहती है उस के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है कि पूरे विश्व में एक वातावरण बने और हिन्दुस्तान की नीति साफ हो। आप लोग यह भी जानते हैं कि भारत गुट निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन का जनक और उस का एक नेता है। उस के लए भी आवश्यक है कि विश्व के स्तर पर हमारे समाचारों की एक पृष्ठभूमि हो।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में एक बड़ी बिडम्बना है कि यहां छोटे और बड़े आदमी का बड़ा फर्क है। इतना बड़ा फर्क है कि आप देखें, बड़े पैमाने पर देश के जो नेता हैं, जो सरकार के अंग हैं उनकी हर बात को जनता जानती है लेकिन जनता के लोगों की भावना को जानने का काम आज तक नहीं किया गया। चाहे अखबारों में छपे या न छपे चाहे रेडियो पर आए या न आए लेकिन आज सब लोग जानते

हैं कि हमारे सम्मानित प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरार जी भाई देसाई स्वमूत्र का पान करते हैं लेकिन देहातों में जो लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, जो प्यासे मर रहे हैं उन की भावनाओं को किसी भी व्यक्ति ने न कहने का प्रयास किया है और न उनकी बातों को हिन्दुस्तान का जनमानस जानता है। तो आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उन लोगों की भावनाओं को समेटकर एक जोरदार काम उन को सामने लाने का हम लोगों को शुरू करना चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, यह मेरे हाथ में एक हिल एरियाज की पत्रिका है—हिल एरियाज न्यूज लेटर, पब्लिस्ट व्हाई कमिशनर ऐंड सेक्रेटरी, हिल डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट, गवर्नमेंट आफ उत्तर प्रदेश लखनऊ। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि आपातकाल समाप्त हो चुका है। इस पत्र के ज्वाइंट एडिटर श्री ब्रज खण्डेलवाल हैं। उन्होंने एक लेख लिखा था। उस की मंशा यह थी कि जिस जगह के लिए कानून बनते हैं उसमें वहां की जनता का मास इवाल्वमेंट होना चाहिए। लखनऊ या दिल्ली में बैठ कर कुछ करने के बजाये हम उस जनता के पास जायें जिस के लिए हम कानून बना रहे हैं। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एक पत्रकार की स्वतन्त्र लखनी पर अंकुश लगाने का काम किया गया और ऐसी पृष्ठभूमि तैयार की गई जिससे उस ज्वाइंट एडिटर को त्याग-पत्र देने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और उनसे यह विश्वास लेना चाहता हूँ कि आपातकाल की जो कुछ खुराफात अभी तक बरकरार हैं उनको तुरन्त दूर करने का काम वे करेंगे।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):
Divergent views have been expressed on the decision of the Government of India to dismantle Samachar and restore the status quo ante. This step will adversely affect our national interest and the national integrity of

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

this country. Disintegration has set in from the very day of the inception of this Government. It is a political vendatta which is indulged in every issue, in every legislation, in every discussion on the floor of the House. In respect of everything some members of the Janata party blame the previous government and the previous Prime Minister; it has become a nightmare for them. The experts and journalists and writers have expressed adverse opinions against this decision before the Kuldip Nayar Committee. When you have decided to take certain political vendatta or vindictiveness you could have straightway put it that you want to dismantle all actions by the previous government. You have appointed the Shah Commission for enquiring into the excesses of the emergency. You say, you stand for civil liberties, judicial sanctity and so on and so forth. What is the sanctity attached to this Kuldip Nayar Committee's report? The Chairman heading the Committee is no other than the bandwagon of the Janata Party. He was the person who supported the divergent views of the Janata Party.

Therefore, there is no rhyme in appointing this kind of Committee. Even now there is Shah Commission which is examining the whole of the White Paper or Red Paper or whatever you say. That is under inquiry. The hon. Minister has to explain this. What can be the view excepting this—the independence given to it. Even this would not ease the situation. There should be competent views about the news to be conveyed in the country. How has it to be done? They said that there should be freedom of the press—freedom of the press for whom? They also said that there should be freedom of the people who are running the country. It has been expressed various occasions that even the proceedings are not being reported in the press. That means there is some internal censorship of news. The news was deliberately suppressed whenever

there was an attack on Government. When we move a no-confidence motion or adjournment motion or when Mr. Stephen attacks the Government by his speech even that speech is censored. Do you believe in this type of freedom of the press? Do you believe in this type of censorship? Now you are telling that you want to establish the freedom of the press in the country. I should say that it is all a crocodile tear.

Is there reflection of the voice of the people of this country? My hon. friend said just now that even the agencies that are working get the news not only of this country but also abroad. That news is not the correct picture of the situation obtaining in the country at all. We are not getting any news from abroad in a correct manner. We should react to it. At the same time there should be no distortion. I say that the financial aspect of the problem has not been examined at all. After the creation of Samachar, the working journalists—the employees—have been taken over by Samachar. The entire situation was controlled by the monopoly houses formerly prior to the taking over by Samachar. Now they want to hand over these four agencies to them in the name of restructuring thereby making the business houses to operate upon again. The employees, the working journalists, should not be at the mercy of these big business houses.

It seems by this the philosophy of the Janata Party has been clearly reflected. They cannot survive without the aid and help or strength or the conspiracy of these big business houses. This is amply reflected by yesterday's decision that you had taken. Nothing could have happened; heavens would not have fallen if you had brought forward a legislation. You could have taken the guidelines or the expert opinions in this country. Instead you had taken this partisan attitude of appointing Shri Kuldip Nayar in that Committee who has given not

only divergent views but also expressed reactionary and vested interests' views. I would like to read for the benefit of the hon. Minister what has been written by the seven eminent journalists. They are calling now restructuring of the Samachar instead of dismantling it. These are the well-known journalists with a lot of experience in the field. This is what they say:

"It is common knowledge that all the four agencies before their merger were operating on shoe string budgets and, as a result, the country was deprived of a viable and comprehensive news agency capable of meeting the requirements of domestic and foreign news and providing a balanced news abroad. It is equally wellknown that the Samachar into which the four agencies had merged is running at a heavy deficit.

"In these circumstances, in our view, the restoration of *status quo ante* is impracticable and will be detrimental to national interests. In most of the democratic countries, there is only one news agency and, India, with its limited resources, cannot afford the luxury of a multiplicity of agencies".

The multiplicity of agencies that you are creating is to bring back your para-military organisation of RSS and infiltrate into it and operate politically and also distort the news and ultimately destroy the freedom of this country. This is the main object. I have come to know that the Minister also internally is not satisfied with the decision of the Government because there are several decisions that this Government will take. There is no cohesive understanding in the Cabinet. In view of the divergent views expressed in the Cabinet and in view of certain personal views expressed by the hon'ble Minister will be kindly reconsider...

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): These are all lies.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Even the working journalists are not satisfied in the country. People of progressive outlook and Members of Parliament—both on this side and the other side—have different views on this matter. In order to create healthy atmosphere of functioning of parliamentary democracy will you kindly—instead of distorting it—restore back the freedom of the press and in order to see that the press is free from the control of the big monopoly houses will you kindly reconsider the whole issue on the basis of the observations made by the various Members here and outside.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we welcome the dissolution of Samachar as it does away with an aberration of Emergency. According to us it is the deformed and diseased progeny of the mafia like caucus. It was not conceived—~~whoever~~ the father was—for the purpose of better dissemination of news or for better functioning of news agencies or to make them more viable, nor for protecting the interests of the journalists. That was not the intention. We did not have any doubt nor have we any doubt that it was set-up to control the news agencies as a means of ruthless implementation of the censorship rules to strike at the source. That was the real object.

Therefore, Sir, on our part we feel that this deformed child or this aberration should go. But what should we have instead? On that I believe a good deal of discussion in the country is going on.

Among the journalists there was several view points, among political parties there are different opinions. Therefore, at the moment we are not of the view that restoration of the *status quo ante* as such is the ideal

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

solution. We have to get rid of Samachar in the first instance—whether a statutory corporation would be ideal, whether there should be two or three agencies and whether the news agencies as such would be allowed complete freedom in the sense that the monopoly houses who had been controlling the newspapers, news agencies, will decide for themselves—these are aspects which are important and which deserve consideration. We have to find out an acceptable news agency system. We have our experience of how the four news agencies were working. News items about democratic movements were either suppressed or distorted. We have seen how the problems of the peasantry and the working class were not at all given any prominence. We have seen how false propaganda was carried on through newspapers in 1967-69 when the United Front government was there in West Bengal. We have seen how even during the Samachar days newspapers are trying to build up a campaign in West Bengal. We are not enamoured of a system which has been working in the recent past or in the distant past. We want a news agency which should be free from any governmental control and monopoly control. There has been a persistent demand to free newspapers from the stranglehold of industrial houses, monopoly houses. We have been asking for the diffusion of the ownership of the newspapers. If after the dissolution of Samachar the news agencies continue to be under the control and domination of big industrial houses, that will not solve our problem. When they talk of restructuring, I do not believe that bringing in one person in place of another or having two more directors from here and there is restructuring. We want a proper, dedicated news agency service which reflect the aspirations of the people which will see that the real problems of the country are given proper importance and emphasis in the news services.

15.48 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair]

Now, what is to be done immediately? I believe it is the intention of the government to leave it to the news agencies to decide for themselves. So far, well and good. But the problem of viability is there. Samachar is also running at a loss and there has to be subsidy, the news agencies will have to be subsidised also. How is the subsidy to be given? What will be the relationship between government and the news agency as such, whether the new boards that would be set up will have representatives of working journalists, whether representatives of other people working in the newspapers and agencies will be represented or not—we do not know. Therefore, we should request the hon. Minister, if necessary to constitute a parliamentary committee to find out how some sort of an acceptable news agency service can be set up throughout the country. What about regional language papers? At the moment there are no news agencies to supply news in regional languages. Small newspapers cannot even afford a subscription to the news agency. These are matters to be considered in depth. I am supporting the discarding of Samachar, which is the child of emergency as it has been described. But we must have something which will meet the requirements of the country. Ours is a big country. There are small papers and papers published from districts. They have nobody to look after them. The advertisement policy in the past has been utilised for the benefit of another aberration like Surya. The big newspapers and journals which had completely subjugated themselves in front of 1, Safdarjung Road at that time were given the benefit. Newspapers were picked and chosen for patronage by means of advertisement from government sources. During the Congress regime—particularly during the 20 months of the darkest era of our country—the mass media became

the handmaid of all sorts of Draconian measures to build up the image of a dictator in the garb of a democrat, to drumbeat the so-called achievements of that half educated, immature young man masquerading as a royal prince. The newspapers, the mass media, Door Darshan, AIR and what not were used shamelessly for the sake of one individual and one family. Now that things are coming out in the Shah Commission, the people are now realising the depth and magnitude of the pollution of all that was good in the country. All streams were polluted. The streams of mass media were the special target of attack on the part of the dictatorial regime because they wanted not only to keep the people uninformed but also to be misinformed of the real state of affairs in the country.

Our view is that newspapers have necessarily to play a very important part in the democratic setup in any country. With regard to news agencies, nothing should be done either out of emotion or out of the desire to just undo something. But undoing of Samachar is at least a first step that has to be taken. The minister may take the different interests into confidence and try to lay down the basis of good, effective, free news agencies, free in all senses of the term. We want properly viable news agencies to be set up. Going on bended knees before the government necessarily affects the sense of independence. If you are leaving on somebody else's charity, it is going to affect your sense of judgment, whether you want to please the powers that be or not. Therefore, some method has to be found out. It is a matter to be considered, i.e. whether it should be a statutory corporation or not. Our submission is that there has to be a reorientation of the outlook of the news agencies from the one that we have seen so far in this country, the nadir of which was reached during Emergency. Let us try to salvage it as much as possible but whether we reach a pinnacle or

not, we have to make sustained efforts. With these words, I support the motion as far as the decision of the Government to dissolve Samachar is concerned.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने 14 नवम्बर, 1977 को समाचार का विसर्जन करने की घोषणा कर के आपातकालीन स्थिति में जो अन्याय हुआ था, उस का निवारण करने की कोशिश की।

कुलदीप नायर समिति की रिपोर्ट में दो समाचार एजेंसियों के गठन को सिफारिश की गई है : वार्ता और संदेश। यह सर्व-विदित है कि आपातकालीन स्थिति में प्रेस, न्यायपालिका और विरोधी पक्ष को दबाने का कुप्रयास किया गया था और तानाशाही प्रशासन का प्रचार करने के लिए चार समाचार एजेंसियों का विलयन करके समाचार का निर्माण किया गया था। वस्तुनिष्ठता, पर्याप्तता तथा समाचार-सेवा की स्वतंत्रता किसी समाचार एजेंसी की जान होती है। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि समाचारों का संकलन करने और उन्हें समाचार पत्रों तथा अन्य ग्राहकों को उपलब्ध करने के कार्य में समाचार एजेंसी निष्काम भाव से प्रेरित हो।

कुलदीप नायर समिति ने जो सिफारिश की है, उस से अपनी सहमति व्यक्त करते हुए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लोकतंत्र का यह मूलभूत सिद्धान्त है कि समाचार एजेंसियाँ और प्रेस स्वतंत्र हों, और वे न सरकार के बंधन में रहें और न समाज की अनियंत्रित शक्तियों के बंधन में। वार्ता की चर्चा की गई है। वास्तविकता यह है कि यदि देश-विदेश की समाचार-सेवा को हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से चलना है,

[श्री युबराज]

तो हिन्दुस्तान समाचार और समाचार भारती को मिल कर कार्य करना होगा, और इसीलिए वार्ता की स्थापना की सिफारिश की गई है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही अंग्रेजी की समाचार एजेंसी भी कायम रहेगी। संविधान बनने के बाद अंग्रेजी को पंद्रह बरस तक हिन्दी के साथ भारत की राजभाषा के रूप में रखने का निश्चय किया गया था, लेकिन वह आज भी राजभाषा के रूप में कायम है। अगर अंग्रेजी भाषा से उसे मुक्ति नहीं दी गई तो फिर समाचार एजेंसी की भी वही हालत होगी। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि सारी कठिनाइयों के बावजूद भी इस्लाम ने जिस दिन उसका निर्माण हुआ था उसी दिन हिब्रू भाषा में तमाम काम करने का निश्चय किया था। न केवल उसकी घोषणा हुई, बल्कि सारा काम काज, पठन-पाठन, और प्रशासनिक काम तमाम हिब्रू भाषा में होने लगा। लेकिन हम हिन्दी को घसीटना चाहते हैं वार्ता में अंग्रेजी के साथ, यह देख कर बड़ा कष्ट होता है। मुझे विश्वास है कि भारत की समाचार सेवा हिन्दी एवं अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में विकसित होगी और जब तक भारतीय भाषाओं में यह विकसित नहीं होगी तब तक जनता की भावनाओं के अनुकूल समाचार एजेंसी का जो निर्माण होना चाहिए और जिसकी अपेक्षा भारत की जनता ने की थी उसकी वह अपेक्षा पूरी नहीं हो सकेगी। इसलिए मैं आपसे माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अंग्रेजी संवाद समितियों से भिन्न हिन्दी समाचार समितियों का कार्य करने के लिए पहल करने की आवश्यकता है। दो समाचार समितियां प्रस्तावित हैं। ये समाचार समितियां जो बनने वाली हैं इनके बनने से एक स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा कायम रहेगी और निष्पक्ष दृष्टि से सत्य

निष्ठ हो कर ये समाचार एजेंसियां काम करेंगी।

16.00 hrs.

समाचार एजेंसी का जब जन्म हुआ था सारा देश मातम मना रहा था। उसकी कोई प्रशंसा नहीं हुई थी और समाचार के पास कोई दम नहीं था क्योंकि वह तो सत्ता के सहारे कृपा पर चलती थी। इसलिए माननीय मंत्रीजी ने और जनता सरकार ने जो समाचार के निर्माण से पूर्व की स्थिति थी उसको लाने की घोषणा कर एक बहुत ही लोकतांत्रिक चरित्र और लोकतांत्रिक दृष्टिकोण का परिचय दिया है। इसमें कतई कोई चिन्ता की बात नहीं कि अभी जो कर्मचारी समाचार सेवा में रत हैं, तमाम चारों एजेंसियों के विलयन के बाद जो उनकी स्थिति थी, जो उनके वेतन में वृद्धि हुई या जो उनको पदोन्नति दी गई उसमें कोई कमी होगी। उनकी सुविधाओं को बरकरार रखने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन देश की वार्ता समाचार एजेंसी जो प्रस्तावित है, हिन्दी में जिसका प्रसारण होगा, जो समाचार एजेंसी संग्रह करेगी और इस देश की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी में उसका प्रसारण करेगी उसमें उसे जरूरत पड़ेगी तो हर तरह की मदद करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। इस देश में हिन्दी जो हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा है और जो इस देश की सांस्कृतिक आत्मा है अगर उसमें वह प्रतिष्ठित नहीं हुई तो फिर तो वही हाल होगा, कल तक जो कांग्रेसी सरकार के समय थी। आज जनता की सरकार बनी है, जो अपेक्षा हिन्दुस्तान की दलित और पीड़ित जनता को इस सरकार से है, अगर अपनी राष्ट्रीय भाषा में समाचार समिति कायम नहीं कर सकती तो जनता की वह अपेक्षा पूरी

नहीं होगी और वह जनता की समाचार समिति नहीं बन पायेगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री बजरभूषण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं बड़े गौर से इस पूरी बहस को सुन रहा था। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने माननीय सदस्यों ने जो तर्क प्रस्तुत किए या जिस बात को उचित ठहराने की कोशिश की वह उनकी बुद्धि के दिवालियापन की ही बात थी। वे आज कितने दुविधाग्रस्त हैं और यही कारण है उनके सर्वनाश का क्योंकि आज वे निश्चित नहीं कर पाये कि इमर्जेंसी को उचित ठहराया जाये, इमर्जेंसी की उपलब्धियों पर मोहर लगाई जाये या इमर्जेंसी को गैरकानूनी, असंवैधानिक और अमानवीय करार दिया जाये। माननीय स्टीफेन साहब ने जो तर्क प्रस्तुत किए समाचार एजेंसी को एक करने के पीछे उन अनेक कारणों में से सबसे प्रमुख कारण था कि सारी न्यूज एजेंसीज जो उस समय कार्यरत थीं वह आर्थिक दृष्टि से दरिद्र हो चुकी थीं, उनके रिपोर्टें समाप्त हो चुके थे और वह मृतप्राय थीं। बिदेशों में जो घटनाएँ घटित हो रही थीं उनकी ठीक तरीके से रिपोर्टिंग नहीं हो पाती थी। वहाँ पर हमारी एजेंसीज काम नहीं कर पाती थीं और भारत में भी ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर पाती थीं। इसलिए तत्कालीन सरकार ने अच्छी नीयत से इस "समाचार" का गठन किया।

मैं सदन का समय बरबाद नहीं करना चाहूँगा परन्तु शाह कमिशन की प्रोसीडिंग्स के जरिए, श्वेत-पत्र जो जारी किया गया उसके जरिए या कुलदीप नैयर की जो कमेटी थी उसकी रिपोर्ट के जरिए जो भी तथ्य इस सदन के समक्ष, इस देश के समक्ष और सारी दुनिया के समक्ष आये हैं वह उस समय की सरकार की मंशा को प्रतिबिंबित करते हैं। यह इमर्जेंसी किस नीयत से लगाई गई यह भी साफ है। उसी इमर्जेंसी की तहत सेंसरशिप किस नीयत से लगाई गई, इस "समाचार"

एजेंसी का गठन किस नीयत से किया गया— यह सब केवल गाय और बछड़े की छवि को निखारने के लिए किया गया। सारी बातें सामने आई हैं कि उस समय "समाचार" के जो कर्मचारी थे, जो संवाददाता थे उनका पुलिस वैरिफिकेशन होता था। समाचार के दफ्तर में पुलिस के वैरिष्ठ अधिकारी बैठते थे। आप स्वयं सोच सकते हैं कि उस समय की सरकार की जो तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री थीं या जो उनके समर्थक थे उनकी क्या नीयत थी। इमर्जेंसी के दौरान जनता पार्टी या जो भी इसके लड़ने वाले बहादुर लोग थे, उनकी यह मान्यता थी कि इस इमर्जेंसी के जो कुकर्म हैं, जो दुष्कर्म हैं या जो पाप और अपराध हैं उनको हम समाप्त करेंगे। इसी वायदे के अन्तर्गत जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने अनेक अच्छे काम किए हैं। मैं इसके लिए माननीय सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने जो यह अच्छा काम किया है उसके लिए बधाई के पात्र हैं।

यह तर्क ठीक नहीं है कि एक एजेंसी रहेगी तो ज्यादा सक्षम रहेगी क्योंकि हमने देखा खुद कांग्रेस के लोग यह बोलते हैं कि इस इमर्जेंसी के नाते जो जनता सरकार है वह भी वही कार्यवाहियाँ कर रही है, उसी तरीके से राजनीतिक स्वार्थ को दृष्टि में रख कर इस एजेंसी का इस्तेमाल कर रही है। इस प्रकार से उनका तर्क स्वयं उनकी बात को काटता है। यदि जनता सरकार के मन में कोई भी स्वार्थ होता, कोई भी पाप होता तो जनता सरकार इस प्रकार का निर्णय नहीं लेती। जनता सरकार के इस निर्णय से सारी न्यूज एजेंसीज को मौका दिया गया कि वे स्वतंत्र होकर अपना काम कर सकें। उनको एक स्वतंत्र वातावरण दिया गया। स्वयं आंकड़े इस बात को बतायेंगे कि एमर्जेंसी की समाप्ति के बाद, जनता सरकार के गठन के बाद अखबारों का सर्कुलेशन बढ़ा है। उन की विश्वसनीयता बढ़ी है और यह इस

[श्री बज्र भूषण तिवारी]

बात को प्रमाणित करता है कि हम जितना ज्यादा उनको स्वस्थ वातावरण देंगे, उनके पनपने में उतनी ही मदद मिलेगी और एक इण्डिपेंडेंट न्यूज एजेन्सी के रूप में उनकी विश्वसनीयता बढ़ेगी।

यह बात सही है कि अब तक पिछले तीस वर्षों में कांग्रेस पार्टी की जो नीति रही है—यहां पर एक वर्ग था, जो प्रभुसत्तावाला था, एलीट वर्ग था, उसने अपने हित में अखबारों की नीति को चलाया और उसी का यह परिणाम है कि हमारे देश में अधिकांश दैनिक समाचार पत्र अंग्रेजी भाषा में निकलते हैं। जब कि दूसरे देशों में दैनिक अखबार, विदेशी भाषा के माध्यम से नहीं निकलते हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां भारतीय भाषाओं के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार किया गया। जो न्यूज एजेन्सी थी, उसमें अंग्रेजी भाषा वालों की मोनोपली थी, उन लोगों की मोनोपली थी जो बड़े इण्डस्ट्रियल हाउसेज थे, जो बड़े-बड़े अखबार देश में चलाते थे। पी० टी० आई०, यू० ए० आई० के बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में कौन लोग थे, जो खुद अपने अखबार चलाते थे। जब रेट तय करने का प्रश्न आता था,—वे अपने लिये कम दर तय करते थे, इसी कारण वे न्यूज एजेन्सियां घाटे में चलती थीं और यदि कोई फायदा होता था तो केवल उनको जो अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से समाचार देती थीं, क्योंकि उनकी हर प्रकार की सुविधा सरकार की ओर से दी जाती थी।

इसीलिये आज यह सवाल उठा है कि जो हमारी मातृभाषा है, देशी भाषायें हैं, हिन्दी है, उनकी समाचार एजेन्सी का प्रश्रय, दिया जाना चाहिए। उस काल में इनको प्रश्रय नहीं दिया गया, जिसके कारण मातृभाषा में चलने वाले अखबार अंग्रेजी अखबारों के अनूवादमात्र बन कर रह गये। इसलिये सरकार को इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

जहां अब ये न्यूज-एजेन्सियां बनगी हमें इनके स्वरूप के बारे में भी चिन्तन करना होगा। इनको हर प्रकार की सुविधा देनी होगी। यह सही है कि सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया है कि अब ये न्यूज एजेन्सियां अलग-अलग हो जायेंगी—पी० टी० आई०, यू० ए० आई०, हिन्दुस्तान समाचार और समाचार भारती बनेंगी—ये संस्थाएँ अब स्वतंत्र रूप से काम करेंगी, इनको मौका मिलेगा कि ये कम्पटीशंस में मेहनत करें, ईमानदारी से काम करें। इनकी विश्वसनीयता जितनी ज्यादा बढ़ेगी—उतना ही ज्यादा ये लोकप्रिय होती जायेंगी? इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि इनके स्वरूप, इनके गठन के बारे में सरकार को सोचना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक सुझाव है—इसके जो बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स बनेंगे, उनमें कम से कम आधे डायरेक्टर्स कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि हों। अगर वही मोनोपली हाउसेज के लोग, सम्प्रदाय और पैसे वाले लोग फिर इस के अन्दर आ गये तो इन एजेन्सियों की आदर्श स्थिति नहीं रह सकेगी। हमें ईमानदार और स्वतंत्र न्यूज एजेन्सी का निर्माण करना चाहिये जो लोकतन्त्र की धुरी है। इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि इन बड़े लोगों का वर्चस्व समाप्त किया जाय। इनमें कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि हों, सम्वाददाताओं के प्रतिनिधि हों, प्रतिष्ठित लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व हों, जिनमें संसद सदस्य हों या दूसरे लोग हों। इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि सरकार पार्लियामेंट से कानून पास कराये।

पिछली सरकार को इन तमाम समितियों को एक करने में आठ महीने लगे थे, जब कि हमारी सरकार की तरफ से इनको अलग हो जाने के लिये केवल एक महीना दिया जा रहा है। इतनी जल्दी अलग व्यवस्था करना बहुत कठिन है, क्योंकि उनको दफ्तर का इन्तजाम करना होगा, दूसरे साधन जुटाने होंगे, ग्राहक ढूँढने होंगे—इस दृष्टि से मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि यह समय बहुत कम है, इसको अधिक बढ़ाना चाहिये। इससे साथ ही मैं एक और

सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ—इनके कर्मचारियों के इमौल्यूमेंट्स के फर्क को ही न दें, बल्कि इनके स्थापित होने के लिये एक वर्ष, दो वर्ष या तीन वर्ष, जो भी उपयुक्त समझा जाय, उतने समय तक इनकी सहायता की जाय, तब जा कर ये अपने दफ्तर खोल पायेंगे, और ईमानदारी से काम कर पायेंगे। इसके लिये सरकार के माध्यम से जितना भी अनुदान इनको दिया जाना चाहिये, वह हमें अवश्य देना चाहिये।

इसके साथ ही साथ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो अखबारों के कागज पर सेस लगाने का सुझाव दिया है, वह सेस लगाया जाना चाहिए। यह बहुत अच्छा सुझाव है क्योंकि इससे जो पैसा मिलेगा वह पैसा इन न्यूज एजेंसियों को दिया जाएगा और इस तरह से वे अपने साधनों के मामले में स्वतंत्र होंगी और अपने पर निर्भर रहेंगी और सरकार पर या किसी व्यक्ति पर या किसी एजेंसी पर निर्भर नहीं रहेंगी। इसलिए इस प्रस्ताव को भी हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि आज भी कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जैसा कि माननीय कवर लाल गुप्त जी ने कहा कि जो अपना रंग बदलते रहते हैं और ऐसे लोगों पर हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिए। ऐसे लोगों को इम्पोटेंट जगहें नहीं देनी चाहिए। मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ कि श्री पी० सी० गुप्त, जो पी० टी० आई० के चेयरमैन हैं, ये इमजेंसी के दौरान भी पी० टी० आई० के चेयरमैन थे और उन्होंने 'समाचार' को बनवाया था। उनके ऊपर न्यूज़प्रीटर्स की ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग काँफ़ेस भी चला था और तत्कालीन सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री श्री बी० सी० शुक्ल ने उनको छुड़वाया था। उसके बाद उन्होंने पूरी कोशिश की थी इस 'समाचार' को एक करने में और अब जब जनता सरकार बन गई, तो उन्होंने अपना रंग बदला और वे पी० टी० आई० के चेयरमैन हो गये। इस तरह के लोगों को खास पोस्टों

पर नहीं रहने दिया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि इससे इस बात की पूरी संभावना है कि सरकार के जो प्रयास हैं, जो उसकी ईमानदारी है, उन प्रयासों और ईमानदारी पर ऐसे लोग बट्टा लगायेंगे और वे सरकार को धोका देने का प्रयास भी करेंगे। इसलिए सरकार को सतर्क रहना चाहिए और ईमानदारी से अपने देश में जो न्यूज एजेंसियाँ हैं, उनके गठन के लिए, उनके निर्माण में, उनके फलने-फूलने में सरकार जो प्रयत्न कर रही है, उसका हमें समर्थन करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः सरकार के इस फैसले का अनुमोदन करता हूँ और जनता सरकार को इसके लिए बधाई देता हूँ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayin-kil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was hearing the speeches from the other side, from the ruling party, but they did not carry conviction to me as to why this restoration of *status quo ante* has been resorted to by the Government. Only two arguments have been put forward: one is 'free and competitive' and the other is that it was the product of the Emergency and, therefore, it should be dismantled. Mr. Stephen has dealt with that point. Therefore, I do not want to deal with that. Now, what purpose will this serve by making this into four organisations? Will that serve the purpose which the hon. Minister thinks it will? He believes that they will be free and there will be competition. He knows very well that the Samachar itself is in the red, is in the deficit. According to a report, by 1978 the deficit might have gone up to Rs. 90 lakhs. When Samachar itself may be in the red and cannot function without the aid of the Government, how do they expect these four agencies to function? Taking the same logic, all the four agencies will naturally be in the deficit and they will not be able to function without substantial aid from the Government, they have to depend on the Government, even if you make it into four.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

In this connection let us look at the Kuldip Nayar Committee's report. Many Members have referred to it. One thing is very specific. The Kuldip Nayar Committee never recommended, never asked for, restoration of the *status quo ante* in this regard.

The hon. Member who spoke before me said that the Janata Government had taken only a few weeks to do this whereas the previous Government had taken many months to make one. It is true. To build something is very difficult. But breaking something can be done in a matter of minutes. You can break anything in a matter of minutes...

बीबरी बलबोर सिंह (होशियारपुर) :

ग्राप बिल्कुल ठीक कहते हैं। कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाने वालों ने इस को बहुत देर में बनाया था और ग्राप ने इस को एकदम तोड़ दिया।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: To restore the *status quo ante*, there must be a demand from the people concerned. Was there any representation from any organization of working journalists or from the National Federation of Working Journalists? All of them have opposed this; every journalist has completely opposed the idea of restoring the *status quo ante*. Even the Kuldip Nayar Committee wanted the Samachar to be bifurcated into two agencies, namely Varta and Sandesh, one for covering the internal news and the other for covering the international news. You have not considered that report and have not shown any respect to the opinion of the working journalists in the field. Instead, you are going to impose your own decision.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What have you got to say to the opinion of eight Congress Members of Parliament who have supported this idea in September, 1977.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is very simple; there is no whip from my Party in this respect.

You are going to impose your decision on the people and on the nation. I would like to quote from the letter sent by Shri R. K. Shastri, Joint Secretary of the Government to the Chairman, Samachar. It would show how polite Shri Advani is and how rude the earlier Minister was. In this letter, he says:

"It will not be possible to indicate at this stage the size of the Government assistance that might be available to Samachar and the news agencies. These are really matters of details which will have to be gone into and sorted out. One step has been taken to revive the four agencies. If you agree... then we can discuss and decide the quantum of assistance from the Government."

One of the important points is that these agencies, even Samachar now, depend upon the Government aid and assistance. Now, you are restoring the *status quo ante*, which means four agencies. Naturally, they have to depend on the Government for financial help as in the past. When Shri Mirchandani, General Manager, UNI asked for an increase in the tariff rate, the Statesman, one of the sponsors of the UNI had to stop its contribution; they said, they could not afford. UNI or the PTI will have to face the same difficulties. That means, instead of supporting one agency, Samachar, you will have to look after four agencies. The argument of free and competitive press would not hold good because all these news agencies will have to depend on the Government.

An hon. Member just now spoke about the importance of our national language. Now, if you look at the statistics of the newspapers, you will find that the circulation of the Hindi newspapers is 7.6 million and the English newspapers 7.9 millions and the total comes to 15 millions for these two languages. Now, look at the figures of the circulation

of regional newspapers, at whose expense, you want to develop Hindi news agencies. According to the figures of the Report of the Registrar of Newspapers' the circulation of the various regional language newspapers is:

Tamil	34 lakhs
Malayalam	26.64 lakhs
Marathi	20.15 lakhs
Gujarati	19.98 lakhs
Bengali	18.77 lakhs
Urdu	15.82 lakhs
Telugu	10.66 lakhs
Kannada	11.38 lakhs

The total comes to 16.5 millions, more than the combined circulation of the Hindi and English newspapers. What are you going to do about these language newspapers? Are you making any arrangement for the supply of news to them? The Samachar has been functioning efficiently and has been rendering help to these language newspapers. You will be resorting to *status quo ante* only at the expense of these language newspapers, who have a huge circulation, more than these two languages. You will be doing this at their expense for the benefit of the Hindi newspapers. I strongly oppose it. So far as the Hindustan Samachar is concerned, they had correspondents who had part-time assignments. They had part-time or casual correspondents. When you formed Samachar you absorbed them. By resorting to the *status quo ante* you are giving status to them with a big financial commitment.

I want to ask one pointed question for reply from the hon. Minister. What is it that you propose to do to help the regional language newspapers which are having majority in circulation? Have you got any programme? You are utterly neglecting the language newspapers which have 16.5 million circulation. These Hindi newspapers have got only 7.6 million circulation. As it is stated by the Committee also, the Government's intention is to have the authority of the

Hindi language over all other language. I am sorry to point out that there is no clear thinking on the part of the Government. If you look at the news agencies of Japan or France or Italy, you will find that they have correspondents in big cities only but they could not have correspondents in all the places. Samachar has to depend upon Reuters or APS or some other news agencies. As the hon. Minister knows very well, the imperial press always used to give coloured reports. When Allende was murdered, they came out with the news that it was a case of suicide. He was an important leader of Latin America and he was murdered but the imperialist press came out with the news that it was a case of suicide. This is the attitude of the imperial press.

By what is being done now, I feel, it is more difficult for the Government to keep the competitiveness. Therefore I appeal to the Minister on this point. I am not pleading for keeping Samachar as it is. Please find out a *via media*. I am not pleading for keeping Samachar as it is. That is not my intention. I would only request you to go deeper into the matter and find out a solution. I am not at all arguing that Samachar is the only solution. I am only arguing that bifurcating or restoring *status quo ante* will not be better than Samachar. That is my view. That will not bring better, competitive news. If you come out with a concrete proposal, that proposal will definitely be accepted by the House. So, I request the hon. Minister to go into the matter more deeply. With these words I oppose the proposal of the Government.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Samar Guha while speaking on this motion was addressing the Samachar as an illegitimate child. But, Mr. Stephen of the Congress Party while speaking said that it was a legitimate child. Shri Samar Mukherjee disowned the father of the child. Whether the child

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

is illegitimate or legitimate once it is born it is a child and it has to be taken care of.

Therefore, that child should not be killed. There are many lawyers who know that if a child, legitimate or illegitimate, is killed, the murderer can be punished under section 302 I.P.C. He can be given a capital punishment for murdering that child—whether it is legitimate or illegitimate child. All I can say is that whether the child is wrongly or rightly born or whether it is legitimate or illegitimate, that has to be protected. If a child has committed a mistake, don't kill it but try to reform it. You can reconstitute the entire body but do not kill it. (Interruptions) You safeguard the interests of the employees, the working journalists working in the Samachar. That is the main theme of my speech. What is the guarantee which you have given to safeguard the interests of the employees after three to six years. They will be simply thrown out of employment and they will be deprived of their emoluments which they are getting now. I shall of course deal with that point at the appropriate time.

In all fairness I should say that when this Government assumed power, it had decided unequivocally to change or split or annihilate this Samachar. Therefore, Government has taken a certain decision. I even now apprehend, reasonably, that this Government in its anxiety formed the Kuldeep Nayar Committee. I understand that this Committee has done what a postman of a post office will do. It has not applied its judicial mind properly and it had not gone into the merits or demerits of the whole thing. That Committee, I apprehend, was simply directed or instructed by this Government to draft the report as it pleases and to deliver the same to them.

Therefore, I say that this Committee's Report is nothing but a dead-letter. The Committee has failed to do

its function. Like a postman it has just delivered this report. This Committee has not applied its mind as Shri Ravi put it correctly. Various leading journalists and the trade unionists had recommended not to destroy or split this or to bring back to its *status quo ante* or original position. Even the But, Mr. Stephen of the Congress Pr- workers who are serving in Samachar voiced their opposition. But their opposition was neglected. But this Government was pleased to consider the recommendations made by this Committee. All these news agencies are nothing but four capitalist groups. That is what I would call them. Therefore, at this stage even, I would plead with the Minister that in all fairness he should consider and apply his judicious mind while restructuring everything. May be the previous Government may have committed a certain mistake in regard to the creation of Samachar. That can be rectified.

I would like the Government to bear this in mind as to why they should have at all appointed this Committee to make a report when it has not applied its mind judiciously to this matter and why should Government take a decision which is unwarranted and unnecessary at the moment? I would only say that this Committee has eaten away the public money which is nothing but a criminal waste of public funds. Therefore, I reject this Committee's Report and request the Government to reconsider its decision.

The Committee was set up by this Government and it made a report. It held 24 sittings and examined about 95 editors on the basis of replies received from various persons. 28 memoranda from fifteen employees' unions were received. They examined 85 witnesses. I want to know whether the witnesses examined by the Government had placed any proposal to Government or not. We are in darkness on this. Evidence is also not made-

over to us for our perusal or for the consideration of this hon. House to enable us to make a fair comment on it. Those things are not available to this House. The Kuldip Nayyar Committee has failed to assign reasonable reason or cause for splitting the Samachar from the present state of affairs. We are talking much about the freedom of speech, freedom of press, etc. but by this you are taking away the rights of thousands of employees and only safeguarding the rights of four monopoly news agencies.

Y You are giving three kinds of rights to these four news agencies which are enshrined in Article 19(1) (A), Speech and Expression, (F) to hold property and (G) Trade and Business. You are going to guarantee these rights to these four agencies by taking away the fundamental rights of the employees. Therefore, you are cutting the throats of the employees. The rights of thousands of employees are more important than the rights of these four monopoly news agencies. Suppose, taking undue advantage of these rights they close down or refuse to revive their business under the false pretext of financial crisis, how can the Government protect the employees as there is no protection after 3 to 6 years?

L Regarding emoluments and other things for the employees the Government's decision does not provide adequate safeguards to the interests of employees as there is no protection for existing pay scales (Class I) on par with the highest class newspapers and other benefits and service conditions secured by Samachar employees. The Government can and must give a categorical commitment on the Floor of the House that the news agency employees will continue to get their present pay scales on par with top class newspapers, House Rent Allowance, Leave Travel Concession and Medical Insurance in future also even after the report of the Wage Boards for journalists and non-journalists. The entire
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wage structure of the employees of news agencies is already under examination by statutorily appointed Wage Boards which has already declared an interim relief. The Samachar employees are already enjoying the benefit of interim relief as recommended by the Wage Boards at rates applicable to Class I newspapers and news agencies. Therefore, in this context, you safeguard the rights of the employees.

Then, Sir, the Janata Party were raising a lot of hue and cry about the independence of judiciary and honest disposal of the cases by the Supreme Court judges and the High Court judges. I also welcome this attitude. But we are all fully aware that this matter is pending before the Shah Commission. Supposing Shah Commission arrives at a conclusion that so many officials who were working in the Samachar are guilty of the offences How can you punish them? I am asking the hon. Minister another question. Is it not amounting to contempt of court? I say that it is contempt of court. It means interference with the judiciary because the enquiry is going on. You have appointed the Shah Commission and it is enquiring specifically into the excesses of Samachar. During the pendency of the enquiry how can you take action like this? Therefore considering all the aspects, the report of the committee and the opinion of so many employees, employees' unions and federations, it is better to drop this idea. If the government is reluctant to drop the idea and is feeling shy, I suggest to the hon. Minister to do something better than this. Their plea may be considered and the statute should be changed to safeguard the interest of all the parties, especially the employees. That is crucial from the workers' point of view. They are the poor people, when compared with the four news agencies who are controlled by monopolies. That is the pleading which I request the government to consider favourably.

श्री ध्रुव प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : हमारे देश में मूल प्रश्न प्रजातंत्र का है। उसकी रक्षा में जो भी पग उठाए जायें वे सब सराहनीय हैं और उन के लिए सरकार धन्यवाद को पात्र है। प्रजातंत्र चार खम्भों पर खड़ा रहता है, लेजिस्लेचर, एक्जैक्टिव, ज्यूडिशरी और प्रेस। इन में से एक को भी अगर हिला दिया गया तो प्रजातंत्र स्थिर रहना असम्भव हो जाएगा। दुर्भाग्यवश आपातकाल में इंदिरा गांधी ने जब अपने को तानाशाह बना लिया तो उन्होंने तीन खम्भों को गिरा दिया और अकेले एक्जैक्टिव में तमाम शक्ति सीमित हो गई। यही कारण उनके पतन का था। दुर्भाग्य इस बात का है कि इस अनुभव के पश्चात् भी आज कांग्रेस बैचिज से इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध हो रहा है। कम्युनिस्ट साधियों की तरफ से विरोध हो तो मुझे आश्चर्य नहीं लगता क्योंकि इनका दिमाग जहां बंधा रहता है वहां स्वतंत्रता नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। प्रजातंत्र उनके लिए एक फार्स है। इसलिए वे विरोध करें तो समझ में आता है लेकिन कांग्रेस के बंधु जो विरोध कर रहे हैं उन्हें तो इस सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहिये। यह इस सरकार के हित में था कि वह इस समाचार एजेंसी को स्थिर रखती और मनमाने समाचार छपवाती रहती, जैसे लक्ष्मी जी ने शिकायत की कि समाचार पत्रों में श्री स्टीफेंस की स्पीच नहीं आई या इनकी स्पीच नहीं प्रकाशित हुई तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सरकारी एजेंसी थी और सरकार अपना स्वार्थ समझती तो इस समाचार एजेंसी को समाप्त नहीं करती। परन्तु हमारी पार्टी अपने स्वार्थ से ऊंचा उठ कर देश हित को देखती है और प्रजातंत्र की पुनः स्थापना करने की इसने प्रतिज्ञा की है। इसलिए समाचार एजेंसी के सम्बन्ध में उसने जो निर्णय लिया है उसके लिए वह धन्यवाद को पात्र है।

इस एजेंसी का जिस प्रकार निर्माण हुआ सब जानते हैं, सारी एजेंसियों का गला घोट कर समाचार एजेंसी बनाई गई। अभी

उसके विरुद्ध दलील दी जा रही है कि नहीं ऐसा नहीं हुआ। मुझे यह सब कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं क्योंकि अब तक के वक्ताओं ने इसका बहुत अच्छा उत्तर दे दिया है कि बाकायदा गज्र घंट कर इन एजेंसियों को एक किया गया। लेकिन मान लिया जाए कि उन्होंने खुशी से एकीकरण किया तो भी प्रजातंत्र के दृष्टिकोण से एक एजेंसी का रहना हितकर नहीं है। अगर खुशी से भी एकीकरण हुआ तो भी यह अच्छा नहीं हुआ क्योंकि फिर प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता बनी नहीं रह सकती है। किसी भी संवाद एजेंसी की स्वतंत्रता का मतलब यह है कि उसका विचार स्वातन्त्र्य रहे और अगर एक ही एजेंसी होगी, एक ही प्रस प्रतिनिधि होगा तो उस में फेक्टर सामने आयेंगे। एक तो वह अपनी इच्छा को देखेगा कि उसके मन के अनुसार कोई समाचार हो और दूसरी ओर वह यह देखेगा कि जो हमारा मालिक है, जिससे उसको रोजी रोटी मिलती है वह तो कहीं उससे नाराज नहीं हो जायेगा। इन दो बातों को ध्यान में रखकर वह अपने समाचार देता है। इस प्रकार से स्वतन्त्र विचार नहीं आ पाते। मान लीजिये एक समाचार एजेंसी न हो, चार पांच जितनी भी हों उनकी अपनी अपनी रूचि होगी और उसी के अनुसार समाचार आयेंगे और समाचार-पत्र अपनी इच्छानुसार उन समाचारों को छापेंगे। एक एजेंसी के द्वारा कभी भी समाचार पत्रों के पास इंडेपेंडेंट न्यूज नहीं आ सकते, इंडेपेंडेंट न्यूज नहीं आ सकती। एक एजेंसी के द्वारा कभी भी देश के सही वातावरण की तस्वीर समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए एक समाचार एजेंसी का जो सिद्धान्त है वह तानाशाही का सिद्धान्त है और यह उन्हीं देशों के लिए है जिनका प्रजातंत्र कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में जनता सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो कदम उठाया है उसके लिए मैं उसको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

जहां तक फ्रीडम आफ दि प्रेस की बात है उसमें कांफिडीशन रहना आवश्यक है न्यूज

एजेंसीज में ताकि वे अधिक सही और शीघ्रता के साथ न्यूज दें। वह जनता को सही स्थिति की जाकारी दें और इसके द्वारा समाचार पत्रों का जनता में मान बढ़ता है कि कौन समाचार-पत्र सही खबर दे रहा है जैसे कि आपातकाल में "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" के प्रति जनता का आदर बढ़ा था क्योंकि वह अखबार सही समाचार देने का साहस कर रहा था। इसलिए स्वतंत्र विचार सामने रखने के लिए एक समाचार एजेंसी का रहना ठीक नहीं है। इसका विघटन आवश्यक था और यह विघटन इस देश के हित में है।

मैं खास तौर से मंत्री जी से एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा आपने इस "समाचार" का विघटन करके इसको सरकार के प्रभाव में मुक्त किया। यह एजेंसी जो कि सरकार के प्रभाव में चल रही थी उसको सरकारी प्रभाव में मुक्त कर दिया और उसको पूर्ववत् स्थिति में लाकर खड़ा कर दिया लेकिन इन समाचार एजेंसीज के पीछे एक बात और है जोकि आपातकाल से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखती। कुछ समाचार एजेंसियों और समाचार पत्र पूँजीपतियों के प्रभाव में हैं और वह प्रभाव भी उनको सही समाचार नहीं देने देते। तो इस प्रभाव को भी सरकार किस प्रकार से समाप्त कर सकती है इस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए ताकि हमारे देश का प्रेस पूर्णतया स्वतंत्र हो जाये और हमारे सम्पादक, हमारे संवाददाता स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक समाचार दे सकें उनको किसी का भय न रहे। इस प्रकार की स्थिति यदि आप ला सकें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

इसके साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। आप इस एजेंसी का विघटन कर रहे हैं। वह अच्छी बात है लेकिन विघटन करते समय आपको एक बात की सावधानी रखनी होगी कि इमर्जेंसी में जो एकीकरण हुआ था उसमें सबसे बाटे का सोचा जो भाषाई एजेंसीज थी—हिन्दुस्तान समाचार और समाचार भारती—

उनका रहा और इस विघटन से अगर कहीं आकर प्रभाव पड़ेगा तो वह यू एन आई और पी टी आई पर नहीं पड़ेगा बल्कि जो भाषायी संवाद एजेंसियाँ हैं वही प्रभावित होंगी। मैं थोड़ा सा इनका इतिहास बतलाना चाहता हूँ ताकि आप सही दिशा में कदम उठा सकें। जब समाचार भारती बनी थी तो जो हिन्दी भाषी राज्य थे, उन्होंने 26 लाख रुपया जमा कर के उस को दिया था; फिर भी इस के कर्मचारियों का वेतन सब से कम था। यही स्थिति हिन्दुस्तान समाचार की थी। जब इन का विघटन हुआ तो ये बहुत बड़े कर्ज में थीं। उस के बाद एकीकरण ने तो उनकी कम्बर को बिलकुल ही तोड़ डाला। आप को अब उन्हें अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करना है, भूतपूर्व सरकार के पाप को धोना है। इस लिये आप का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि आप उन को हर तरह से अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—इन एजेंसियों की सीमायें बहुत सीमित है, केवल हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों तक ही इन की पहुँच है, अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में इन की पहुँच नहीं है और विदेशों में तो बिलकुल ही पहुँच नहीं है। इस लिये इन एजेंसियों को देशव्यापी बनाने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिये, विदेशों से भी इन का सम्पर्क होना चाहिये, इस दृष्टि से इन का गठन कैसे हो—इस पर आप को गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये। मेरा ऐसा विचार है कि इन का कुछ थोड़ा सा कोऑर्डिनेशन कोऑपरेशन अन्य न्यूज एजेंसियों के साथ बना रहना चाहिये, जब तक कि ये अपने पैरों पर खड़ी न हो जाये। यदि आप ने ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की तो ये एजेंसियाँ लड़खड़ा जायेगी और परिणाम यह होगा कि जो हिन्दी समाचार पत्र होंगे उन में इतने समाचार नहीं निकल सकेंगे, जितने अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों में निकलते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में जनता को विवश हो कर सही

[श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी]

समाचारों को प्राप्त करने के लिये अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों का सहारा लेना होगा।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहत हूँ—जिन्होंने अखबारी कागज पर कुछ अधिकार लगाया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसी तरह से विज्ञापनों पर भी कर लगाया जाय और इस से जो आमदनी हो, वह इन एजेंसियों के अपने पत्रों पर खड़ा होने में इस्तेमाल की जाए।

इन एजेंसियों के कर्मचारियों के बारे में भी इस समय काफी चर्चा चल रही है कि आप उन के वेतन कीज कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करना ठीक नहीं होगा। सरकार को चाहिये कि जो उन के वेतन कम हैं, उनको जो सुविधायें मिल रही हैं—उन को सुरक्षित किया जाये। आप ने यह घोषणा की है कि जो वेतन मापदण्ड पुराना था और जो वर्तमान है—इस में जो घात है, वह आप 6 वर्षों तक देंगे। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इन एजेंसियों की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए आप इसे 6 वर्ष से बढ़ा कर 10 वर्ष कर दें। इस से इन के कर्मचारियों को उन के जीवन की सुरक्षा मिल जायेगी। आज कुछ ऐसी आवाजें आ रही हैं कि प्रेस प्रतिनिधियों की मीटिंग हुई थी और उन्होंने कहा है कि हम को खतरा है। खतरा उन को केवल अपनी रोजी का मालूम पड़ता है, उन की नौकरियां कहीं खतरे में न पड़ जायें, आज जो उन को मिल रहा है, वह कहीं समाप्त न हो जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ—उस ने अपने स्वार्थ की परवाह न करते हुए एक सही कदम उठाया है।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr Chairman, Sir: I did welcome the statement which my esteemed friend, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting made on the

14th November. I agree that the Government's commitment to Free Press has so far been honest and sincere. We have had ample proof so far that they mean what they say, and that they do want freedom of the Press to blossom in this country.

But when he says that they want to leave everything to the Press, and go back to the same *status quo ante*, I hope Government does not imply thereby that it wants to leave the Press back to the old system of Press magnates and Press proprietors—not editors, but proprietor-editors and owners. I hope that they do not want that to happen. I also hope that they do not want the bossism of English language journalism to take place on the other major regional languages of this country. That should not take place. That is true in respect of Hindi language also. The statement of Shri Advani is, therefore, incomplete to that extent, when he says that we want to leave things to the press. Do not stop there; by all means do give a supporting hand and a purposive hand.

I agree that Samachar is a product of Emergency, a symbol of Emergency as the Minister said in his statement and I agree with him and the Government that an aberration arising out of Emergency has been done away with, but saying this in itself does not carry us far. It is one thing to say that Samachar was a product of Emergency, and we can go on condemning Emergency we shall, we must and we ought to condemn the Emergency but that does not solve the problem of free press and news agencies. This idea that merely by having competition you will automatically get freedom is also a fiction and a misnomer. You may have competition amongst unequals, you may have competition amongst all equally poor and, therefore, all of them depending on Mr. Advani and his money. I do not want that to happen either. Shri Advani is a good man, but I do not want the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to have this

patronage in his hands. Merely saying that let us have competition and by having competition, we have assured independence, that would be a false notion, in which I hope, the Minister and the House will not allow themselves to slip into.

India, our country, is vast and it is rich and full in its variety. Therefore, this certainly creates a problem and a challenge and from that point of view, the public debate on this subject has been so far all for good. I think the Kuldip Nayar Committee has also done a good job including the minutes of dissent by Shri Irani and other friends, who were members of this Committee. But, as I said, *status quo ante* is a decision correct in the prevailing circumstances, but it is not a complete or a perfect decision. And if that is so, my point is further that by merely having more than one agency and not seeing to it how those more than one agency are going to operate in terms of competence, efficiency, resourcefulness, independence etc. We shall not have achieved our main purpose or main target.

Therefore, the main question is of financial viability. Of course, the Minister says that Government will go on giving financial help, grants, money etc. I hope, it only means that he will only give money and will not interfere, and will not control these news agencies. This is because even democratic Governments of the western countries talk in terms of giving money only, but they also inevitably go on controlling. A government donation or grant almost always—there may be exceptions—implies Government interference and Government control. Therefore, Government funds must be given in such a way that they add to the direction of freedom of press and not dictation of Government over the press. I would, therefore, say that a free press and the press agencies must also pay the price of their freedom, and the readers of the various newspapers must also think in terms of paying the price for

the freedom of the press. Let the newspapers increase their price. They are already charging 35—40 paise for the newspaper daily; a good part of that price everyday goes to the commission agents and vendors who sell the newspapers. Why not charge for this newspaper a couple of paise more and call this increase, a sort of a 'freedom of press' levy. This can be one, two or three paise. This is one way of doing it. Even a democratic Government, our own Government, is liable to use this power of giving money as a power of controlling. I feel, Sir, that Government's helping hand will only mean a Government's controlling hand, a dominating hand and a dictating hand. I do not want that. All India Radio can help and subscribe but I do not want that also. Even if All India Radio becomes an autonomous organization, it can still do that, but I do not want that also. An agency like the Associated Press of America does not bother whether American Government or Voice of America gets its agency services or not. It does not depend even for a single dollar on the U.S. Government. It is independent in that sense. The people there have made it so. Are we, the citizens of this democratic country, as individuals, newspapermen and columnists, ready, willing and capable to pay this price? That is the question that we have to ask.

The post-emergency period also has seen a certain veiled, invisible, censorship. The old censorship has gone, but I am sorry to say that censorship in a new form still continue and it decides what to print, what not to print, whose ideas to go and whose ideas not to go. I can give any number of instances from the proceedings of the Lok Sabha itself. While the Minister's statement is given in full, the views of the opposition or independents get very little publicity. So, censorship in a different form continues. So, my conclusion is that if you do not want an invisible, subtle, new type of censorship, a sweet, sugar-coated censorship, Government must not stop at this, and the

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

press also must not sit silent. Let us all stop for a while and ponder. Let all of us pay the price. The press, the enlightened and democratic-minded citizens and the Government must be constantly on the alert and be active. All together must think hard and strive honestly for building up honest, healthy, competent, competitive and effective news agencies, and the press and the people more than the Government will have to be prepared to pay a heavy price, and go on paying it continuously, for the freedom of expression which they so dearly value and want.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have now to take up the discussion under rule 193, but what about the rest of this discussion?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I was told by the hon. Deputy-Speaker that I have to reply tomorrow. I said I had no objection.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Mr. K. L. Gupta may raise his discussion. The remaining part of this discussion will continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is, from 6 O' Clock?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Earlier, if the House so desires.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr. Gupta can start after we complete this discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he agrees, there is no objection.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want my discussion immediately.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I have not been given an opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get an opportunity tomorrow, if it is extended.

17.05 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. HOUSING PROBLEM IN DELHI

MR. CHAIRMAN: Discussion under Rule 193; Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) :

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस बात की आज्ञा दी कि मैं अपने प्रस्ताव को सदन के सामने रखूँ। हम सब दिल्ली में रहते हैं चाहे हम दिल्ली से चुने गए हों या बाहर से चुने गए हों। दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी होने के कारण हम सब लोग इस बात में इंटरैस्टेड हैं कि दिल्ली की समस्याएँ सुलझें। परन्तु जिस समस्या की ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ वह मकानों की है। मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि दिल्ली में मकानों की समस्या सब से बड़ी समस्या है, सब से जटिल समस्या है। आपको याद होगा कि 1962 में मास्टर प्लान बन कर तैयार हो गया था। 1958 में डी डी ए का निर्माण हुआ। मास्टर प्लान में लिखा हुआ है कि बीस साल के बाद दिल्ली एक ऐसी नगरी बन जाएगी जो दुनिया की राजधानियों के लिए एक माडल होगी। वह 1982 में इस तरह का माडल बन सकेगी और तब उसकी आबादी 52 लाख होगी। अगर मंटी महोदय मास्टर प्लान को पढ़ें तो सहमत होंगे कि 1982 तक इसको एक माडल बनाने का लक्ष्य सामने रखा गया था। मास्टर प्लान बना, डी डी ए बनी और दिल्ली का डिवेलपमेंट करने की कोशिश की गई। 1957 से लेकर आज तक 21-22 साल में दिल्ली किस हद तक आगे बढ़ सकी है इसको आप देखें। क्या जहाँ पर अर्थात् नई दिल्ली में हम लोग रहते हैं यह दिल्ली है? यह दिल्ली नहीं है। दिल्ली वहाँ बसी हुई है जहाँ इंसान नहीं रह सकता है, हैवान रहता है और हैवान भी शायद नहीं रह सकता है। उद्देश्य सामने

यह रखा गया था कि दिल्ली का प्लांट डिवेलप-मेंट होगा, प्लांट वे में इसका विकास होगा। इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए सरकार ने 67 हजार एकड़ जमीन भी एक्वायर कर ली थी, उस वास्ते नोटिफिकेशन जारी कर दिया था कि सरकार इसे डिवेलप करेगी, कोई दूसरी एजेंसी इसका डिवेलपमेंट नहीं कर सकेगी। दिल्ली के डिवेलपमेंट का सारा भार सरकार ने अपने ऊपर ले लिया।

सरकार को जो चीज लैगसी में मिली है वह बहुत भयानक है विशाल है। किस ढंग से काम करना होगा उसका थोड़ा सा चित्रण मैं आपके सामने कर देना चाहता हूँ। इससे आपको पता चल जाएगा कि कितना मुश्किल यह काम है। 67000* एकड़ जमीन लेने के बाद हमने जिस प्रकार से प्लांट डिवेलपमेंट किया उसका ही यह परिणाम है कि इन 21 सालों में 361 नई अन-अथोराइज्ड कालोनीज पैदा हो गई हैं। ये उनके अलावा हैं जो इससे पहले पैदा हो चुकी थीं उन में लाखों ईसा म रहते हैं। इसके अलावा 2 लाख झुग्गियां यहां पर पैदा हुई हैं। इन में दो लाख परिवार रहते हैं जिन की आबादी वस लाख के करीब होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त एक लाख अनअथोराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शंस दिल्ली में हैं जिन से दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन या एन डी एम सी या डी डी ए डील करती है। प्लांट नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रही है। दिल्ली में 70 प्रतिशत लोग ऐसी जगहों में रहते हैं जिन को इन-ह्यूमन हाउसिंग कहा जा सकता है, जिन में आदमी नहीं रह सकते हैं, जहां नागरिक सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं। ऐसी स्थिति 25 साल में हुई। यह आंकड़े मैं अप्रैरिटी के साथ दे रहा हूँ जिनको कि डी० डी० ए० मास्टरप्लान और एक्सपर्ट्स ने स्वीकार किया। इसका कारण क्या था? एक कारण तो यह था कि जो 70 हजार एकड़ जमीन एक्वायर की 1956-57 में, उस समय सरकार के पास

पैसा नहीं था। किसी सरकार के पास हो भी नहीं सकता, लेकिन उन्होंने क्या किया कि कोई प्राइवेट डेवलपमेंट नहीं होगा और कोई मकान नहीं बना सकता, सरकार बनायेगी। सरकार बना नहीं सकती थी, दूसरों को बनाने नहीं दिया। आखिर में को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज आई जो कि करीब 250 के करीब हैं और जिनमें इफैक्टिव 150 के करीब होंगी। उनकी हालत क्या की? कितनी को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज ऐसी हैं जिन्हें पिछले 21 साल में जमीन दी गई, जहां कि मकान बन रहे हैं, शायद 20, 25 ही होंगी। बाकी सोसाइटीज को कहीं न कहीं अगड़े में ही जमीन दी है। वहां करप्शन इतनी जोर से है कि जब तक अफसरों के रिश्तेदारों को प्लॉट नहीं दिया जाए, किसी को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी का ले-आउट, सीवर-प्लान वगैरा पास नहीं होगा। नतीजा क्या हुआ कि कम्पलीट डैड-लाक हो गया। सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं।

एक कारण और भी है, मैंने मंत्री जी से सवाल पूछा था कि दिल्ली में जमीनों के साथ सम्बन्ध रखने वाली कितनी एजेन्सीज हैं। मंत्री जी को शायद याद होगा, उन्होंने मुझे 10 एजेन्सीज गिनाई थीं। दिल्ली में अगर किसी को ले-आउट पास कराना है मकान पास कराना हो तो उसे 10 दरवाजे खटखटाने पड़ते हैं। उसे पता नहीं होता कि किधर जाये? यहां जाये, वहां जाये, तीसरी, चौथी जगह जाता रहे। साथ ही खाली हाथ भी न जाये, हाथ भी पूरे भरे हों। इसके बावजूद भी उसे यह ज्ञान नहीं होता कि किधर जाये, किसके पास जाये।

मंत्री महोदय को पिछले 6, 7 महीने में पता लग गया होगा कि उनके पास कितनी चिट्ठी आती हैं। जब हमारे पास इतनी चिट्ठियाँ आती हैं तो उनके पास तो पता नहीं कितनी आती होंगी? मुझे तो उनकी शक्ल देखकर रहम आता है, और कुछ नहीं।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

एक कारण यह भी था कि जो मास्टर प्लान बनाया गया था, वह बहुत अन-प्राक्टिकल था। उसे एयरकंडीशंड कमरों में बैठकर उन लोगों ने बनाया जो इंग्लैंड और अमेरिका से पढ़कर आये, जिन्हें हिन्दुस्तान की हालात की तनिक भी वाबिफयत नहीं थी। जो दिल्ली के लोगों को जानते नहीं थे। इसलिए ऐसा ऊटपटांग मास्टर प्लान बना था। उसके कई उदाहरण मैं दे सकता हूँ—उन्होंने कहा कि चांदनी चौक को दुगुना चौड़ा कर दो। यहां तक कि कमला नगर की जो सड़क बनी है, उसको भी चौड़ा कर दो। उसके किनारे पर 3-3 मंजिल की इमारतें बनी हुई हैं, उसके बारे में भी कहा गया कि इनकी जगह पर सड़कों को चौड़ा कर दो। ऐसा बेहदा मास्टर प्लान बनाया गया था।

दिल्ली में पौपूलेशन एक साल में पीने दो लाख बढ़ती है। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि अगर पुराने बैकलाग को न छोड़ा जाये, उस तरफ न बढ़ें तो 35 हजार डेवलपिंग यूनिट्स एक साल में आपको चाहियें। यहां आबादी कैसे बढ़ती है, शायद दुनिया की किसी भी राजधानी में इतनी तेजी से आबादी नहीं बढ़ती जितनी कि दिल्ली में तेजी से बढ़ रही है और डैन्सिटी आफ पौपूलेशन भी दुनिया के कुछ एरियाज में इतनी है, शायद दुनिया की किसी राजधानी में भी नहीं है। जितनी तेजी से यह बढ़ रही है, उसका एक कारण यह भी है कि डि-सैट्रलाइजेशन यहां नहीं है। आफिसेज यहीं हैं, सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तादाद बढ़ रही है, बिजनेस सेंटर भी है। इन कारणों से यदि 35 हजार नये डेवलपिंग यूनिट्स हर साल बनें तब भी जो बाहर से आते हैं या नये बच्चे पैदा होते हैं उन के कारण स्टेटस को ही रह सकता है। अब 35 हजार में से बनते कितने हैं? मैं आंकड़े देता हूँ। डी० डी० ए० 1957 में बना था। इन बीस सालों में उस ने 31-3-77 तक 32,908

डेवलपिंग यूनिट्स बनाए हैं। उस ने करीब 40 हजार प्लॉट इन बीस सालों में डेवलप किये हैं, जिन में से कुछ को-ऑपरेटिव सो-सायटीज के होंगे और शायद कुछ प्राइवेट लोगों के भी होंगे। करीब 12, 13 हजार डेवलपिंग यूनिट्स एक साल में बनते हैं और करीब 16, 17 हजार डेवलपिंग यूनिट्स बैकलाग में और बढ़ते जाते हैं। इस तरह आहिस्ता आहिस्ता मकानों की पहली कमी और ज्यादा बढ़ती जा रही है। नतीजा यह है कि दिल्ली में किराये आसमान को छू रहे हैं। अगर किसी आदमी की तन्ख्वाह 1500 रुपये महीना है, तो उस में से 650, 700 रुपये उसे किराये के रूप में देने पड़ते हैं—आमदनी का करीब 40 परसेंट हिस्सा किराये में चला जाता है।

जहां तक जमीन खरीदने का सवाल है, वह तो एक लखपति के लिए भी मुश्किल बात है। हर एक आदमी जमीन नहीं खरीद सकता है। सरकार ने कहा था कि हम जमीन सस्ती देंगे और प्लान्ड डेवलपमेंट होगा। लेकिन उस से बिल्कुल उल्टा होता जा रहा है। इमर्जेंसी के दिनों में डी० डी० ए० ने करीब दस लाख लोगों को अपरूट किया और कहा कि हम ने उन्हें बसाया है। लेकिन आप जा कर उन लोगों की हालत को देखें। स्वयं डी० डी० ए०, सरकार और दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन ने इमर्जेंसी के दिनों में मास्टर प्लान की वायलीशन की है। मंत्री महोदय ने एक सवाल के जवाब में बताया है कि कितनी जगह पर ऐसी वायलीशन हुई है। दस लाख लोगों को हटा कर डाल दिया गड्डे में, और उस पर 25 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए। अगर उन जगहों को रहने के लायक बनाया हो, तो करीब 150 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत होगी। क्या सरकार के पास इतना पैसा है? डी० डी० ए० ने एक इनह्यूमैन ट्रीटमेंट किया, जो किसी भी डेमोक्रेटिक देश की हिस्ट्री में अनपैरालल्ड है। अगर वास्तव में दिल्ली में मकानों की जरूरत को

पूरा करना हो, तो डी०डी०ए० के एस्टीमेट के अनुसार 2,000 करोड़ रुपये चाहिए। इतने रुपये सरकार के पास नहीं हैं। हो भी नहीं सकते हैं—किसी भी सरकार के पास नहीं हो सकते हैं।

आज डी०डी०ए० एक कम्प्लीट मैस में है। यह बिल्कुल बैकरोट है। आज-कल वहां कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। यह बात मैं मिनिस्टर साहब के द्वारा 28 नवम्बर, 1977 को दिये गये मेरे सवाल के जवाब से प्रबल कर सकता हूँ। मैंने यह सवाल पूछा था :

“Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state: (a) the details of the schemes which were proposed to be completed in this year by DDA but have not been taken for implementation so far,

(b) the target of developing the plots and constructing the tenements, etc., in this year and the next year,

(c) whether the shortage of accommodation of houses has been increasing every year in Delhi; and

(d) if so, what specific steps have been taken in the last four months to solve this problem.”

And this is the reply that has been given:

“(a) A list showing the schemes which were proposed to be taken up during the current financial year but could not be so taken up on account of acute financial stringency in the DDA. is attached as Annexure. No target had, however, been fixed for completion of these schemes in the current financial year.

(b) No specific targets have been fixed during the current and the next financial year for development of plots except in the case of Jhuggi-Jhonpri plots.....” etc., etc.

Now, see the Annexure. There were 54 schemes, and practically everything

has been shelved. And what do you pay to the engineers? I am told that the total payment of salaries is Rs. 50 lakhs. This is the position.

अब ऐसी भयानक स्थिति जहाँ हो की जितनी भी स्कीमें हों वे पड़ी हों और ठीक से आप के पास पैसा नहीं है, ठेकेदारों के बिल आप ने नहीं दिये हैं, करोड़ों रुपया देने को पड़ा हुआ है, मकान पड़े हुए हैं, उन का डिस्पोजल नहीं होता है, और पैसा न होने के कारण आप के सामने मुश्किल है इसलिए एक कम्प्लीट मैस के अन्दर यह सब है और उस का नतीजा यह है कि दिल्ली एक बिगेस्ट स्लम बनता जा रहा है। माडल सिटी होने के स्थान पर इट इज है-डग टूवाइज बिगेटि विलेज आफ दो वर्ल्ड जहाँ न तो सीवर होगा, न सॉक्सिस होंगी, इस तरफ हम जा रहे हैं। मंत्री जी व्यक्तिगत र्विच ले कर अगर काम नहीं करेंगे तो इस चीज को रोकना मुश्किल होगा। डी डी ए को जिस उद्देश्य से बनाया गया था उसे पूरा करने में वह फेल हो गया है। मेरी मांग है कि उस के लिए हम हाई लेवल एनक्वायरी कमेटी आप बिठाएं जो पता लगाए कि जो उद्देश्य था वह कहाँ तक पूरा हुआ है और जो पूरा नहीं हुआ है, उस के क्या कारण हैं और आगे इस को चलाया जाए। इस कमेटी में केवल अफसरों से काम नहीं चलेगा, पब्लिक के भी कुछ नुमाइंदे लिए जाएं, जो इस बात की जांच करें। डी डी ए दिल्ली में प्राफिटियरिंग बहुत लार्ज स्केल पर कर रहा था अभी स्टेट्समैन में एक एडवर्टिजमेंट निकला वह तो मंत्री जी के नालेज में नहीं था और जब आया तो उस को उन्होंने रोक दिया। उस में निकला था कि जो रेहड़ी वाले हैं उन को दस दस गज जमीन आजादपुर सड़की मंडी में दी जाएगी और दस हजार रुपए उस की कीमत होगी यानी एक हजार रुपए गज। मैं ने इस पर उन को पत्र लिखा कि सोशललिस्ट गवर्नमेंट तो यह करती थी,

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

इस गवर्नमेंट में यह नहीं होना चाहिए । मैं इन को घन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इन्होंने उसको रोक दिया । कितने लार्ज स्केल पर प्राफिटियरिंग डी डी ए ने किया इस की मिसाल मैं देना चाहता था लेकिन समय नहीं है । इसी तरह से उसको जोनल प्लान बनाना था । 1962 से आज तक 139 जोनल प्लान में से केवल 54 फाइनलाइज हुए हैं और गोटीफाई केवल 38 हुए हैं । बाकी के बारे में मालूम नहीं । अगर जोनल प्लान ही नहीं बनाया तो उस का क्या होगा, यह एक सवाल है । डी डी ए के पास स्लम क्लीयरेंस और स्लम इम्प्रूवमेंट का काम है । कई साल से कारपोरेशन से सरकार ने उस को ले लिया है लेकिन क्या लेने के बाद उस में कतई काम हुआ है ? मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार नहीं हुआ है । कारपोरेशन ने जो करोड़ों का काम किया था आज उस की मेटेनेंस भी नहीं हो रही है । नतीजा यह है कि आज वह और बड़े स्लम बन गए हैं । इन सब चीजों की तरफ आप ध्यान दें ।

मेरा सुझाव है—और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस का जवाब दें ।

निर्माण और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बहल): अगर मान लें फिर तो जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं है ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मान तो आप लेंगे ही क्योंकि आप और हम दोनों दिल्ली वाले हैं

सभापति महोदय : आप दोनों दिल्ली वाले हैं इसलिए दूसरे मੈम्बर्स को मौका दीजिए बात करने का ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : पहला मेरा सुझाव यह है कि यह बहुत जटिल समस्या है, इसलिए हम को बार फुटिंग पर सल्व

करना चाहिये । नार्मल हालात में इसे आप हल नहीं कर सकेंगे । साथ ही प्राबलैम शूड बी अटैन्ड फ्राम आल साइड्स । इस में कोई इज्म ले कर नहीं चलना चाहिये कि डी डी ए ही करेगी । एक टारगेट हर साल के लिए आप तय करें कि डी डी ए कितने टेनेमेंट्स बनाएगी, सेटल गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स के लिए भी मकानों की कमी है, सेटल गवर्नमेंट कितने बनाएगी, दिल्ली प्रशासन कितने बनाएगा और लोकल गवर्नमेंट कितने बनाएगी ।

और एक टारगेट तय कर दीजिए और जितनी कोम्प्लाइड सोसायटीज हैं उनके लिए लिबरल कन्डिशन बना कर जमीन एलाट कर दीजिए ताकि वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा मकान बना सकें । इस के अलावा जो बाकी जमीन है 67 हजार एकड़ उस में से आपने मुश्किल से 20-25 हजार एकड़ डेवलप की है । इसलिए, आप आगे पांच साल में जो करने वाले हैं उस को रख लीजिए और बाकी रिलीज कर दीजिए । आप एक दूसरा ले-आउट बनाएं । इस से जमीन भी सस्ती होगी और किराये भी सस्ते होंगे । आप के पास तो पैसा है नहीं । लोग उस को खरीद देंगे और उन में कॉपीटीशन होगा । तो एक सुझाव यह है ।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि आप की एक इंटीग्रेट प्लानिंग होनी चाहिए । आप जो 8-10 जगह लोगों को दरवाजे दिखाते हैं वह ठीक नहीं है । आप एक जगह कोई तय कर दीजिए और उस को कोम्प्लिजिट कर दीजिए ताकि जल्दी से काम हो सके । यह न हो कि आदमी दस जगह घक्के खाता फिरे । इस के अलावा आप दिल्ली की पापुलेशन को कम करने के लिए डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन कीजिए, कुछ आफिसेज को इधर उधर भेजिए । दूसरी बात यह है कि नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन के बारे में कोई अथॉरिटी नहीं बनी है । क्योंकि सारे लोग दिल्ली में नहीं रह सकते हैं । इसलिए दिल्ली के आस पास जो छोटे छोटे

कस्बे और शहर हैं उन को डेवलप करने के लिए कोई प्लान बनना चाहिए। उस के लिए आप स्ट्रेटरी अथॉरिटी बनायें। यू० पी० और हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट के साथ साथ मिलकर आप को उस इलाके को डेवलप करना चाहिए। पिछले सालों में मैं समझता हूँ इस बात पर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

जहाँ तक अन-अथॉराइज्ड कालोनीज की बात है, वहाँ भी 40-50 हजार प्लाट्स खाली हैं। आप भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं और पहले की गवर्नमेंट भी कोशिश कर रही थी उन को रेगुलराइज करने की लेकिन अभी तक इस में प्रोग्रेस नहीं हुई है। आप हर महीने उन से पूछिये कि कितनी कालोनीज रेगुलराइज कीं और आप उन को जल्दी से जल्दी रेगुलराइज कर दीजिए। आप टागेंट डेट बता दीजिए कि तीन महीने के बाद इतनी कालोनीज रेगुलराइज हो जायगी वरना मैं गारन्टी से कहता हूँ कि पांच साल में 25 कालोनीज भी रेगुलराइज नहीं होंगी अगर इसी स्पीड से हम चलते रहे। यह एक बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है। मैं चाहता हूँ मंत्री जी एक्शोरेंस दे कि जल्दी से जल्दी टागेंट बना कर इस काम को आप करेंगे और इसके आदेश दे देंगे।

लैंड सीलिंग की भी एक प्रॉब्लम है। मंत्री महोदय ने भी इस को माना है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि लैंड सीलिंग को खत्म कर दें। लेकिन इस में बड़ा करप्शन है और इस में बहुत प्रॉब्लम और कॉम्प्लिकेंशंस हैं। उनको सुलझाने के लिए आप गाइड-लइन्स दें और जितना भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा लिबरल कर सकते हैं करें वह प्रैक्टिकल भी हो और मानोपली भी खत्म हो। तो इस को भी करना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और कहूँगा कि मास्टर प्लान का भी रिव्यू होना चाहिए। इस को कहीं कहीं ठीक करने की जरूरत है। मास्टर

प्लान जब तक ठीक नहीं होगा तब तक समस्या हल नहीं होगी। 1982 के बाद आपको मेकेन्ड मास्टर प्लान बनाना होगा। आप अभी से उस की तैयारी करें और यह देखें कि ऐसे लोग जो हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन के साथ वाकफियत रखते हैं, जो दिल्ली के साथ वाकफियत रखते हैं वे मेकेन्ड मास्टर प्लान को बनाये तो यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

एक चीज मैं और भी कहना चाहूँगा कि जो स्लम क्लियरेंस डिपार्टमेंट है उस को पिछली गवर्नमेंट ने कार्पोरेशन से ले लिया था। नतीजा यह हुआ कि कोई काम नहीं हुआ। अब उन्होंने ने प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि वह उन को वापिस दे दिया जाये। मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर उन को यह वापिस दे दिया जायेगा तो काम काफी तेजी में होगा। मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि उन को जल्दी से जल्दी इस को वापिस दिया जाये

जो इवेक्यूई प्रापर्टी आई थी, वह डी० डी० ए० के पास है। उस में करीब 30-35 हजार प्रापर्टीज हैं। वहाँ पर ज्यादातर अपर मिडिल क्लास के लोग रहते हैं आप यह प्रापर्टी उन्हीं को दे दीजिए जो कि उस में रहते हैं ताकि वे इस का डेवलपमेंट खुद करें और उस को ठीक कर लें वरना वहाँ पर कोई एमिनिटीज नहीं है। छतें गिर रही हैं। वहाँ पर पानी नहीं है, लेट्रीन्ज नहीं हैं। मैं चाहूँगा या तो सरकार उन्हीं को देदे और अगर नहीं देना चाहते तो जो बेसिक एमिनिटीज हैं वह उन मकानों में प्रोवाइड करें। यह बात जरूर होनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त करूँगा झुग्गी-झोपड़ी वालों को 25 गज जमीन दी गई थी। लेकिन जिस परिवार में 6-7 आदमी हों, क्या वे उस में सो भी सकते हैं ?

इस का मतलब यह है कि स्लमज एक जगह से उठा कर दूसरी जगह फेंक दिया।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

जनता पार्टी को, जो अपने आप को जनता की पार्टी कहती है, जो वास्तव में जनता की पार्टी है भी, इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति में बदल करना चाहिये। जो अब तक चले गये वे चले गये, लेकिन अब जिन को उठाया जाय, मेरे ख्याल से अब तीनचार हजार से ज्यादा झुग्गियां नहीं हैं, उन को केवल 25 गज देने का मतलब है कि आप उन के साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं। मैं मांग करता हूं कि उन को 25 गज के बजाय 50 गज जमीन दी जाय, ताकि आने वाले पांच दस सालों में यदि उन के परिवार बढ़ें तो वे ठीक तरह से रह सकें। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात का विश्वास दिलायें कि वे इस पर विचार करेंगे। मैं एकदम जजमेंट नहीं चाहता हूं, एकदम जजमेंट देना तो मुश्किल होगा, लेकिन वे इस पर सिम्पैटिकली विचार करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं और माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा—इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि यह बड़ी जटिल समस्या है। लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि मंत्री महोदय इन समस्याओं को अवश्य हल करेंगे और इस में वारफुटिंग पर काम होगा।

श्री राम बेनी राम (पलामु) : सभापति जी, मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूं। क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा आदेश दिया है कि चाहे सरकारी मुलाजिम हों या संसद सदस्य हों, या कोई अन्य हों, जिन के अपने मकान दिल्ली में हैं, उन के लिये भी अलग से मकान की व्यवस्था की जायगी।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta who has raised this very important issue. This is a very very important problem, which I admit, and difficult to tackle in a day but regular attention of the

Government is needed to tackle this problem not only in Delhi but in other places also.

Sir, what is the real problem in Delhi? The real problem is faced by the poor people living in slums and middle income group people and Government servants. These are the three categories really suffering in Delhi. It is not only in Delhi but in other metropolitan cities like Bombay, Madras and Calcutta that these three categories are also suffering because they do not have shelter of their own. The Constitution does not provide the right to have a shelter. The Constitution has not given me a fundamental right to have a house of my own which I can demand from the Government. To get accommodation I am at the mercy of the society.

Unfortunately, Sir, we are lacking a national policy on housing. You may have a national housing board like HUDCO but we are lacking a national housing policy. Without a national housing policy and a target of housing of different groups of people it is difficult to have a shelter for everyone in the country today. In this regard I would like to draw the attention of the Government to what Kerala Government has done in this regard. They have done the best. They offered a lakh of houses for the poor people—especially the Harijans—with the help of both the Central Government and the voluntary help of the people. A similar kind of programme should be taken up by the other States. Unfortunately, HUDCO have their own programmes. We must suit them; otherwise they will not help us; they will not come to our rescue or give money. For instance, the Kerala Housing Minister submitted a scheme for housing fishermen; the sea takes away their houses every time. When the Minister came here to discuss that scheme, the HUDCO says: we cannot accept this scheme; it does not come within the purview of our programme. That is why I call theirs as patently wrong approach. They do not know the topography of the land or the con-

ditions of the fishermen and the houses are to suit the needs of those people, to suit their convenience but the HUDCO wants them to change to suit the convenience of HUDCO. This policy has to be changed.

Coming to the problem of housing government servants in Delhi, I think 56 per cent has been covered; in Bombay it is below 30 per cent; Calcutta is still lower and Madras is the lowest, below 10 per cent. A government servant has to spend 30 per cent or 50 per cent of his salary on house rent; naturally there are claims for increasing D.A. He has to spend a lot of money on a *barsati* or a small place to live with his family. Government must have a policy to solve housing problems in major cities like Madras, Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay. Otherwise government servants, including low paid staff in Parliament, will suffer. We spent Rs. 1.5 crores on another building for Parliament but never bothered to think of the housing problem of people standing around here. Neither is the DDA thinking of low paid staff. When we constructed such a building, we should also think of the houses for low paid staff of Parliament. Unfortunately the previous government did not do it. You should look into this matter. My friend Gupta referred to ten lakhs of uprooted people. It may be true. But what are you doing for them? The Minister was making fiery speeches before people, including his own electorate and referring to people who had been taken beyond Jamuna. Now have those colonies sanitary provisions? Are you going to bring them back or are you going to allow them? Please develop those colonies and give them all facilities and amenities. I am afraid that the government could not extend assistance as was expected by the people. You have roused their expectations but unfortunately you cannot fulfil their expectations. I am not making a political speech. I appeal to you:

please do something. The hon. Minister himself referred to the uprooting of people from Juma Masjid area and from the Turkman Gate area. Those areas are still vacant. What is to be done there? The uprooting of people from Turkman Gate created a sensation. At least make the people of India feel that they have a right for shelter of their own. I want the hon. Minister Shri Sikander Bakht to come to the House with a constitutional amendment giving every citizen the right to have shelter. There is the housing scheme offered by DDA. They should improve that.

They are thinking of town planning and they want to make Delhi clean; they want to make it a beautiful place. People are starving; people are hungry and they have no shelter. We cannot beautify it just like that. There was some mistake done by people in the previous government. Please do not repeat it. You should look at the poor people and do something for them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jagannathan.

*SHRI S. JAGANNATHAN (Sri-perumbudur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in a very important discussion on the housing problem in the capital of our country. On behalf of my party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to say a few words.

In 1957 the population of Delhi was about 7 lakhs and in 1977 the population is about 77 lakhs. By the end of this century it is expected to be above 1 crore. Has the housing kept pace with the increase in population in Delhi? According to Delhi Administration Reports only 25 per cent of the capital's population is living in healthy surroundings and the remaining 75 per cent in hovels and huts in unhygienic environment. Sir, I am

[Shri S. Jaganathan]

personally aware that about 2 lakhs of people from Tamil Nadu are living in Delhi as casual workers. They are living as heathens in the outskirts of Delhi. To reach their places of work they spend Rs. 2 a day as bus fare from their paltry earnings. I demand that these poor people must be given accommodation inside the city near the places of work. Their earnings may not go up but at least we can indirectly help them in raising their standard of living from below poverty line.

In Madras City we have solved the problem of slum dwellers to a great extent. We have the Slum Clearance Board and the Housing Board who have done an imaginative job of this human problem. In fact, a Team from the United Nations visited Madras City and after appreciating the manner in which the slum clearance work has been done, this Team has suggested that the under-developed and developing countries of Asia and Africa should try to emulate the pioneering work that has been done by the Tamil Nadu Government in the matter of slum clearance. It may not be out of place to suggest that a Team from Delhi should visit Madras and study the manner in which this has been tackled, so that they can undertake a similar programme in the Capital of our country. A smile on a poor man's face is much more scintillating than a sky-rise building.

Even after thirty years of Independence, we have been able to provide only to 30 per cent of Central Government servants Government residential accommodation. If this is the rate of progress in providing residential accommodation to the Central Government employees. I do not know how long it will take to provide residential accommodation to the remaining 70 per cent of Central Government employees.

In Delhi we have the Delhi Development Authority which has been entrusted with onerous duty of providing

residential accommodation on ownership basis to the people of Delhi. I was surprised to know that a Flat under the Middle Income Group costs as much as Rs. 80,000 or Rs. 90,000. These flats can be purchased only by upper income group people, and definitely not by the middle income group people. Even a Janata Flat costs Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000. It is possible for a poor man to buy a D. D. A. flat at this exorbitant price? The Government must give serious thought to the question of reducing the price of D.D.A. flats. One room tenement on rent costs Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 a month. How do you expect the people of Delhi, who are mostly employed in the Central Government, to pay this much rent from their salaries?

Sir, Delhi is the capital of our country, which is called the gate-way of South East Asia. Many great men from all levels of human activity from all over the world visit Delhi. We should make our capital the citadel of our ancient culture. As a preliminary effort in this direction we should provide decent accommodation to all the people of Delhi as early as possible.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL (Dhulia): Mr. Chairman, there is a proverb that it is easy to get a wife in Delhi but very difficult to get a house in Delhi. If you stand on your legs for 24 hours continuously at one place, you will find a hut is built under your legs. This problem of housing and accommodation is very acute even for people coming from outside Delhi. If we go into the history of Delhi, we find that originally there were 7 capitals here; and the remnants of those capitals are now preserved. Because of this factor and other factors which were taken in to consideration, this city was made the capital of independent India. But as it came under a seismic belt the houses which were constructed earlier were not multi-storeyed ones. Only during the last 10 years do we find that multi storeyed buildings are allowed and being constructed here. The time has

now come when it should be encouraged. Not only that. The buildings constructed by DDA should be at least 5 storey ones, so as to solve the problem.

Secondly, the Central Government employees find that right from 3 in the morning they have to stand in the queues in the outer colonies of Delhi to come to offices situated near the Rashtrapati Bhavan. In the evening also they reach their homes at about 6 to 9. This is a very odd hour to return home, for people working in Government as well as in national institutions whose head offices are located in Delhi. I would suggest that in areas near the Rashtrapati Bhavan, e.g. near South and North Avenues, some buildings allotted to Ministers, military officers or other dignities should be demolished and multi-storeyed buildings constructed in their place to house people serving in Government.

Thirdly, the Pusa Institute was brought from a village called Pusa to Delhi after an earthquake at that place. There should be some plan to shift this Institute to another suitable place, because it is not necessary to have the Agricultural Research Institute in the capital. That will also give you some more land for housing the increasing population of Delhi.

To mitigate the burden on the bus system, there should be a plan to have a local railway line. It may be from Faridabad to Delhi University; Gole Dak Khana to Delhi University and from Willingdon Crescent to Faridabad. These should be there, because it is only through local trains that we can reduce the burden on bus traffic which is there today.

Lastly, I would say this. When we go towards Hazrat Nizamuddin, we find that the waste products from all over Delhi lie spread out in hundreds of acres near the railway line. It gives a very disgusting appearance and there is bad odour there. That should also be shifted to some other place.

With these suggestions I conclude. and than the Chairman for going on this opportunity to speak.

सभापति महोदय : आनरेबल मिनिस्टर ।

श्री उषा सैन (देवरिया) : सभापति महोदय, सदन का समय तो बढ़ाया गया है आधा घंटा ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अब भी बढ़ा सकते हैं, 2, 3 मेम्बरों को और बोलने की इजाजत दे दें ।

सभापति महोदय : मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन आप ने इतने प्वाइन्ट्स अपने आधे घंटे के भाषण में कवर किये हैं कि मैं समझता हूँ शायद मंत्री उन सब का जवाब भी नहीं दे सकेंगे हैं ।

श्री राम भूति (बरेली) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे तो स्पीकर साहब ने भी इतिला दी थी कि मौका दिया जायेगा । मेरे पास रिटेन है ।

सभापति महोदय : अच्छा दो, तीन मिनट बोलिये । वह प्वाइन्ट्स बोलिये जो कंवर लाल जी नहीं बोले हैं ।

श्री रामभूति (बरेली) : सभापति महोदय, श्री कंवर लाल जी और मंत्री जी इतिफाक से दोनों दिल्ली के रहने वाले हैं, यहीं पले हैं । ये यहाँ की चप्पा-चप्पा जमीन से वाकफ हैं, सारे हालात भी जानते हैं लेकिन हम लोग भी 8 महीने से चुनकर यहाँ आ गये हैं और पड़ोसी भी हैं । यहाँ की कालोनीज भी देखी हैं । इसलिये हम उतनी बात नहीं कहेंगे, जितनी आप एक्सपेक्ट कर रहे हैं ।

लेकिन इतना जरूर कहेंगे कि पिछले 30 साल में जब से स्वराज्य हुआ है, जिस तरह से दिल्ली बड़ी है; इस बड़ी हुई आबादी की समस्याएँ सुलझाने में सरकार की पूरी-पूरी इन-डिफरेंस और उदासीनता की नीति रही है ।

[श्री राम मूर्ति]

पुरानी दिल्ली अलग थी, जो स्वराज्य से पहले की थी, फ्यूडलिस्टिक आर्डर की, वायसराय का यहां पर दरबार था। यह जो स्वराज्य के बाद की दिल्ली है, जैसा कंवर लाल जी ने कहा कि 15 साल तक यहां पर कोई काम ही नहीं हुआ, खाली कमेटी बनती रहीं। सन् 1957 में जब एक्ट बना, उसके भी 5 साल के बाद एक मास्टर प्लान बना और उस पर भी काफी बाद में काम शुरू हुआ।

को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के लिये कहा गया था कि म्युनिसिपल सर्विसेज प्रोवाइड की जायगी, जहां जहां भी वे कालोनीज डेवलप करेंगे। लेकिन कोई म्युनिसिपल सर्विसेज नहीं दी गई। नतीजा यह कि उनका तो काम ही नहीं हुआ।

रिवाल्विंग फंड पहले 5 करोड़ का हुआ, बाद में साढ़े 7 करोड़ किया गया फिर और बढ़ाया गया। इतनी बड़ी मैसिव प्राबलम और 12, 13 करोड़ का रिवाल्विंग फंड। इससे क्या उम्मीद की जा सकती है? इससे मायने यह है कि सरकार खिलवाड़ करती रही, कभी इस बात की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया कि इस प्राबलम को कैसे सोल्व करें।

इससे साथ ही सरकारी नौकरशाही, छोटे-बड़े सब किस्म के इन्फोर्मेशन नौकर हैं, उनसे लिये भी जो इमारतें बनाने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार ने ली थी, 15, 15 साल हो गये हैं, उन छोटे छोटे नौकरों को आज तक मकान नसीब नहीं हुआ है।

जैसा कहा गया कि 200, 250 कालोनीज वेतरतीब टग में डेवलप हो गई। दिल्ली में इतना एक्सटेंसिव ग्राउन्ड चारों तरफ पड़ा हुआ था, बड़ी पथरोली जमीन यहां पर थी जिससे फाउंडेशन मजबूत रहती है जिसकी बजह से कुछ इमारतें बन भी जाती हैं,

लेकिन कभी यह ध्यान नहीं दिया गया कि जिस तेजी से पौने दो लाख आदमी हर साल यहां बढ़ते हैं तो उनके लिये कितनी इमारतों की जरूरत पड़ेगी। 35 हजार डवेलिंग यूनिट्स हर साल बनने की बात थी लेकिन बन नहीं पाते 5, 7 हजार भी। इन हालात को देखते हुए सरकार अगर यह चाहे कि मामूली तरीके से पूरा काम चल जायगा, धीरे धीरे कानून पास कर रही है तो उससे काम नहीं बन सकता। यह तो जैसा आपने कहा कि वार-फुटिंग पर, वर्ल्ड बैंक या किसी और एजेंसी के जरिये हजार-पांच सौ करोड़ रुपया लगे और कानून की सहूलियतें मिले, कानून भी वैसे हों जैसे सरदार कैरों ने बनाये थे कि जो कालोनी डेवलप होने वाली थी वहां पहले सरकारी अफसर जाये और बतायें कि क्या क्या सहूलियतें दे रहे हैं। यह नहीं जैसा कि गुप्त जी ने कहा कि एक आदमी 12, 12 दरवाजे टटोलता फिरता रहे, कोई मिल भी जाये तो कोई पुरसाने हाल नहीं। इन हालात की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये, तो कोई मसले किसी हद तक हल भी हो सकते हैं, नहीं तो, मिजरेवल हालत बनी रहेगी।

खास तौर पर मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट तो बादशाहों की जगहों पर रह रहे हैं, इन्हो को क्या अन्दाजा हो सकता है कि दिल्ली में लोग कैसे रह रहे हैं। कंवर लाल जी ने ठीक कहा है कि लोगों को सड़कों पर भी लेटने के लिये जगह नहीं। सदर बाजार में निकलने के लिये घंटे भर भी जगह नहीं मिलती, ठेले से ठेला, मोटर से मोटर मिलीजुली निकल रही हैं। यहां 50 हजार आदमी रोज आता जाता है, ऐसी हालत यहां की है।

मुझे एक और बात से भी बड़ी तकलीफ हुई है जो काम संजय गांधी करते थे, मंत्री महादय के जमाने में भी वह काम हो रहा है। नेहरू प्लेस के नजदीक कालकाजी कालोनी

में 17 नवम्बर को बगैर किसी इतिहा के सैकड़ों दुकाने बंहा दी गईं। जिन्होंने यह डिमालिश का काम किया, उनसे पूछा गया कि इसके लिए एथारिटी क्या है—उनके पास कोई एथारिटी नहीं थी, और सब दुकानें गिरा दी गईं। इससे लोगों का कितना नुकसान होता है। कितनी बेसरो-सामानी की हालत में लोग मारे-मारे फिरते हैं।

जब मास्टर प्लान बना, तो यहां पर छः रिंग टाउन बनाये गये, ताकि आबादी को वहां रोक दिया जाये। गाजियाबाद, लोनी, फरीदाबाद, गुडगांव, बहादुरगढ़ और नरेला। लेकिन जब इतनी बड़ी आबादी हो, डेढ़ दो लाख आबादी हर साल बढ़ रहे हों और डेवेलपमेंट का कोई सिलसिला न हो, तो ये छः टाउन इतनी बढ़ती आबादी को कैसे रोक सकते हैं ?

हम यह भी देखते हैं कि रोज सरकार के नये दफ्तर खुलते जा रहे हैं। जब उनके लिए इमारतें नहीं होती हैं, तो रेजिडेंशल हाउसिंग में दफ्तर बन जाते हैं और इस तरह रहने की जगह कम होती जा रही है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि जब तक बरंड बैंक या किसी और जरिये से हजार, पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये का इन्तजाम नहीं होगा, तब तक यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है। आज हालत यह है कि दस रुपये गज की जमीन 300 रुपये गज में बिक रही है। कैसे सरीब आबादी उस जमीन पर अपने मकान बना सकते हैं। मंत्री महोदय को चाहिये कि वह पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की कमेटी बिठाये, हालत को देखें, कालोमीज के लोगों को बुलाये और कोऑर्डिनेटिव वे में विस्तार के साथ कोई प्रोग्राम बनायें। तभी दिल्ली का छुटकारा हो सकता है, वरना दिल्ली बड़ी मुसीबत में रहेगी। अगर यही हालत रही, तो दस बीस साल में लोग जबरबस्ती इमारतों पर कब्जा कर लेंगे और सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकेगी।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि जब तक मंत्री महोदय अपना भाषण खत्म न करें, तब तक के लिए सदन का समय बढ़ा दिया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : आप कितने वक्त के लिए बढ़ाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आध घंटा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 20 मिनट के लिए बढ़ा दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्यों की यही राय है, तो हाउस का वक्त 20 मिनट के लिए बढ़ा दिया जाता है।

निर्माण और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बस्त) : जनाब, मैं कोई आबादी या पोलिटिकल तकरीर करने के इरादे से खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूं। लेकिन मेरे एक साथी ने, जो इस तरफ बैठे हैं, और दूसरे साथी ने, जो उस तरफ बैठे हैं और जो इस वक्त सदन में मौजूद नहीं हैं, मुझे सकल संकट में डाल दिया है। मैं सोच रहा हूं कि अपनी वक्तादारी निभाऊं या जो इस्मूब उठाई गई है, उनके बारे में विस्तार से रोसनी डालूं।

18.00 hrs.

वक्तादारी यह है कि शायद आपने महसूस किया होगा कि पिछली हुकूमत ने क्या किया है, अब तक मैं ने उसका खिक करना कभी पुनासिब नहीं समझा है। मैं समझता हूं कि जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत बनी है, और कितनी भी बड़ी समस्याएं हों, वे एक चैलेंज हैं जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत के लिए, और उस चैलेंज को कुबूल करना चाहिए। मैं जनता पार्टी के एक आदमी आदिम की हैसियत से कहना चाहता हूं कि आवास की समस्याओं का जो चैलेंज है, मैं उसे बलिय और बलिय करूंगा करता हूं। और यकीन रखता हूं कि

[श्री सिकन्दर बख्त]

इस मुल्क के लोग हम से मायूस नहीं होंगे। मैं ने जिक्र किया कि कुछ ईश्वर इस किस्म के उठाए गये हैं कि मुझे कुछ ऐसी बातों का जिक्र करना पड़ रहा है जिनसे मैं बचना चाहता था, इसलिए यह कह कर कि

बक्ते में आ पड़ी है सुखन गुस्तराना बात

मंजूर इस से कत्तई मुहब्बत नहीं मुझे ;

यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे साथी रवि साहब ने एक तकरीर की और जिक्र तुर्कमान गेट का किया और उम्मीद मुझसे यह कर रहे हैं कि अब तक तुर्कमान गेट के सिलसिले में जनता पार्टी कुछ नहीं कर सकी उसका मैं जवाब दूँ। अब इस किस्म की बातें वे न उठाएँ तो ज्यादा अच्छा है। तुर्कमान गेट की खूनी दास्तान मेरी जुबान से सुनकर क्या करेंगे आप मैं बहुत मुश्तसर में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि तुर्कमान गेट के प्लैस जो उन लोगों को दोबारा वहाँ लाकर रहूँबलिटेट करने के सिलसिले में है, करीबन मुकम्मिल हो चुके हैं और बहुत जल्दी, अगले हफ्ते में जो नये मकानात वहाँ उन लोगों को वापस लाकर बसाने के लिए बनने वाले हैं उनकी आधारशिला प्राइम मिनिस्टर के हाथों से रखी जाने वाली है। यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि तुर्कमान गेट के लोग जो अपने घरों से उजड़ कर और बूझबूझ हो कर जंगल में और ऐसी सरजमीन पर जहाँ सांप और बिच्छू चलते थे पटक दिए गए थे, उन में से काफी लोगों को अभी से वहाँ से लाकर आखी तीर पर उन के पुराने माहौल में बसा दिया गया है, कुछ लोग रह गए हैं, वह भी सिलसिला चल रहा है।

कंवर सासजी ने जिन चीजों का जिक्र किया उनके सिलसिले में मैं मुश्तसर में अर्ज करूँगा। मास्टर प्लान का उन्होंने

जिक्र किया। मैं मियाँ यह कि मास्टर-प्लान इल-कंसीन्ड या, बल्कि मास्टर प्लान सब से ज्यादा अगर किसी का शिकार हुआ है तो खुद हुकूमत की एजेंसीज का हुआ है। उसकी शक्ल बदल गई, है, बाकी नहीं रही है। अब तो मास्टर प्लान के लब्ज को सिर्फ वहाँ इस्तेमाल किया जाता रहा है जहाँ आम मकानात के निर्माण में रुकावट डालने का इरादा हो। वहाँ मास्टर प्लान का जिक्र हो जाता है वरना मास्टर प्लान की शक्ल बिगाड़ दी गई है और शक्ल बिगाड़ने का इन्होंने तो जिक्र किया कि चांदनी चौक को चौड़ा कर दिया जाय, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि एक बाजार है दिल्ली के अंदर जिसका नाम तिराहा बैरम खाँ है। गलीनुमा बाजार है। वहाँ बमुश्किल मोटर कार जा सकती है या इंसान चल न रहा हो तो गुजर सकती है। उस गली के अंदर एक दर गली है जिसका नाम कूचा रहेला है। मास्टर प्लान में उसको पार्किंग लाट बना रखा था कि मोटरें वहाँ खड़ी होनी चाहिये। ऐसी सैकड़ों चीजें हैं, मैं जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। जो कुछ भी कमालात दिखलाए गए उसमें एक तरफ तो यह कि मकानात के निर्माण में कमी हुई, दूसरी तरफ जहाँ डेवलपमेंट के नाम पर लोगों को उड़ाया गया वहाँ जिक्र खूबसूरती का किया गया। जहाँ तक इस मंत्रालय के सोचने का ताल्लुक है, मैं खूबसूरत शहर में बहुत ज्यादा यकीन रखता हूँ और दरअसल केवल खूबसूरत शहर में ही नहीं बल्कि हर चीज में सुदरता देखना चाहता हूँ। मैं हुन्नारस्त हूँ। लेकिन सबसे पहले जो सुदरता देखना चाहता हूँ वह इंसानी ज़िन्दगी में देखना चाहता हूँ शहर की खूबसूरती इंसानी ज़िन्दगी की खूबसूरती के बाद आती है। ऐसा कोई मास्टर प्लान और ऐसा कोई डेवलपमेंट जिसमें इंसानी ज़िन्दगी उजड़े और

बदनुमां हो और शहर खूबसूरत हो, मैं समझता हूँ कम से कम मेरा मंत्रालय उस की ताईद नहीं करेगा ।

डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन आफ आफिसेज का जिक्र हुआ । यानी तय हुआ था कि बहुत सारे गवर्नमेंट के दफ्तर यहां से दूसरे शहरों में भेजे जायें । लेकिन जो शुरू में तादाद थी, मुझे फिगर याद नहीं रही इस वक्त, काफ़ी बड़ी तादाद थी, घटते घटते वह पांच रह गई है, वह पांच भी यहीं तशरीफ़ रखते हैं । देखते हैं कि क्या सूरत उसकी बनती है, क्या शकल बनती है ।

एन०सी०आर० का जिक्र किया आपने । मैं एन०सी०आर० के बुनियादी कांसेप्ट के सौ फी सदी हक में हूँ लेकिन आपने जिक्र किया कि उसका एक यूनिटरी और एंडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सेटअप होना चाहिए, उसके बगैर जितना रुपया भी आज तक एन० सी० आर० के कांसेप्ट पर खर्च किया गया उससे एन० सी० आर० के कांसेप्ट को बढ़ावा बिल्कुल नहीं मिला है । रुपया चार सौ लाख से ज्यादा खर्च हो चुका है । चार सौ लाख रुपये से ज्यादा का खर्चा हो चुका है । एन० सी० आर० की कांसेप्ट को उससे कोई मदद नहीं मिली है । दिल्ली की आबादी बदस्तूर हर साल पौने दो लाख बढ़ती रही है । वे रिजन्स जो कि दूसरे सूबों के हैं उन्होंने यहां तक कमालात दिखाये हैं —जैसे “नोएडा” का एक कांसेप्ट है जोकि बिल्कुल दिल्ली के डोर स्टेप पर लाकर खड़ा कर दिया गया है । वह एक ह्यूमन इण्डस्ट्रीयल काम्प्लेक्स है । वहां पर लोग काम करेंगे और दिल्ली में आकर रहेंगे, जब कि फिलहाल दिल्ली में किसी एक्स्ट्रा आदमी को पानी तक देने के लिए मुहिय्या नहीं है । जब तक इस किस्म का कोई यूनीसाइड एंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन

न बने, जो स्टेट्स एब० सी० आर० के मातहत आती हैं, वे फैसला करें कि तब तक कोई अपने आप इस किस्म का कदम नहीं उठायेगा, जिस से दिल्ली की आबादी में इजाफ़ा होता रहे ।

एन्कोचमेंट आफ़ लैंड का जिक्र हुआ है । अभी हमारे साथी ने जिक्र किया कि संजय गांधी साहब के जमाने में जो कुछ होता था, वही आज भी हो रहा है । मैं मुश्किलवादी और दस्तबस्ता अर्ज करूंगा कि नई एन्कोचमेंट्स जो भी होंगी—वे जरूर हटाई जायेंगी । मैं वगैर किसी लाग-लपेट के बाज़ा तौर पर यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जरूर है कि यह ऐलान किया गया था— इस हुकूमत के आत ही कि एमजैसी के पहले के जितने इस्टेब्लिशमेंट्स हैं वे कायम रहेंगे, लेकिन नई एन्कोचमेंट्स जितनी भी होंगी उनको जरूर हटाया जायगा । हमारी हुकूमत ने यह सोचने का तरीका रखा है—अब उस पर सौ फी सदी भ्रमल होने में कितना वक़्त लगेगा, वह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ । इस के पहले कि एन्कोचमेंट्स मुकम्मिल शकल अख्तियार कर लें, शुरू में ही जब कि कोई एन्कोचमेंट हरकत में हो, जिसको निप-इन-दि बड कहते हैं, ऐसी कार्यवाही की जाये, तभी हम उस पर काबू कर सकते हैं । बजाय इस के कि मुकम्मिल कालोनीज बन जाय और तब वे गिराई जाय । वह नामुनासिब बात होगी । इस में ह्यूमन पहलू आ जाता है । जरूरत इस बात की है कि जब एन्कोचमेंट की कैफ़ियत पैदा हो, तभी उस पर काबू कर लेना चाहिये और उस को बढ़ने नहीं देना चाहिये । इसलिये यह चीज बिल्कुल तय है कि नई एन्कोचमेंट्स को कतई इजाज़त नहीं मिलेगी और सक्ती से उस पर कार्यवाही होगी ।

जमीन की सीमाओं का जिक्र किया गया, वह भी एक पहलू है । वह दुस्त है कि

[श्री सिकन्दर बडत]

आपने दस गज की बात कही, लेकिन वे साढ़े बारह मीटर के प्लॉट थे, जिनकी कीमत तकरीबन 13,000 रुपये रखी गई यानी 1000 रुपये गज से ज्यादा। यकीनन यह बात हमारी ज़हनियत क़त्तीव नहीं करती है कि एक रेड़ीवाला 1000 रुपये गज ज़मीन कैसे खरीदेगा लेकिन कमाल इससे भी बढ़ कर हुआ— 1000 गज का एक प्लॉट 2 करोड़ 7 लाख रुपये में यानी 20,000 रुपये गज से ज्यादा की कीमत पर नेहरू प्लेस में कालका जी के पास बेचा गया।

अब मैं सजेशनब के तौर पर कुछ अज़ करना चाहता हूँ—मुझ से कहा गया है कि बारू-कुटिंग पर काम किया जाये। मैं दो-तीन छोटी-छोटी मिसालें आपको देना चाहता हूँ। सन् 1974-75 में डी०डी०ए० ने 2300 मकानात बनाये। 1975-76 में डी०डी०ए० ने 1220 मकानात बनाये। 1976-77 में 4898 मकानात बनाये और करंट ईयर में जो हमारा एम है और जो मुक्तलिफ्ट स्टेजेंड आक्र कम्प्लीशन में काम हो रहा है— वे 17,000 मकानात हैं। डी०डी०ए० ने कभी भी एक साल में मकानात के निर्माण में 40 करोड़ रुपये सर्फ नहीं किये, जब कि हर साल हमारा अन्दाज़ा है कि साल खत्म होने तक मकानात के निर्माण में चालीस करोड़ रुपया सर्फ करेंगे।

गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स के बारे में ज़िक्र किया गया। 1972 में गवर्नमेंट का कमिटमेंट था कि 30,000 मकानात बना कर गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स को देंगे। पूरी फ़िगर्स इस वक़्त मेरे पास नहीं है, लेकिन अगर हम 1977-78 को भी शामिल कर लें— यानी हमारे आने के बाद जो मकान बन रहे हैं—मार्च से लेकर अब तक, उन

को तादाद 9,000 से कुछ ज्यादा है। इनको हम 1978 मार्च तक मुकम्मिल बना कर देंगे। इसके बाद 20,000 के करीब मकानात का कमिटमेंट बाकी रह जायेगा। हमने फैसला किया है कि दो साल में ये 20,000 मकानात भी बन कर तैयार हो जायेंगे।

इसके अलावा एक बहुत लम्बा-चोड़ा प्लान है। मिनिस्टर्ज़ बहुत बड़े-बड़े बंगलों में रहते हैं। फैसला किया गया है कि राष्ट्रपति भवन के ही एक हिस्से में जोकि विॉलिंगडन क्रेसेंट के साथ-साथ है वहां हम 40 बंगले, छोट-छोटे, मिनिस्टर्ज़ के लिये बनायेंगे और जो जगह खाली होगी उसको किसी दूसरे काम में लायेंगे।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा दिल्ली की मकानात की समस्या के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इसके लिये काफ़ी काम हो रहा है, बहुत कुछ सोचा जा रहा है, लेकिन अभी हम आख़री स्टेज पर नहीं पहुँचे हैं। हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा एजेन्सीज़ को मकानात बनाने के काम में इन्वाल्व करना चाहते हैं और करीब-करीब यह फैसला हो चुका है कि अब पब्लिक फण्डस से जो मकानात बनायेंगे, वे सिर्फ़ उन लोगों के लिये बनायेंगे जिनकी ग्रामदनी एक हजार रुपये से कम होगी। इस के अलावा "हडको" को, जो अब तक दूसरी जगह से रुपया ले कर डिफ़रेंशल-रेट-आफ़-इन्टरेस्ट पर मकानात बनाने के लिये रुपया देती रही है, उसको हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हाउसिंग एक्टिविटीज़ में लायें।

हम प्राइवेट बिल्डर्ज़ को भी इन्वाल्व करना चाहते हैं। हमारी ख़्वाहिश है कि इण्डियन बिल्डर्ज़ को भी इस काम में इन्वाल्व किया जाये। हम "साइड्स एण्ड सर्विस" प्लॉट्स को डेवलप करेंगे और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को देने की कोशिश करेंगे। हाउस बिल्डिंग कोऑपरेटिव सोसैबटीज़

और ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसायटीज को भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन्वाल्व करना चाहते हैं। हमारी कुछ बैंकों से भी बात हुई है, वे अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये, जो दिल्ली में काम करते हैं, मकान बनाने के लिये जमीन चाहते हैं। मैंने इस चीज को बलकम किया है और एग्जामिन करा रहा हूँ। वे हजार-दो हजार यूनिट्स बनाने के लिये तैयार हैं—मैं सोचता हूँ कि उन को भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन्वाल्व किया जाय।

पी०डब्ल्यू०डी०, एन०डी०एम०सी० और एम०सी०डी०—इन के लिये भी कोशिश की जा रही है कि इन को भी हाउसिंग एक्ट-विटीज में इन्वाल्व किया जाये। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने यह ख्वाहिश जाहिर की है कि हर साल दिल्ली में चालीस हजार मकानात बनें। यह बहुत बड़ा आर्डर है, लेकिन हम लोग कमर कसने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस आर्डर तक अपने आप को पहुँचा सकें और इस में कामयाब हों।

दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने यह फैसला किया है कि दिल्ली में एक हाउसिंग बोर्ड का निर्माण हो जो अपने लेवल पर कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम ले। मैं बहुत जल्दी-जल्दी में सब बातें बतला रहा हूँ, क्योंकि वक्त बहुत थोड़ा है। बहुत सारी चीजों के बारे में कल्पना कर ली गई है और अमल शुरू हो गया है, जिनसे मुझे यकीन है कि न सिर्फ दिल्ली में बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में मकानात उगते हुए नजर आयेंगे।

आपने वार-फूटिंग पर काम करने का जिक्र किया—मैंने जो कुछ अभी बतलाया है, उस से आप को अन्दाजा हुआ होगा कि काम आर्कड वार-फूटिंग पर ही हो रहा है।

अर्बन लैंड सीलिंग का आपने जिक्र किया। इस के लिये गाइड-लाइन्ज बनाई गई हैं। अर्बन लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट में जो आन्स्ट्रक्शन्ज थीं, जो रिगर्स-आफ-दि-सीलिंग एक्ट थीं,

उन को किस तरह से डाइल्यूट किया जा सकता है, कमजोर किया जा सकता है और जो ओरिजनल आस्पेक्ट था, जिस के तहत कि एक बना था, उस को इन्जोर किये बगैर कैसे इस काम को किया जा सकता है—इस के बारे में कुछ गाइड-लाइन्ज तय हुई हैं...

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह कितने दिनों में हो जायगा ?

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल: जल्दी होगा, तीस-चार या पांच-छ: महीने की बात नहीं है, मेरा ख्याल है कि इस सेशन में भी हो सकेगा।

श्री उग्रसेन : जिन के पास एक से ज्यादा मकान हैं, उन से छीन लीजिये, क्योंकि कुरान में लिखा है कि एक से ज्यादा मकान किसी के पास नहीं होना चाहिये।

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल : जहाँ तक जनता पार्टी का ताल्लुक है—हमारा छीना-फाँपी का कोई इरादा नहीं है।

आपने मास्टर प्लान के रिब्यू का जिक्र किया। मेरा ख्याल है कि 1982 में नहीं, बल्कि 1981 में ही जो एक्जिस्टिंग प्लान है, वह खत्म होना है। इस के रिब्यू करने की एक्सरसाइज में हम आलरेडी लग गये हैं और यह जरूरी नहीं है कि मौजूदा मास्टर प्लान को मियाद खत्म होने के बाद उस को बनाया जायेगा, बल्कि यह काम उससे पहले भी हो सकता है।

आप ने स्लम क्लिअरेंस डिपार्टमेन्ट के ट्रांसफर का जिक्र किया। इस पर गौर हो रहा है।

आप ने एवैक्यूई प्रापर्टी का भी जिक्र किया—यह सही है कि इवैक्यूई प्रापर्टी के मामले में क्रिमनल-नेग्लेक्ट हुआ है। वहाँ लोग किरायेदार के तौर पर रहते हैं, उनसे किराया वसूल किया जा रहा है, उन की तरफ बकाया भी हो सकता है, लेकिन उन

[श्री सिकन्दर बन्त]

के मेन्टेनेन्स के लिये कुछ नहीं किया गया। वे बैल्यूएबल प्रॉपर्टीज खस्ता हालत में नहीं होनी चाहिये। तो हम यह सोच रहे हैं कि स्लम किल्लेरेस डिपार्टमेंट जो है, उस को म्यूनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन को वापस भेज दें लेकिन यह भी सोच रहे हैं कि क्या यह मुमकिन हो सकता है कि जो इवेक्यू प्रॉपर्टीज हैं, उन में जो रहने वाले हैं, उन को आसान किस्तों पर, आसान ढंग से उन्हें दे दें।

मेरा ख्याल यह है कि जितनी सजेशन्स हमारे मुहतरम दोस्तों ने दी हैं, उन पर मैंने रोशनी डाल दी है। मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने अगर कुछ गुस्ताखी पिछले लोगों की खिदमत में की है, उनसे मेरी गुजारिश है कि हम लोग उस का जिक्र करते हैं, न करें तो बेहतर है, लेकिन खुदा के लिए बे न किया करें, तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी। शुक्रिया।

श्री कंबर लास गुप्त : 25 गज जमीन जो झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को दी है, उस के बारे में भी कुछ बता दें।

श्री सिकन्दर बन्त : उसके लिए मैं अभी कुछ नहीं कह सकता। पहली दफ़ा यह तजवीज आई है, तो उस पर गौर कर लेंगे। यह बिल्कुल दुस्त है कि 25 गज पर जो मकानात बनाए गए हैं, जोकि सेटलर्स को दिये गये हैं, वे मकानात ऐसे हैं कि अगर उन के अन्दर दिन में चले जाए तो सांस दिन में ले रहे हैं या रात को ले रहे हैं, इस का पता नहीं चलता। वहाँ पर इतनी तारीकी रहती है और हवा के आने जाने का भी कोई रास्ता नहीं है। मैं इतिफ़ाक करता हूँ कि इस पर एम्ब्रीशस प्लान बन सकता है लेकिन दिल्ली में एवेलेविलिटी आफ़ लैंड क्या है, उस को देख कर इस पर फ़ैसला किया जा सकता है। एकदम से कुछ नहीं किया जा सकता।

18.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 1 1977/Agrahayana 10, 1899 (Saka).