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Wednesday, February 28, 1973
Chaitra 7, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



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Wednesday, March 28, 1973/Chaitra

7, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at

Even of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Postal Stamps in Commemoration of 1857 Revolution and Independence Revolutions of other Countries.

*502. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special postal stamp has been issued by the Post and Telegraph Department to commemorate the Russian Revolution;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue Commemorative postal stamps to commemorate the Indian Revolution of 1857 and Independence Revolutions of other countries; and

(c) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A commemorative postage stamp was issued on 15-8-57 to commemorate the revolution of 1857. There are no proposals for issue of commemorative stamps in respect of Independence revolutions of other countries.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के कमोमोरेटिव डाक टिकट जारी करने के बारे में आप की क्या नीति है और उस के बारे में आप क्या जो दूसरी विदेशी सरकारों में या दूसरे मस्थानों

पर इस प्रकार की क्रान्तियां हुई हैं उन के बारे में भी कोई विशेष डाक टिकट जारी करने का प्रस्ताव रखते हैं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : श्रीमान्, हम तरह के प्रस्ताव विभिन्न व्यक्तियों या विभिन्न सरकारों से आते हैं और हर एक प्रस्ताव पर अलग से चर्चा की जाती है फिलाटेनिक एडवाइजरी कमेटी के अन्दर, और हर केस पर अलग से डिमीशन किया जाता है ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : जापान में 19 वीं शताब्दी में, जर्मनी में 19 वीं शताब्दी में और ब्रिटन में 17 वीं शताब्दी में क्रान्तियां हुई हैं, उनके टिकट जारी नहीं हुए, क्या रूस की तरह से इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था या स्वयं की प्रेरणा से आने के कमोमोरेटिव स्टाम्प जारी किया ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : हम ने रूस की क्रान्ति पर कोई स्टाम्प जारी नहीं किया उन की फोरमेशन पर एक स्टाम्प जारी किया था क्योंकि उन्होंने हमारी भी आजादी के अवसर पर हम तरह का स्टाम्प जारी किया था ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: 'May I know whether any special commemorative stamps have been issued in regard to the August 1942 revolution? If not, will Government consider bringing out such commemorative stamps?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: This has already been issued.

Involvement of People in the removal of poverty during Fifth Plan

*503. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the major tasks to be completed by the people for removal of poverty in the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to get involvement of the people in these tasks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The "Approach to the Fifth Plan" already placed on the Table of the House, makes it clear that stepping up the rate of growth of the economy, reduction of regional imbalances and improvement in the conditions of the various sections of the community will require many hard decisions and sacrifices on the part of all sections of the population. The Approach envisages reduction in the consumption level of the top deciles of the population, a higher rate of saving and better performance by all sections of the population. It is realised in this connection that without enlisting the public participation and cooperation, both in Plan formulation as well as in implementation, it will not be possible to generate adequate enthusiasm or even mobilise the required resources for the Plan.

In order, therefore, to involve the different sections of the people with the work of planned development, the following measures are being taken:

(a) A popular version of the Approach to the Fifth Plan is being issued in all regional languages with a view of their widespread dissemination and consideration amongst different sections of the urban and rural population;

(b) Discussions are being organised in the Planning Commission with representatives of different political parties and also with economists,

scientists, trade union leaders, chambers of commerce, public administrators and other expert groups with a view to eliciting their reactions to the Approach and suggestions for improvement in the planning process;

(c) The Approach has already been discussed in the National Development Council, Parliamentary Consultative Committee on Planning and has also been placed before the Parliament for discussion. It is assumed that the discussion in Parliament will help the Planning Commission in arriving at a more realistic appraisal of the reactions of the people to the Approach document.

(d) The Planning Commission has already taken steps to assist the State Governments in setting up Planning Boards consisting of Ministers, economists, official and non-official experts.

(e) It is being repeatedly emphasised on the State Governments that they should involve the people in the formulation and implementation of their state and district plans or area plans, through the association of their state and district plans or area plans, through the association of working classes, small and marginal, farmers, entrepreneurs, officials and non-officials and others at various levels.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: In reply to part (b) the minister has given certain measures Government have taken to involve the people in the fifth plan. I want to know whether some of the State Governments have not reacted favourably to the Centre's proposal about the formation of State Planning Boards and involving the non-official people in it?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far 11 State Governments have already constituted State Planning Boards. Others also have expressed their willingness and they are examining the proposal. No State has so far expressed any resentment against it.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: May I know in how many regional languages has the approach paper been published till now and whether Oriya is one of them?

DR. RANEN SEN: There is no regional language in India. All are national languages.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: we have requested the State Governments to publish them in their own languages. I have not got the latest position.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: It is clear from the statement that the Planning Ministry desire the State Governments to set up Planning Boards. Is it a fact that among the 11 States West Bengal is one which in its State Planning Board adopted a new programme called Comprehensive Area Development Programme and it has submitted certain plans to the Planning Commission? What is the reaction of the Planning Commission? Have they approved any of these proposals and schemes?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: They are yet under discussion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In the second part of the question there is reference to the involvement of the people in this task. One of the objects of the minimum need based programme is the removal of the poverty of the people. May I know whether the people of the area at the sub-divisional or lower level will be associated in drawing up schemes for the minimum need-based programme? Similarly, in developing agricultural programme whether the people at the grass root level will be associated by forming some committee? In the same way, in the industrial sector, both in the public sector and private sector undertakings, will the participation of the workers in the management given consideration?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: That is the idea of the government. We have requested all the State Governments to involve the elected representatives at the local level while formulating the programmes. So far as the minimum need programme is concerned, association of the local representatives is very much necessary to identify what are the basic minimum requisites. So far as participation of the workers in the management is concerned, we are having discussion with various trade union leaders and others involved and we are trying to have some policy framed in this regard.

SHRI ANANTRAJO PATIL: What does the Minister exactly mean by "involvement of the people"? I am asking this question because at the State and district level the Members of Parliament are not included among the people. May I know whether Members of Parliament are also the people?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Members of Parliament are very much the representatives of the people. If they are not being associated by any State Government, we shall write to the State Governments so that they will involve Members of Parliament and the members of the Assembly and all elected representatives of the people in the process of planning.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO: The removal of poverty also means the removal of unemployment. In the last year of the Fourth Plan some schemes were formulated for this. What were the physical targets achieved?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: In the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 we have taken up several special programmes over and above the Plan outlay. During the year 1972-73 the employment generated will be of the order of 9.45,000. Over and above that, we

have taken special welfare schemes, which are not included here, so far as this employment figure is concerned.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: The removal of poverty is a far-away goal in the distant future, not in the near future. At least, about the persons who are working in Government undertakings, why should there be any discrimination between the casual labour and the permanent labour? At least to that extent, may I know whether the Planning Commission has thought over this problem and do something about it. The persons working in the public undertakings are agitated over it. At least, will the discrimination between the casual labour and the permanent labour be removed during the Fifth Plan?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: That does not arise out of this. If there are any genuine grievances, we shall forward them to concerned Ministry.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: As compared to other communities of high-caste, in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is only 1.49 and 0.29 per cent respectively. Is there any special plan to remove the disparity between these communities, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and other high castes?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It shall be our endeavour, while implementing these programmes, to give priority to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether the Planning Commission has made any objective

study about the existing conditions of small artisans, specially, the handloom weavers, the persons who do brass and metal work, etc.? Lakhs of small entrepreneurs are on the point of extinction. In view of that, may I know what are the special steps the Government propose to take about it during the Fifth Plan period?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: While drafting the Plan, we shall take this aspect into consideration.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: The hon. Minister has been pleased to inform the House that 11 States have constituted their Planning Boards. The hon. Minister of Planning has been making repeated references to district planning cells. May I know whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to assist State Governments to create district planning cells to involve the people at the lowest level with the planning process of the country?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have already requested the State Governments to treat district as a unit for planning. We are also giving assistance to such States that are taking up district plan formulations.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Too many of you are standing up. Why not have a separate discussion on it on some day?

श्री भान सिंह भोरा : श्री मिनिसटर माह्व ने कहा कि वह लोगों को इन्वाल्ड करने हैं प्लैन में। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह हो रहा है। होता यह है कि जो भी डेवलपमेंट के काम हो रहे हैं वह कंस्ट्रक्शन के जरिये कच्चावे जाते हैं, और कंस्ट्रक्शन लोग हमारे तरीकों से लोगों को उन में इन्वाल्ड करने हैं, जिन में पालिटिशियन भी होते हैं। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पांचवीं प्लैन में कंस्ट्रक्शन मिस्टम को ग्रवालिश करने का विचार मिनिसटर माह्व रखते हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० घर): इस वक्त तक ऐसा कोई स्थान नहीं है जहाँ तक कट्टरकर्म या ठेकेदारों का ताल्लुक है उन को कट्टर खत्म किया जाये, लेकिन कोशिश इस बात की जरूर है कि इमदादे बाहमी के जरिये कुछ एमोर्सिगेशन या कुछ इस किस्म की संस्थायें कायम हों जो यह काम अपने हाथ में ले सकें।

Payment of Overtime Allowance to P. & T. Employees

*505. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had paid a sum of Rs. 11 crores to the P. & T. employees as overtime during the last financial year;

(b) if so, whether payment of overtime has encouraged the tendency in the staff to go slow; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) During the financial year 1971-72 the total expenditure incurred on O.T.A. was of the order of Rs. 10 crores 29 lakhs.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री राजदेव सिंह : मेरे प्रश्न का जो (बी) पार्ट उस का जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने "नहीं" में दिया है। पार्ट (बी) कहता है :

"whether payment of overtime has encouraged the tendency in the staff to go slow".

उन्होंने इस का जवाब "नहीं" में दिया है। उन्होंने जो साल भर का 10 करोड़, 29 लाख का ओवर-टाइम अलाउंस दिया है यह साफ जाहिर करता है कि दो बातें हो सकती हैं। या तो वह लॉग डीलाई से काम करते हैं या फिर वर्क लोड इतना ज्यादा है कि इतना बड़ा अमाउंट ओवर टाइम अलाउंस के रूप में देना पड़ता है। क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो "नहीं" में जवाब दिया है तो इस के लिये उन के पास मापदण्ड क्या है कि एम्प्लायीज स्लो काम नहीं कर रहे हैं?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : माप दण्ड तो काम और समय का होता है। एम्प्लायीज के काम करने के घंटे निश्चित हैं। उस के बाद अगर कर्मचारी काम करते हैं तो एक घंटे तक तो कोई ओवरटाइम नहीं दिया जाता, उस के बाद जितनी देर काम करते हैं उस का ओवर टाइम दिया जाता है। दूसरा एक तरीका काम करने का यह भी है कि कुछ आफिसेज में वर्क लोड निश्चित कर देने हैं। इस के बावजूद कुछ आफिसेज ऐसे हैं, खास तौर से टेलीफोन, डाक और तार विभाग, जिन में स्टाफ होता है लेकिन किन्हीं कारणों से काम पूरा नहीं हो पाता, जैसे हवाई जहाज देर से आया, रेल और मोटर मविमेज देर से पहुंची, जिनकी वजह से जो काम होता चाहिये वह नहीं हो सकता और स्का पड़ा रहता है। जो दूसरे टर्म में काम करने वाले लोग होते हैं उन के पास आलरेडी बहुत काम होता है। इस लिये यह कहना कठिन है कि उन की टेन्डेन्सी हो जाती है देर करने की। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य के विचार को पूरी तरह से कंडम नहीं कर सकता; उस के लिये नहीं नहीं कह सकता। हो सकता है कि कुछ लोग हमारे आफिसेज में ऐसे हों जो धीरे काम करते हों।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने थोड़ी सी कंविंसिंग बात कही कि

यह भी हो सकता है। आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में जो यूनिवर्सिटियों के कन्वोकेशन होते हैं, उन में पढ़े लिखे लड़के डिग्रीयां फाड़ देते हैं और कहते हैं कि मझे डिग्री नहीं चाहिये, एम्प्लायमेंट चाहिये। पढ़े लिखे लोग नौकरियां नहीं पाते हैं, रेलों में कट कर अपनी जानें देते हैं या दूसरे तरीकों से मुसाइड करते हैं। कल ही कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी का डिमॉन्स्ट्रेशन हुआ था जिस में एम्प्लायमेंट देने के बारे में भी एक म्लोगन था। इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए मैं कह सकता हूं कि जितनी बड़ी रकम सरकार साल भर में ओवर टाइम के रूप में देती है उस से करीब चालिस हजार न्यू हैड्स एम्प्लाय किये जा सकते हैं। और यह तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एक महकमे की बात है। इस सबाल के पहले भी एक स्क्वेडन आया था जिस में एम्प्लायमेंट प्रॉब्लेम शामिल थी। इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए क्या मिनिस्टर साहब अपने डिपार्टमेंट का सर्वे करायेंगे और वर्क लोड का असेसमेंट करायेंगे ताकि चालिस हजार नये हैड्स को एम्प्लाय किया जा सके।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : मुझसे बहुत अच्छा है और इस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: May I know what is the specific reason for payment of this overtime allowance? Is it increase in the work of the Department or is it inefficiency—people not working to the schedule? What is the main reason? What is the ratio of this amount of Rs. 11 crores in comparison with the total wage bill of the P. & T. employees?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: I have already given the percentage. It is about 6.9 per cent. So far as the reasons are concerned, apart from

what the hon. Member mentioned, certain other reasons are shortage of staff, inadequacy of leave reserve staff in telegraph offices, RMS etc.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Why have vacancies not been filled up? What is the reason?

श्री राजाबख्तर शास्त्री : डाक तार विभाग में काम करने वाले कुछ लोगों तथा यूनियनों और कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने समय समय पर क्या आप के पास इस तरह की जानकारी भेजी है कि जो ओवर टाइम का पैसा है वह कर्मचारियों को समय पर नहीं दिया जाता है, उस में अनावश्यक विलम्ब किया जाता है? यदि हां, तो इसे दुरुस्त करने के लिए और समय पर कर्मचारियों को यह पैसा दिलवाने के लिए आपने कोई कार्यवाही की है यदि हां तो क्या?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : जो भी ओवर टाइम का पैसा होता है वह कायदे कानून के अनुसार उन को दिया जाता है। हां सकता है कि कुछ कैसिस में देरी लग जाती है। उसके लिए एक प्रोसीजर है जिस को फालो करना पड़ा है। मुफ्तवाइजरी स्टाफ जो होता है उस का बेरीफिकेशन भी चाहिये होता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि स्टाफ की शॉर्टेज की वजह से भी ओवर टाइम दिया जा रहा है। स्टाफ की शॉर्टेज क्या है और कितनी है? क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि जो शॉर्टेज है उस को पूरा कर लिया जाए?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : अन्य कारणों में एक कारण यह भी होता है कि मिलेक्शन करने में एक सैट प्रोसीजर है जिस को फालो करना पड़ता है और मिलेक्शन कर भी लें तो

उन को ट्रेनिंग देनी पड़ती है प्रापर । इसलिए उस में समय लग जाता है । यह भी एक कारण है ।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : भरती करने में लम्बी प्रक्रिया अपनाती पड़ती है, ट्रेनिंग देनी पड़ती है, इसलिए शाटेंज बनी : सी और ओवर टाइम दिया जाता रहेगा ? क्या सरकार का काम इस तरह में चलता है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : हर महकमे के मामले को धन से देखा जाता है । यह भी मैं ने कहा कि अनेक कारणों में से एक कारण है ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: May I know from the Minister of Communications whether it is realised that in the P & T Department payment of overtime to employees will invariably constitute very great disincentive to efficiency and impede optimum productivity to human endeavours? May I also know whether there are internal checks to ensure that you are not putting premium on inefficiency by making this overtime payment? What are the salient features broadly of such internal checks?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Internal checks are carried on by the supervisory staff. Internal checks differ from post to post.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: What are the salient features? I am asking the salient features.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: As I said, there are various posts and this differs from post to post.

प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान पर भरी बन्दूक लेकर प्रवेश करने का प्रयास करने वाले व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही

* 507. श्री एम० एस० सजीवी राव :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक व्यक्ति भरी बन्दूक

लेकर प्रधान मंत्री से मिलने गया था और उसमें पूछताछ की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले के तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) उक्त व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (ग) जी हां, श्रीमान् । दिनांक 2 मार्च, 1973 को मुबह 9 बजकर 15 मिनट पर कंचन मिह नाम के एक व्यक्ति को जब वह प्रधान मंत्री के निवास के पास एक स्कुटर से उतर कर स्वागत कार्यालय की ओर जा रहा था रोक लिया गया था । तलाशी करने पर एक बन्दूक बरामद की गई थी । बन्दूक में दो कारतूस भरे हुए थे । शस्त्र अधिनियम की धारा 25 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज किया गया था ? पूछताछ तथा जांच करने पर यह पाया गया कि कंचन मिह के पास उचित लाइसेन्स है । दिनांक 12-3-73 को नई दिल्ली के प्रथम श्रेणी के जूडिशियल मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा अब उसे इस मामले से मुक्त कर दिया गया है । बाद में यह ज्ञात हुआ कि उस का लाइसेन्स केवल जिला सार्जन (बिहार) के लिये ही वैध था । उस को दिल्ली में बन्दूक ले जाने का अधिकार नहीं था । इस सम्बन्ध में उस के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: I am sure you will agree that the new organisation Black December consisting of persons with quixotic and sadistic ideas is out to destroy most of our

leaders. Therefore, obviously their main target will be our beloved Prime Minister's life. I sincerely believe that our security system is most outdated. Is the hon. Minister contemplating introducing any new electronic gadgets or a system like closed-circuit television and surveillance so as to protect our beloved Prime Minister?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have no information of any link in this case with the organisation to which the hon. member has referred. It is just an individual who came; nothing more should be read into it.

So far as security arrangements are concerned, these are left to the experts in these matters, because it is their job to see the proper security arrangements are made, particularly regarding the security of the Prime Minister. They are very much alive to this responsibility and are certainly tightening up measures wherever it is thought necessary.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Have thorough investigations taken place in regard to this? Are there any foreign nationals involved in this?

SHRI K. C. PANT: No, Sir.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जो घटना घटी है यह पहली बार नहीं घटी है। इस प्रकार की और भी घटनाएं घट चुकी हैं। इस के पूर्व चार व्यक्ति जगोता नाम के प्रधान मंत्री के निवास में घुसे थे और यह कहा गया था कि वे पागल व्यक्ति थे। एक तो ब्रह्म श्री और तीन भाई थे। ये एक बार नहीं अनेक बार प्रधान मंत्री से मिले हैं और अब कहा जाता है कि वे जामुन थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन जामुन थे? प्रधान मंत्री के घर में ये जो व्यक्ति हैं पहली बार नहीं अनेक बार बातचीत कर चुके हैं, अनेक बार उन से मिल चुके हैं? **

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow such questions. It is not relevant at all.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): There is absolutely no foundation in this. It is malicious and mischievous statement and downright lie. I have no links with any of these people, nor has any member of my family.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं स्वयं उन से मिल कर आया हूँ। वे आप से बड़े बार मिले हैं।

उन्हे जेल में बन्द रखा गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक आप ने उन के खिलाफ कौन सी कार्यवाही की है?

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not do it. There should be some limit. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. C. PANT: I only wanted to point out that a case was going on and this is a matter which is in the court of law. I wanted to point out that every private citizen, whoever he may be, has some rights, and that this kind of irresponsible statement cannot be allowed on the floor of this House.

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: There should be some limit. He is a most irresponsible person here. Now, I call Mr. Vikhe Patil.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Sir, some of the remarks made by the hon. Member are irrelevant and unparliamentary and they should be expunged. Will you examine them and expunge them?

**Expunged as ordered by the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed them. Mr. Vikhe Patil.

Central Assistance to States

*508. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 128 on the 28th February, 1973 regarding requests by States for revision of formula of Central Assistance to States and state:

(a) whether any principles have now been laid down for giving Assistance by the Central Government to the States during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad principle laid down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Principles for allocating Central assistance among States in the Fifth Five Year Plan are still under consideration in the Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री ई० वी० बिख पाटिल : 28 फरवरी को सरकार की ओर से उत्तर में बताया गया था कि केन्द्रीय सहायता के अन्तर्गत चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना का पूरा पैसा स्टेट्स को एलाट कर दिया गया है और पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के लिए तत्सम्बन्धी प्रिंसिपल्ज को रिवाइज किया जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे प्रिंसिपल्ज कब तक फाइनलाइज हो जायेंगे। इस बजट में पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत एडवांस एक्शन के लिए जो 150 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है, वह किन प्रिंसिपल्ज के आधार पर स्टेट्स को बांटा जायेगा? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट्स को जो सेंट्रल एसिस्टेंस दी जाती है, उसमें प्रधानता किस बात को दी जायेगी—सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई योजनाओं को, या औद्योगिक पिछड़ेपन को, या कृषि उत्पादन को।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, the amount of Rs. 150 crores for advance action in the terminal year of the fourth five year Plan is to create a proper base and to take care of our irrigation, power and other basic core sector. Regarding the principles of Central assistance for the fifth five year Plan, this matter is being considered and ultimately it is the National Development Council which has to take a decision as to what should be the Central assistance. However, I can assure the hon. Member that, as we have stated in our approach to the fifth five year Plan document, all possible priority will be given to backward areas, and the people from the backward sections in society including the drought-prone areas where they have to suffer because of these droughts.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि स्टेट्स को जो सेंट्रल एसिस्टेंस दी जाती है, उस में उत्तर प्रदेश को उसकी जनसंख्या के हिसाब से 1969 से आज तक कोई एसिस्टेंस नहीं दी गई है? इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या प्रिंसिपल्ज निर्धारित किये हैं—वह किस बसिस पर सेंट्रल एसिस्टेंस देना चाहती है? अगर उत्तर प्रदेश या अन्य राज्यों का जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता में कोई कमी है, तो क्या उस को पूरा किया जायेगा?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, the Central assistance given so far is on the basis of the formula, 60 per cent of which, as we have stated on many occasions, is based on population, 10 per cent on the backwardness of the State, 10 per cent for the spill-over schemes, 10 per cent for tax efforts having regard to the per capita income and 10 per cent for special problems like drought, flood and others. While considering the fifth five year Plan, we are well aware of the demands coming particularly from the backward States, and I have no doubt that the Government will take care in order to render proper assistance.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any discrimination between Maharashtra and other States so far as power is concerned, because, recently, the Minister of Irrigation and Power himself admitted that "I have got only the Power Ministry and I have no political power behind me to sanction schemes." He has expressed his inability. Is it a fact the Planning Minister as well as the Finance Minister are not extending any help to Andhra Pradesh which, as you know, is also a backward area and it is experiencing an unprecedented drought condition?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The Central Government is interested in the balanced growth of the whole of the country and I can assure the hon. Member that there was no discrimination and there will be no discrimination whether it is Andhra, Maharashtra or Tamilnadu or West Bengal.

डा० गोविन्दबास रिद्धिरिया : अभी तक पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में केन्द्रीय सहायता के अन्तर्गत जो रुपया वितरित किया गया है, आबादी के हिसाब से उसका वितरण न होने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार जैसे प्रदेश पीछे रह गये हैं। क्या सरकार पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना में ऐसे सिद्धान्त बनाएगी, जिन के अनुसार इन राज्यों को समानता के आधार पर रुपया मिल सके? क्या सरकार ने यह सिद्धान्त स्वीकार कर लिया है कि पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना में बिजली और सिंचाई योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी? जो पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश हैं, या जो प्रदेशों के पिछड़े हुए हिस्से हैं, क्या पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना में उन को इतना रुपया दिया जायेगा कि वे दूसरे क्षेत्रों के समान स्तर पर आ जायें?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have already stated the formula on which the Central assistance is given; sixty per cent of it is on the basis of population. So far as the Fifth Plan is concerned, as has been asked by the hon. Member, we shall lay emphasis on irrigation and power projects all over the country, particularly in backward areas if I may bring it to the notice of the hon. Members, the national programme on minimum needs is from that point of view and if the backward villages and their difficulties are identified I have no doubt that priority will go to the backward areas. Besides, I can assure the House that it will be our endeavour to see that those who are lagging behind will be given all possible help from the Centre.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: North Bengal is a backward area and I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government had sanctioned any assistance during the Fifth Plan for the development of North Bengal, especially the tribal areas and backward areas of West Bengal?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is a separate question but for the information of the hon. Member I can say that what we do is to give grants on the basis of block grants. In the Fifth Plan we should like to discuss with the State Governments so that we can take into consideration the problems of the backward areas also.

Economic Cooperation between India and other countries on the pattern of Indo-Soviet Commission

*509. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether organisational pattern on the lines of Indo-Soviet Commission for economic cooperation exists between India and any other country other than Bangla Desh; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. India has set up Joint Commissions with Afganistan, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Poland, Sri Lanka and Sweden in addition to one with the Soviet Union.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Is it a fact that India is having both export and import relations as well as aid relations with hard currency countries in greater volume than COMICON countries, and that during 1971-72 both the exports and imports to the COMICON countries decline and if so what are the reasons? May I know why such joint economic commissions have not been established with regard to any of the hard currency countries? Has the attention of the Government been drawn to reports from Moscow dated October 10, 1972 in which it was stated that the COMICON countries would be glad to have membership publication from India to associate itself with COMICON planning? In view of the statement made on 12 December by the hon. Minister about greater volume of trade with the communist countries, is the Government going to devotail our plan with the plans of the COMICON countries?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): I have to answer a battery of questions.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not the intention that your reply should be very long.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I shall take the last question first. There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to devotail our plans with the plans of any other country. But, very naturally, in economic relations which we have with so many countries, there is a certain amount of inter-action and that inter-action is inevitable.

The second question is: why we do not have joint commissions with countries which do not fall within the brackets of the COMICON. I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Member to the reply which has been given to the question. Iran and Sweden are the two examples which are there. We have joint commissions with many countries and we have various types of relationships in determining our economic cooperation with various countries including U.S.A., including France, Germany and Japan. These committees are the platforms with officials as well as non-officials. Therefore, there is no question of any other discrimination in favour of a country or against a country in having contacts on the basis of committees or commissions. We would only be too glad to respond to any suggestions from any country which are aimed at enriching, deepening and widening our economic and other relations for our mutual benefits.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the fact that Russia has recently shown interest to have trade relations as also industrial collaboration with the private sectors in India and as a result of that whether the Director General, Technical Development, has identified 130 such favourable industries and also whether it is a fact that Russia has shown interest for 58 such industries to have collaboration with the private sectors in India including the monopoly houses? If so, what are the details about them? And whether any such collaboration has already taken place or is being proposed to take place.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: It is extremely difficult for the Government to read the source of the private sector.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You do not keep track of the private sector.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: We do keep track as to what the private sector

does within the limits. But, we do not inform ourselves as to what is secretly going on in the minds of any person in this country. This is not physically possible.

(Interruptions)

The Soviet Union is perfectly at liberty to enter into any collaboration provided that such a collaboration is within the procedure and law of the land and it does not impinge upon our policies. I can assure the hon. Member that as far as Soviet Union is concerned, we shall take care to see that they seek the permission of the Government.

Regarding the identification of 150 odd industries in which the Soviet Union are interested, a study has been made. I shall require notice. I shall make inquiries about the identification.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: May I know whether the Government are considering having economic cooperation between India and the socialist countries to avoid global conflicts of imperialism in this country?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Do I understand that any collaboration with any foreign country does not require the approval of the Government?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I have been completely misunderstood by the hon. member, who ought to know better. The fact is that any collaboration that is entered into by a private party in this country with another party in another country has to be within the framework of the rules and regulations, which include approval, which can be granted only if certain conditions were satisfied.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I want to know whether the monopoly houses are also going to be allowed to have collaborations with Russia, inasmuch

as the Government of India has succeeded in bringing Russia also into the system of mixed economy.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: It will be considered when such a collaboration arrangement is brought to the notice of the Government for their sanction. The question has not so far arisen.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is the policy of the Government in this regard?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: There are certain rules and regulations, which are published and which are common knowledge, accordingly to which collaborations are permitted. There are certain restrictions under which monopoly houses are to function both with regard to their expansion and also new investments, whether they are in collaboration with some other party or without collaboration.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Apprehensions have been expressed in some quarters that in the name of collaboration some of the political powers, whose political influence is dwindling in certain countries, are trying to bring back their power in India. In view of that matter, may I know whether government have evolved any definite policy in the matter of collaboration with other countries?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: The hon. Member has raised a question which, in my humble opinion, has no relevance to the question that we are discussing at the present moment. But I would like to state very categorically that India, being what it is, is not going to be the dumping ground of the rejectees of the world.

Setting up of Industries in Backward Districts of North Bengal

*510. **SHRI R. N. BARMAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up industries in the backward Districts of North Bengal;

(b) whether any industrialist has approached Government so far, for setting up industry in private sector in backward areas of North Bengal; and

(c) the nature of industries Government propose to set up in backward areas of North Bengal in public as well as private sectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). While this Ministry and the Planning Commission have no proposals in this regard, two industrial licences and a letter of intent have been granted since 1971 to three private parties for manufacture of paraformaldehyde, wheat products and Kraft paper.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister give us details of the parties mentioned in the answer, the total investment, employment potential, location of the proposed industries and the reasons for delay in establishing these industries?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: As I have already mentioned, only two licences have been granted to private parties in 1972. Messrs. Allied Resin & Chemicals, Calcutta, have been permitted to establish a factory to manufacture paraformaldehyde in Cooch Behar. The licence was issued on 25-2-72. Messrs. Bharat Flour Mills, Calcutta, were issued a licence on 9-8-72 to establish a wheat products factory in Jalpaiguri. A letter of intent has been issued to Messrs. G. Locken & Company Pvt. Ltd., for manufacturing Kraft paper in Darjeeling district. The letter of intent was issued on 20-1-73 and it is still to be converted into a licence.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: North Bengal being the most backward region, apart from these, what other industries have the Government in mind?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the Government of India, or the Planning Ministry are concerned, they have no specific proposal to establish any industry in North Bengal. But it has been decided in agreement with the State Government that the Small Scale Industries Development organisation there is ready to render all sorts of help like technical advice, financial assistance, marketing facilities to the small entrepreneurs who are eager to establish their industries in North Bengal. All the North Bengal districts are entitled to have concessional finance from the financial institutions.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: May I know whether the government have any proposal to set up a jute mill in North Bengal because North Bengal is a jute-growing area?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: There is no proposal to establish any jute mill in North Bengal, but the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation has suggested that certain small scale units may be established for jute. There is no specific proposal to establish any factory like this.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of the cardinal objective of the Government of reduction of regional imbalances, the hon. Minister has just now stated that all attempts should be made by the Government in that direction. But I find from the reply of the Minister that no attempt has been made so far. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Government of India in the Ministry of Industrial Development have made several prospecting surveys in various parts of the country, for example, for establishing a paper mill, a cement factory, a fertiliser unit, etc. I want to know whether any prospecting survey has been made of backward region in north Bengal to establish industries on the basis of available raw

materials, such as, a cement factory, a paper, etc., and, if not, why the prospecting survey has not been done and when it will be done.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In fact, the surveys have been made by two investigations, not only by the Small-scale Industries body of the West Bengal Government but also by the United Bank of India and, on the basis of their surveys, they have suggested that certain small-scale units may be established in north Bengal on the basis of raw materials available....

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Whether any prospecting survey has been made by your Ministry, by the Government of India.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: No prospecting survey has been made by the Government of India. So far as paper mill is concerned, sometime back, the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation suggested the establishment of a paper mill in North Bengal which has a bearing on the State Annual Plan for 1971-72. But there is no such mention in the State Annual Plan for 1972-73.

Cases of Social Boycott of Harijans by Caste Hindu Landlords

*512. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of social boycott of Harijans by the Caste Hindu landlords have been reported from different parts of the country during the past year;

(b) whether these cases have been investigated; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Case of un-

touchability and harassment of Harijans have been reported in different parts of the country.

(b) and (c). These cases are investigated by the State Governments and action is taken under the appropriate law.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Sir, the answer of the hon. Minister is very inadequate. My question is very specific. I have asked about the social boycott of Harijans by the caste Hindu landlords. But the relevant information is not collected and supplied to us. In fact, in almost all the States, wherever the Harijans happen to be agricultural workers, when they begin to insist for higher wages and also insist for their rights on their home lands, the social boycotts are imposed.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware of the happenings in the rural India about imposing social boycotts on Harijans. As you know, specially in Punjab, they are imposing some sort of a system known as Nakabandi which is, more or less, a social boycott. They are not allowed to go out of their houses. Such is the situation. I want to know from the hon. Minister why he has failed to collect all the information and supply to us for a discussion.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The Government is fully aware of the problem that is mentioned by the hon. Member. What I had said was that these cases are registered under various laws. If it is a social boycott, it comes under the Prevention of Untouchability Act; if it is a question of other oppressions and other things, suitable cases are registered. We have always been impressing upon the State Governments that they should give the highest priority for investigation and prosecution of these cases. From time to time, instructions have been sent to the Chief Ministers. When the State Chief Mi-

nisters are in Delhi for conferences, this matter is always impressed upon them. The Government is fully alive to the problem and is doing all it can to see that this type of social boycott or other atrocities on Harijans do not take place. If, unfortunately, they do take place, prompt action is taken against the culprits.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Even now, the Minister has not given the facts as to how many cases were lodged and how many have been prosecuted. I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Central Government propose to take to protect Harijans and agricultural labourers and prevent recurrence of such social boycott.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Government has taken, as I said, a number of steps to check these atrocities and similar things. About the latest instances, in January 1973, the Prime Minister personally took up the matter with the various Chief Ministers. They were advised that they should have special cells under them to pursue these cases, to see that they are investigated. We do hope that the Prime Minister's advice and expression of serious concern would have a lot of impact on the Chief Ministers who ultimately are responsible for the law and order situation.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Removal of Unemployment and Poverty

*501. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the programmes launched during 1972 to end unemployment and banish poverty;

(b) the achievements made so far; and

(c) whether the schemes have been successful to generate the expected employment opportunities?

4092 LS--2.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4634/73.]

आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाये रखना अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध लागू किया जाना

*504. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखना अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध लागू करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख) । भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखना अधिनियम को लागू करने के लिए किसी विशेष प्रस्ताव की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि अब भी अधिनियम के अधीन, उन मामलों में, जो इसके क्षेत्र में आते हैं, कार्यवाही की जा सकती है ।

New Industries in Backward Areas of Mysore

*506. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any team of representatives from the Small Scale Industries Consultative Organisation of the Central Government has visited the Taluk Headquarters and the entrepreneurs in the backward District of

Mysore to extent necessary guidance and assistance for starting new industries there; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Presumably the reference is to the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation. This Organisation with the assistance of other agencies has organised an intensive campaign between 5-3-73 and 13-3-73 which covered all the eleven Taluks in Mysore District.

(b) During the campaign a number of entrepreneurs were assisted to identify industries to be set up and furnished necessary technical information.

Visit of West German Technical Delegation

***511. SHRI VEKARIA:**
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any technical delegation of West Germany visited India recently;

(b) if so, whether any discussion was held by the delegation with the Government or the private sector; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A team consisting of 10 scientists from Federal Republic of Germany visited India during the period 11—24th February, 1973. Apart from the scientists the team also consisted of one official each of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and

Federal Ministry of Research and Technology. The leader of the team was Prof. A. Boettcher formerly of Nuclear Research Centre at Julich and now at the University of Aachen.

(b) Discussions were held with the team by the various Ministries of the Government of India including Department of Science and Technology and with other bodies concerned with scientific research like CSIR UGC and G.S.I.

(c) During the discussions both sides indicated areas of their interest for scientific and technical cooperation. It is expected the delegation on their return will submit a report to their Government and would propose a separate agreement for cooperation between the two countries in the field of science and technology.

Telephone link between N.C.D.C. Coalfields and Sidhi (M.P.)

***513. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no telephone or telegraph link exists between N.C.D.C. coal fields and Sidhi which is the District head quarters;

(b) whether the lack of such a link causes serious difficulties when law and order situation calls for urgent action on the part of the District authorities; and

(c) what steps are contemplated to provide this link and by when it will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. There is no link at present.

(b) No such incidents have come to notice.

(c) Communication facilities will be provided on rent and guarantee basis if demand is placed by State Government, N.C.D.C., or any other party.

Postal and Telephone facilities in Hilly and Backward areas at concessional rates

*514. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to provide postal and telephone facilities in the hilly tracts and backward areas of the country at concessional rates; and

(b) if so, the concessional rates proposed for such areas and the areas to which these concessional rates will apply?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Postal facilities:

The following concessions are being given:—

(i) whereas post offices are opened in normal rural areas at a permissible limit of loss upto Rs. 500 or Rs. 750 per post office per annum provided they serve certain population, post offices are opened in hilly and other "very backward" areas upto a permissible limit of loss of Rs. 1000 per post office per annum and in some exceptional cases upto a further enhanced limit of loss of Rs. 2500 without any restriction of population to be served.

(ii) In normal rural areas, opening of post offices is dependent upon the anticipated capacity of the proposed post office earning a revenue of not less than 25 per cent of its cost. But post offices can be opened in hilly areas if they are expected to earn a revenue

of only 10 per cent of their cost and in other "very backward" areas, of 15 per cent of their cost.

A list of areas in which the aforesaid concessions are applicable for opening of post offices is as indicated in the Annexure 'A'. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4635/73.] This list is subject to revision on the recommendations of State Governments and also of Heads of Circles.

Telephone facilities:

The concessional policy allows provision of PCO facilities at

(i) Places with a population of 10,000 or more in rural areas and 5,000 or more in urban areas; and

(ii) Places with a population of 2,500 or more within 12.5 Kms. of an existing Exchange subject to the anticipated revenue being not less than 10 per cent of Annual Recurring expenditure in the case of hilly areas and 15 per cent in the case of backward areas.

Nationalisation of Tyre Industry

*515. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise the entire tyre industry in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The policy of Government is to resort to nationalisation only on a selective

basis when it is necessary in the interests of the economy. Government does not consider it necessary to nationalise tyre industry.

Manufacture of Meters for Auto-Rickshaws

*516. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a meeting held on 17th August, 1972 in the Office of the Director of Industries, Delhi, the Director had assured that very soon permission for the manufacture of cheaper brands of meters for use in Auto rickshaws would be given; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Directorate of Industries, Delhi, has reported that the Deputy Director-cum-Controller of Weights and Measures, Delhi, held a meeting on 17-8-1972, and amongst other points stated that steps were being taken to make auto rickshaw meters available in adequate numbers and at reasonable prices by approving some more makes of auto rickshaw meters.

(b) The Directorate has since approved two more makes of meters.

Uniform regulations for Film Production and Exhibition

*517. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether Cinematograph Exhibitors Association of India has urged Government to evolve a set of uniform regulations for film production and exhibition covering the whole country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The film industry is in the private sector. There is no control on production of films in India. However, no film can be exhibited in India unless it is certified as suitable for public exhibition by the Central Board of film censors.

One of the recommendations of the recently concluded Information Ministers' Conference relates to the diversion of a fixed proportion of entertainment tax collections for the construction of more cinemas and other development activities. Earlier, Government had commended the standardised bye-laws relating to the construction of cinema houses formulated by the ISI to the State Governments.

T.V. Factory at Nainital

*518. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Letter of Intent has been issued to some party for setting up a TV factory at Nainital;

(b) the proposed outlay, capacity and the employment potential of the factory and the likely date by which the factory will go into production;

(c) whether the Letter of Intent has since been converted into an industrial licence; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not setting up the factory in the Public sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No letter of intent has been issued to any party in the organised sector for setting up a TV factory at Nainital. However, the U.P. Parvatiya Vikas Nigam, Nainital (a public sector undertaking of the Government of U.P.) has been approved on 14-9-1972 to set up a unit in Nainital in the small scale sector with an annual production capacity of 5,000 T.V. sets.

(b) The proposal envisages an investment of Rs. 7.40 lakhs on land, building and equipment and employment of 127 personnel including technical and non-technical staff. The factory is likely to go into production in 1973-74.

(c) Does not arise since approval in the small scale sector is equivalent to a licence.

(d) Does not arise.

Impasse between U.P.S.C. and the Department of Science and Technology on Appointments of Scientists

*519. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHIA:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item reported in Hindustan Times dated the 4th March, 1973 that the Department of Science and Technology and the U.P.S.C. have reached an impasse over the appointments of scientists in the Department as the latter has refused to give its concurrence to almost all such appointments made since 1971; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The point made in the news item that the Department of Science and Technology and the U.P.S.C. have reached an impasse over the appointment of scientists in the Department is not based on facts.

(b) Does not arise.

Cost of Setting up of New Manufacturing Units

*520. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of establishing new manufacturing facilities has gone up tremendously in the last three or four years as a result of continued inflationary conditions prevailing in the economy;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) what action, is being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The cost of establishing new manufacturing facilities has undoubtedly gone up during the last three or four years. Details of the increases, which will vary from industry to industry, are not readily available. Apart from steps to control price increases within the country through fiscal, monetary and other appropriate policies, there is a proposal to initiate cost studies in certain selected industries such as paper machinery, cement machinery and other items of machinery and equipment.

C.I.A. Activities in Colleges in Bihar

4928. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.I.A. has been very active in the colleges of Bihar; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to check such activities of C.I.A.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Government maintain a continuous watch over such activities. The disclosure, however, of information which Government have in its possession or the details of what is done to counter the activities of foreign intelligence organisations, including the CIA, will not serve any public interest.

‘अवन्तिका’ के बन्डल

4920. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री ‘अवन्तिका’ को विक्की तथा अनविक्की प्रतियों के बारे में 16 अगस्त, 1972 के अनागतित प्रश्न संख्या 2338 के उत्तर के उम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दैनिक ‘अवन्तिका’ के बन्डल पार्सल द्वारा जो बाहर भेजे जाते हैं, उस पर लगे लेबलों पर पत्तों के साथ-साथ पत्तों की संख्या भी लिखी होती है ;

(ख) क्या लेबलों पर लिखी गई संख्या की तुलना में बन्डलों में दैनिक ‘अवन्तिका’ की 10 प्रतिशत प्रतियां भी नहीं होती हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इनमें एजेंटों द्वारा समय-समय पर किए गए बिलों के भुगतान की जांच करके वास्तविकता का पता लगाने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री धर्मेवीर सिंह) :

(क) हाल ही में परिचालन संख्या की जांच के दौरान ऐसा पाया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) जांच के दौरान, बन्डलों के ऊपर लगे लेबलों पर लिखी प्रतियों की संख्या और बन्डलों के अन्दर प्रतियों की संख्या के बीच कोई अन्तर नहीं देखा गया।

National Income

4930. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government are in a position to give the National Income figures for 1970-71; and

(b) if not, the time by which these would be placed on the Table of the Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). According to the Press Note on Quick Estimates released by the Central Statistical Organisation, the national income for 1970-71 has been placed at Rs. 18755 crores at 1960-61 prices.

The detailed revised estimates of national income for the year 1970-71, both at current and at constant (1960-61) prices, are under compilation and they will be placed before the House immediately after the exercise is over.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters of Punjab

4932. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from freedom fighters from Punjab for the grant of pension, district-wise; and

(b) the number of applications so far considered and the number of freedom fighters who have been given pension?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Information is given in the attached statement.

(b) Out of 9,437 applications received till 20th March 1973, 1287 applications have been considered so far and pension has been approved in 689 cases.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number received
1.	Amritsar	2610
2.	Bhatinda	469
3.	Gurdaspur	671
4.	Ferozepur	948
5.	Hoshiarpur	1063
6.	Jullundur	855
7.	Kapurthala	369
8.	Ludhiana	1107
9.	Ropar	529
10.	Patiala	367
11.	Sangrur	449
TOTAL		9437

Hydel Power for States Facing Power Famine

4933. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Mysore have sent any communication to the Planning Commission to make

hydel power available to States facing power famine;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto; and

(c) whether the required financial assistance has been given to those States for executing several of their hydel power projects on hand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The communication offers to make available any surplus power that Mysore may have to the neighbouring States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and to Goa.

(b) The State authorities have proposed exploitation of hydro potential in the State for meeting the increasing power demand in the region. The projects in hand are Sharavati Stage III (2x89.5 MW) Kalinadi Stage I (2 x135 MW) and Linganamaki Dam Power Station (2x27.5 MW). Centre has agreed to meet the outlays required on Kalinadi Stage I during the last two years of the Fourth Plan outside the State Plan. The other two schemes will be financed from State Plan resources.

(c) Additional financial assistance by way of market borrowing has been released in the current year to the following states:—

States	Amount Scheme Rs. crores
Punjab/Haryana/Rajasthan	Beas I 5.00
Maharashtra	Koyna III 2.00
Kerala	Idikki 3.00
Orissa	Balimela 1.00

✓ **Report on Ferozabad and Varanasi Riots**

4934. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1373 on the 22nd November, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the report of the inquiry has since been received from Uttar Pradesh Government; and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The report of the inquiry has not been received so far. Government of Uttar Pradesh have been requested to furnish a copy of the report.

✓ **Appointment of Commission by Tamil Nadu Government on Riots in Ferozabad and Varanasi**

4935. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2209 on the 29th November, 1972 and state;

(a) whether Government have received relevant facts in regard to the Commission appointed by the Tamil Nadu Government to inquire into riots in Ferozabad and Varanasi; and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). While fulfilling the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2209 dated 29th November 1972, it has already been stated that according to the information received from the Government of Tamil Nadu no such Commission was constituted by the State Government.

Suggestions given by the Indian Assembly of Youth for removing Unemployment

4937. SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Assembly of Youth at New Delhi has written to the Planning Ministry suggesting certain steps for easing the unemployment problem in the country;

(b) if so, what are those suggestions; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Indian Assembly of Youth forwarded to Planning Commission a copy of the Resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Assembly at its meeting held on February 6, 1973 suggesting various measures to be undertaken by Government to relieve the unemployment problem and reorientation of the present educational system to make it need-based and purposive. The suggestions made in the Resolution for tackling the unemployment problem are summarised below:

(1) Linking of the major rivers in the country so as to provide irrigation facilities all over the country.

(2) Optimum exploitation in rural electrification, inland water transport, coastal shipping, animal husbandry to provide jobs for rural folk.

(3) Greater encouragement to small-scale industry and handicrafts.

(4) Seizure and utilisation of vast unaccounted money for developmental use;

(5) Vast housing programme, both rural and urban.

(6) Full use of indigenous talents, machines and know-how; optimum utilisation of the existing installed capacity of all industrial units both in the private and public sector; effecting shorter working hours per day and shorter working week, which could be five day a working week with a maximum of forty hours;

(7) The education policies should be re-oriented so as to make education need-based and purposive.

Most of these suggestions made in the Resolution are already engaging the attention of Government and these will be kept in view in formulating the Draft Fifth Plan.

अपात्र व्यक्तियों को ताम्र पत्र दिया जाना

4938. श्री जगदीश नारायण मंडल : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को 15 अगस्त, 1972 को ताम्र पत्र प्रदान किया गया था उनमें से ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की संख्या कितनी है जो सरकारी पदों पर है अथवा जो सत्याग्रह आन्दोलन के बाद सरकारी पदों से सेवा निवृत्त हो गए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को समाचारपत्रों में प्राप्त की गई इस आलोचना का पता है कि ताम्र पत्र अधिकांशतः ऐसे व्यक्तियों को दिए गए हैं जो कभी जेलों तक नहीं गए अथवा केवल विभिन्न अपराधों के लिए जल गए हैं; और यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की आलोचना का खण्डन करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार के ध्यान में कुछ ऐसे मामले आए हैं जिनमें प्रसावधानी से अपात्र व्यक्तियों को ताम्र पत्र प्रदान किए गये हैं और यदि हां, तो ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क)

उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 12 सरकारी कर्मचारियों और 8 सेवा-निवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों को ताम्र पत्र दिए गए थे। सेवारत अथवा सेवा-निवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारी, यदि पात्र स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी है तो उन्हें ताम्रपत्र प्राप्त करने से वंचित नहीं किया जाता।

(ख) अपात्र व्यक्तियों को ताम्रपत्र दिये जाने की विशिष्ट शिकायतें सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों की जांच पड़ताल और उचित कार्यवाही के लिए भेजी जाती हैं। यह कहा जा सकता है कि कारावास के अतिरिक्त कुछ अन्य किस्म की यातनायें तथा दण्ड ताम्रपत्र प्राप्त करने के लिए मानदण्ड की सूची में निर्दिष्ट किये गये हैं।

(ग) अपात्र व्यक्तियों को ताम्रपत्र प्रदान करने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। उन्हें शीघ्र सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों की जांच पड़ताल तथा आवश्यक उचित कार्यवाही हेतु भेज दिया जाता है।

सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में अखबारी कागज की मिलें

4939. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में अखबारी कागज की कितनी मिलें हैं; और

(ख) उनकी वर्तमान क्षमता कितनी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री

(श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क)

श्रीर (ख). गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में इस समय मखवारी कागज की कोई मिल नहीं है ।

देश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में केवल एक एक मखवारी कागज का उत्पादन कर रहा है ।

इसकी निर्धारित क्षमता 30,000 मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष है । वर्ष 1971-72 में मिल में वास्तविक उत्पादन 40,000 मीटर टन से अधिक हुआ है । मिल की क्षमता 30,000

मी० टन से 75,000 म० प्रति वर्ष तक बढ़ाने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

textiles, sugar and cement, Government are exercising a greater degree of selectivity with regard to import of know-how and designs so as to ensure that what is within indigenous capability is not allowed to be imported. The need for import of know-how and designs in sophisticated fields, however, arises with the emerging technological requirements of the economy and diversification of the capacity for machine building in the country.

(b) Although the Fertiliser Corporation of India is not yet fully independent of foreign know-how, considerable progress has been made by the Corporation in indigenising the know-how and fabrication of equipment. The Planning and Development Division of the Fertiliser Corporation of India has developed into a full-fledged institution of fertiliser technology.

Industries not dependent on Foreign Know-how

4940. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of industries which have reached a stage when they can do away with dependence on foreign know-how and equipment and which have developed their own expertise of designing engineering and installing new plants; and

(b) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India is also independent in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A substantial industrial base having already been created in the country and considerable experience gained in designing, engineering and installing new plants in industries such as

Directors/Partners of the 'New Wave'

4941. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "New Wave" is published by a registered firm or company or partnership;

(b) who are its Directors/partners; and

(c) what is the share-capital and the shares of each Director/Partner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). According to the Annual Statement for the year ending 31st December 1972, submitted by the publisher to the Registrar of Newspapers for India, the Weekly "New Wave" is published by a registered Society with the following persons as members:—

1. Shri Om Prakash Sangal
(President)

2. Dr. (Km.) S. Vijayalakshmi (Vice-President)
3. Shri Ganesh Shukla (Managing Director)
4. Shri N. Gopinathan Nair (Member)
5. Shri Rajeev Saxena (Member)
6. Shri Girish Mathur (Member)
7. Shri Shiv Ram (Member)
8. Shri V. M. Saluja (Member)
9. Shri T. K. Ramaswamy (Member)

(c) There is no share capital for the Society. Members pay a membership subscription of Rs. 500 and an annual fee of Rs. 100/-.

Production of Colour Films in Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Co.

4942 SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to expand the Hindustan Photo Films Manufactuirng Company Limited to produce colour films; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In their expansion programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan period M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, propose to begin with the conversion of colour films from imported Jumbo Rolls. After gaining sufficient experience the Company will be taking up the manufacture of colour films.

Loss incurred by Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

4943. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss incurred by the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The cumulative losses of M.s. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd. as on 31st March, 1972 amounted to Rs. 1188.61 lakhs.

(b) With a view to improve the efficiency of their working, the Company have taken a number of steps to remove the technical defects in the plant such as modifying their base casting drums and installing additional equipments. Their quality control department has been strengthened to ensure that in quality their products continue to stand comparison with other world-renowned brands. With the various steps taken to improve the quality of the production and reduce the levels of rejection and solvent loss, the company are confident that they can reach the break even point in the near future.

मध्य प्रदेश में शिक्षित बरोजगारों के लिये रोजगार

4944. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से शिक्षित बरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के संबंध में सरकार को कोई योजनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश से केवल शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के संबंध में कोई स्कीम प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । किन्तु राज्य सरकार द्वारा शुरू किए गए विभिन्न विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत कई ऐसी स्कीमें शामिल की गई है जो शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध करती है ।

इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत 1972-73 में उपलब्ध होने वाले संभावित रोजगार का धीरे-धीरे राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार निम्न प्रकार है : —

कार्यक्रम :

1	2
	अनुमानित रोजगार (संख्या)
क—शिक्षित बेरोजगारों का कार्यक्रम (केन्द्रीय स्कीम)	

1	2
(1) प्राथमिक शिक्षा का विस्तार तथा उसके स्तर में में सुधार	9,735
(2) ग्रामीण इंजीनियरी सर्वे- क्षण	251
(3) कृषि सेवा केन्द्र	45
(4) पांचवीं योजना में किए जाने वाले मड़क निर्माण कार्यों पर अग्रिम कार्यवाही	90

1	2
(5) ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति के लिए डिजाइन यूनितें	30
(6) सिंचाई और बिजली परियोजनाओं पर अनुसंधान	362
ख. विशिष्ट कल्याण स्कीमें ग्रामीणजल आपूर्ति की तीव्रतर स्कीम	136
ग. इंजीनियरी में डिग्री और कृषिडिप्लोमा प्राप्त व्यक्- तियों को आर्थिक सहायता देकर रोजगार पर लगाने की स्कीम	25
घ. विशेष रोजगार कार्य- क्रम शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित दोनों के लिए)	9,900
	20,574

मध्य प्रदेश में पांचवीं योजना के दौरान
बड़े और छोटे उद्योगों की
स्थापना

4945. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :
क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के
दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में कुल कितने बड़े तथा
लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना की जायेगी;

(ख) अलग-अलग उद्योगों में कुल
कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया जायेगा
और

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान बैंक-सरकारी और सरकारी क्षेत्र में कितनी पूँजी लगाई जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग) पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

खंडवा इन्दौर टेलीफोन लाइन का दुरुपयोग होना

4946. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खंडवा और इन्दौर के बीच टेलीफोन लाइन ठीक हालत में नहीं है और लोग इसका प्रयोग सप्ताह में केवल चार दिन ही कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) अक्टूबर 1972 से जनवरी 1973 के बीच सर्किटों में कुछ गड़बड़ी हो गई थी ।

(ख) तांबे के तार की चोरियाँ कम करने के लिए तांबे के तार की जगह अल्युमीनियम के तार लगाये गए हैं । सर्किटों में गड़बड़ी इन तारों के बदलने के कारण हुई थी । ये लाइनें जनवरी, 1973 के तीसरे सप्ताह से ठीक काम कर रही हैं ।

Issue of Stamp in honour of Arya-bhatta

4947. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue a stamp in honour of Arya-bhatta, the great Indian mathematician and astronomer whose 1500th birth anniversary falls in 1976;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) to (c). The proposal will be placed before the Selection Subcommittee of the Philatelic Advisory Committee when it meets to consider the programme for issue of a stamps during the year 1976.

पंजाब में भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रों की संख्या

4948. श्री हुकन चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1972 को पंजाब में कुल 23 भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रों में से कितनों का खोज निकाला गया और उनमें से कितनों को निर्वासित किया गया ; और

(ख) भूमिगत राष्ट्रों का जिला-वार व्यौरा क्या है ।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) :

(क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) (i) अमृतसर-23

(ii) अन्य जिलों में शून्य ।

दैनिक 'अवन्तिका' (उज्जैन) को विज्ञापन

4949. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री दैनिक
"अवन्तिका" (उज्जैन) को विज्ञापन देने
के बारे में 13 दिसम्बर, 1972 के अंतरांकित
प्रश्न संख्या 4232 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

() गत तीन वर्षों में इस समाचार
पत्र को कितने विज्ञापन दिए गए हैं ?

(ख) सरकार ने उस समाचार पत्र
को विज्ञापन प्रकाशित करने के लिए कितनी
धनराशि का भुगतान किया है ?

(ग) क्या विज्ञापन देने समय समाचार
पत्र की खपत संख्या का अनुमान लगाया
गया था और यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रत्येक
वर्ष में विज्ञापन देने का क्या मापदण्ड अपनाया
गया ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने समाचार पत्र
की खपत संख्या की जांच की है, और यदि
हां, तो यदि बताई गई संख्या कम पाई गई
है तो सरकार ने समाचार-पत्र के विरुद्ध
क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-
मन्त्री (श्री धर्मेबीर सिंह) : (क) और
(ख) : भिन्न-भिन्न समाचार-पत्रों को दिए
गए विज्ञापनों तथा उन्हें दी गई राशि के
ब्यौरे के बारे में सूचना विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य
प्रचार निदेशालय और सम्बन्धित समाचार-
पत्रों के बीच गोपनीय समझी जाती है।

(ग) जी, हां। समाचार-पत्रों एवं नियत-
कालिक पत्रों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के विज्ञापन

द देने के लिए जिस मापदण्ड को ध्यान में
रखा जाता है, वह संलग्न विवरण में दिया
गया है।

(घ) दैनिक "अवन्तिका" की वर्ष
1969 तथा 1970 की खपत संख्या की
जांच की गई थी और प्रति मस्करण 2500
प्रतियों से अधिक नहीं आंकी गई थी।
1972 की खपत संख्या आंकी जा रही है।

विवरण

सरकारी विज्ञापनों के लिए समाचार-
पत्रों तथा नियतकालिक पत्रों का चयन
करते समय निम्नलिखित बातें ध्यान में
रखी जानी हैं :—

(1) प्रभावी खपत (सामान्यतः
1000 से कम बिक्री वाले समाचार पत्रों
का उपयोग नहीं किया जाता) ;

(2) प्रकाशन में नियमितता (लगातार
6 महीने के प्रकाशन आवश्यक हैं) ;

(3) पाठकों की श्रेणी ;

(4) पत्रकारिता सम्बन्धी नैतिकता के
स्वीकृत स्तरों का पालन ;

(5) अन्य बातें जैसे छपाई स्तर,
उपलब्ध धन के अन्दर-अन्दर किन-किन
भाषाओं और क्षेत्रों में विज्ञापन देने हैं ;
और

(6) विज्ञापन की दरें जो सरकार
की प्रचार आवश्यकताओं के लिए उचित
और स्वीकृत समझी जाएं।

तथापि, विज्ञापन ऐसे समाचार-पत्रों
और नियतकालिक पत्रों की नहीं दिए
जाते जो साम्प्रदायिक भावना भड़काते
हैं या हिंसा का प्रचार करते हैं या सार्वजनिक
शालीनता और नैतिकता के सामाजिक
तौर से मान्य सिद्धान्तों का उल्लंघन करते
हैं और इस प्रकार बनियादी राष्ट्रीय हितों
को क्षति पहुंचाते हैं।

Screening of Refugees coming in India

4950. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees who came to India after 1971 from Pakistan as also from other countries, separately;

(b) whether Government are aware that some persons connected with agencies like C.I.A. or agencies of other countries also came with them; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to see that no C.I.A. agent is allowed to come to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Comprehensive arrangements have been made for the registration, screening, etc., of refugees at the border checkpoints, and for the verification of the antecedents of those in regard to whom there was any suspicion. Wherever necessary, action was also taken either by detaining them under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971, or under the appropriate penal provision of law. Utmost vigilance is being exercised by all authorities concerned to prevent the infiltration of undesirable elements into the country.

STATEMENT

According to information available with the Ministry of Home Affairs the number of refugees who came to India from Pakistan and other countries is as under :—

Name of the Country	No. of refugees/repatriates	Remarks
Erstwhile East Pakistan (Bangladesh)	9,899,305*	Almost all of these refugees have been repatriated to Bangladesh.
Pakistan	79,595	A large number of Pakistani nationals had crossed over to India in Gujarat and Rajasthan as a result of Indo-Pak hostilities of 1971, upto 6th March, 1973. The number of them who have not gone back is 79,595.
Burma	5,694	These are Indian nationals repatriated to India who had arrived during the period from 1st January, 1971 to 24th March, 1973.
Sri Lanka	40,725	Persons of Indian origin granted Indian citizenship and repatriated to India and who had arrived during the period from 1st January, 1972 to 10th March, 1973.
Uganda	9,809	These persons arrived in India from Uganda during the period from 15th August, 1972 to 4th March, 1973. Passport-wise the break up is Indian 5,663, U. K. 3,100 and Uganda 838. The remaining 208 are Stateless.
China (Tibet)	376	..

*This figure is of refugees who had sought refugee in India during the period from 25th March, 1971 to 31st December, 1971. The information regarding the number of such refugees is being further verified from Ministry of Rehabilitation.

Meeting of Group of British Industrialists at New Delhi with Minister

4951. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Group of British Industrialists met him recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main points discussed and the decision arrived at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A Trade Mission organised by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry called on the Minister of Industrial Development on the 6th March, 1973. This was in the nature of a courtesy call and the discussions related generally to Indo-British collaboration in industry and trade. No decision as such was arrived at in this meeting.

Allocation of Funds to States during 1973-74 for creating Employment

4952. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the general principles adopted or proposed to be adopted in the distribution of the amount allotted in the budget for 1973-74 for creating employment opportunities among different States; and

(b) the shares of each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The basis of State-wise allocation of funds in 1973-74 for the various special employment programmes are being worked out.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Kerala and Calicut Universities during 1973-74 for Research Schemes

4953. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be allotted for Kerala and Calicut Universities by the Ministry of Planning under the financial assistance programme for research schemes during the year 1973-74; and

(b) whether Central Government have received any representation for more financial assistance; and if so, their reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) So far no proposals for research have been received from the Kerala and Calicut Universities for financial assistance during the year 1973-74.

(b) No such representation has been received uptill now in the Planning Commission.

All India Freedom Fighters Conference

4954. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All India Freedom Fighters Conference was held in February, 1973 in Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the main points of discussion held and the decisions arrived at in the conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The U.P. Government have reported that a Freedom Fighters Conference

was held on the 25th and 26th February 1973 at Kanpur. The main points discussed were:—

(1) General decline in moral standards.

(2) Curbs be imposed on anti-social and anti-national elements and casteism.

(3) Lack of facilities to the freedom fighters.

Some of the decisions taken at the Conference and as reported by the State Government were:—

- (i) Political prisoners should neither be awarded capital punishment nor should they be imprisoned.
- (ii) Preventive measures be taken against foreign agencies.
- (iii) Causes leading to death of Shri Chandra Shekher Azad be enquired into and severe action taken against those found guilty.
- (iv) Statue of Shri Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi be installed at Moti Jheel Kanpur.

Ban on entry of the Hindustan Standard into Orissa

4955. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Orissa State unit of CPI had urged upon the Governments of West Bengal and Orissa to ban entry of the Calcutta Daily The Hindustan Standard—into Orissa; and

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by the unit therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

4092 LS—3.

Child of a district magistrate held on Ransom by Andhra Pradesh Agitators

4956. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a child of one of the District Magistrate in Andhra Pradesh was held on ransom by agitators and threatened to be thrown in the burning fire;

(b) if so, the date of incident and the name of the Officer; and

(c) how much damage has been caused to the family and properties of District Magistrate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the State Government, no such incident has come to their notice. However during the incidents of 21st November, 1972, the private property of Shri T. R. Prasad, District Magistrate of Ongole (Prakasam District), was attacked and damage worth Rs. 3,500/- caused to it. His car was also burnt.

दिल्ली में पुलिस कर्मचारियों की कमी

4957. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 6 जनवरी, 1973 के हिन्दी दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" (पृष्ठ 3 कालम 4) में प्रकाशित दिल्ली पुलिस के महानिरीक्षक के एक वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें संवाददाताओं से बातचीत के दौरान उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि दिल्ली में अपराधों की रोकथाम न होने का कारण पुलिस कर्मचारियों की कमी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां. तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की और भविष्य में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन): (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) अनिश्चित जनशक्ति की आवश्यकता का पता लगाने के उद्देश्य से स्थानीय पुलिस को सहायता का तीन वर्षीय पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है ।

Licences applied for setting up Industries in Uttar Pradesh

4958. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and value of licences applied for the establishment of industries in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last twelve months;

(b) their names and addresses and the names of items;

(c) the number of licences or letters of intent granted in respect of these applications; and

(d) the period for which these applications have been pending with the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). 263 applications were received for the establishment of new industries in the State of Uttar Pradesh during 1972. These cover practically all the scheduled industries. Details of applications are normally not disclosed.

(c) Against these, 1 licence and 29 letters of intent have been issued so far. Another 8 applications have been otherwise disposed of.

(d) Of the 263 applications referred to in (a) above, 202 applications are pending as on 1-3-1973. These are pending for the following periods:—

Less than 6 months.	79
More than 6 months but less than one year.	107
More than one year.	16
Total	202

Production of Internal Combustion Engines

4960. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of internal combustion engines will be taken up in the public sector industries;

(b) if not, whether their supply at present in all usable ranges of horse power is considered satisfactory; and

(c) if not, the manner in which the demand is proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Internal combustion engines are already being produced in the public sector and no proposal to set up any new unit for the purpose has come to the notice of this Ministry so far.

(b) By and large the requirement of internal combustion engines is met from internal production only. However, for a few specialised needs manufacturing facilities do not exist at present.

(c) Proposals for taking up manufacture of engines of high ratings are considered favourably and where unavoidable imports are also allowed.

Statistics re: Unemployment in Kerala State

4961. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected statistics in regard to unemployment prevailing among illiterate and educated persons, graduates, post graduates, engineers and doctors in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the total amount of help provided for them by the Central Government during the last financial year; and

(c) whether the entire amount thereof has since been spent, and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). According to the information available from the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges there were 4,47,016 job seekers in Kerala as on

31st December, 1972, the details of which are indicated below:—

No. of persons on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Kerala as on 31-12-1972.

1. Total of all categories	4,47,016
2. Below Matriculates including illiterates	1,83,386
3. Total Educated (including persons with Matriculation or higher qualification)	2,63,630
(i) Matriculates/Higher Secondary	2,36,545
(ii) Graduates	24,971*
(iii) Post-Graduates	2,114**

*Including 2,029 Engineers and 573 Medical Graduates.

**Including 8 Engineers.

Under the various special schemes for unemployed, an amount of Rs. 233.70 lakhs was allocated by various Central Ministries to the State Government in 1971-72 but on the basis of performance only Rs. 197.82 lakhs were actually released during the year. The schemes are continuing this year. The scheme-wise details of the funds allocated and released in 1971-72 and the amounts allocated in 1972-73 were as under:—

Sl. No.	Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)		1972-73
		1971-72	1972-73	
		Amount allocated	Amount actually released	Amount allocated
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Improvement in the quality of elementary education	12.20	12.20	96.00
2.	Financial assistance to entrepreneurs	48.00	15.70	70.00
3.	Rural Engineering Survey	0.95	Nil.	5.44
4.	Advance investigation of Central Road Projects for Fifth Plan	0.85	0.85	2.55
5.	Rural Water Supply	0.70	Nil	1.20
6.	Investigation of Irrigation, Power and Flood Control Projects	12.00	10.07	60.00
7.	Natural Resources Surveys	Scheme not commenced		3.15
8.	Crash scheme for Rural Employment	159.00	159.00	159.00
TOTAL		233.70	197.82	397.34

The main reasons for the non-utilisation of the funds sanctioned for some of the schemes in 1971-72 were: the time taken for preparation of guidelines, formulation of programmes by Central Ministries and the State Government and the time taken to appoint the staff and organise administrative machinery. The programme have picked up momentum and it is expected that these schemes will be implemented during the current year.

अल्पविकसित क्षेत्रों के लिये बिहार को वित्तीय सहायता

4962. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार के ग्रामों, विशेषकर अविकसित भागों की दशा सुधारने के लिए हाल ही में कुछ आर्थिक सहायता स्वीकृत की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन चारिया) (क) : योजना आयोग विभिन्न ग्रामों तथा क्षेत्रों की उनके विकास के लिए योजनागत आवंटन नहीं करता। केन्द्रीय सहायता सारी राज्य योजना के लिए एकमुष्ट ऋण तथा एकमुष्ट अनुदान के रूप में दी जाती है। परन्तु अधिकांश राज्य योजनाएं विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के विकास के स्तरों तथा उनकी आवश्यकताओं को भी ध्यान में रखती हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Surprise visit by Enforcement Directorate, Calcutta to James Finlay and Co., Calcutta

4963. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate Calcutta paid a surprise visit to the office of James Finlay and Company, Calcutta and seized some incriminating documents and papers;

(b) if so, the nature of papers and documents seized; and

(c) the follow-up action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). In December, 1970, the premises of James Finlay and Company Ltd., Calcutta, and their managed concerns were searched by the officers of the Enforcement Directorate in connection with alleged violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations and a number of documents were seized. Based on enquiries so far conducted three Show Cause Notices were issued to which replies have been received and these matters are pending before the Director of Enforcement for adjudication. Further enquiries are also in progress.

Post of Secretary in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power

4964. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether the Secretary to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power is going to be drafted from amongst the engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Appointments to posts of Secretaries to Government of India

are made on the basis of selection on merit from amongst eligible persons from various services, and therefore, the question of limiting the field of selection for the post of Secretary to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to engineers does not arise.

कंदियों के लिये खूनी जेल बनाने के लिये राज्य से अनुरोध

4965. श्री एम० एम० पुरती : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचारधारी ऐसी कोई योजना है जिनमें कंदियों के लिये खूनी जेल बनाई जा सके ;

(ख) क्या किसी राज्य ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस प्रकार का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस राज्य ने और किये गये प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान । केन्द्र सरकार का कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव नहीं है । "जेल" राज्यों का विषय है । विभिन्न राज्यों ने पहले "खुले जेल" बनाये हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट कारखानों की प्रगति

4966. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट कारखानों ने अब तक कितनी प्रगति की है ; और

(ख) अब तक इन कारखानों में सब श्रेणियों के कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया गया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [मंत्रालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT--4636/73] .

Visit by Indian Team to Tanzania

4967. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Team recently visited Tanzania to study the possibility of establishing industries there;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) in what way India is expected to assist Tanzania in setting up industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). A delegation of

experts from the Small Scale Industries Organisation visited Zanzibar and the mainland of Tanzania in January-February, 1973. While the report of the delegation on Zanzibar has been submitted, that for the mainland of Tanzania is under preparation. The report on Zanzibar suggested, among other things, the setting up of an industrial estate in the country. The Government of India have agreed to assist Zanzibar in setting up this industrial Estate and consider the supply of equipment and machinery required for the common facilities service centre to be organised in the proposed industrial Estate. India has also offered services of appropriate experts for setting up the industrial estate and the common facilities workshop and to provide training facilities for Zanzibar nominees in India.

A team of engineers from the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., also visited Tanzania in February 1973 and has entered into contracts with National Development Corporation, Tanzania, for providing consultancy services as per details given below:—

(i) General agreement for Co-operation between NDC, Tanzania, and NIDC.

(ii) Contracts for the preparation of Reports on:—

(a) National Steel Corporation Ltd.

(b) Steel Rolling Mill Ltd.

(c) Machine Tool Industry.

(d) Agricultural Machinery and Farm Implements Industry.

Decentralisation of Recruitment in P. & T. Department

4963. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications are being invited on plain paper from the candidates for appointment against the

posts of clerks, sorters, T.Os. and telegraphists by the PMG or DMT or GMT in P&T arm in Bihar Circle;

(b) whether the applications are changed from one Unit to another because the office comes to conclusion about the position of each candidate before selection in view of the fact that documents are attached by them along with plain paper applications;

(c) whether there is proposal to decentralise the recruitment and to allot recruitment to units concerned,

(d) whether undue delay takes place due to centralised recruitment system; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed by Government to avoid hardship and stop malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The recruitment procedure has recently been streamlined to eliminate delay to the extent possible.

(e) There is hardly any hardship at present and existing recruitment procedure based on the marks obtained in matriculation or equivalent examination is in itself a safeguard against possible malpractices.

Staff Position in Bihar Circle of P. & T.

4969. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts sanctioned till 30th June, 1972 and number of persons working against such post in Bihar circle of P&T;

(b) whether there is a procedure of six monthly recruitment, to recruit adequate number of persons to fill up the vacancies in Bihar Circle of P&T;

(c) whether adequate hands are not turning up for employment even after recruitment, if so, the reasons therefor, in Bihar Circle of P&T;

(d) whether repatriation cases are being held up in Bihar circle for want of adequate hands in respective units; and

(e) if so, The measures likely to be taken by Government to speed up filling of the existing vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):
(a)

	Sanctioned Strength	Working strength
Class I	26	26
Class II	73	73
Class III	16,283	16,140
Class IV	4,444	4,377

(b) Yes. Only in clerical cadre.

(c) Adequate candidates are turning up for employment except in the cadre of Engineering Supervisors.

(d) Cases of transfer under Rule 38 which have already been approved are sometimes held up due to shortage of hands in individual Divisions.

(e) The recruitment procedure has recently been streamlined to speed up the pace of recruitment.

Disobeyance of Quit Orders by Pak. Nationals

4971. **SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up some cases under the

Foreigners Act against the Pakistani Nationals who have not obeyed quit orders served on them by Government of India after the Indo-Pak. War; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases and the action taken by Government against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MNSTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Shortage of Cement in M.P.

4973. **SHRI G. C. DIXIT:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cement is in short supply in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government to remove the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation from Employees of Coir Board regarding their problems

4974. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the employees of the Coir Board regarding the attitude of the authorities of the Board;

(b) whether a few employees of the Board have been victimised by the authorities;

(c) if so, the number of those employees; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Employment to educated unemployed in Bihar and U.P.

4975. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the expected number of educated unemployed persons who will get employment in 1973-74 in the States of Bihar and U.P. separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The various developmental programmes envisaged in the Annual Plans of Bihar and U.P. are expected to generate substantial employment opportunities for all categories of persons including educated unemployed in the respective States. The following special employment programmes are also expected to generate additional employment opportunities in the respective States:

- (i) schemes for educated unemployed (for which Central assistance is provided by Government of India),
- (ii) Special Employment Programmes (with Central assistance as well as matching contribution from the States).
- (iii) Crash Scheme for Educated Unemployed.

It is not, however, possible at this stage to indicate the number of persons who are likely to get jobs on account of these programmes as they are yet to be finalised.

प्रादेशिक असमानताएँ दूर करने के लिये
1973-74 के बजट में व्यवस्था

4976. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औद्योगिक विकास के स्तर में विद्यमान प्रादेशिक असमानताओं को दूर

करने के लिये 1973-74 के बजट में क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी योजनाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) ये असमानताएँ सरकार द्वारा किस सीमा तक दूर किये जाने की आशा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) से (ग) देश में चुने हुए 227 पिछड़े जिलों में से प्रत्येक जिला में स्थापित क जाने वाले उद्योगों के लिए रियायती दर पर वित्त उपलब्ध है। विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—4637/73] (अनुबन्ध 1)।

इन 227 जिलों में से कुछ जिले / क्षेत्र आरम्भ किए गए नए एकों उनके या विद्यमान एकों का विस्तार करने के लिए अचल पूँजी विनियोजन 1/10 के हिस्से की कुछ राशि तक केन्द्रीय राज-सहायता मंजूर करने के लिए चुने गये हैं। विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया [देखिये संख्या LT—4637/73]।

कच्चे माल और नैयार उत्पादों के लाने के जाने के लिए जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, नागालैंड, असम, मंधालय, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, और मिजोरम में स्थापित किए गए नए एकों या जितका विस्तार किया गया है। उन एकों के लिए 50 प्रतिशत परिवहन जहाँ राज सहायता उपलब्ध है।

10 प्रतिशत राजसहायता और 50 प्रतिशत परिवहन राजसहायता पर होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए 1973-74 (बजट अनुबन्ध) में 100 लाख रु० का प्रावधान किया गया है। इन राज-सहायताओं और रिप्रायतों से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के विकास पर अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ने का आशा है और इनसे उद्योगों को देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थापित करके क्षेत्रीय असंतुलनों को दूर करने में मदद मिलेगी।

Expenditure on new Capital of Assam

4977. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam's new capital is taking shape near village Despur in Gauhati;

(b) whether the cost of building the capital is likely to be three crores of rupees; and

(c) if so, whether the entire cost is going to be met by the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Government of Assam have intimated that they are constructing a purely temporary capital at Dispur near Gauhati and that the total cost of construction is estimated to be roughly Rs. 4.75 crores. A request has been received from the State Government a few days ago for sanction of Rs. 2.43 crores on an ad hoc basis to meet the expenditure on this project during 1972-73 which is under consideration.

आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिये राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता

4979. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए राज्यों को दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त है; और

(ख) क्या इन राज्यों में और अधिक सहायता की मांग की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहिंसिन) : (क) और (ख). कार्य

की महत्ता को ध्यान में रखते हुए आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए प्रावधान पर्याप्त नहीं है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कुछ स्कीमों के लिये आर्थिक सहायता की मांग की जाती रही है। परन्तु योजनागत व्यवस्थाएँ साधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार की जाती हैं। यहाँ तक यह कहना उचित होगा कि पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में पिछड़े वर्गों के क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों को किए गए आवंटन अनुपूरक स्वभाव के होते हैं। पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना की नीति में अनुमूचित जातियों तथा अनुमूचित जनजातियों के विकास के लिए सामान्य क्षेत्र के योगदान पर अधिक जोर दिया गया है।

Violation of foreign exchange regulations by Shri Kalyan Basu

4980. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that one Shri Kalyan Basu alleged purchaser of M/s. R. G. Shaw & Co. in England is on bail in a Calcutta Court for alleged violation of foreign exchange regulation; and

(b) the specific charges against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Basu appears to have contravened certain provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. No specific charges have, however, been framed so far, as the investigations are still in progress.

Assistance for development of backward areas in States during 1973-74

4981. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount demanded by the State Government for the develop-

ment of backward Districts, State-wise, for the year 1973-74; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). In the 1973-74 State Annual Plans, only the States of Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal proposed separate outlays for the development of backward areas within their State plans. Outlays proposed as well as the outlays approved are given below:

State	1973-74 (Rs. lakhs)	
	Proposed by State	Approved by Planning Commission
1. Gujarat	326	326
2. Jammu & Kashmir	660	250
3. Tamil Nadu	50	35 (Nilgiris only)
4. Uttar Pradesh	425	425 (Uttarakhand only)
5. West Bengal	82	82
6. Meghalaya	28	20

In the 4th Five Year Plan, central assistance is allocated to States on the basis of an objective formula endorsed by N.D.C. in block loans and grants. No separate central assistance is, therefore, sanctioned for their plants to meet the needs of any particular areas or programmes.

Quantum of Ex-gratia payments to former Rulers

4982. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 541 on 15th November, 1972 regarding quantum of ex-gratia payments to former Rulers

and state the names of the ex-rulers who will receive ex-gratia payments for more than rupees five lakhs each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): According to the scheme of ex-gratia payments 106 former rulers would be eligible for receiving more than rupees five lakhs. Their names will be finalised after the decision of the Supreme Court on the writs filed by two former rulers, is known.

Appointment of Special Police Officers or setting up of a Cell to enquire into Cases of Atrocities against Harijans

4983. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have been advised by the Centre to appoint special police officers or set up a cell to enquire into cases of atrocities against Harijans; and

(b) if so, the names of States that have acted accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a). State Governments have been advised by the Centre to constitute a committee at State-level for devoting special attention to the task of improving the performance of administrative agencies, registration, investigation and prosecution of offences under the Untouchability (Offences) Act and for instructing supervisory District Officers (including police) to pay special attention to the complaints registered with the police to give instructions to the prosecuting agencies, to give high priority to the cases under the Act and the annual review of all such cases. They have also been advised that investigation of serious offences involving Harijans, where caste considerations are suspected, should be treated as special report cases and

entrusted to selected investigating officers. A suggestion was also made that such investigation should be undertaken by officers not below the rank of Deputy Superintendents of police or Inspector of Police.

(b) Committees at State level have been constituted in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Goa, Daman and Diu, Tripura, Pondicherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

मध्य प्रदेश में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास

4984. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई

(ख) उसमें से कितनी राशि व्यय की गई और कितनी प्रगति अब तक हुई है ; और

(ग) क्या इस उद्देश्य से मंजूर की गई राशि पूरी तरह उपयोग में नहीं लाई गई; और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय महायत्ना देने के लिए अपनाये गये फार्मूल के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को योजना स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय महायत्ना, सम्पूर्ण वार्षिक/पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए एकमुश्त ऋणों तथा एकमुश्त अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है । क्योंकि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के

लिए अलग से केन्द्रीय महायत्ना नहीं दी जाती है, इसलिए पिछड़े दो वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई, यह बताना संभव नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Criterion to provide Financial Assistance to Scheduled Castes for Higher Education Abroad

4985. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the grounds on which Government provide financial assistance to the children of Scheduled Castes for higher education abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Financial assistance is given to Scheduled Castes candidates for higher studies abroad under two Schemes

- (i) National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes;
- (ii) Passage Grants to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.

The following are the conditions of eligibility:—

- (i) The candidate should belong to one of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes etc., as recognised by the Government of India under their orders issued from time to time;
- (ii) A candidate should possess a First-Class or 60 per cent and above marks either in Degree in Engineering/Medicine or Master's Degree in other subjects.

- (iii) A candidate must be below 35 years of age on 1st October of the year of award. This is relaxable to 3 years at the discretion of the Selection Committee in the case of candidates otherwise well-qualified.

The normal period of Overseas Scholarships is generally 3 year and is extended in exceptional circumstances on the merits of each case.

Scheme for Passage Grants:

Under this Scheme there are 4 Passage Grants available for Scheduled Castes every year. They are given to those candidates who are in receipt of a merit scholarship for Post-graduate studies, Research or Training abroad from a foreign Government/Organisation or under any other scheme, where the cost of passage is not provided by the foreign organisation. In this case also, the candidates who possess a Master's or an equivalent Degree in case of arts or science subjects and a bachelor's degree in case of engineering, technical and medical subjects, are eligible.

Candidates who are in receipt of any aid from any other source for Passage are not eligible.

Overseas Scholarship to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Candidates

4987. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates who applied for scholarship for overseas studies from amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes denotified, as nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes during the year 1972-73 so far; and

(b) the number of such candidates to whom scholarship has been granted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). 182 candidates applied for scholarships for 1972-73 & 1973-74 for which selections were made simultaneously. 28 candidates have been selected for the award of these scholarships.

Setting up of separate Cells for the execution of improvement works in the Harijan Welfare

4988. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States in the country have been advised to set up separate cells for the execution of improvement works in the Harijan welfare; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted to each State for the year 1973-74 for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). No, Sir. Most of the State Governments have separate Departments for Harijan welfare.

(b) Does not arise.

Adivasi Girls working as Slaves in Mathura, U.P.

4989. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards a news-item published in weekly magazine 'Organizer' dated the 27th February, 1973 that near about 100 Adivasi girls are working as slaves in Mathura, who have been brought by force from Adivasi areas;

(b) the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Government have seen a news-item on the subject published in the 'Organizer' dated the 24th February, 1973. Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Radio Station at Gorakhpur

4990. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether the Radio Station at Gorakhpur has started functioning; if not, the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): The high power mediumwave transmitter at Gorakhpur has started functioning from 2nd October, 1972, relaying programmes from Lucknow.

Installation work on permanent studies is in progress and is expected to be completed during 1973-74.

Departmental Promotion Committee in Ministries

4991. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether each Ministry of the Government of India is having its own Departmental Promotion Committee for considering the departmental promotion of its employees;

(b) if so, the functions of such committees and mode of their constitution;

(c) whether employees who are promoted without consulting the respective DPCs are liable to be demoted after a specific period; and

(d) if so, the period fixed for such demotion of the employees who are promoted without consulting the DPCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). According to the existing instructions, each Ministry/Department of the Government of India has to constitute a Departmental Promotion Committee or Committees to deal with departmental promotions etc. Instructions have also been issued recently to the Ministries/Departments to ensure that Departmental Promotion Committees for promotion to "selection" as well as "non-selection" posts are constituted forthwith, wherever they do not exist at present.

The Departmental Promotion Committee ordinarily consists of the Head of the Office or Department concerned (or an officer nominated by him) and of other officers of the Department who are familiar with the work of the persons who are to be assessed for promotion etc. In the case of promotions by selection from Class II to Class I and within Class I, the Chairman or a Member of the Union Public Service Commission is also associated with the Departmental Promotion Committees who acts as the Chairman of the Committee. In respect of Departmental Promotion Committees for Class III and Class IV posts, one of the members of the Committee should be an officer from a Department not connected with the one in which promotions are considered.

The functions of the departmental promotion committee are as follows:

(i) Assessment of suitability or otherwise of officers for promotion/confirmation; and

(ii) Assessment of the work and conduct of probationers for the purpose of determining their suitability for retention in service or their discharge from it or for curtailing or extending the prescribed period of their probation.

(c) and (d). Where administrative exigencies so require, an officer not in the panel approved by a Departmental Promotion Committee may be appointed for a period not exceeding three months.

Seniority of Junior Field Officers in Small Scale Industries Development Organisation

4992. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has decided in March, 1972 a writ petition in favour of Junior Field Officers (Now Small Scale Industry Promotion Officers) of Economic Investigation Division in Small Scale Industries Development Organisation giving them seniority;

(b) whether they are to be included in feeder service of Indian Economic Service; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to finalise their seniority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, subject to qualifying service of four years prior to 31-12-1966.

(c) U.P.S.C. has been requested to consider the cases of these officers for inclusion in the Select list of

Officers of Grade IV of I.E.S. and I.S.S. Their seniority will be determined after the select list has been finalised by the U.P.S.C.

बंगला देश के निवासियों को भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान करना

4993. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
श्री जगदीश नारायण मंडल :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष से कितने बंगला देशवासियों ने भारतीय नागरिकता पाने के लिए प्रार्थनापत्र दिये और उनमें से कितने लोगों को भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान की गई; और

(ख) ये लोग किन-किन राज्यों में रह रहे हैं तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उनके भारत में आने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Stay of Station Directors etc., in Delhi beyond five years

4994. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8148 on the 31st May, 1972 regarding tenure of Station Directors, etc. in A.I.R. and T.V. Centre and state:

(a) the number of Station Directors, Assistant Station Directors, PEXs, TREXs who have been in Delhi for more than five years;

(b) whether Government propose to transfer them in near future; and

(c) the reason of retaining them in Delhi beyond five years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Forty-five officers belonging to these cadres, including two whose transfer orders have been issued, have been in Delhi, in one capacity or the other, for more than 5 years.

(b) and (c). Transfers are made taking a variety of factors into consideration mainly the exigencies of service and the requirements of stations. Transfer of the remaining officers will be considered at the appropriate time if the interests of the service so demand.

Schemes for Creating Employment during Fifth Plan

4995. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the specific schemes Government envisage in the Fifth Plan which would lead to the maximum possible creation of durable productive assets ensuring employment content; and

(b) the amount earmarked and the employment opportunities thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Fifth Year Plan is under formulation and the various employment-oriented schemes envisaged in the Fifth Plan are being worked out.

एक वर्ष में 29 विशेष डाक टिकट जारी करने का प्रस्ताव

4996. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक-तार विभाग का विचार एक वर्ष में 29 विशेष डाक टिकट जारी करने का है ;

(ख) क्या इतने अधिक स्मारक टिकट एक वर्ष में पहले कभी जारी नहीं किए गये; और

(ग) वर्ष के दौरान जारी किए जाने वाले स्मारक टिकटों से सम्बन्धित पुरुषों और स्त्रियों तथा महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं के नाम क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) व्योरा ममा पटल पर रखी गई सूची में दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी । देखिए संख्या LT—4638 /73]

Satellite Instructional T.V. Experiment in 1974-75

4997. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-DHAN:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is to have the first experimental application of a direct broadcast satellite for development purposes, through the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment in 1974-75;

(b) whether this experiment is to be followed by national Indian programme the ultimate goal of which is to provide each of the nearly 600,000 villages with a television set, specially equipped to receive broadcast beamed from the Satellite; and

(c) if so, other main features of the National Indian Programme?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal to use a national satellite in order to achieve full nation-wide television coverage is under consideration. Rediffusion, direct reception as well as limited rebroadcast will be utilised to achieve coverage.

(c) The broad features of the proposal are contained in the book entitled "Atomic Energy and Space Research—A Profile for the Decade 1970-80", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. Detailed proposals are being worked out for incorporation in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Development of Agriculture by Industries

4998. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come to the conclusion that industry should also back agriculture by producing better agricultural implements and developing better chemicals and fertilisers;

(b) whether development of Agriculture will create more purchasing capacity in nearly 80 per cent Agriculture population and lead to development of industries; and

(c) whether Agro-based industries will boost the Agriculture if located within the rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. It is the continuing effort of Government to promote the growth of agriculture by improving agricultural inputs as well as equipment and

materials required for the growth of agricultural production. For this reason, the highest priority is attached to the development of the fertilisers, pesticides and other industries essential for agricultural growth. At the same time, Government also believe that it is only with the development of agriculture that the standards of living of the vast masses of the people can be improved, both directly by improving nutrition and consumption standards, as well as by providing the raw materials for industrial growth and by increasing the purchasing power of the people engaged in agriculture. Government believe in this connection that the development of agro-based industries would encourage the growth of agriculture if such industries are located close to areas of production/consumption, depending on the nature of the industries.

Issue of Letters of Intent and Licences for Cigarettes

4999. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

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

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) During 1971-72 twelve letters of intent for the establishment of New Undertakings for the manufacture of cigarettes were issued for an aggregate capacity of 51,600 million pieces per annum. No industrial licence was issued during that period.

(b) When these schemes are implemented, they are expected to meet the demand for cigarettes during the fourth and fifth plans.

Technical Delegations sent abroad to Study Relative Merits of Telephone Exchange Systems

5000. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two technical delegations were sent abroad by India to study the relative merits of telephone exchange system; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries visited by these delegations and the decisions taken by Government regarding the purchase of telephone equipment?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Three Technical teams, one main Team and two Study Teams had been sent abroad to study the relative merits of two telephone exchange systems.

(b) Countries visited by these teams are as follows:—

(i) Main Team; Thailand, Singapore, Australia, Greece, Sweden and Belgium.

(ii) Study Team-I: Thailand, Australia.

(iii) Study Team-II: UAR, Greece and Romania.

The case regarding the purchase of telephone equipment is under consideration.

चीन में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद विद्रोही नागाओं का नागालैण्ड में पुनः प्रवेश

5001. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 100 विद्रोही नागा जो हथियार और प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए चीन चले गये थे, बर्मा की सीमा की ओर से नागालैण्ड में पुनः प्रवेश करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ;
4092 LS—4.

(ख) क्या चीनी प्रदेश जो बर्मा की सीमा से लगा हुआ है, विद्रोही नागाओं का एक बहुत बड़ा अड्डा बना हुआ है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन): (क) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रेस रिपोर्ट देखी है ।

(ख) बर्मा सीमा से लगे हुए चीनी प्रदेश में भूमिगत नागाओं के लिए हाल में किसी बड़े अड्डे के स्थापित किये जाने की सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) नागालैण्ड और मणिपुर की सरकारें सतर्कता एजेंसियाँ और सुरक्षा बल सतर्क हैं । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा की 16 किलोमीटर चौड़ी पट्टी के साथ कर्फ्यू लगा दिया गया है सुरक्षा दलों ने अपनी गश्त बढ़ा दी है जिसमें पहुँच के सम्भावित मार्ग सम्मिलित हैं ।

Villages of Maharashtra, Haryana and U.P. with Telephone Facilities

5002. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the States of Maharashtra, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh which have been given telephone facilities during 1972-73; and

(b) names of the villages telephone District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The number of villages provided with telephone facilities during 1972-73 in the States of Maharashtra, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh is 40, 4 and 60 respectively.

(b) The names are indicated in the statement placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4639/73].

Narora Atomic Power Station in U.P.

5003. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of agencies/authorities which have been entrusted with the responsibility of preparing design of the Narora Atomic Power Station in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the amount allocated for designing of this project;

(c) whether the designers are other than those responsible for designing Tarapur, Rajasthan's Rawatbhata and Kalpakkam atomic plants; and

(d) whether the know-how and expertise of such designers have been made available to the Narora Plant designer?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The responsibility for the preparation of design of the Narora Atomic Power Project will be entrusted to the Power Projects Engineering Division (PPED) of the Department of Atomic Energy. It is proposed to employ Indian consultants for preparing the design of the conventional portion of the station. The nuclear portion of the station will be designed by PPED. However, even in the nuclear portion, it is proposed to engage the services of Indian consultants in areas in which they have developed requisite expertise.

(b) The estimate for the Narora Atomic Power Project is still under preparation. In view of this, it is not possible, at this stage, to indicate the

amount allocated for preparing the design of the station.

(c) and (d). The Tarapur Atomic Power Station, which is of a different type, was designed and built on a turn-key basis by M/s. General Electric of USA. The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station was designed by the Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. and a Canadian consulting firm. The Madras Atomic Power Station has been designed and is being built by PPED. The nuclear side of the design is the responsibility of PPED and the conventional side has been entrusted to Indian consultants. The technical know-how and expertise gained in the construction of the Rajasthan and Madras Atomic Power Stations will be utilised in the construction of the atomic power station at Narora.

Stations to be Linked with Microwave Transmission System

5004. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of stations which are planned to be linked on microwave transmission system within the next two years;

(b) the total cost of the projects;

(c) whether all these projects would be implemented with the help of entirely indigenous know-how; and

(d) if not, the nature of know-how to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) About 40 stations are planned to be linked during the next two years. Lists showing the names of the stations already on the Microwave network of P&T and those expected to be connected in about two years are placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4640/73.]

(b) The total estimated cost of the projects is about Rs. 52 crores.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The projects will be implemented completely with indigenous know-how but part of the equipments for the projects will be imported. The total cost of the imported equipment would be approximately Rs. 9 crores out of the total project cost of about Rs. 52 crores.

Nomination/Selection of Indian

Delegation to 'One Asia Assembly'

5005. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what was the liaison between Government of India, particularly of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the 'One Asia Assembly' sponsored by the Press Foundation of Asia;

(b) whether the Indian delegation to the Assembly was nominated by Government officially; and

(c) if not, how it was selected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DIHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The Government of India maintained liaison with the organisers of One Asia Assembly as considered necessary through Press Information Bureau, New Delhi.

(b) and (c). The official delegation was nominated by the Government of India and consisted of the following:—

1. Shri S. K. Mukherjee, Director General, All India Radio.
2. Shri H. J. D'Penha, Principal Information Officer.
3. Shri S. K. Singh, Joint Secretary, (XP), Ministry of External Affairs.
4. Shri H. Y. Sharda Prasad, Director (Information), P.M.'s Secretariat.

Non-official delegates were nominated by various organisations which participated in the deliberations of the Assembly.

Shifting of Industries from West Bengal

5006. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government permitted a few industrial concerns in West Bengal to (i) shift to other States and (ii) open new units outside the State;

(b) if so, the names of the industrial concerns which were permitted to (i) shift to other States outside West Bengal during last three years and (ii) open new units outside the State during the same period; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Between 1-1-1970 and 30-11-1972, two applications were received for permission under the I(D&R) Act to shift existing industrial undertakings from West Bengal to places outside the State. One of the applications which was received in 1970 for regularising the shifting of production from Calcutta to Bombay was approved. The other application received in 1972 for shifting a manufacturing unit from Calcutta to Kanpur was rejected.

Government are anxious to promote industrial development as speedily as possible in West Bengal and a number of measures have already been taken in this behalf. Government have discouraged and will continue to discourage shifting of existing industrial undertakings from West Bengal to places outside the State. The State Government is also consulted in dealing with applications for shifting of locations.

Proposals for setting up new undertakings can be submitted by any party whether existing or new, for any location and are examined on merits, on the basis of techno-economic considerations. Accordingly, location of new units outside West Bengal has been allowed in a number of cases. Details of all industrial licences and letters of intent issued including the address of the concern, article of manufacture, location of the unit etc. are periodically published in a number of Journals, viz. the Weekly Bulletins of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences; the weekly Indian Trade Journal and the monthly Journal of Industry and Trade. Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

Production of Nuclear Energy as a Mixture of Fission and Fusion

5007. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the claim Dr. F. Winterberg of the University of Nevada as reported in 'Nature' of U.K. that a new technology of production of nuclear energy as a mixture of fission and fusion process with the help of Laser Beam can be developed;

(b) if so, the broad features of the probability of the new technology of extracting nuclear energy from 'mass' very much less than 'critical mass';

(c) whether the scientists of the AEC are seized of the theory of the new technology of releasing nuclear energy and making study to develop experimentally; and

(d) if so, to basic feature thereabout?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Attention of Government has been drawn to an article by Dr. F. Winterberg in the February 16, 1973 issue of *Nature* suggesting a new method of igniting a thermonuclear micro-explosion by the application of a powerful laser pulse of precisely controlled shape.

(b) to (d). The announcement is only in the nature of a proposal and is being studied by scientists at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

Waiting list for Telephone Connections in Gujarat

5008. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for the provision of telephone connections under "Own your Telephone", scheme and other categories in Gujarat Circle, exchange-wise; and

(b) the last year of registration which has been covered exchange-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Cases of Atrocities on Harijans in U.P.

5009. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases of atrocities committed on Harijans have been reported from Uttar Pradesh in the past one year;

(b) whether there is a feeling of insecurity among the Harijan population in the State; and

(c) if so, whether the Centre has any proposal to intervene directly and provide protection to Harijans from such atrocities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Available information on this subject was furnished in this House in answer to part (a) of the Unstarred Question No. 1263 on the 28th February 1973. Further information regarding the number of incidents of a serious nature, and in how many allegations have been substantiated, are being ascertained from the State Government.

(b) Central Government do not have any such information.

(c) Does not arise.

Inconvenience caused to people in making Telephone Calls from Public Call Offices due to the modifications in the Telephone Boxes

5010. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Telephone Authorities have modified the Public Call Telephone boxes following the decision to charge 30 paise for a call;

(b) whether new system is causing considerable inconvenience and hardship to the people, as new 10 paise coin are not easily available; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes.

(b) The system is technically all right and modification is not causing any inconvenience to the Public. However, due to shortage of new 10 paise coins general public may be inconvenienced at times.

(c) Such cases, as and when brought to our notice are reported to the Ministry of Finance to arrange for release of more coins.

Exploitation of Uranium Deposits in M.P.

5011. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether substantial deposits of uranium have been found in Sarguja District of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to exploit these deposits?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Some occurrences of uranium have been found in Sarguja District of Madhya Pradesh. The nature and extent of these occurrences are under investigation.

(b) The question of exploitation of the deposits will depend upon the results of the investigations currently in hand.

New T.V. Licences likely to abandon their projects because of the conditions laid down by Government

5012. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of new TV licencees are likely to abandon their projects because of the current conditions laid down by the Government; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to make the present conditions more congenial for launching their ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). No

conditions have been laid down by Government which make it difficult for TV licencees to implement their projects.

Ten Licences/Letters of Intent have been issued in the organised sector for a capacity of 105,000 TV sets per annum. Of these, 4 parties have gone into production and 3 more are expected to do so shortly. In the Small Scale Sector, 67 approvals have been accorded for a capacity of 1,91,100 sets. More than 30 parties have been cleared for the required capital goods and at least 10 units have already gone into production.

Rewa Radio Station

5013. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when Rewa Radio Station will start functioning; and

(b) the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The Transmitter is expected to be commissioned in 1974-75 and the studios in 1975-76.

(b) The delay is mainly attributable to longer time taken in getting the site for studios. There was also some delay in acquiring the private land for the Transmitter. The sites have since been acquired and the building work for the transmitter has commenced.

Industrial Hygiene Laboratories in various States

5014. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in various States where Industrial Hygiene Laboratories have been set up during the last three years:

(b) the names of Production Centres where environmental studies have been made so far;

(c) the details of the industrial dust and other producing units; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent the evils and other precautionary measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

Role of National Productivity Council

5015. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the services rendered by the National Productivity Council for disseminating productivity information and providing other services in different fields of economic activity; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to take the work of the national productivity council to Tehsil or Taluk level in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Productivity information is disseminated by the National Productivity Council in the following ways:—

(i) Through mass media of communication such as documentary films, daily newspapers, radio and TV and screening of productivity films at enterprise level.

- (ii) Through the organisation of seminars and conferences at the local, regional and national levels, exhibitions, newspaper supplements, talks, lecture meetings, etc. Over 1300 seminars, symposia and conferences with more than 57000 participants have so far been organised.
- (iii) Through the production and sale of audio-visual aids such as films, slides, film strips and operation of a productivity film lending library. The total number of productivity films in the N.P.C. film lending library is 814 at present. The N.P.C. has produced, on its own, seven films, including one on Agricultural Productivity and some of these have been dubbed into all the regional languages of the country and exhibited in cinema houses of the country. The Films Division of the Government has also exhibited one of these films in the countryside through its Rural Publicity Units.
- (iv) Through the production and sale of books, pamphlets, manuals and other instructional materials for the benefit of workers, supervisors, productivity trainers, technicians, middle and top management personnel. These include three periodicals, one of which is in Hindi.
- (v) Through the operation of a library, productivity documentation and information service for the benefit of productivity consultants, business executives, research workers, students, etc.
- (vi) By sponsoring in country and overseas productivity study teams.
- (vii) Through applied research projects.

The other services provided by the N.P.C. in different fields of economic activity include the following:

- (i) Productivity Appreciation training programmes for different levels of personnel, in company application programmes tailored to specific needs of enterprises, a two-year practice-oriented training programme in Industrial Engineering, a year long supervisory training leading to the award of the National Certificate in Supervision, Productivity Programmes for trade union officials and workers. Since 1959-60, the N.P.C. has organised 3,750 training programmes with over 69,000 participants of various categories. Local Productivity Councils have been encouraged to sponsor not only joint teams of Management Technicians and Labour but also team exclusively of workers to study the application of productivity techniques in other regions of the country. So far, over 270 teams with over 2600 members have been sponsored.
- (ii) Productivity Survey and Implementation Service exclusive productivity cells for promoting productivity in small scale industries and technological services in the areas of Fuel Efficiency, Plant Engineering and Production Engineering.
- (b) The N.P.C. presently, provides productivity services in three important sectors of the economy, namely, industry, public utilities and public administration. During the Fifth Plan period, however, it proposes to extend its activities to the area of post-harvest problems in agriculture which is likely to take its work to the tehsil/taluk level. It is also proposed to establish more local productivity councils in various centres having concentration of economic activities with the purpose of

spreading the message of productivity throughout the length and breath of the country.

Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices

5016. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the functions of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices set up by Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The function of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices is to tender advice to Government on the various issues pertaining to cost reduction, Improvement of industrial efficiency and pricing problems in relation to the industrial costs.

Telephone Revenue in Katihar Sub-Division

5017. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone Revenue under Katihar sub-Division has fallen since April, 1970;

(b) by how much; and

(c) the reasons therefor and steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The yearwise telephone revenue realised under Katihar Sub-Division is as under:—

Year	Revenue realised
1970-71	Rs. 12,84,000
1971-72	Rs. 12,69,000
1972-73	(upto Feb., 73) Rs. 12,89,000

Though there was decrease of Rs. 15,000 during the year 1971-72, the position in 1972-73 has improved.

(c) The small decrease during the year 1971-72 cannot be attributed to any specific reason.

Agreement of Scientific and Technical Cooperation between India and Egypt

5018. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Egypt have signed an agreement on 2nd February, 1973 at New Delhi for scientific and technical co-operation during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, whether the two countries will co-operate in research on production of protein from conventional and non-conventional sources, pesticides, leather tanning and food canning?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिये अंग्रेजी माध्यम की अनिवार्यता समाप्त करना

5019. श्री नरेन्द्र मिह विष्ट : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली सभी प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता को समाप्त करने का है जिससे कि सरकारी सेवा का अवसर उन लोगों को भी मिल सके जिन्होंने अंग्रेजी नहीं पढ़ी अथवा अंग्रेजी माध्यम में शिक्षा नहीं पाई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ऐसा किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कर्माधिकार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) : (क) से (ग) संघ की राजभाषा के प्रश्न पर दिसम्बर, 1967 में संसद के दोनों सदनों द्वारा पारित संकल्प में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित व्यवस्था की गई है :—

“परीक्षाओं की भावी योजना और कार्य-विधि तथा समय आदि के बारे में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के विचार मालूम करने के बाद अखिल भारतीय और उच्चतर केन्द्रीय सेवाओं की परीक्षाओं के लिए वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित सभी भाषाएँ और अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करने की अनुमति दी जायगी” ।

इस प्रकार 1969 में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के प्रयोग के संबंध में शुरुआत की गई जब कि भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा आदि की भर्ती के लिए सम्मिलित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों को दो अनिवार्य विषयों— निबन्ध और सामान्य ज्ञान के उत्तर लिखने के लिए अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भाषाओं में से किसी का भी प्रयोग करने का विकल्प दिया गया । ऐसे विकल्प को और अधिक विषयों पर लागू करने का प्रश्न, अब तक प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के विचाराधीन है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त सन 1964 से संघ लोक सेवा द्वारा ली जाने वाली सहायक ग्रेड परीक्षा में निबन्ध और सामान्य ज्ञान के प्रश्न-पत्रों के उत्तर देने के लिए अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी का प्रयोग वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग

करने की अनुमति दी गई है । वर्ष, 1971 से, आशुलिपिक परीक्षा में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों को भी सामान्य ज्ञान के उत्तर लिखने और आशुलिपिक परीक्षा देने के लिए हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी का विकल्प दिया गया है ।

सरकार एवं साथ साथ संघ लोक सेवा आयोग संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित सभी भाषाओं, साथ ही साथ अंग्रेजी को भी अखिल भारतीय तथा उच्चतर केन्द्रीय सेवाओं की परीक्षाओं में माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग करने के लिए, राजभाषा संकल्प में समाविष्ट निषेधों की तेजी से कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए इच्छुक है । विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं के आयोग की परीक्षाओं में वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग करने के प्रारम्भिक कार्य को चालू करने का कार्य बहुत बड़ा तथा जटिल है । ऐसा होते हुए भी आयोग इसके प्रारम्भिक कार्य के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करता रहा है । तथापि, इस समय यह निर्दिष्ट करना सम्भव नहीं है कि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की परीक्षाओं के माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग करने के निर्णयों को कब तक पूर्णतया कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में दिया-सलाई का कारखाना लगाना
5020. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में राज्य की दिया सलाई की आवश्यकता का केवल 30 प्रतिशत उत्पादन होता है और शेष 70 प्रतिशत दिया-सलाई की पूर्ती अन्य राज्यों से की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में दियासलाई कारखाने

लगाने का है जहाँ कि दियासलाई बनाने के लिए कच्चा माल प्रचुरता से उपलब्ध है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त कारखाना कब स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) से (ग). दियासलाई उत्पादन का राज्यवार विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में दियासलाई बनाने वाला कारखाना लगाने का सरकार के पास कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। दियासलाई का उत्पादन लघु क्षेत्र के लिए प्रारम्भित रखा गया है।

Development of Hill Areas of U.P.

5021. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee of Direction for the development of hill areas of U.P. established by the Planning Commission has set up many Task Forces for conducting survey of the region;

(b) if so, their terms of reference and the target date fixed for submission of their reports; and

(c) whether the Task Forces have since submitted their reports; and if so the action taken or proposed to be taken for implementing the recommendations of the Task Forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission has constituted a Committee of Direction for the development of the U.P. Hill Areas under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. S. Minhas, Member, Planning Commission. The following task forces/working groups have been set up at its instance:

- (1) Task Force for industrial development;
- (2) Working Group for forest development and utilisation;
- (3) Working Group for the development of tourism;
- (4) Working Group to appraise the on-going programmes and schemes in the U.P. Hill Districts;
- (5) Working Group to look into the possibilities of organisational and administrative innovations in the U.P. Hill Areas; and
- (6) Working Group to examine the possibility of initiating rapid land resource surveys in the hill areas.

The terms of reference of the working groups/task forces are given in the attached statement.

Reports of the working groups for the reorganisation of the administrative machinery for the hill areas, appraisal of on-going programmes (for Pauri District) and Rapid Land Resources Survey have already been submitted and the State Government have initiated action on these reports. Reports of the other groups are also in the process of finalisation and would be made available to the State Government so that they could make use of these reports in developing a co-ordinated approach for the hill area of U.P. while formulating the Fifth Plan for the accelerated development of these areas.

STATEMENT

Terms of reference of the Working Group/Task Forces set up at the instance of the Committee of Direction for the development of U.P. Hill Areas.

1. Task Force for industrial development.

- (i) To take stock of the existing industries in these districts;

- (ii) To examine the various resources available in these districts for the development of industries; and
- (iii) Based on the resources available, to examine the possibilities of setting up of industries in these districts during the next five to ten years and also to identify the locations where industries are to be set up.

2. Working Group for forest development and utilisation.

- (i) To make a rough estimation of the area, quantity, quality and value of the various forest products in the U.P. hill areas.
- (ii) To identify industrial possibilities based on specific major and minor forest products giving rough economics or project profiles for the industries suggested.
- (iii) To suggest measures for co-ordination between the departments concerned with agriculture, horticulture, grass-land development, forestry, soil conservation etc.
- (iv) To suggest policy measures regarding the maintenance and development of forest areas under control of local bodies, panchayats, Revenue Departments and the private individuals.

3. Working Group for the development of tourism.

- (i) To identify places of tourist interest in the U.P. hills and also to attempt an estimation of the various categories of tourists for whom the facilities have to be provided.

- (ii) To define the norms for the facilities to be provided for different categories of tourists
- (iii) To look into the existing facilities and infrastructure at each place.
- (iv) To assess the need for the provision of various services and infra-structural facilities.
- (v) To work out a broad approach to the development of tourism in the Fifth Plan period and to indicate the responsibilities which could be assigned to the Central and State Governments as well India Tourism Development Corporation.
- (vi) To indicate what studies and surveys should be taken up for planning, development and extension of tourism in the Uttar Pradesh's hill areas.

4. Working Group to appraise the on-going programme.—To appraise the on-going plan schemes for the hill districts with a view to reorient and modify these schemes and suggest revision of operational priorities. This would be done by on the spot evaluation of the on-going programmes on the basis of field visits.

5. Working Group for reorganisation of machinery for planning and development.—

(i) To suggest suitable measures to reorganise and strengthen the administrative structure in the U.P. hill areas and to work out detailed administrative implications.

(ii) To recommend steps so that the machinery can be so fashioned as to carry out the following functions:

- (a) Collection of socio-economic information from secondary sources as well as field surveys;
- (b) Carrying out diagnostic studies of identified problems;
- (c) Formulation of long-term framework for the development of hill areas;

- (d) Preparation of integrated operational plans indicating the spatial as well as sectoral contact within an internally consistent strategy;
- (e) Monitoring and review of programme implementation;
- (f) Identification of problems of research and field trials through pilot projects;
- (g) Issue of financial and administrative sanction for schemes and reallocation of budget provisions on the basis of review of requirements.

6. *Working Group to initiate rapid Land use surveys in the Bill areas.*—To work out the details regarding the integration of the schemes of land use surveys and the rural engineering survey to be undertaken in some of the hill districts.

Garhwal Post Offices working without any money to pay to Payees of Money Orders

5022. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post Offices in Garhwal are working without any money to be paid to the payees of money orders for the last many months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures to be taken to mitigate the suffering of the payees?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b). In certain areas of Garhwal, the Post Offices face difficulty in prompt payment of money orders as the cash for payment is sent through postal runners who carry limited amounts for security reasons. Steps are being taken to improve financing

of post offices in these areas by employing more persons to carry cash and also by utilising fair weather bus services wherever available.

50 Post Offices in Delhi and New Delhi served with closure order by D.D.A.

5023. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 50 Post Offices in Delhi and New Delhi, operating in residential buildings are facing closure as the Delhi Development Authority has asked for their shifting immediately; and

(b) if so, what alternative arrangements are being made to avoid any inconvenience to the public?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Six post offices have so far been opened in residential quarters in D.D.A. colonies and out of them D.D.A. has objected in four cases.

(b) D.D.A. has been approached for land in these areas and pending construction of departmental buildings to allow us to operate post offices in the residential buildings.

बोरी-छिमे भारत आने वाले बंगला देश के शरणार्थी

5024. श्री जगदीश नारायण मंडल :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को समाचार पत्रों में प्रतिदिन प्रकाशित होने वाला इस आशय के समाचारों के बारे में पता है कि बंगला देश के अनेक शरणार्थी बोरी-छिमे भारत आकर अपने संबंधियों के साथ रह रहे हैं ; और

। (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में छान-बीन करने का काम राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया गया है या क्या भारत सरकार भी इस सम्बन्ध में जागरूक है ?

।

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) : इस सम्बन्ध में दिनांक 28 मार्च, 1973 को लोक सभा में दिये गये यथारहित प्रश्न संख्या 5126 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है। भारत बंगला देश सीमा पर किसी अनधिकृत प्रवेश को रोकने के लिए सीमा सुरक्षा दल तथा अन्य संबंधित केन्द्रीय एजेंसियां भी सक्रिय रहती हैं।

Remittances made by Foreign Tobacco and Cigarette Industries

5025. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2293 on the 29th November, 1972 regarding the profits repatriated by the foreign Tobacco and cigarette industries and state the amount repatriated under each head, viz. trade mark good will, use of international brand names, technical know-how, technical fees, royalty, current profits, accumulated profits, dividend, interest and head office and administrative expenses?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): No amount was remitted towards Head Office expenses, Royalty and Technical know-how fees. Information regarding the remittances under other different heads is not available. India Tobacco Company have issued shares of the value of Rs. 4.90 crores towards 'Good Will' and 'Trade Marks'. Information regarding the dividends remitted by this Company against these shares, if any, is not available.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य से भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का निष्कासन

5026. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में महाराष्ट्र राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों में कितने भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को निष्कासित किया गया ; और

(ख) शेष भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को निष्कासित करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों में महाराष्ट्र राज्य से 16 भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को निष्कासित किया गया।

(ख) भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का पता लगाने के लिये विशेष अभियान किये जाते हैं। जिनका पता लगा लिया जाता है, उनको नजरबन्द रखा जाता है अथवा उस पर प्रतिबन्ध रखा जाता है। स्थिति सामान्य होने पर उन्हें निष्कासित करना सम्भव होगा।

बिहार राज्य से भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का निष्कासन

5027. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में बिहार राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों में कितने भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को निष्कासित किया गया ; और

(ख) शेष भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को निष्कासित करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है।

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5028. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of islands in Andaman and Nicobar Group of islands, the total population of all the islands and what are the main occupations of the people;

(b) whether there are regular steamer service from Madras and if so, how many per week; and

(c) whether there is any tourist spot where people from other parts of our country could visit and whether any special concession or facility is provided for students to visit these islands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The total number of islands and rocks, both big and small, in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is 585 (tentative). According to 1971 census the total population of these islands was 1,15,133. Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries, construction work and other services are the main occupations of the people in these islands.

(b) There is a regular steamer service from Madras to these islands and its frequency is once in 20 days approximately.

(c) There are a number of places in these islands which are of interest to tourists and can be visited by Indian citizens. Some of these are Cellular Jail; Ross Island; Mount Harriet; Corbyn's Cove Sea Beach; Anthropological Museum; Horticultural Gardens; Marina Park; Viper Island and Chidiya Tapu.

Students proceeding from their schools etc. in these islands to their homes or vice versa by vessels playing between Port Blair and mainland and also inter-island vessels are allowed fifty per cent concession during vacation on production of a certificate from the head of the institution. Further, all organised parties from schools, colleges, athletic clubs and other recognised institutions travelling to and from Port Blair and also by inter-island ships are eligible to get fifty per cent concession for forward and return journeys. Ordinarily this concession is restricted to bunk class accommodation only.

Laccadive Group of Islands

5029. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of islands in Laccadive group of islands, the total population of all the islands and what are the main occupations of the people;

(b) whether there are regular steamer services from Trivandrum and if so, how many per week;

(c) whether there is any tourist spot where people from other part of our country could visit it; and

(d) whether any special concession or facility is provided for students to visit these islands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). There are 27 islands (including islets and rocks) in the Union territory of Laccadive,

Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. According to the 1971 census, the total population of the territory is 31,810. Fishing, coconut cultivation, copra-making and coir-twisting are the main occupations of the local people.

(b) There is no steamer service from Trivandrum to these islands. There is, however, a regular steamer service operating about once a week from Cochin/Calicut. Recently, this service has also started touching Mangalore twice a month.

(c) These coral islands, surrounded by beautiful lagoons, would be a natural tourist attraction. There are, however, no developed tourist spots in the islands at present, and there are no hotels or other facilities for the stay of tourists. Further, according to Rule 3 of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Restrictions on Entry and Residence) Rules, 1967, no person who is not a native of the Islands shall enter or reside in or attempt to enter or reside in the islands except under and in accordance with a permit issued by the competent authority, provided that no such permit shall be necessary in the case of certain classes of persons specified in the proviso to that rule.

(d) Students having their homes in these islands and studying on the mainland, as well as students having their homes on the mainland and studying in these islands, are allowed a fifty percent concession in the fare for the steamer journeys on the mainland-island and inter-island routes during vacation, on production of a Certificate from the Head of their educational institution. Further, all organised parties from schools, colleges, athletic clubs and other recognised institutions travelling to and from these islands are allowed concessional passage at half the rates, for the forward and return journeys. Ordinarily, this concession is restricted only to Bunk Class accommodation.

Implementation of land reforms

5030. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some hurdles have come up in the implementation of land reforms proposed by the Planning Commission; if so, what are these hurdles;

(b) the suggestions made by the Commission to avoid delay in the implementation of the land reforms;

(c) whether the suggestion to set up watch-dog committees with the people's representatives to ensure speedy implementation of the reforms has been considered by the Government; if so, the decisions arrived at by the Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). The hurdles that have come up in the implementation of land reforms in the States relate to want of participation of beneficiaries in the implementation of land reform, absence of correct and up-to-date record of rights, legal hurdles, loopholes in legislations and the lack of political will. The Government of India have time and again drawn attention of the State Governments on the need for speedy and effective implementation of land reforms. In the Approach to the Fifth Plan (1974-79) emphasis has been laid on land reform measures as a matter of high priority. It has been laid down that necessary legislation is to be enacted and implemented by December, 1973. In the guidelines issued by the Government of India on the basis of the conclusions of Chief Ministers' Conference held on July 23, 1972 it was stated that the State Governments should set up non-official bodies at appropriate levels and place competent official organisation in order to administer the ceiling legislation.

**राजस्थान में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये
आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या**

5032. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय राजस्थान में टेलीफोन
कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने आवेदन पत्र अनिर्णीत
पड़े हैं ;

(ख) इन्हें टेलीफोन न देने के क्या
कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि
में सरकार का उन सभी व्यक्तियों को टेलीफोन
देने का विचार है जिन्होंने उसके लिए आवेदन
पत्र दिये हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहु-
गुणा) : (क) 3795

(ख) वित्तीय और माज सामान के
साधन सीमित होने के कारण, टेलीफोन
की सभी मांगें पूरी करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

**बोंरों, जिला कोटा में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज
और डाकघर के लिये अपर्याप्त
स्थान**

5033. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या बोंरों, जिला कोटा में
टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और डाकघर ऐसी छोटी
जगह में चल रहा है जिससे ग्राम जनता
को परेशानी होती है ;

(ख) क्या इस डाकघर की नई
इमारत के लिए जमीन भी ले ली गई है ;
और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इमारत बनाने में
सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहु-
गुणा) : (क) इस डाकघर में जगह की थोड़ी
कमी जरूर है, लेकिन इतनी नाकाफी भी
नहीं है कि जनता को असुविधा हो । जहां
तक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें
जगह की कोई कमी नहीं है ।

(ख) अभी तक जमीन का अधिग्रहण
नहीं किया गया है । तथापि डाकघर की
मोजूदा इमारत का विस्तार करने के विचार
से इस इमारत को खरीदने के मामले पर
राज्य के लोक निर्माण विभाग के साथ
लिखा पढ़ी चल रही है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**राजस्थान में किराये के भवनों में चल रहे
टेलीफोन केन्द्र तथा डाक-घर**

5034. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कितने टेलीफोन
केन्द्र और डाकघर किराये के भवनों में
चलाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उनके लिए वार्षिक किराया
कितना दिया गया ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहु-
गुणा) : (क) (i) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज 160

(ii) डाकघर 888

(ख) (i) 1,79,434.00 रुपये

(ii) 5,51,212.00 रुपये

टेलीफोन के सभी किस्म के उपकरणों का
स्वदेश में उत्पादन

5035. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की
मांग को देखते हुए सरकार का ऐसा
उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है जिसमें
टेलीफोन के सभी प्रकार के उपकरण बन
सके जिससे देश की जरूरत पूरी हो सके;
और

(ख) इस समय टेलीफोन के विभिन्न
उपकरणों का किन-किन देशों से आयात किया
जा रहा है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहु-
गुणा) :

(क) दूरसंचार उपस्कर और सामान
का उत्पादन मौजूदा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के
उपक्रमों में काफी मात्रा में किया जा रहा
है। फिर भी, स्वदेशी उत्पादन अभी भी
देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए
पर्याप्त नहीं है। वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं
की यथा-सम्भव पूर्ति के लिए मौजूदा कार-
4092 LS—5.

खानों की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के अतिरिक्त
नये एकक स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) कनाडा, हंगरी, जापान, ब्रिटेन,
पश्चिम जर्मनी और हालैण्ड।

Planning Board in Gujarat

5036. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the
Minister of PLANNING be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government
have decided to set up a Planning
Board in the State;

(b) if so, whether Central Govern-
ment have agreed to the proposal; and

(c) whether the Board will help the
State Government and the Union plan-
ning Commission in formulating the
projects to be set up in the State dur-
ing the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI
MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Planning Commission has
advised all State Governments to con-
stitute Planning Board at state levels
and has issued necessary guide lines.
The Planning Commission would wel-
come the action taken by the State in
this direction.

(c) The functions to be assigned to
the Planning Board are under con-
sideration of the State Government.

Rural Industrial Projects Programme Centres

5037. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO: Will the Minister of INDUS-
TRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCI-
ENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) the number of Rural Industries
Projects Programme Centres operating
in the country;

(b) the tasks assigned to these centres; and

(c) the results achieved by the Centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) 54. sir.

(b) Rural Industries Projects Programme aims at creation of additional employment opportunities including enlargement of non-farm employment in rural areas based on locally available resources. Technical and financial assistance is given to prospective entrepreneurs. Various other inputs such as training and service facilities at marginal charges are arranged.

(c) The results achieved under this programme are:—

Indicators	Progress upto		Percentage growth rate
	March, 1970	March, 1971	
1. No. of Industrial units assisted to come-up (Cumulative)	28,641	30,171	5.4
2. Investment (Rs. in crores) Cumulative	16.68	18.58	11.3
3. Gross value of products (Rs. in crores)	21.74 (in 69-70)	26.41 (in 70-71)	23.9
4. Employment generated (persons) (Cumulative)	1,16,500	1,33,343	14.6
5. Persons trained in improved techniques of production—Cumulative	35,325	39,575	12.0

Arrangements for Publicity regarding Raw Materials for Small Industrial Units

5038. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the arrangements that exist to publicise the nature and quantity of various raw materials to be made available for small industrial units in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): Details of policy and procedure regarding imported Raw materials are publicised by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports in the Red Book every financial year. No such arrangement exists for indigenous raw materials. However, allocation of scarce items of steel and non-ferrous

metals to the Directors of Industries and Small Scale Industries Corporation are intimated among others to the Federation of Association of Small Industries of India.

Institutions for Guidance for setting up Small Scale Industries

5039. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions or centres entrusted with the work of dealing with enquiries and offering guidance in the setting up of small industries in the country; and

(b) the nature of co-ordination existing among them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN

ANSARI): (a). The principal organisation at the Apex level for dealing with enquiries and offering guidance in the setting up of small scale industries is the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation which has got 16 Small Industries Service Institutes, 6 Branch Institutes, 58 Extension Centres and Production Centres all over the country. Nine more Branch Institutes have been sanctioned which will start functioning shortly. The Small Industries Service Institutes are located in the Headquarters of the State Governments whereas the Extension Centres and Branch Institutes are located at places where there is already a concentration of industrial units.

Apart from the SSIDO, there are several other organisations which offer guidance to the small scale units such as:

1. State Director of Industries in some States.
2. Consultancy Bureau of the State Bank of India in collaboration with Federation of Association of Small Industries of India, New Delhi and other commercial banks.
3. Entrepreneurial Guidance Bureau set up by Indian Investment Centre.
4. National Productivity Council Advisory Services.
5. Consultancy Services set up by Industrial Development Bank of India in collaboration with State Financial Corporations, Small Industries Development Corporations and the concerned Lead Banks in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh.
6. Kerala Industrial & Technical Consultancy Organisation.

7. State Financial Corporations.

(b) The Small Scale Industries Development Organisation Coordinates the work relating to the development of small scale industries on an all-India basis by:—

- (i) evolving an all-India Policy and programme for development of small scale industries.
- (ii) coordinating the policies and programmes of various State Governments.
- (iii) acting as a liaison between different States as also between the States and Central Ministries, Planning Commission, Reserve Bank, State Bank of India etc.
- (iv) coordinating the development of large and small scale industries.
- (v) coordinating the programme for the development of Industrial estates and ancillaries all over the country; and
- (vi) coordinating the activities of the State Govts. for formulating policy for the development of backward areas, Growth Centres etc.

दिल्ली टेलीफोन परामर्शदात्री समिति के

सदस्य को टेलीफोन स्वीकृत करने

का अधिकार

5040. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संचार

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली टेलीफोन परामर्शदात्री समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) समिति का प्रत्येक सदस्य कितने टेलीफोन स्वीकृत कर सकता है।

संचार मंत्री (जी हेमवती नन्वन बहु-मुष्ठा): (क) दिल्ली टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों के नामों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है [प्रश्नात्प में रखी गई।] इसलिए संख्या LT-4641/73]

(ख) टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति का सदस्य टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की मंजूरी नहीं दे सकता। तथापि विशेष श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत जितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मंजूरी देनी होती है, उनके आधे कनेक्शनों की मंजूरी देने के लिए प्राथमिकताएं इस समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर दी जाती हैं। यदि बिना बारी ओ० वाई० टी० टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति सिफारिश करे, तो महाप्रबन्धक (टेलीफोन) भी बिना बारी के आधार पर ओ० वाई० टी० टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने की मंजूरी दे सकता है।

मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश में एक पाकिस्तानी जामूस का गिरफ्तार किया जाना

5041. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :
श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेरठ में एक पाकिस्तानी जामूस पकड़ा गया था ;

(ख) क्या एक केन्द्रीय मंत्री तथा दो संसद सदस्यों ने गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री को उसका रिपोर्ट करने के लिए पत्र लिखे थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन पत्रों को एक-एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (बी एफ० एच० मोहम्मिन): (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान। किन्तु एक श्री मेहताब भालम खां, जो अप्रैल, 1971 में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से भारत आया था और जिसको विदेशी नागरिक अधिनियम, 1946 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत एक विदेशी नागरिक के रूप में पंजीकृत किया था, उसे मेरठ में दिनांक 25 फरवरी, 1973 को उस पर लगाये गये कुछ प्रतिबन्धों का उल्लंघन करने के कारण गिरफ्तार किया गया था। सरकार को ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि श्री खां पाकिस्तान की ओर से जासूसी करने में अन्तर्ग्रस्त है।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Removal of Regional Imbalances

5042. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been given to the Government requesting them to take positive steps to remove regional imbalances and make planning district-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum on behalf of the Preparatory Committee of the All India Backward District Seminar was submitted by certain Members of Parliament.

(b) Suggestions contained in the Memorandum are under examination of the Government. The Government has already taken some steps in the matter and they are enumerated in the attached statement.

Statement

Steps taken to remove regional imbalances

(i) In allocating Central assistance among various States for the Fourth Five Year Plan, after providing for the requirements of the States of Assam, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir, which have special problems, 10 per cent of the sum available for distribution by way of Central assistance has been allocated to the six States of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh whose per capita income was below the national average;

(ii) The non-Plan gap in the resources of nine States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal) estimated to be Rs. 795.23 crores during the Fourth Plan period, is being met by the Centre, so that they can utilise all the additional resources which they can mobilise during the Fourth Five Year Plan period for financing their development programmes;

(iii) A liberal pattern of Central assistance has been evolved for the development of hill and border areas. The entire expenditure on their development programmes is being met by the Government of India within the total Central assistance for each of the States concerned; 90 per cent of the amount of expenditure incurred in this behalf in Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir (Ladakh) and Himachal Pradesh (Lahaul, Spiti and Kinnaur districts) is given as a grant. The balance of 10 per cent is treated as loan. The pattern of Central assistance in the hill and border districts of Uttar Pradesh, Darjeeling (West Bengal) and Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu) is 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan.

(iv) For the reason that they are socially and economically backward, the development programmes of all the Union Territories, are fully financed by the Centre. Their non-Plan gap is also met by the Centre.

(v) Special assistance of Rs. 45 crores is being provided to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to enable it to spend this amount during the period ending on 31st March 1974 on the special regional development programme of Telengana area in addition to the Plan outlays in that area;

(vi) A special area development programme costing Rs. 2.5 crores is being implemented in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands under the auspices of the Department of Rehabilitation;

(vii) An important measure for reducing disparities is accelerating the pace of industrial development in backward areas. The districts needing attention have been identified and notified with the cooperation of the State Governments in pursuance of the criteria laid down by the Pande and Wanchoo Committee Reports. Preference is being given to such areas in the location of large scale industrial projects in the public sector, provided they are found to be feasible on techno-economic considerations. The Licensing Committee also gives preferential treatment to applications from the backward regions.

(viii) Rs. 32.50 crores have been allocated during the Fourth Five Year Plan for 484 Tribal Development Blocks and 20-sub-blocks under a Centrally sponsored scheme.

(ix) Techno-economic surveys have been conducted for the backward States. Surveys of backward districts of Orissa viz. Kalahandi, Bolangir and Phulbani, hill and backward areas of Punjab, primitive

tribes of Madhya Pradesh and of Basti district in U.P. have also been conducted. A Study Team has conducted a survey of the development programmes of tribal areas. A Central Team has also studied the problems of tribal people in Andhra Pradesh.

(x) District Plans are being prepared in some of the States which will result in identifying the problems of backward regions and will help in evolving measures for solving their problems.

(xi) A Hill Development Board has been constituted in Uttar Pradesh. Advisory Committees have been set up for the backward districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bundelkhand.

(xii) A Telengana Development Committee and a Plan Implementation Committee have been constituted to expedite the progress of development programmes in Telengana.

(xiii) 227 industrial backward districts have been selected throughout the country for concessional finance for new industries from the financial and credit institutions. In addition, the Central Government is giving an outright grant or subsidy amounting to 1/10th of the fixed capital investment of new units having a total fixed investment of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs each and such of the existing units which undertake substantial expansion, in six selected districts in each of the States identified as industrially backward (viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, West Bengal and U.P.) and three district in each of the remaining States. Further, units with a fixed investment of more than Rs. 50 lakhs will also be eligible for subsidies subject to a limit of Rs. 5 lakhs.

(xiv) Under the Border Roads Development Programme consider-

able investment is being made in the border areas.

(xv) Special programmes of large magnitude are being implemented for the benefit of the weaker sections of the rural population and for the development of dry and arid areas. These special programmes are being sanctioned and implemented under the guidance of a Central Committee of Coordinated presided over by a Member of the Planning Commission. An officer of the rank of Additional Secretary is the Member-Secretary of this Committee. 46 Small Farmers' Development Agency Projects, 41 projects for sub-Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour and 24 projects for farmers in dry areas have been sanctioned. An amount of Rs. 100 crores has also been provided for an integrated programme of rural works in 54 chronically drought affected areas.

(xvi) A crash scheme for rural unemployment has also been launched with a provision of Rs. 50 crores per annum.

(xvii) A Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up recently and is giving finance on concessional terms to State Electricity Boards for rural electrification programmes in backward areas.

(xviii) The Centre has introduced a scheme of central assistance for the strengthening of planning machinery in the States. Under this scheme, the States are eligible for a reimbursement of two-thirds of the additional expenditure to be incurred by them in this behalf. It is expected that the establishment of this machinery will help in improving the process of planning as well as implementation which will be of particular benefit to the backward States.

Maharashtra, Mysore boundary dispute

5043. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken during 1972-73 towards finding a solution to the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore; and

(b) whether Centre's apathy in this respect is driving people to believe that inter-State and intra-State disputes can only be solved by violent agitations and defiance of law?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Government are fully alive to the need for finding an amicable solution to this issue and have continued their efforts in the direction of securing a mutually agreed solution during the year 1972-73 also. There is no justification for the assumption that the Central Government is showing any apathy in the matter. Large areas of both the States have been facing severe drought conditions for the last few months and Government hope that people will appreciate that in the present circumstances highest priority has to be given by the Chief Ministers and the State Governments and also the Central Government to deal with the drought situation even though it may mean some delay in finding a solution to the question of boundary adjustment.

ICS/IAS Officers from States on deputation in Central Government

5044. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of I.C.S. and I.A.S. Officers reputed to Central Government services;

(b) whether some States are under-represented; and

(c) if so, the steps Central Government proposed to take to rectify the imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The State-wise break-up of ICS/IAS officers working on deputation in the posts in the Central Government is as under:—

State	As on 1-3-1973	
	No. of officers serving at the Centre	
Andhra Pradesh	45	
Assam & Meghalaya	22	
Bihar	47	
Gujarat	34	
Haryana	15	
Himachal Pradesh	8	
Jammu & Kashmir	5	
Kerala	14	
Madhya Pradesh	39	
Maharashtra	35	
Mysore	21	
Nagaland	1	
Orissa	34	
Punjab	18	
Rajasthan	30	
Tamil Nadu	27	
Union Territories	12	
Manipur & Tripura	3	
Uttar Pradesh	8	
West Bengal	3	

(b) The above position is not static but keeps on changing as officers continue to come to the Government of India on appointments or revert to their respective States on expiry of their tenures assignments. It is true that some States are comparatively less represented at the Centre than others.

(c) The position of officers on deputation from various States is continuously reviewed. Efforts are made to obtain suitable officers for manning posts in the Government of India keeping in view the cadre position in each State.

Inclusion of Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators of Central Statistical Organisation in the Select List for promotion to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service

5045. **SHRI AMBESH:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7356 on the 24th May 1972 regarding non-inclusion of names of Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators in the First Select List of Indian Statistical Service Grade IV and state:

(a) whether the case of inclusion of two Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators of Central Statistical Organisation, Department of Statistics, in the first select list for promotion to Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service, which was under consideration of the Department of Personnel for the last three years, is still pending with them; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the date by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The cases of the two Senior Investigators of the Central Statistical Organisation belonging to the Scheduled Castes for inclusion in the first Select List for promotion to

Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service have been finalised. One of these two officers has been approved by the Union Public Service Commission for regular promotion and has been appointed to Grade IV of the Service. The other officer has been approved for appointment to Grade IV posts on a short-term basis and he has also been appointed to a Grade IV post on an ad hoc basis.

(b) Does not arise.

Strengthening of survey of India in Bihar and Orissa

5046. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:**

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has agreed to provide additional funds during 1972-73 and 1973-74 to strengthen the Survey of India to take up priority tasks in Bihar and Orissa;

(b) if so, whether Bihar State has agreed to help in setting up the Office etc. for survey staff; and

(c) whether Orissa has also agreed to allot land for residential accommodation for the staff and also for other assistance?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Governments of Bihar and Orissa have offered to extend all possible help and cooperation for the location of the new offices and units in their respective states.

Satellite Communication for mass Education

5047. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists have made a plea to the Union Government to make use of Satellites for social change;

(b) if so, whether some scientists have expressed all-out efforts in the field of space research and satellite communication for mass education and social change;

(c) if so, whether the Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has stated that powerful media with a nation-wide network of T.V. sets could help almost every sphere of development; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the scientists in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The need to utilise space research and satellite communication for various spheres of national development including mass education and social change has been pointed out by scientists and others.

(d) An experiment named the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment is planned to be conducted in 1975-76 for gaining experience in the use of satellites for television propagation. This will be followed by projects for achieving nation wide television coverage which would include satellite television. Such television coverage is expected to have major results in the areas of mass education and social change. The utilisation of space research and space applications in other major spheres of development

including communications, earth resources survey, meteorology, geodesy, navigation, etc. is also planned. Detailed proposals for these purposes are being formulated for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Temporary Staff Artistes with Ten Year's Service

5048. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether several staff artistes having more than 10 years of service are still casual or temporary; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to regularise their services and make them permanent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) There is no person employed in All India Radio who has been in continuous service on casual contract for more than 10 years.

(b) Does not arise.

Take over of Shaw Wallace Calcutta

5049. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been made by certain organisations to take over Shaw Wallace, Calcutta; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Representation was received by Government alleging irregular transaction in shares as well as mismanagement in respect of Messrs

Shaw Wallace and Company, Calcutta. Government's intervention was sought and one of the forms of this intervention suggested was taking over the management of the company.

The matter is now being investigated by the Enforcement Directorate of the Government of India. The Department of Company Affairs have issued an order on 18-12-72 u/s 250(4) of the Companies Act that any transfer of the major non-resident shareholding shall be void for a period of three years.

Compensation to Shareholders of Textiles Mills by National Textile Corporation

5050. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Textile Corporation has decided not to provide compensation to the shareholders of the textile mills taken over by the Corporation; and

(b) if so, the justification for such a decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Government have taken over only the management of some textile undertakings under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1972. These undertakings have not so far been acquired by Government. There is, therefore, no question of payment of compensation to the shareholders of such undertakings at present.

Use of Industrial Waste

5051. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently held seminar on "materials science and technology" recommended the establishment of central body for materials and optimum use of industrial waste; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government will take a view on the recommendation when it is formally submitted to it.

अस्वस्थता निवारण (अपराध) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत चलाये गये मुकदमों

5052. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1971-72 में अस्वस्थता निवारण (अपराध) अधिनियम के अधीन, राज्यवार, कितने मुकदमों चलाये गये ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानून विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

सरगुजा जिले में आदिवासियों को ईसाई बनाया जाना

5053. श्री धन शाह प्रधान :
श्री साल जी भाई :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरगुजा जिले के लखनपुर थाने के अन्नगंज लाटोरी गांव के 8 आदिवासियों को रोटी और पैसा का लालच देकर ईसाई बनाया गया है जैसा कि दिनांक 20 फरवरी, 1973 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में समाचार छपा है ; और

(ख) भोले भाले और मजबूरी में फंसे आदिवासियों को लालच देकर उनका धर्म परिवर्तन करने वालों के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कामिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) :
(क) और (ख) सरकार को दिनांक 20 फरवरी, 1973 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में छपे संबंधित समाचार की जानकारी है। राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

छोटे उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देना

5054. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटे उद्योगों को, राज्यवार, नये प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जियाउररहमान अंसारी) : (क) लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए बहुत से प्रोत्साहन दिये जा रहे हैं ; कोई नया प्रोत्साहन इस समय विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Remittances made by Indian Oxygen Limited

5055. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the amount of annual profits, royalties, services charges and technical consultation fees remitted by Indian Oxygen Limited, during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The required information is given below:—

	1969-70 (in lakhs)	1970-71 (in lakhs)
Dividends	55.03	Nil
Technical know-how	14.35	Nil
Royalties	Nil	Nil

Vacant Posts of Telephone Mechanics in Delhi Telephone District

5056. SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-PAL:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Telephone Mechanics at present working in Delhi Telephone District and the number of Posts lying vacant;

(b) the number of Telephone Mechanics who have been on deputation to the T & D Circle from Delhi Circle for a period of three years and above; and

(c) how many of them have been transferred back to their parent Delhi Circle?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) (i) Actually working | 718 |
| (ii) Vacant posts | 164 |
| (b) 12 were on deputation but now 4 remain on deputation. | |
| (c) 8 Mechanics. | |

Telegraph Offices in Tehsil Bah of Agra District

5057. SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-PAL:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telegraph Offices in Tehsil Bah of District Agra;

(b) whether there is a heavy rush of work at the Telegraph Office at Bah;

(c) whether Government propose to erect a Telegraph line between Bah and Jaswant Nagar via Jaitpur Kalan, Chitrahath and Kachamaghat and open Telegraph Offices at Jaitpur Kalan, Chitrahath and Kachamaghat; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) There are two telegraph offices in Tehsil Bah of District Agra.

(b) No, Sir, there is no rush of work at the Telegraph office at Bah.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to erect a Telegraph line between Bah

and Jaswant Nagar via Jaitpur Kalan, Chitrahath and Kachamaghat and open telegraph offices at Jaitpur Kalan, Chitrahath and Kachmaghat as no such demand has so far been received.

Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices in U.P.

5058. SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-PAL:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sub-Post Offices and branch Post Offices in U.P., District-wise;

(b) how many sub-Post Offices and branch Post Offices are proposed to be opened in U.P. district-wise in the financial year 1973-74;

(c) the number of new sub-Post Offices and branch Post Offices proposed to be opened in Bah Tehsil of Agra District; and

(d) what is the criterion for opening a new branch Post Office or sub-Post Office?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b). The information is given in Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4642/73].

(c) Targets for opening new post offices are not fixed Tehsil-wise. Opening of Sub and Branch Post Offices in Bah Tehsil of Agra District during the year 1973-74 will, therefore, depend on the examination of specific proposals fulfilling the conditions prescribed by the P & T Department.

(d) The general conditions for opening of new post offices are as indicated in Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4642/73].

Radio Station and T.V. Centre at Agra

5059. SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-
PAL:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

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

(a) whether Government propose to
set up a Radio Station and Television
Centre at Agra during the Fifth Five
Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether a survey will be
made in the year 1973-74 for selecting
a site for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM
BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Proposals
for the establishment of Radio and
T. V. stations in the Fifth Plan are
under consideration.

संकटग्रस्त लघु उद्योगों को हाथ में लेना

5060. श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल :
क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि : क्या बड़े उद्योगों की तरह,
संकटग्रस्त लघु उद्योगों को भी उचित मुद्रा-
वजा देकर अपने हाथ में लेने का सरकार का
विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री जियाउररहमान अंसारी) : जी
नहीं ।

साम्प्रदायिकता का प्रचार करने वाले
समाचारपत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापन
न देना

5061. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने साम्प्रदायिकता
का प्रचार करने वाले समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञा-
पन नहीं देने का फैसला किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन समाचारपत्रों
के नाम क्या हैं जो साम्प्रदायिकता का प्रचार
करते हैं तथा जिन्हें सरकार ने वर्ष 1972-
73 में विज्ञापन देना बन्द कर दिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख).
सरकार की ऐसे समाचारपत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं
को विज्ञापन न देने की नीति है जो विपला
प्रचार करते हैं और साम्प्रदायिक भावना
भड़काते हैं । 1972-73 के दौरान सर-
कार ने इ आधार पर किसी भी समाचार-
पत्र को, जिसको विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार
निदेशालय द्वारा पहले केन्द्रीय सरकार के
विज्ञापनों के लिये दस्तेमाल किया जा रहा
था, विज्ञापन देना बन्द नहीं किया है ।

बिना सरकारी आवास के पटना के डाक
और तार कर्मचारियों की संख्या

5062. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना में डाक और तार विभाग
में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या
कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या उन कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास प्रदान नहीं किया गया है, यदि हां तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें सरकारी आवास नहीं मिला है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन के लिये क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करने के लिये कोई योजना बनायी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस योजना की मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) 2998 कर्मचारी ।

(ख) अभी तक 382 कर्मचारियों को सरकारी क्वार्टर दिये गये हैं । 2116 कर्मचारियों को अभी सरकारी क्वार्टर देने बाकी हैं ।

(ग) जी हाँ ।

(घ) तारीख 28-12-72 को 60 क्वार्टरों के निर्माण की मंजूरी दे दी गई है । अन्य 294 क्वार्टरों के निर्माण का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है । आशा है कि ये क्वार्टर वर्ष 1975 तक तैयार हो जायेंगे ।

Alleged efforts to poison Ananda Murti

5065 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the complaints made by the followers of Ananda Murti regarding alleged efforts to poison him in the jail as reported in 'The Hindustan Times' dated the 27th February, 1973; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have seen the relevant news report.

(b) according to the information received from the State Government, the allegation of the poisoning of Shri P. R. Sarkar@ Anand Murti is totally false. Shri Sarkar who had complained of some trouble on 12th February, 1973, was examined by several eminent physicians, but no symptoms of alleged poisoning were detected. The State Government also constituted a Board of Specialists to make a thorough check up of Shri Sarkar's health but he has refused to appear before the Board.

अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान में प्रगति के लिये विकसित देशों के साथ समझौता

5066. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर
क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान की प्रगति के लिये विकसित देशों से सहयोग मांगा है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में सरकार का किन्हीं देशों के साथ कोई समझौता हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे देश कौन-कौन से हैं और इस बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) भारत ने अन्तरिक्ष अनुसन्धान के सम्बन्ध में पश्चिम जर्मनी, फ्रांस, जापान, इंग्लैण्ड, अगरीका और सोवियत संघ के साथ मिलकर कार्यक्रम बनाया है। इस सम्बन्ध में इन देशों से साथ करार किये गये हैं। इस मामले में, अब तक की गई प्रगति का विवरण परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों में दिया गया है।

राज्यों में नरबलि के मामले

5067. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बयान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान राज्य-वार भारत के किन-किन स्थानों पर नर-बलि दी गई थी ; और

(ख) दापी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मिन) : (क) और (ख). उपर्युक्त सूचना के अनुसार जो कि राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्राप्त हुई है तथाकथित मानवबलि के चार मामले 1971 में और सात मामले 1972 में (अक्तूबर तक) हुये। राज्यवार सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी जाती है। [प्रणालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L.T-4643.../73]

Five Point task to Boost Electronic Output

5068. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronics Commission is engaged in five-point task to boost electronic output; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Some of the measures that are expected to boost the electronics output in the country alongwith achieving an increasing degree of self-reliance, that have been taken by the Electronics Commission (Department of Electronics) are:—

(i) A Task Force has been appointed by the Planning Commission with the Chairman, Electronics Commission, as its Chairman to prepare a Report on the Telecommunication and Electronics Industries for the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Task Force in turn set up seven Working Groups to cover various sectors. The Working Groups Reports have been discussed by the Task Force and an interim report made available to Planning Commission. The final Report of the Task Force will soon be ready. This Report will provide an outline for the growth of the electronics industry through the Five Plan period.

(ii) Technical Panels of Experts were set up by the Electronics Commission in specific areas of interest to the Industry viz., Electronic Desk Calculators, Semi-Conductor devices, TV Glass Tubes, Ferrites, Mini Computers and Connectors. The reports of the first four have been received

and follow-up action is in progress in the light of recommendations made in them. The recommendations relate to licensing guidelines setting up of new production and commercial facilities etc.

- (iii) The Department of Electronics set up (at the instance of the Planning Commission) two Evaluation Teams—one on Bharat Electronics Ltd., and other on Indian Telephone Industries to review their production programme and to recommend action-oriented measures for achieving full utilisation of capacity and to improve their overall performance. The draft reports of the two teams are ready and are being finalised for submission shortly. The overall programme submitted by Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., has been examined by Electronics Commission and approved. Additionally, the programme for the manufacture of small and medium-sized computers at the Electronics Corporation of India, Hyderabad, a Govt., of India public-sector undertaking has been approved by the Electronics Commission and finances provided to the undertaking in the form of both loan and grant.
- (iv) Specific encouragement has been given for technically qualified entrepreneurs to go into areas such as the TV receiver industry, Electronic Desk Calculators and others. A large number of licences/approvals have been accorded in this field and production of TV receivers is expected to increase significantly in the current year. Over 1,000 Electronic Desk Calculators have been sold last year and the

number is expected to be multiplied four times during the current year.

- (v) In accordance with the policy announced by the Government of India, applications for fuller utilisation of existing capacity were received in the Department and expeditiously dealt with. Six cases have been approved on this basis which would enable existing companies to significantly expand their present output.
- (vi) To promote both production and the quality of electronic items produced by the small-scale units, the Electronics Commission has offered to every State Government a grant of upto Rs. 25 lakhs to meet upto 75 per cent of the cost of setting up a Testing and Development Centre in each State. The rest of the expenditure is to be borne by the State Government. Further, the Electronics Commission is in close touch with various State Governments and is assisting them to draw up plans for establishing new electronics units in their states. A special Electronics Development Committee has been constituted in West Bengal and an Electronics Development Corporation has been set up in Kerala.
- (vii) An Export Processing Zone for Electronics is being set up at Santa Cruz near Bombay in cooperation with the Trade Development Authority under the Ministry of Commerce. A wide variety of Electronic components and equipments are proposed to be manufactured in the Zone on a hundred per cent export-oriented basis. Exports are also being stimulated in the industry

through careful assessment of capabilities of units and imposing export obligations on them.

- (viii) Research and Development efforts in the field of Electronics are being assisted both financially and otherwise to contribute effectively to self-reliance and increased production. A National Seminar on Research and Development in Electronics was organised by the Electronics Commission in January, 1973. Areas in which R&D work is to be undertaken have been identified by Working Groups of experts. R&D grants are being made to Institutions and public-sector organisations for undertaking specific development work in sophisticated areas in Electronics.

Issue of Letters of Intent/Licences for setting up of Industries in Gujarat

5069. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the salient features of the letters of intent/industrial licences issued during the last two years for industries to be set up in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): During 1971 and 1972 199 Letters of Intent and 128 Industrial Licences were granted for establishing industries in Gujarat. These related to metallurgical industries, electrical equipment, telecommunications, transportation, industrial machinery, machine tools miscellaneous machinery and engineering industries, commercial office and household equipments, industrial instruments,

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scientific instruments, fertilizers, chemicals, dye stuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals, textiles, paper and pulp including paper products, food processing industries, vegetable oils and vanaspati, rubber goods, glass, ceramics, cement and gypsum products. Details of all letters of intent and licences issued, including articles of manufacture, location of units etc., are periodically published in a number of journals, viz., the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, the Weekly Indian Trade Journal and the monthly Journal of Industry and Trade. Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

पिन कोड प्रणाली में प्राप्त सफलता

5070. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :

श्री अजीत कुमार शाहा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष से प्रचलित पिन कोड प्रणाली में अब तक कितनी सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) क्या देश के सभी वितरण क्षेत्रों में इस प्रणाली को काम में लाया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : इस तरह के मामलों में जैसा कि आम तौर पर होता है, आम जनता की प्रतिक्रिया बहुत धीमी है। तथापि प्रगति सन्तोषजनक है।

(ख) जी हाँ, । यह प्रणाली देश के सभी डिलीवरी उप-डाकघरों और मुख्य डाकघरों में लागू कर दी गई है । शाखा डाकघरों को अभी पिन कोड नम्बर अलाट नहीं किया गया है । शाखा डाकघरों को पिन कोड नम्बर अलाट न करने का कारण यह है कि शाखा डाकघरों को डाक आमतौर पर उनके लेखा उप-डाकघरों के जरिये ही प्राप्त होती है । तथापि, शाखा डाकघरों को अलग से पिन कोड नम्बर अलाट करने के प्रश्न पर उस समय विचार किया जायेगा जब जनता काफी तादाद में पिन कोड नम्बर लिखना शुरू कर देगी ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Tourists Intrude into Kashmir Security Zone

5072. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Patriot' dated the 5th March, 1973 under the caption "Tourists intrude into Kashmir Security Zone"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to strengthen the security arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In both the incidents referred to in the news item the concerned tourists had entered certain prohibited areas in Jammu and Kashmir State. They were arrested and later convicted by the courts. Adequate precautions are being taken to ensure that such incidents are prevented in future.

Creation of Employment Opportunities by Expanding Public Distribution System

5073. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has worked out any scheme for creating employment opportunities by expanding the public distribution system; and

(b) if so, a broad outline of the scheme and how far the Government have been able to check the rising trend of unemployment among educated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). No scheme with the specific purpose of creating employment opportunities by expanding the public distribution system has been worked out in the Planning Commission. To make a dent on the growing unemployment, particularly among the educated job seekers, recently the Planning Commission has addressed the State Governments to explore the possibilities of job opportunities in various avenues including the expansion of public distribution system. It may be mentioned that though strengthening the public distribution system would be mainly towards improving the supply of essential commodities and holding the price line, the measure would have its impact on the problem of unemployment.

Change in A.I.R. set up

5074. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

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

(a) whether Government are considering any change in the set up of AIR;

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

(c) the nature of changes likely to be made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The changes to be made are under examination. The proposal involves detailed consultations with various authorities and as such it is not possible to indicate at the present stage when a final decision will be taken.

P.AEs. Suggestion to P & T Department for allocation of Telephone lines

5075. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Accounts Committee has reiterated its suggestion that the P & T Department should lay down precise guidelines for determining priorities for allocation of additional telephone lines keeping in view the number on waiting list and the duration of waiting; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The PAC have observed that in the waiting list for telephones, more than two thirds pertained to the non OYT category and that the waiting is much more in this category. The Committee had desired that the Department should quickly decide and lay down precise guidelines in the place of existing *ad hoc* apportionment for determining priorities for allocation of additional lines keeping in

view the number on the waiting list and duration of waiting.

The case is still under examination in the P & T Board.

Ban on Communal Bodies demanded at the Convention Organised by Delhi State Anti-Communalism Committee

5076. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ban on communal bodies was demanded at the two-days Convention held in New Delhi on 5th March, 1973 which was organised by the Delhi State Anti-Communalism Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports in the press about the demands made at the Convention organised by the Delhi State Sampradayikta Virodhi Committee in March, 1973. Associations whose activities are prejudicial to the maintenance of communal harmony and to the interest of national intergration can be dealt with under the provisions of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1972 and the question whether the provisions of the law should be invoked in respect of any association is examined by Government from time to time in the light of material available with Government in respect of such an association.

**Enquiry into the robbery in Qazi
Hauz Area, Delhi**

5077. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was held in the matter of robbery in Qazi Hauz area of Old Delhi on 5th March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The case is still under investigation by the Police.

**Conference of Chief Ministers for
Eastern Region's Development**

5078. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conference of the Chief Ministers for the Eastern Region's development was recently held; and

(b) if so, the main points of discussions held in the conference and decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No such conference has been held by the Ministry of Home Affairs recently.

(b) Does not arise.

**Agreement between India and Zanzibar on Technical Assistance for
Industrial Development**

5079. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Zanzibar has sought any technical assistance from India for industrial development; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the main features of the agreement signed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the request of the Government of Zanzibar, a delegation of experts from the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation visited that country in January, 1973 and have in their report suggested, among other things, the setting up of an industrial estate in that country. While no formal agreement has been signed with the Zanzibar authorities, the Government of India have agreed to assist Zanzibar in the setting up of an industrial estate and consider the supply of equipment and machinery required for the common facilities workshop to be organised within the proposed industrial estate. India has also offered services of appropriate experts for the setting up of the Industrial Estate and to provide training facilities for Zanzibar nominees in India.

**केन्द्र तथा राज्यों द्वारा प्रौद्योगिकी सुधार
आयोग की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित
करना**

5080. श्री मूल सवाल : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रौद्योगिकी सुधार आयोग द्वारा कुल कितने प्रतिवेदन दिये गये हैं और उनमें कुल कितनी सिफारिशों की गई हैं और उनमें से कितनी सिफारिशों पर विचार किया गया है और उनमें से कितनी सिफारिशों

पर अभी तक विचार नहीं किया गया है ;
और

(ख) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कितनी सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कितनी सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) :
(क) और (ख). प्रशान्तिक मुधार आयोग ने 20 रिपोर्टें प्रस्तुत की जिनमें 578 सिफारिशें थीं। इन सिफारिशों में से 527 (5 भागों सहित) सिफारिशों का सम्बन्ध केन्द्र के साथ है और बाकी 56 (5 भागों सहित) सिफारिशों पर, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्णय लिया जाना है। केन्द्र से संबंधित इन 527 (5 भागों सहित) सिफारिशों में से 387 (30 भागों सहित) सिफारिशों पर निर्णय ले लिए गए हैं और बाकी 165 (25 भागों सहित) सिफारिशें अभी भी विचार विमर्श की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं। समय-समय पर लिए गए निर्णय और इन निर्णयों के कार्यान्वयन दर्शाने वाले तीन विस्तृत विवरण-पत्र संसद् में रखे गये थे। सबसे बाद वाले विवरण-पत्र में 30 नवम्बर, 1972 तक के क्रियाकलाप दर्शाए गए थे। ये विवरण-पत्र 31-7-1970, 17-11-1971 और 20-12-1972 को सभा पटल पर रखे गये थे।

राज्य सरकारों से संबंधित सिफारिशें उनके ध्यान में ला दी गई हैं। इन सिफारिशों पर विचार करना और उन में से जो सिफारिशें उन्हें स्वीकार्य हों उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने का काम मूलतः राज्य सरकारों का है।

Solar water-Heater invented by the Central Building Research Institute

5081. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the main features of the solar water-heater developed by the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) Roorkee has developed the following three types of Solar Water Heaters:

1. Large size Solar Water Heater.

It is suitable for intermittent demands of hot water by hospitals, hotels and kitchens. It heats 600 litres of water upto 55°C in winter afternoons and gives water at 48°C to 50°C in the early mornings. The Unit can be easily manufactured from local materials and is estimated to cost Rs. 2,500 on a single unit basis. Its efficiency is 50 per cent.

2. Domestic Solar Water Heater.

The heater consists of a flat plate collector coupled to an insulated storage tank (140 litres capacity) which is connected to feed water supply. In it water is heated up to 55°C maximum in the afternoons and is available in the next day mornings at 48°C to 50°C during average winter days. The night losses are of the order of 20 per cent. The tank is fitted with thermostatically controlled 1.5 KW heater element and hot water can be supplied in winter cloudy days also. The cost of this unit is estimated at Rs. 900/- per unit.

3. Low cost Solar water Heater.

The low cost solar water heater (capacity 90 litres) heats water in the

winter season (December—February) upto 40°C above the tap water temperature from sun-up hours to sun-set hours. It has no maintenance and running cost. The manufacturing cost of each unit is estimated to be about Rs. 250/-.

Formation of sub-committees by State Governments for Greater Opportunities for employment to Harijans and other backward Classes

5082. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SILARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Union Government have asked the State Governments to form sub-committees to ensure greater employment opportunities for Harijans, Backward Classes and minorities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The Working Group set up under the Chairmanship of Shri M. R. Yardi recommended that at the Centre and in the States, it would be desirable to have a committee to review the performance of the Departments in the matter of recruitment of Scheduled Castes in different services. This recommendation was forwarded to all the State Governments for necessary action. Most of the State Governments have formed such committees.

Promotion of a Police Inspector of Andamans under Suspension for Negligence

5083. SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Police Inspector of Andamans who was under suspension for negligence in the escape of crew from Police custody of the captured Taiwan vessel in the Nicobar territorial waters has been promoted and has been

placed at the top of all senior inspectors;

(b) if so, whether he has been absolved of all responsibilities in the above case; and

(c) whether any inquiry was made by C.B.I. in the case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The vessel involved in the case was not a Taiwan vessel but was a Singapore vessel. The Police Inspector concerned has not been promoted. He is still under suspension. By virtue of his seniority his name is at the top of the list of permanent Inspectors of Police under the Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

(b) No, Sir. The departmental enquiry instituted against him has not yet been completed.

(c) No, Sir.

Tax on unexposed raw Cinema Film

5034. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the proposed tax on unexposed raw Cinema Films, whether the cost of Government documentary Films and feature Films will go up; and

(b) if so, whether any proposal or suggestion as been given by his Ministry to make possible concessions in case of small producers or young entrepreneurs who will produce commercial Film or Films Financed by Film Finance Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Employment opportunities for Educated Unemployed during Fifth Plan

5085. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what would be the actual number of educated unemployed youth at the eve of Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) what would the total capacity of employment opportunity for the educated unemployed youth in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a). Precise information regarding the number of educated unemployed youth in the country is not available. However, according to the latest available information from the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges as at the end of December 1972, there were about 3.3 million job seekers possessing qualifications of matriculation and above. A number of programmes have been introduced in the recent past to combat the unemployment problem. In addition, a programme to find jobs for 500,000 educated unemployed is being introduced in 1973-74. This will certainly have a substantial impact on the unemployment position. The exact number of educated job seekers on the eve of the Fifth Plan cannot, however, be precisely assessed at the moment.

(b) Fifth Plan is still under preparation and these details are being worked out.

Committee set up to Investigate reasons for Regional Imbalances

5086. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any Committee to investigate the reasons of regional imbalances, if so,

whether that committee has suggested some probable solutions in the Agricultural and Industrial sector;

(b) if not, whether in the Fifth Five Year Plan priority would be given to those States which are known as regionally-imbalanced States in Industry and Agriculture; and

(c) whether West Bengal, Orissa and Rajasthan have been termed as regionally imbalanced States in terms of Planning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Planning Commission has set up an Internal Committee to go into the problems of the identification of backward areas and backward States and also suggest ways and means for their accelerated development.

(b) The policy with regard to the development of backward States and areas has been spelt out in the "Approach to the Fifth Plan" already laid on the table of the House.

(c) Orissa and Rajasthan have even in the Fourth Plan been treated as backward States for the purpose of allocation of Central assistance. These have also been treated as industrially backward States for the purpose of giving concessional institutional finance as well as 10 per cent subsidy on fixed capital investments in selected Districts. It has also been recognised that there are intra-State disparities in regard to development in West Bengal.

Re-orientation of Film Studios of Bengal to meet Demands of Calcutta T.V. Programmes

5087. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the proposed T.V. Station at Golf Club, Tallegunj, West Bengal, whether his ministry has taken initiative to consider the reorientation of the Film Studios of Bengal to meet the necessary demands of the T.V. programme of Calcutta T.V. Station; and

(b) if so, what are the basic proposals for it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. For the projected requirement of a T.V. Station for film material, such conversions are not required. Government will, however, welcome if Studios prepare films for T.V. use.

Study team for suggesting methods for speedy Economic Development and Implementation of Common Man's Welfare Plans in large sized States

5088. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up study team for suggesting methods for speedy economic development and efficient implementation of the common man's welfare plans in large sized States; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Government have no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

बल भरी आंधियों से प्रभावित सूरत जिले के क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन लाइनें देने की व्यवस्था

5089. श्री अमर सिंह चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूरत जिले (गुजरात) के उन क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन देने की कोई योजना है जहां प्रति वर्ष धूल भरी आंधियों के कारण लोगों के मरने का खतरा रहता है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या है जहां टेलीफोन दिये जायेंगे और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी नहीं, तथापि, आगे और जांच की जा रही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सूरत के राजस्व प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि सूरत जिले के किसी इलाके को धूल भरी आंधियों से नुकसान नहीं पहुंचता है ।

भारत में उत्पादित कागज की किस्म

5090. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में बनाये गये कागज की किस्म गिरती जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कागज की किस्म को सुधारने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपसत्री

(श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये औद्योगिक गृहों द्वारा दिखाया गया उत्साह

5091. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कुछ बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए उत्साह दिखाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और वे प्रत्येक राज्य में किन-किन उद्योगों को स्थापित करेंगे ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपसत्री
(श्री जियाउररहमान खंसारी) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT—4644/73] ।

Introduction of Modern Managerial Techniques in implementing Development Plans

5092. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce modern managerial techniques in implementing development plans; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a). The Planning Commission has been recommending in successive Plan documents the use of modern management techniques in implementation and operation of projects, programmes and schemes.

(b) The management techniques recommended in the Fourth Plan documents are:

(i) **Project consideration phase**—improved techniques of planning, scheduling and control, information and reporting systems, etc..

(ii) **Project Operation phase**—Production Planning and control systems, scientific inventory management, cost and quality control systems proper incentive schemes, etc.

Civic amenities in Chittaranjan Park, Delhi

5093. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the statute or by-law barring the Municipal Corporation of Delhi from rendering any of the Corporation's services to a colony like Chittaranjan Park not yet taken over by the Corporation, while property taxes are being collected from all the allottees of the Colony; and

(b) if not, the circumstances in which the service like the civic amenities are being denied to Chittaranjan Park while the property taxes are being collected there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Delhi Municipal Corporation has reported that the private streets which have been declared as public streets under sections 315 and 316 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, vest in the Corporation. The Municipal Corporation maintains the services of streets, which vest in the Corporation. There is no specific provision in the Municipal Corporation Act pertaining to the taking over the services of the colonies. The Standing Committee of the corporation has laid down procedures for taking over of the services of approved colonies which is based on the principles laid under sections 315 and 316 of the Act. Under the provisions of Section 313, of the corporation Act, The Standing Committee of the Corporation approves layout plans services plans for the development of the colonies. The Colonisers developing agency have to complete the necessary services in accordance with the approved layout plans services plans as per the standards prescribed by the Municipal Corporation. In case of Chittaranjan Park, which is an approved colony and is being developed by the Department of Rehabilitation, the revised layout plan was approved by the Standing Committee of the Corporation subject to certain conditions. Two of the conditions were (i) that all the services shall be maintained by the applicant as per approved standards and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, and (ii) that in case the services are transferred to the Corporation at a subsequent stage for maintenance, the applicant shall either hand over the services in good order or shall pay the cost of deficiencies, if any, that may be intimated by the Corporation. Since this colony is being developed by the Department of Rehabilitation, the construction in

the colony had been allowed even prior to completion of all the services so as to enable the allottees of the plots to construct their houses.

The question of fulfilling the conditions for taking over the services is under consideration of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

Appointment of Technocrats as Heads of Technical Departments

5094. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint only technocrats to head technical departments; and

(b) if so, the advantages of such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The appointments to posts of Secretaries to the Government of India are made by selection on merit from among eligible officers belonging to various services. The question of limiting the field of selection for any particular posts of Secretaries to any particular category of officers does not therefore arise.

West Coast Paper Mills Limited. North Kanara (Mysore)

5095. B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Coast Paper Mills Limited has in memorandum dated the 23rd February, 1973 given a warning of the possibility of the closure of the paper mill at Dandeli, in North Kanara in Mysore State for want of raw material viz. bamboos;

(b) whether this apprehension of the paper mill has been investigated by his Ministry; and figures of expenditure and outlay would indicate:

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A report was called for from the State Government. Their reply reveals that there were some outstanding problems in regard to payment of royalty on bamboo, and that the same have since been resolved. The supply of raw materials to the factory is also reported to have been resumed.

Consultations with Planning Commission before preparation of annual Budget to fix inter sectoral and inter-Ministerial Priorities

5096. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission is consulted before the preparation of the annual budget in the fixing up of inter-sectoral and inter-ministerial priorities as outlined in the final outlays; and

(b) if so, how year after year the expenditure on various departments and Ministries remains constant and the variations, if any, are only marginal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not correct to say that expenditure from year to year as remained constant. There has been a considerable step-up each year over the previous years as the following

Year	(Rs. (crores)
1969-70 (Actual expenditure)	1022.67
1970-71 (Actual expenditure)	1305.64
1971-72 (Actual expenditure)	1558.54
1972-73 (Plan outlay)	2307.17
1973-74 (Plan outlay)	2441.83

Proposal to form Committed Civil Service

5097. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any concrete proposals before the Planning Commission regarding the formation of Committed Civil Service; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Voluntary Retirement from Central Government Service

5098. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present regulations for granting voluntary retirement from Central Government Service;

(b) whether Government are considering to amend the relevant rules to enable Government Servants willing to retire from Government Service voluntarily with the adequate pension and other retirement benefits; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) (i) Under rule 43 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, a Government servant who was permanent on or before 30th September, 1938 and who holds certain specified posts, can retire from Government service after he has completed 25 years qualifying service by giving a notice of not less than three months in writing.

(ii) Under rule 48 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, a Government servant who is a post-1938 entrant, i.e. a Government servant who became permanent on or after the 1st October, 1938, can retire at any time after completing 30 years qualifying service by giving a notice of not less than three months in writing.

(iii) Under Fundamental Rule 56 (k), a Government servant in Class I or Class II service or post who had entered Government service before attaining the age of 35 years can retire at any time after attaining the age of 50 years by giving a notice of not less than three months in writing and any other Government servant can do so at any time after attaining the age of 55 years.

(iv) Under Fundamental Rule 56 (m), a Government servant in Class III service or post is not governed by any pension rules (can retire at any time after he has completed 30 years service by giving a notice of not less than three months in writing.

(v) Under rule 48 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, a Government servant in Class IV service or post can retire at any time after he has completed 30 years of service by giving a notice of not less than three months in writing. A Government servant in Class IV service or post who had entered Government service after 23rd July, 1966 could also retire by giving a notice of not less than three months in writing, after he has attained the age of 55 years, vide Fundamental Rule 56(j).

(b) and (c). The existing rules themselves provide for grant of pensionary benefits to Government servants who are governed by pension rules and who retire voluntarily under the various provisions mentioned above, according to the length of the qualifying service rendered by them.

Demands of NDMC Employees

5099. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NDMC employees had started a relay hunger strike for introduction of pension scheme and to press their other demands for better service conditions; and

(b) if so, what are their main demands and the steps taken to meet their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The New Delhi Municipal Workers Union resorted to hunger strike with effect from 2nd March, 1973 and called it off on 12th March, 1973. Their main demands were introduction of a pension scheme and the grant of ex-gratia payment to all the employees of NDMC. Regarding Pension Scheme, Government have decided to introduce an *ad hoc* scheme for the employees of the NDMC on the same lines as the pension scheme which is in operation for the em-

ployees of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The demand for *ex-gratia* payment for all the NDMC employees is under examination of the Delhi Administration.

Surrender of Dacoits in the Chambal Valley Region of Madhya Pradesh

5100. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the dacoits in the Chambal Valley region of Madhya Pradesh have surrendered and if not, the estimated number of those still hiding there;

(b) steps taken to apprehend them; and

(c) steps taken so far for the upliftment of the dacoits and their families who have already surrendered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The latest information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on its receipt.

Radio Station at Dharamsala

5101. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Radio Station at Dharamsala in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the date by which the work for setting up of the said station would commence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The

proposals for the establishment of radio stations in the Fifth Plan are under consideration.

Hindi-Speaking and Non-Hindi Speaking States in the Country

5102. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States and Union Territories regarded as Hindi speaking or non-Hindi speaking by the Government of India as on 1st January, 1973; and

(b) the basis on which the States are declared as Hindi speaking or non-Hindi speaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHR RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The States of Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi are regarded as Hindi-speaking and the others are regarded as non-Hindi speaking States/ Union Territories.

(b) The basis for regarding the above States as Hindi-speaking is that they have adopted Hindi as their Official Language and the Hindi-speaking people constitutes substantial portion of their population.

Privileges lost by Former Princes

5103. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of former Princes who were affected by the abolition of princely purses and privileges by an Act of Indian Parliament;

(b) the amounts of purse in each case which have been affected by this abolition; and

(c) the various privileges lost by the former princes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-4645/73].

Soft Loan to Coir Industry in Kerala

5105. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3144 on 22nd August, 1972 regarding reorganisation of coir industry in Kerala and state:

(a) whether the final decision regarding the request made by the Kerala Government for a soft loan of Rs. 1.50 crores for revitalising the coir industry has since been taken;

(b) whether this amount has already been given to the State; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). Kerala Government had sought some assistance in the form of a soft loan for revitalising the coir co-operatives within the state. The matter has been under discussion with the State Government, along with Reserve Bank of India and others concerned. It has since been decided that the State Government would undertake a phased programme for restructuring of the coir cooperative societies in order to make them eligible for institutional finance. The State Government has been requested to take further action in this regard. The Central Government will give Non-Plan assistance to the State Government for implementation of this scheme for a period of three years on the basis of assessment to be made in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

Use of Thorium

5106. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a suggestion made in the Indian Science Congress held at Chandigarh that thorium utilisation technology should be introduced to make proper use of thorium reserves mainly found in Kerala; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are fully aware of the significance of developing the technology of thorium utilisation in power reactors. Studies towards this objective form an important part of the country's atomic energy programme.

Reorganisation of Coir Industry

5107. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the proposals made by the study group set up by Planning Commission for the reorganisation of coir industry; and

(b) the proposals made by the said study group?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Study Group on Coir constituted by the Planning Commission in its report made various suggestions; the impor-

tant suggestions are briefly:

(i) *Cooperative Sector*

Conversion of a portion of State loans to cooperative societies into equity capital and the other portion into loans to members of society to acquire shares. Subsidy of interest on loans from financial institutions. Creation of price fluctuation fund. Assistance for training managers and Secretaries.

(ii) *Research and Training*

Increased efforts for improving production methods and product development and extending the facility of training in modern methods.

(iii) *Internal marketing*

Developing the internal market for coir and coir products by popularising them among larger sections of the population.

(iv) *Export*

Reduction of export duty on yarn and abolition of import duty charged on coir products in EEC countries. Steps have already been taken to implement a large number of suggestions. Various schemes have been formulated to cover the remaining suggestions which are at different stages of implementation. Major Schemes under implementation are:

1. Restructuring some selected coir cooperative societies into production-cum-sales organisations and making them economically viable to be eligible for institutional finance. These societies will also be given managerial and marketing assistance. Kerala Government has been requested to take further steps to implement this scheme on a phased programme.

2. An intensive Research and Training Scheme involving about Rs. 54 lakhs and spreading over a period of three years commencing from 1973-74 has approved and necessary financial provisions made in Coir Board's budgets.

3. More show-rooms are allowed to be opened by the Coir Board at important cities in India and budgetary provisions included for intensive publicity through mass media like press, radio, films etc.

4. Increased allocations have been made to carry out an extensive publicity campaign abroad in collaboration with importers and chain-stores in foreign countries.

People living below Poverty Line

5108. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2277 on 16th August, 1972 regarding people living below poverty line and state:

(a) the estimated number of people now living under poverty line:

(b) whether the proposed steps taken by the Government to improve the condition of these poor people, have produced any result; and

(c) if so, the outlines of the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No fresh evidence has been available since Unstarred Question No. 2277 was answered on 16th August, 1972 which would necessitate a revision of the estimate of the people living below the poverty line. The estimate of the poor remains unchanged at about 220 million or 40 per cent of the total population.

(b) and (c). It is too early for the various programmes launched for the removal of poverty to produce a visible impact. Moreover, these Fourth Plan programmes were, by and large, conceived in isolation and their operations were locationally dispersed. The Planning Commission has since given a great deal of thought to the strategy and programmes for the

removal of poverty as an integral part of the growth objectives of the Fifth Plan. As a result of the postulated rate and pattern of growth, the stress on a more effective population policy, the emphasis on creation of mass employment opportunities, the provision for a National Minimum Needs Programme and the envisaged public distribution system to ensure availability of essential goods to low income strata at reasonably stable prices, it is expected that the monthly per capita consumption of the poorest 30 per cent of the population would rise to the level necessary to ensure a minimum desirable consumption standard.

केन्द्र से अलग होने की राज्यों की प्रवृत्ति

5109. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में केन्द्र से अलग होने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सभी राज्यों और कम से कम पिछड़े राज्यों की आर्थिक, राजनैतिक तथा सामाजिक उन्नति के बारे में समान रूप से ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या योजना बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसमें सभी राज्यों पर समान रूप से ध्यान दिया जा सके और ऐसी प्रवृत्ति का मुकाबला किया जा सके ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मिन) : (क) से (ग). सरकार को राज्यों की ऐसी प्रवृत्ति की कोई सूचना नहीं है । केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के बीच सम्बन्ध संविधान

के उपबन्धों से नियंत्रित होते हैं । प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने केन्द्र-राज्य सम्बन्धों पर अपने प्रतिवेदन में सिफारिश की है कि "केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच समुचित तथा सोहार्दपूर्ण सम्बन्धों के लिए किसी संविधानिक संशोधन की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि केन्द्र-राज्य सम्बन्धों को निम्नित करने वाले संविधान के उपबन्ध किसी स्थिति से निपटने अथवा इस क्षेत्र में उत्पन्न किसी समस्या के समाधान के प्रयोजन के लिए पर्याप्त है ।" राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता का वितरण राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा निश्चित किए गये मानदण्डों के अनुसार किया जाता है । योजनाएं तैयार करने, विकास योजनाओं को स्वीकार करने तथा धन व्यय करने के क्षेत्र में राज्यों को यथेष्ट स्वतंत्रता है । पिछड़े राज्यों के हित में, केन्द्रीय करों में राज्यों के भाग के वितरण के बारे में वित्त आयोग उत्तरोत्तर मावधानी से विचार कर रहा है । राज्य योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के वितरण के मानदण्ड राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा निश्चित किये जाते हैं इसमें राज्यों के पिछड़ेपन तथा विशेष समस्याओं को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है ।

Break-downs in Atomic Power Plants

5110. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1278 on 28th February, 1973 regarding setting up of atomic power houses in the country and state:

(a) the total number of break-downs in all the atomic power Plants;

(b) the causes of the break-downs; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove the defects to avoid break-downs?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). At present, the only atomic power station under operation is the Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS). The first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP) has attained criticality on August 11, 1972 and is presently undergoing commissioning test. Full commission-

ing is expected to be achieved towards the middle of 1973. The second unit of RAPP and both the units of the Madras Atomic Power Project are still under construction. As such, the information given below relates to only TAPS:—

Since the date of commercial operation of the Tarapur Station, prolonged outages (outages over four days) have occurred as per details given below:—

Sl. No.	Period of outage	Unit	Power drop
1	14-7-1970 to 29-8-1970	I	210 MW
2	2-9-1970 to 21-10-1970	II	210 MW
3	8-4-1971 to 25-7-1971	II	210 MW
4	26-6-1971 to 8-7-1971	I	210 MW
5	19-11-1971 to 25-11-1971	II	210 MW
6	17-8-1971 to 26-4-1972	I	210 MW
7	15-2-1972 to 25-2-1972	II	110 MW
8	23-3-1972 to 20-12-1972	II	210 MW
9	12-8-1972 to 18-8-1972	I	140 MW
10	9-9-1972 to 23-9-1972	I	140 MW
11	27-1-1973 to date	I	140 MW

The outages at Sr. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 were planned outages for carrying out maintenance. The third outage from 8th April, 1971 to 25th July, 1971 was a major forced outage initiated by a fault in the Maharashtra electrical system which resulted in a complete loss of power to the Station. To prevent recurrence of such loss of power the requisite modifications to the protection schemes in the Maharashtra and Gujarat systems have been taken up. Unit-I was shut down for refuelling and maintenance on August 17, 1971. After carrying out certain improve-

ments in its guide tube holding-down arrangement and on completion of refuelling, the unit was brought back on line on April 27, 1972. Unit-II was shut down for refuelling and maintenance on March 23, 1972 and was brought back on line on December 21, 1972 on completion of its refuelling. This unit has been running at about 200 MW since then. The planned outage at Sr. No. 9 was availed of for attending to a cable fault inside the drywell. The entire cable in question was replaced. The planned outage at Sr. No. 10 was availed of for attending to steam leaks in

the drywell and to accumulation of radio active liquid wastes. All leaks were attended to and liquid wastes were carefully transferred to an underground tank of the adjoining Fuel Reprocessing Plant for treatment and safe disposal. Unit I has been shut down on January 27, 1973 for its second refuelling. It is expected to be brought back on line in May 1973. Equipment modifications and changes in operation procedures, wherever necessary, have been introduced to minimise the recurrence of outages.

Fifth Plan for U.P.

5111. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh have submitted to the Central Government any paper on approach to the State's Fifth Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Planning Commission is examining the proposals and implications of the approach paper of Uttar Pradesh Government in consultation with the representatives of the State Government.

STATEMENT

Uttar Pradesh Government have suggested an investment of Rs. 3500—3700 crores in the Fifth Five Year Plan of the State out of which Rs. 1,000 crores would be forthcoming from the financial institutions. The broad objectives as identified by the State Government in their document are given below:—

(i) To provide gainful employment to the unemployed and the under-employed and to increase the productive capacity of small cultivators and rural artisans to ensure them a minimum level of consumption. (Employment intensive programmes).

(ii) To accelerate the economic development by (a) strengthening the basic infrastructure of power, irrigation and roads, (b) increasing agriculture production by 6 per cent per annum, and (c) raising the industrial production by 10 per cent per annum.

(iii) To provide basic minimum needs at the district level. (Minimum needs programme).

(iv) To ensure balanced regional development.

(v) To contain birth rate.

(vi) To stabilise prices.

(vii) To develop growth centres and promote urban development.

(viii) To secure people's participation.

Setting up of Industries by State Industrial Development Corporation

5112. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the colossal failure of the State Industrial Development Corporation to take effective steps to set up industries of vital importance to the national economy during the last three years;

(b) how many letters of intent issued to them have been converted into industrial licences during the last three years;

(c) whether even where licences were issued, the progress has been far below expectation; and

(d) if so, the names of the States to whom licences were issued during the last three years and the reasons for slow progress?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). Government are aware that several State Industrial Development Corporation have not taken all the effective steps necessary to implement the letters of intent issued to them during the last three years for setting up industrial undertakings. While 141 Letters of Intent were issued to various Industrial Development Corporations from 1970 to 1972, only 13 of these have been converted into industrial licences during this period. Industrial licences issued during this period were given to the Industrial Development Corporations of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Gujarat, Kerala, Mysore, and Punjab.

The principal reason for the slow implementation of these Letters of Intent is the fact that adequate preparatory work had not been done by the State Industrial Development Corporations in respect of projects for which Letters of Intent have been issued to them.

Agreements with other countries for Development of Atomic Energy

5113. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 304 on 21st February, 1973 regarding agreement with Hungary for development of atomic energy and state whether India has signed such agreements with other countries also?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Besides Hungary, India has current bilateral agreements for collaboration in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy with Afghanistan, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Arab Republic of Egypt, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Philippines, Romania, Spain and USSR.

Expansion of Experimental Satellite Communication Earth Station at Ahmedabad

5114. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he held talks with the ITU Secretary-General during his visit to India in the 2nd week of February, 1973;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed during the talks;

(c) whether India asked for any help in the expansion of the experimental satellite communication earth station at Ahmedabad; and

(d) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes.

(b) Matters of mutual interest relating to tele-communications were generally discussed. The Secretary-General referred to the programme of work of the advanced level telecommunication training centre to be set up at Ghaziabad, near Delhi with

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/International Telecommunication Union (ITU) assistance and the valuable services rendered by Indian Telecommunication experts working in various parts of the world in I.T.U. assignments.

(c) Yes, by Department of Atomic Energy.

(d) ITU, as executing agency of UNDP, is already assisting India since August, 1971 in the expansion of the facilities at the Experimental Satellite Communications Earth Station at Ahmedabad under a technical assistance project.

**पश्चिम पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थियों को
भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान
करना**

5116. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में पश्चिम पाकिस्तान के कितने शरणार्थियों को भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान की गई है ;

(ख) कितने शरणार्थियों ने भारतीय नागरिकता के लिए आवेदन-पत्र दिये हैं और कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) वे मुख्य रूप से किस राज्य में बसे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Setting up of Industries during
Fifth Plan**

5117. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE

AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the number of industries which are to be set up during the next five years with location State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The Fifth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

**Nomination of Members to Legislative
Assembly of Goa, Daman and
Diu**

5118. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu for nominating members to Legislative Assembly of that Union Territory;

(b) if so, how many nominations have been proposed and the criterion suggested for those nominations; and

(c) the decision of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Certain proposals had been received from the Government of the Union territory in this matter some time ago. No nominations have been made so far.

**Revision of Gadgil Formula of
Central Assistance to States**

5119. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gadgil Formula governing the Central assistance to States is proposed to be revised/modified in view of the various considerations put forth by the State Governments; if so, at what stage the matter stands;

(b) the main outlines of the revised formula; and

(c) how far the revised formula would help to remove regional imbalances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The question of defining the principles for the allocation of Central assistance for the Fifth Five Year Plan is still under consideration in the Planning Commission.

I.A.S. Officers returned from Abroad after Training

5120. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S. Officers returned after training abroad during 1972;

(b) their subjects of study and on which posts they were posted on their return from training; and

(c) the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Officers out of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Rise in prices of Industrial raw material

5121. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Industrial raw materials like steel, nylon, polyester yarn, dyes and chemicals have considerably increased following the excise hike on these commodities;

(b) if so, how the present prices of these items compare with the corresponding prices in January, 1973;

(c) how far the increase in prices is commensurate with the increase in duty and how far it is out of proportion with the increase in excise duty; and

(d) the steps being taken to prevent disproportionate rise in prices of these items?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The increase in excise duties (in relation to pre-Budget prices) would have an impact of around 3.4 to 5 per cent for most categories of steel (excluding steel categories on which there has been no excise duty increase); Rs. 5 per kg. for certain deniers of nylon yarn; Rs. 1.90 per kg. for polyester yarn and fibre (which is almost neutralised by a relief on polyester/polymer chips); and 10 per cent on rubber chemicals. Precise information is not available yet on pre-Budget and post-Budget prices for all the items mentioned. For steel, the revised JPC prices announced on March 4 reflect the revised excise duties announced in the Budget. The manufacturers of nylon yarn have not yet announced any revised prices. In any case, changes in excise duty are not the only factor accounting for changes in prices of industrial raw materials, and sometimes existing margins permit the absorption of the increased excise duty without a corresponding price increase.

(d) Necessary action under the laws related to distribution of essential commodities would be taken whenever considered necessary.

Indian Assistance to Tanzania in building up telecommunication net work

5122. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tanzania has sought Indian assistance for the telecommunication net work; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). (1) No request has been received directly from the Government of Tanzania for assistance for the telecommunication network in that country. However, the East African Posts and Telecommunication Corporation, an organ of the East African Community (comprising Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) had asked for the services of India telecommunication engineers and sent offers of appointments to some telecommunication engineers of the Indian Posts & Telegraphs Department. The matter is being processed.

(2) The first Vice-President of Tanzania and the President of Zanzibar, during his visit to India in February, 1973, desired that an expert or a team of experts may be sent from India to under-take a study, among other thing, of improvements and additional equipment necessary for the telephone system in Zanzibar and Pemba territories. This request is under Government's consideration.

Issue of licences for setting up of Cement Factory in Mysore

5123. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any requests have been received for issue of licences or letters

of intent for the manufacture of cement in Mysore State; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A request for expansion from one party has been rejected. In other case, a request for expansion is under consideration and in two other cases, letters of Intent have been issued.

Request of Maharashtra Government to declare Vande Mataram as Rashtra Geet

5125. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government have urged the Central Government that "Vande Mataram" be declared as "Rashtra Geet"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto and the action taken in the matter?

HE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Jana Gana Mana is the Rashtra Geet (National Anthem). No proposal has been received from the Maharashtra Government that Vande Mataram should be declared as the Rashtra Geet.

Infiltration of Pakistani Nationals in Bihar

5126. SHRI BHALJIBHAI
PARMAR;
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the 'Hindustan' dated the 7th March, 1973 that 50 thousand Pakistani nationals have entered in Bihar illegally;

(b) the factual position thereof; and

(c) action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Government have seen the concerned news item. The figures mentioned appeared to be a gross exaggeration. According to the available information which had been obtained from the Government of Bihar on an earlier occasion, about 1600 non-Bengali Muslims have come to Bihar from Bangladesh without valid travel documents since the commencement of the freedom struggle in Bangladesh in March, 1971. Action is taken against such persons under the relevant provisions of law. Utmost vigilance is also maintained by the concerned authorities to prevent any unauthorised entry from across the Indo-Bangladesh border.

Land for Gorakhpur head post office and Auto-telephone exchange

5127. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land for Gorakhpur Head Post Office and Auto-telephone Exchange has been acquired as proposed; and

(c) if so, when and the progress made in the construction of the Buildings?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b).

1. *Head Post Office.* Proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act for acquisition of land for Gorakhpur Head Post Office had been finalised and the land taken possession of, but the State Government have now intimated that they are cancelling the acquisition proceedings. The case has been taken up with the State Government. Action for construction of the building will be taken after the case for acquisition of land is finally settled with the State Government.

2. *Telephone Exchange.* A plot of land measuring 1.72 acres was acquired on 13-9-70.

Tenders for construction of Telephone exchange building have been received and are being scrutinised.

12.5 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PERMISSION GIVEN BY THE
RAILWAY MINISTRY TO MORE THAN
6,000 COMMUNISTS TO TRAVEL WITH-
OUT TICKETS TO DELHI FROM BIHAR.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up
the call-attention motion. Mr.
Kachwai.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, before you
take up the call-attention motion....

MR. SPEAKER: No; I am not
allowing this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
I rise on a point of order. Under the
rules there are certain specific issues
on which Calling Attention notices are
admitted. Sir, ticketless travel is
the order of the day. It cannot be
admitted as a Calling Attention. How
can this be admitted as a Calling
Attention? The hon. Railway Minis-
ter has already completely denied it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing
anybody else. He rose on a point of
order and so I heard him. There is
no point of order in that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I make a
request? After all, the motion is there
and it has to be taken up. If you
think that you can shout out the mem-
bers, it is a different matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell Shri
Dinen Bhattacharyya that that is no
justification for what has been done
now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permit-
ting anything. I am not listening to
any member.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देश में जो भी चीजें
होती हैं वह डिस्कम की जाती हैं। एक हाउस
में वह आती है तो दूसरे हाउस वाले कहते
हैं कि हमारे यहाँ क्यों नहीं आई। इसमें
आप को पोलीशन और माफ हो जायेगी,
इस में क्या हर्ज है ?

श्री हुसम चन्द कठवाय (मुरेना) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक
महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर रेल
मंत्री का ध्यान दिवाना हूँ और प्रार्थना करता
हूँ कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"27 मार्च, 1973 को संसद भवन पर
कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी द्वारा आयोजित प्रदर्शन
में भाग लेने के लिए 6 हजार से अधिक
कम्युनिस्टों का बिहार तथा देश के
अन्य भागों से बिना टिकट दिल्ली जाने
सम्बन्धी रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा
अनुमति का समाचार "

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Speaker,
Sir, at the outset I would like to state
that no permission was given by the
Railway Ministry, of any other
authority to any person to travel
without tickets to Delhi.

Workers belonging to the Com-
munist Party of India started arriving
at Delhi to participate in the demons-
tration which was held on 27-3-73.
The first arrivals were reported on the
morning of 24-3-73 when the ticket

without ticket, from Bihar to Delhi (C.A.)

checking squad detected about 240 such passengers arriving at Delhi and New Delhi by three different trains, namely, 29 Up, 83 Up and 13 Up. The Ambala and Lucknow Railway Magistrates who are operating in Delhi area, assisted us in realising the fare from these passengers. 73 passengers could not pay the fare. Out of these, 39 were convicted till the rising of the Court and 34 were jailed. A message was also sent to all the adjoining Divisions and Railways to keep a close watch on such travellers.

On the evening of 24-3-73, a large number of such workers congregated at Lucknow station with the intention of boarding 29 Up, 83 Up and 351 Up passenger trains. 351 Up passenger train links 1 MD from Moradabad to Delhi. These workers had already occupied the compartments of 29 Up and 83 Up even before the rakes could be hauled to the platform from the Washing Lines. They did not detrain despite persuasion. Ultimately, a decision was taken by the Local Divisional Officers to back the rakes to the Washing Lines after they had been brought on to the platform. Efforts of the Divisional Officers to get the rakes vacated having failed, the District Magistrate, Lucknow, and the I.G. Police, U.P., were requested to come to the assistance of the Railways. With their assistance, it was possible to get two reserved coaches vacated.

The District Magistrate, Lucknow, who was at Lucknow Station platform at 21.45 hours on 24-3-73, advised the Divisional Superintendent and other officers that the Railway should permit the passengers to go on the two trains which they had already occupied since any delay might result in the situation going out of hand.

In view of the advice of the State Government authorities that this large crowd should be taken away from an important city like Lucknow as quickly as possible, the trains were permitted to proceed on their journey after

tickets of as many passengers as possible were checked. The trains could thus be started only after a few hours delay.

On the evening of 25-3-73, as a precautionary measure, Lucknow Division stopped the sale of platform tickets and sought the assistance from G.R.P. and R.P.F. to screen entry of persons into the station. A meeting was also held by the Divisional Superintendent with the local Civil and Police authorities on 25-3-73 at about 11.00 hours. It was decided to barricade access to Lucknow BG as well as MG station in the evening. The sale of platform tickets was stopped. The weekly Dehra Dun Janata was augmented and the persons who had brought tickets were directed to travel by 65 Up weekly Janata which connects 1 MD to Delhi. Both 83 Up and 29 Up trains left in time on 25-3-73 with the passengers who had prior reservations. These passengers who could not travel on 24-3-73 had been granted instant refund or were accommodated on the next day.

The returning rush of those attending this Rally started from yesterday evening. Northern Railway, in conjunction with the local police made precautionary arrangements at Delhi and New Delhi stations and no inconvenience was caused to bona fide passengers. The stations were cordoned off and entry was screened. One special train run from Howrah to Delhi and back to Howrah on payment left New Delhi yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kachwai.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you kindly sit down. May I tell you that I have called only that hon. Member and I did not permit others to make any statements. If anything come in between without my permission, it is not coming on record.

I am not calling any other Member. I only called Shri Kachwai, to put the question. Nothing else is going on record.

6,000 Communists to travel
without ticket from Bihar to Delhi (C.A.)

[Mr. Speaker.]

हाउस में कई बाएँ ऐसी होती हैं जो एक मੈम्बर को अच्छी नहीं लगती हैं, दूसरे को लगती हैं, तीसरा कु और राय उनके बारे में रखता है। हाउस इसीलिए है कि अपनी राय यहाँ रखी जाए। अगर आप इस तरह से स्कावट डालगे तो कहीं नहीं पहुँचेंगे।

श्री हुस्मचन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य में एक बात बिनाकुल स्पष्ट हो गई है कि जबरेन दो ट्रेनों में लोग घुस गए थे और उन्हें यहाँ पर लाया गया। कल के प्रदर्शन में देश के अनेक भागों में लोगों ने आ कर भाग लिया। उस में केवल बेकारों और महंगाई को लेकर सारे देश के ये लोग चले : माग बहुत उचित थी और यह सरकार की गलत रीतियों के कारण पैदा हुई। अब तक जो सरकार की गोद में बैठ कर उनको मपोर्ट करने थे, वही आज सरकार के खिलाफ प्रदर्शन करने पर मजबूर हुए—(व्यवधान)

यह जो परम्परा बिना टिकट चलने की है यह बिहार में सब से ज्यादा पाई जाती है। ये मेरे शब्द नहीं हैं। इनके पहले जो रेल मंत्री श्री हनुमंतैया जो थे उन्होंने इस सदन में कहा था कि रेलों में जो कमाई होती है वह बिहार में खत्म हो जाती है, इतने अधिक लोग वहाँ बिना टिकट चलने हैं (व्यवधान) बिना टिकट चलना कोई नई बात नहीं है। यह परम्परा कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने डाली है, ऐसा बात नहीं है। हाल ही में कलकत्ता में कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में बिहार से बड़ी संख्या में लोग बिना टिकट गये थे। इन लोगों ने उताव का अनुकरण किया है। (व्यवधान) लखनऊ के जिन मैजिस्ट्रेट ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि वहाँ ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई थी,

जिन को वह काबू नहीं कर सकते थे। उन्होंने कहा है कि जो गाड़ी प्लेटफार्म पर आ कर लगी, उस में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग भर गये और चूँकि वह उस गाड़ी को खाली कराने में सफल नहीं हुए, इस लिए उस गाड़ी को पुनः यार्ड में भेज दिया गया। लेकिन फिर भी गाड़ी को खाली नहीं कराया जा सका। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस रोज लखनऊ स्टेशन पर लखनऊ में लोगों के लिए कितने टिकट इम्पू किये गये, कितने लोगों ने प्लेटफार्म टिकट खरीदे थे और जिन लोगों के पास टिकट थे, लेकिन जो यात्रा नहीं कर पाये, उन में से कितने लोगों ने अपने टिकट वापिस किये। (व्यवधान)

मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी कहा है, और समाचारपत्रों में भी यह बात आई है कि लखनऊ में मंत्री महोदय के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित किया गया और यह पूछा गया कि इन सम्बन्ध में क्या किया जाना चाहिए। इस में प्रधान मंत्री को भी घसीटा गया है। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि जितने लोग आना चाहें, उन को आने दो। (व्यवधान) समाचारपत्रों में प्रधान मंत्री के नाम को भी घसीटा गया है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उन के बड़े हमदर्द हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी) : आनरेबल मेम्बर घोट रहे हैं, और कोई नहीं घमोटा रहा है? (व्यवधान)

श्री हुस्मचन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जिस प्रदेश में आते हैं, वह पंजाब-बड़ी पवित्र भूमि है, बड़ी उपजाऊ भूमि है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उन पर मेहरबानी रखिये। (व्यवधान)

श्री हुस्मचन्द कछवाय : 27 तारीख के उर्दू अखबार "प्रदीप" में पंजाब के एक मार्क्सवादी नेता का वक्तव्य निकला है।

(व्यवधान) उन्होंने कहा है कि केन्द्राध्य सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों और उच्च विभाग अधिकारियों को हिदायत दी है कि जो लोग प्रदर्शन के लिए दिल्ली आना चाहें, उन के साथ कोई छेड़छाड़ न की जाये। (व्यवधान)

लखनऊ में जो घटना हुई, उन में लोगों के उस ग्रुप को डोल करने वाले इस सदन के कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मेम्बर थे, जो इन समय यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं—श्री मन्त्रिक। उन्होंने लोगों को बिना टिकट चलने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया (व्यवधान)

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस अवसर पर गाड़ियों में ग्रुप में जो डिब्बे लगाये गये, जो गाड़ियाँ चलाई गई, उन के लिए कितना पैसा जमा किया गया। भविष्य में बड़े पैमाने पर ऐसी घटनाएँ न हों, उस के लिए सरकार कौन से कदम उठाने जा रही है? (व्यवधान) मेरे पास प्रमाण है। मैं इस बात का साबित कर सकता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जो इनफर्मेशन लेना चाहते हैं, वह लें। वे चाँजिज और काउंटर—चाँजिज क्यों लगाते हैं? (व्यवधान) तीन चार मेम्बर एक-साथ बोल रहे हैं। मुझे पता नहीं कि वे क्या कह रहे हैं।

Interruptions

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इस कालिग एटेंशन मोशन के बाद कह सकते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय सब से पहले मैं इस बात का बहुत जोर से खंडन करता हूँ कि किसी ने प्रधान मंत्री से, या मुझ से, सम्पर्क स्थापित किया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह विषय रेल विभाग का है और मैं रेल विभाग का मंत्री हूँ। अगर कोई गलत बात हुई है, तो उस की जवाबदेही मुझ पर है और उसकी कीमत देने के लिए

तैयार हूँ। इस तरह की बात राज्य सभा में माननीय सदस्य के दल के सदस्यों ने कही और हमने उस का खंडन किया। वही बात यहाँ दोहराई जा रही है। इन बातों के पीछे राजनीति है। मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि 24 तारीख को 917 लोग टिकट लेकर आने वाले थे। उन में से 498 लोगों में अपने टिकट वापिस किये और बाकी लोग आ गये। जो लोग नहीं आ सके, रेलवे अधिकारियों ने उन को उसी पुराने टिकट पर अगले दिन—25 तारीख को—आने की इजाजत दे दी। जिन 498 लोगों ने अपने टिकट वापिस किये उनके पैसे दिए गए। स्पेशल ट्रेन की बात उन्होंने की। चार स्पेशल ट्रेन्स कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वालों ने पैमेंट पर, पैसे दे कर के कलकत्ता से यहाँ तक आने के लिए रिजर्व की थीं। उस में से एक को लेकर कल वह वापस गए और तीन और ले जाना चाहेंगे। तो वह पैसे लेकर के उपलब्ध होंगी।

एक बात उन्होंने बिहार की उठाई कि विधान नगर गए तो बिना टिकट गये। मझे पूरा इत्म है कि दोनों तरफ का किराया जमा करने के बाद पटना स्टेशन से स्पेशल ट्रेन गई थी। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह की राजनीति बातों को वह न उठाया करें।

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay-Central-South): Sir, when the Call Attention Notice was given, we were distressed by the press reports that 6000 people have been permitted by the Railways to travel without tickets. Therefore, it did exercise the minds of the Members here as to whether it was a fact or not. Now, the hon. Railway Minister's reply is very clear on this point that no such permission was given. I think, the House should take it as a fact.

I do not agree with my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, when he says that ticketless travel is the order of the day.... (Interruptions) It is in

[Shri S. A. Kader]

this context, I am saying that neither that is correct, nor the assertion of my hon. friend Shri Kachwai that from Bihar most people travel without tickets. That is also incorrect. A large majority of our passengers travel with tickets and only a few persons, a little percentage, are in the habit who belong to any party or no party, of travelling without tickets.

What I am going to say is that in view of the statement made by the hon. Minister, which is absolutely clear and precise, I do not propose to ask any question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के जवाब से उन्हें बड़ी तसल्ली है। वह और सवाल पूछना नहीं चाहते।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, I would like to start by saying that, I hope, I never acquire the wisdom of my hon. friend, Mr. S. A. Kader, that he has acquired. I hope, do not live that long to acquire that sort of wisdom. It is so easy to get agitated on one day and then to be told not to get agitated the day after.

I have read the statement of the hon. Minister from Bihar, the hon. Minister of Railways from Bihar, and he has claimed that he has not given permission to 6000 Bihari Communists to travel without tickets to Delhi. (Interruptions) I was also under the same suspicion. I do not think there are 6000 Communists in Bihar. If at all permission was given to 6000 Communists from Bihar, there must have been several non-Communists also inside. Therefore, I think, the balance is just about equal between Communists and non-Communists. Why should non-Communists object to Communists getting free travel when they are also getting free travel? I think? I am quite prepared to accept temporarily the hon. Railways Minister's assurance that he gave no permission to 6000 Biharis to travel without ticket to Delhi.

But, Sir, whatever comes out must also go back. I want to know how these 6,000 Biharis are going back again, not to speak of the other 30,000 or 40,000 that may also have come similarly from other places of the country....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): They were not foodgrain dealers.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Therefore, they could not afford to pay for their tickets. (Interruptions) I am drawing the attention of the Speaker to the language that was used by the hon. Member and I strongly recommend to you that you alter parliamentary practice and request our Secretary, Mr. Shakhdar to include it in his book so that these words can now become normal Parliamentary practice in this country. I notice that the House becomes terribly sensitive when certain expressions which are Parliamentary are used..... (Interruption). I know who cares for the poor and who do not care for the poor. These people have traded on the poor in this country. They have used the poor in this country as chattels; they have used them like dice so that they can trade on them and advance their own future on the poverty of this country....

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Thousands of people are coming by train. Who is paying for them? Only black-marketeers are paying for them. I want to know who is paying for this demonstration. One lie over here and one lie over there. I want to know what this country is or has become. Are the people of this country to be fooled by lies and counterlies, accusations and denials? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not use offensive language, irrelevant to this question. Please ask only a question.

without tickets from Bihar to Delhi (C.A.)

SHRI PILOO MODY: I happen to be one of those fellows who was caught at a Railway station on Monday morning trying to come to Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: Who caught you?

SHRI PILOO MODY: My friend Mr. Shastri was also with me in my own compartment.

So, let us not be over-lost about what is being said over here for public consumption.

I am only interested in one thing and that is, whether the story is true or false. Merely the assurances or statements of the Minister do not satisfy me at all. Whatever has happened, we will never arrive at the truth how many travelled or did not travel without tickets. But I would like to know one thing. What steps have the Minister taken to ensure that all those who are going back at least pay for their tickets? (*Interruptions*) 18,000, 20,000, 50,000, but they claim two lakhs. The Railways should collect two lakhs of tickets. Is it not?

Now, I want to find out, shall I have to wait till the next railway budget when he comes and announces his deficit should I have to wait till then?—or will I know within the next week or two how many tickets the Railway Minister has been able to sell in the next few days? If he does not show an increase of at least half that amount, namely, 1 lakh tickets I will have to draw the unfortunate conclusion that the charges and counter-charges that have been levelled and the assurances given by the Railway Minister are totally worthless. (*Interruptions*).

I asked a question. If my friend to the left did not know what question I asked, shall I explain it in Hindi?

मैंने पूछा है क्या इन्तजाम सरकार ने किया है कि यह जो लोग वापिस जायेंगे तो इनके हाथ में कम से कम एक लाख टिकट ज्यादा आ जायें ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I do not think the statement of Shri Piloo Mody was made seriously, the way he put it today. If he looks to paragraph 6 of my statement, it is mentioned therein:

"The returning rush of those attending this rally started from yesterday evening....."

SHRI PILOO MODY: My copy of the statement ends with paragraph 5. He says look at paragraph 6!

This is another of his fictitious statements.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: If you like, I can read it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is the secret paragraph.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no paragraph 6 in the statement.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is like this:

"The returning rush of these attending this Rally started from yesterday evening. Northern Railway, in conjunction with the local police made precautionary arrangements at Delhi and New Delhi stations and no inconvenience was cause to *bona fide* passengers. The stations were cordoned off and entry was screened. One special train run from Howrah to Delhi and back to Howrah on payment left New Delhi yesterday".

This is what we have done. We have cordoned off New Delhi and Delhi stations. We have taken the help of the local police and we would try to see that no ticketless travellers get into the trains.

As for the other thing the mentioned, in no statement of mine have I said that 6,000 Biharis were involved in this. The call attention motion mentions about 6,000 people coming from Bihar and other areas. So there is no question of Bihari people or non-Bihari people.

6,000 Communists to travel
without ticket from Bihar to Delhi (C.A.)

SHRI PILOO MODY: He says a special train was run on payment. I want to know whether it was in rupees or in roubles. way Minister would apply the same standard to other political parties for such kinds of demonstrations.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam is assuring me that it is in roubles.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Shri Chavda.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): This call attention is not against the demonstration held by the Communist Party of India yesterday. It is against the ticketless travel and the inconvenience caused to genuine passengers.

The Railway Minister has admitted in his statement that on 24 March, 1973 passengers at Delhi and New Delhi stations were checked and these found without tickets were convicted, punished and so so.

13 hrs.

I would like to know from him whether any cases of ticketless travel from the 25th to the 27th March were detected by the railway staff at Delhi and New Delhi stations and, if so, what was the amount realised by the railways, or what other actions were taken against them.

My second question is, if no cases of ticketless travel were detected from the 25th to the 27th March, is the Railway Minister satisfied that there was no case of ticketless travel?

My third question is, in case there was ticketless travel, what is the approximate estimated loss suffered by the railways on this account?

My fourth question is whether the Government could, as a matter of courtesy, issue a press statement apologising for the inconvenience cause to genuine passengers who were not allowed to board the train.

I have asked four questions and I would like to know whether the Rail-

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I will take up the last one first. Of course, no people or members of any political party will be allowed to go without tickets or travel without tickets. That applies equally to the CPI, the Syndicate, to the Jan Sangh and to my Congress party also. No ticketless traveller can be allowed. Mr. Chavda should rest assured. As I said in the other House and in this House also, it applies universally to all the people, of all the political parties; no ticketless travel can be allowed. But, unfortunately, in this country there is ticketless travel, and we lose Rs. 20 crores to 25 crores on ticketless travelling every year, as the hon. Member knows.

About the detections made, on the 24th, the number of detections was 712; on the 25th, 218. The amount of fare recovered on the 24th was Rs. 6,012; on the 25th, Rs. 3,911. The number of people prosecuted on the 24th, 116; on the 25th, 31. The amount of fine imposed on the 24th, Rs. 3,095; 25th, Rs. 431.70. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Those who want to talk, please move to the lobbies. May I request Members not talk. Kindly move to the lobbies if you want to talk.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The number of people sent to jail: 24th, 90; 25th, 28.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What about the 26th and the 27th?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I cannot say that there has been no ticketless travelling on the 26th and 27th. There must have been, because this is the practice. What is happening is, the

detection made out of the people who were coming to participate in this demonstration includes also those who had not come to participate in the demonstration. There are other passengers also who had no tickets; they have also been detected. What amount has been collected on the 26th and 27th for that, I require notice, because for that, the information is not with me.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, समार के प्रसिद्ध दार्शनिक ने एक बात कही थी कि यदि स्वतन्त्रता बहुत कम हो तो उस से जड़ना उत्पन्न होती है और यदि बहुत अधिक होती है तो अराजकता। गांधी जी ने एक बात कही थी कि किसी उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए साधन और साध्य, दोनों पवित्र होने चाहिये। साधन भी पवित्र और साध्य भी पवित्र होना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to please sit down.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कानून को तोड़कर रेल पर (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने पार्लियामेंट को क्या समझा रखा है? कुछ तो समझना चाहिए। हद है आप लोगों ने इस को क्या बना रखा है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : यह 27 मार्च का हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स है। आप पूछ लीजिये।

"Mr. Rao has also admitted that party workers from Bihar have travelled without railway tickets."

(व्यवधान)

मुझ को बोलने दीजिये। आप संविधान और कानून को क्यों तोड़ते हैं। इस से क्या फायदा है?

"In their enthusiasm to reach Delhi to join the march, they forgot to buy their tickets'

अगर कोई जोश में होश खो दे और गलत रास्ता भ्रष्टाचार करे तो कैसे काम चल सकता है? अभी भी पार्लियामेंट में श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कहा कि हम ने इतना रुपया दिया।

ने समझना शुरू कि वह ठीक होगा। इस लिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के द्वारा रेल मंत्री से कुछ मवालात पूछना चाहता हूं। क्या स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्म पर लोग बिना टिकट खरीदे आ सकते हैं? आखिर उन के लिये कोई कानून है या नहीं? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बिना टिकट आने पर कितनी सजा होती है या कितना जुर्माना आप वसूल करते हैं?

24, 25 और 26 तारीख की जिन जिन गाड़ियों का आप ने वर्णन किया है उन के समय पर आप की बुकिंग से कितने टिकट इश्यू हुए और टोटल टिकट कितने थे? जब लखनऊ और पटना ने गाड़ियां रवाना हुई तो रास्ते में कहीं पर बुकिंग हुई या नहीं? जब यहां स्टेशन पर गाड़ियां पहुंची तो यहां से कितने मुसाफिर बाहर निकले? मुसाफिरों की कोई गिनती हुई या नहीं और उन से टिकट वापस मांगा या नहीं? जो आदमी बिना टिकट चलने हैं उन से कितना जुर्माना वसूल होना चाहिए और कितना वसूल किया जाता है?

क्या वहां के स्टेशन मास्टर्स ने या अन्य रेलवे अधिकारियों ने दिल्ली को यह सूचना दी थी कि इन ने आदमी हमारे मना करने पर भी गाड़ी में घुस गये और उस पर कब्जा कर लिया है इसलिए उन को स्टेशन पर रोका जाये? (व्यवधान) गलती करना इन्सान का काम है और गलती का समर्थन करना शैतान का काम है।

यह कोई तरीका है। गलती करते हैं, गलती मान रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) आप कानून को तोड़ दीजिये, अव्यवस्था कायम कर दीजिये अशांति कायम कर दीजिये। क्या देश में लोकतन्त्र इस तरीके से चलेगा? आखिर यह पार्लियामेंट है। एक तो गलती करते हैं, फिर यहां, हिम्मत कर के बोलते हैं। अपना मुंह नीचा करो अगर गलती की है।

रेल मंत्री इस बात का जवाब दे कि जब आई० जी० पी० डी० एम० मौजूद थे तब आप ने गाड़ियां क्यों चलाई लोगों के

[श्री मूलचंद डागा]

विदाउट टिकट होते हुए ? क्यों आप ने हिम्मत की ? क्या भीड़ के नारे का आप पर प्रभाव पड़ गया ? मैं मानता हूँ कि उन नारों से जिन में चिन्तन नहीं, मनन नहीं, लोकतन्त्र झुकता है, कुटित होता है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि आई० जी० पी० ने श्रीर रेलवे पुलिस ने किन आदमियों को रोका, किन को गिरफ्तार किया। वह गिरफ्तार होने वाले लोग कौन थे जिन को आप ने रोका। बिना वहाँ के कुछ अफसरों के कनाडवस के गाड़ियों में इस तरह से लाखों लोग कैसे आ सकते हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन आदमियों को पकड़ कर आप ने उन से कितना रुपया वसूल किया ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : जहाँ तक रुपया वसूल करने की बात है, मैं मैंने अभी तक एक माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतला दिया है। मैं श्री डागा से कहूँगा कि वह उस को देख ले। उस में सभी आंकड़े दिये हुए हैं। समय बचाने की बजह से मैं उन को दोहराना नहीं चाहता। उन्होंने श्री भी बहूत सी सूचनाये मांगी है जैसे कितने आदमी पकड़े गये, उन से कितना वसूल किया गया। इन सब के पूरे व्यारे मेरे पास इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। बहरहाल जो भी आंकड़े मेरे पास होंगे—मैं नहीं कह सकता कि सभी आंकड़े होंगे, लेकिन जो भी होंगे—उन को मैं पेश कर दूँगा। लेकिन इस के लिए मुझे समय चाहिये।

श्री डागा ने आई० जी० पी० और दूसरे लोगों की चर्चा की। बात यह है कि लखनऊ में उस समय परिस्थिति अच्छी नहीं थी। इसलिए पुलिस ने श्री कन्वक्टर ने जो भी निर्णय किया वह अच्छा होगा और शांति के हित में होगा। जो अफसर आन दि स्पार्ट थे, उन्होंने अपना जजमेंट किया और तय किया कि गाड़ियाँ वहाँ नहीं रहनी चाहिये। मेरा खयाल है कि अगर गाड़ियों के वहाँ रहने से उपद्रव होता तो अच्छा न होता। इस लिये यह निर्णय कोई गलत नहीं हुआ।

श्री कमल मिश्र मन्कर (केसरिया) :

यह बात ठीक है कि 24 तारीख की रात को मैं लखनऊ आ रहा था, लेकिन उन्होंने जो बातें कहीं हैं वह गलत है कि मैं वहाँ प्रदर्शन-कारियों को उकसा रहा था बिना टिकट जाने के लिये। यह सारी की सारी बातें गलत हैं। (ध्यवधान) यहाँ पर रेलवे कानून है। (ध्यवधान) जो जनसंघी लोग हैं वह चाहते हैं कि इस देश में जनतन्त्र व्यवस्था न पनपे। (ध्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर)
 मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। माननीय सदस्य परमनल एक्मालेनेशन दे रहे हैं या आरोप लगा रहे हैं ? (ध्यवधान)

13.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
 NOTIFICATION RE. AURANGABAD MILLS
 LTD., AURANGABAD

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 131(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1973 regarding management of the Aurangabad Mills Limited, Aurangabad, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Pleased in library. see No. LT-4628/73.]

NOTIFICATIONS ETC. IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH (ND ARRAS (AMENDMENT) RULES.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh:—

(a) G.O.Ms No. 615 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 27th July, 1972 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations.

(b) G.O.Ms. No. 822 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 10th August, 1972 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations, 1963.

(ii) An explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for the issue of above Notifications and for not laying on the Table Hindi versions thereof.

[Placed in Library see No. LT-4629/73]

(2) (i) A copy of Notification No. G.O.Ms. 862 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 7th September, 1972 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Civil Service (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Rules, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Service (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Act, 1960 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) An explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for the issue of above Notification and for not laying on the Table Hindi version thereof.

[Placed in Library see No. LT-4630/73.]

(3) A copy of the Arms (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi

and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 205 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library see No. LT-4631/73.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN
TELEPRINTERS LTD. MADRAS,
1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library see No. LT-4632/73.]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On which item, Sir? There is nothing in the agenda in his name.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been added.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It has not been circulated to us.

PROCLAMATION AND ORDER IN RELATION
TO THE STATE OF MAINPUR AND
GOVERNOR'S REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Proclamation dated the 28th March, 1973 issued by the President under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution in relation

to the State of Manipur, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 181(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1973, under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

- (2) A copy of the Order dated the 28th March, 1973 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) (c) of the above proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 182(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1973.

- (3) A copy of the Report dated the 27th March, 1973 of the Governor of Manipur to the President.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4633/73.]

I am laying the English versions. The Hindi versions are under preparation and will be laid later.

13.20 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1973, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Busi-

ness in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st March, 1973, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI BIREN ENGTI (diphu): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE SEVENTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (kumbakonam): Sir, I beg to present the Seventy-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Civil) for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 relating to the Ministries of Industrial Development and Internal Trade (Department of Industrial Development), Health and Family Planning and Works and Housing (DDA).

13.24 hrs.

RE. DEVELOPMENTS IN MANIPUR

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (D:amr-Harbour): Now I have heard that the Governor was advised by the Chief Minister to dissolve the Assembly. But this advice was given when his government had become a minority Government. This was done in the interests of the ruling party. Now an alarming news has come out in today's Indian Express which says that the Education Minister of Manipur, Shri Yajma Singh alleged that the Central Reserve Police was involved in the State politics. According to the

newspaper report, he claims that the All-muddin Ministry had resigned not because it had lost majority but because some of the members were kidnapped and kept confined in a concentration camp in the hilly area of Karang about 60 km from there under heavy CRP guard. Their relatives and even their wives were not allowed to see them. It is a very serious matter. This is the highest national forum and, Sir, you happen to be the head of that forum. This is the way democracy is raped by the ruling party every day. We cannot remain silent. We want a clear statement. This is a serious allegation which has appeared in the largest circulated paper in the country in the front page. We have to take notice of it. Sir, if you do not take notice of it, I am sorry to say you are failing in your duty (interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The Home Minister should make a statement.

SHRI PILLO MODY (Godhra): This sort of thing is happening too often, with too much frequency, and each time we find that this sort of thing is becoming just a little worse. When I read this news in the morning I was shocked. The news report says that several members were literally kidnapped and spirited away in this fashion. Yet, there is no denial of the statement by the Government. When we raise it then he will get up and say this sort of thing never happened.

MR. SPEAKER: Under rule 377 he can only invite attention.

SHRI PILLO MODY: Sir, I am inviting your attention to this and I am requesting you in turn to invite the attention of the Minister to this and ask him to make a brief statement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): The Governor's

Report has been laid on the Table of the House. All the facts are there. The Government decision and copy of the Proclamation are there. The House will have an opportunity to debate it in full.

13.26 hrs.

RE. IRRIGATION SCHEME FOR PURULIA AND BANKURA DISTRICTS OF WEST BENGAL

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): Sir, in view of the natural calamities all over the country, the backward districts of Purulia and Bankura in Bengal are suffering, especially in the matter of irrigation. The Irrigation Ministry and the Central Water & Power Commission instructed the Government of West Bengal to prepare a scheme for Upper Kansaathi Project. The West Bengal Government submitted a project costing about Rs. 850 lakhs to the CWPC. Some clarifications were asked for and they were also submitted by the West Bengal Government on 8.3.1973.

Now, in the last one month, the situation in Purulia and Bankura has become quite worse. The people have even gheraoed the Chief Minister. I want the Minister of Irrigation and Power to make statement on it. The Central Water and Power Commission should immediately give clearance to this scheme and allocate money for it.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar): This scheme should be cleared by the Government of India as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

We now take up the next item. Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Sir, the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power is ready to answer.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]
wer. We should know what is hap-
pening. It is a very pertinent question.

13.25 hrs.

COAL MINES (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL

(Rajya Sabha Amendments)

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMA-
RAMANGALAM): I beg to move;

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of coal mines, pending nationalisation of such mines, with a view to ensuring rational and co-ordinated development of coal production and for promoting optimum utilisation of the coal resources consistent with the growing requirements of the country, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration:—

"Clause 7

- (i) That at page 8, line 16, for the word 'from' the words 'in relation to' be substituted.
- (ii) That at page 8, after line 19, the following be inserted, namely:—

'(5) All sums deducted under sub-section (4) shall, in accordance with such rules as may be made under this Act, be credited by the Central Government to the relevant fund or paid by that Government to the persons to whom the said sums are due, and on such credit or payment, the liability of the owner in respect of the amount of arrears due as aforesaid shall, to the extent of such credit or payment, stand discharged.'

MR. SPEAKER: I think, these amendments should be accepted without any debate. No time was fixed for it.

The question is: "That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest of the management of coal mines, pending nationalisation of such mines, with a view to ensuring rational and co-ordinated development of coal production and for promoting optimum utilisation of the coal resources consistent with the growing requirements of the country, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration:—

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- (i) That at page 8, line 16, for the word 'from' the words 'in relation to' be substituted.
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The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: "Clause 7

- (i) That at page 8, line 16, for the word 'from' the words 'in relation to' be substituted.

(ii) That on page 8, after line 19, the following be inserted. namely:—

“(5) All sums deducted under subsection (4) shall, in accordance with such rules as may be made under this Act, be credited by the Central Government to the relevant fund or paid by that Government to the persons to whom the said sums are due, and on such credit or payment, the liability of the owner in respect of the amount of arrears due as aforesaid shall, to the extent of such credit or payment, stand discharged.”

The Motion was adopted

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-
GALAM: I beg to move:

“That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.”

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.”

The Motion was adopted

13.32 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1973-74

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Demands Nos. 46 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The time fixed is 3 hours. The Members wishing to move their cut motions may send their slips within 15 minutes.

DEMAND No. 46—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,69,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs’.”

DEMAND No. 47—CABINET

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,51,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of ‘Cabinet’.”

DEMAND No. 48—DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,14,18,000, on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of ‘Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms’.”

DEMAND No. 49—POLICE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,32,47,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,10,42,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of ‘Police’.”

DEMAND No. 50—CENSUS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,83,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of ‘Census’.”

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

**DEMAND No. 51—OTHER EXPENDITURE
OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,07,43,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 10,82,61,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs.'"

DEMAND No. 52—DELHI.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,21,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 28,99,91,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 53—CHANDIGARH.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,91,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,18,24,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Chandigarh.'"

**DEMAND No. 54—ANDAMAN AND
NICOBAR ISLANDS.**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,52,91,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,20,32,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands.'"

DEMAND No. 55—ARUNACHAL PRADESH.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,50,66,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 5,39,68,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Arunachal Pradesh.'"

**DEMAND No. 56—DADRA AND NAGAR
HAVELI.**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,97,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 33,87,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli.'"

**DEMAND No. 57—LACCADIVE, MINICOY
AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS.**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,88,91,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 38,97,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Island.'"

The Demands are before the House.

13.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE (Kattawa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I totally oppose the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs because, according to me, the last year's performance was a total failure.

If you look at the reality, you will see that the Ministry's report and the detailed explanation of the grants are

divorced from reality and it contains various false statements. What a beautiful country we live in. India is a lovely land, a wonderful land, with unlimited resources of men and material with the past glorious traditions and cultural heritage. But today what do we find around us? What is the state of affairs in our country? You will find everywhere black money, black-marketing, molestation of women, ruination of backward classes-poverty-stricken people are ruined. There are crimes, disturbances and violence. In all the States you find brothers fighting brothers. There is in-fighting inside the ruling party also. Why have the anti-social elements come up on the forefront. In our economic life, in our social life and in our political life? In our economy, anti-social elements and black-marketeers are holding sway. In our social life, those who are against women's modesty are raping and molesting our daughters and sisters under the very nose of the Home Ministry in this capital city of Delhi. The spokesmen of Government should stoop their heads down in shame because they cannot protect the modesty of our womenfolk.

The ruling party led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi is propagating a peculiar theory; our country is a vast country and, therefore, there will be so many problems which we have to face. The peculiar theory is also this that in any developing country, there will be economic difficulties for the people and all that. Even the bourgeois theoreticians, even the capitalists' economic theoreticians, can never say that, when the economy is developing, people will be rushed down. How ridiculous it will seem to be if you say that a child is growing but it must have rickets. How ridiculously this theory has been propagated by the ruling party! They are not going deep into the problems. If you go deep into the problems, you will find that the main problem is unemployment. Unemployment is the breeding ground for the degeneration of the society; unemployment is the

breeding ground for anti-social activities. But this is not being solved. For that, there should be simultaneous growth of agriculture, industry, education, health and all that. The Home Ministry occupies a pivotal position. If the Home Ministry functions well, then all other limbs of the Government i.e., Planning, Education, Health, Agriculture, Industry, all of them can function well, successfully, and the country can develop its economy. Because of the failure of the Home Ministry, there is failure everywhere; all other departments also cannot discharge their responsibilities and duties well. What are the root causes, according to the ruling Party? They are blaming the Opposition, they are blaming the government officers and government employees, and are taking recourse to repression. This is the three-fold solution they have offered! They are blaming bureaucracy. A section may be corrupt. But then, if you have no policy, if the Government do not have policies to serve the people the government officers and employees cannot do anything. The government's policies are against the interests of the people. That is why we say that you must solve the problem of unemployment. You must give job or unemployment benefit to every unemployed person in our country, whether in rural areas or in urban areas.

Three days ago, in Biltz Mr. K. A. Abbas had given a sordid tale of three working girls. They went to a factory manager in Coimbatore. The Manager said, 'Come tomorrow', and their 'tomorrow' never came. The day after, the dead bodies of those three girls were found in a well. This is the condition in our country! That is why, we say that unemployment benefit or work should be the first priority of all departments—Home or Planning or any other department. But you say, 'No; because of Opposition, because of bureaucracy, because of this and that, we are not going to do this'. We say, no. There must be total ban on attacking the people, arresting them and lathi-charging them. Total

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 ban should be there. We know people come to Government for a morsel of food. Why do you attack the poor people, the students and the various sections of people, who have some genuine grievance? They come to you for certain demonstration. For what purpose? They want a living wage. They want their living conditions to be improved. But you send your police against them. You send your CRP against these poor people. You use tear-gas against these people. They are only demanding legitimate things to make both ends meet. But repression is the policy which you follow against these people. We must remember what Shri Jyoti Bosa said when there was UF regime, and he was the Home Minister in West Bengal. He said that the police will not intervene in the people's movements. He said that the police will never attack the people and that they will only look after the crimes, criminals and communal riots. Still now many officers and men of government and Police respect him for this stand. Afterwards what happened? Only a certain section of corrupt officers were organised by vested interests, reactionary and corrupt elements let loose killings and all that in order to pull us down and its leadership was given from here by Indiraji. This is what has happened. A section of bureaucracy and police from here conspired to do this. Otherwise everything was going on all right. But the Home Minister from here planned and encouraged antisocials to inflict killings on the people, lathi-charged them. I will come to this later on.

Now I come to national integration, regional autonomy, linguistic problems, and all these questions. You know the problem in Andhra. You know the problem in Assam. These problems are not being solved at all. When we read the report about your department we know how complacent your department is. You say: The Home Ministry is keeping close touch on Assam events. That is nothing new. The erstwhile Home Minister

Shrimati Indira Gandhi a few days ago speaking in a meeting in Patiala said that she is tougher than her father, but she did not go to Assam. Why did they not take proper action with regard to Assam affairs, considering that both the Ministry there and the Ministry at the Centre belong to the same party, the ruling congress? We must remember what Comrade Lenin and his able disciple the great Stalin said, regarding the question of language, regional autonomy, backward classes etc. They said: Certain emotions and passions associated with language, cultural tie-up and psychological make-up of a group of people are so ingrained in human beings that thousands of years even cannot change them. They devoted so much of their time on national self-determination and the question of languages. These are sensitive things which should be dealt with sympathetically. In India we have got 277 languages. 19 of them have got scripts. The duty of the Home Minister is to evolve the development of all languages for which the adivasis are crying hoarse for the last few years. A few days ago the representatives in Lok Sabha from Tripura wanted a regional council for the tribal people in Tripura. But what is it that you are doing? You allow these things to drift; you allow these sensitive issues to grow, instead of finding immediate solutions for them. What is it that you have done for the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people for the last seven years? The figures are very revealing.

In 1965, the number of scheduled caste people who got jobs was 2,01,073. In 1971, the figure was 2,21,248. That means their share in employment is increasing just at the rate of about 2,500 a year. And that of scheduled tribes is only 700 per year in the whole of India. This is according to your own report. This shows that the backward classes, the schedule castes and scheduled tribes are not being absorbed in government services at the rate they should be. We also find that the

number of Muslims employed is getting less and less. So is the case with employment of linguistic and religious minorities. They are not given as much scope as expected. This should have been done at a quick pace, but it has not been done.

From last year's experience, we can say that you have not helped these people to develop. On the other hand, you have helped them to fight each other. That is the reality. That is why I say that the Demands should be opposed because the Ministry have not done anything; they have done negative things.

Regarding communal incidents, Government have shown a complacent attitude. The numbers of incidents which happened are as follows: 1970: 321, 1971: 321 and 1972: 240. Is this a glorious picture? There were 240 communal incidents last year. Yet you say the situation is improving. It is not improving.

In her reply to the debate last year the Prime Minister said that the weak limbs will be strengthened and Government were giving all scope to them for development. But we have seen that the opposite has been done. We find one group of people fighting against another group. This is going on. In Andhra, one group of people are fighting against another group. Both of them belong to the same Congress. You cannot do anything to put it down. We say this will not do. If we want to preserve and strengthen unity in diversity, these problems must be solved very quickly.

My suggestion is that there should be a parliamentary committee consisting of all parties constituted to look into all these problems, whether they relate to the Nepali language, to the problem of regional anatomy, or other regional problems or disputes. They should look into all these problems. They should give their suggestions and recommendations, these should be given within one year and they should be implemented.

Regarding the law and order situation, Shri Pant himself admitted that the highest incidence of crime is in Delhi, 740 per lakh of population; next comes Kanpur, then Bangalore and then Calcutta. Right under the very nose of the authorities here, there have been incidents of raping of women, nurses being killed, the Miranda House incident and other things. But you are not doing anything. But when an incident which is one-thousandth of this took place in the Rabindra Sarovar, you made such a big row over it trying to depict as if something very serious was going on and several thousands of brassiers, blouses or sarees were snatched away by anti-social elements—as if these were to be kept in a K. C. Pant Museum. It was all propaganda in order to bring our U.F. regime down in West Bengal. Look at what is happening in Delhi. You must feel ashamed of these things.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): You are trying to justify what happened there?—It sounded like that.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: No; nothing happened there. See the enquiry report on that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who will take over Delhi? At that time, you advocated President's rule in West Bengal?

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Now what has happened in Andhra? When the situation was coming back to normalcy, there was firing by the CRP in Cudappah. We discussed it yesterday. In Kerala, there was a movement by NGOs and teachers. But they were put down. Women were raped. There was the case of Amin bleeding in hospital in Changanacherry. Comrade A. K. Gopalan has drawn attention to these things that were going on. Even an ex-MP, Shri Janardanan in Vaikom was slapped by police officers. In West Bengal, in broad daylight an ex-Mayor's house was looted on 24th March. But nothing is being done. Even some

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Congress MLAs have protested against this. If you go through the proceedings of the West Bengal Assembly, you will see that 21 Congress MLAs themselves said 'Do not hide these things; do not cover up these things. These incidents are increasing in West Bengal'. If I get time, I can give you all these figures to show how the crimes in West Bengal are increasing. Why are the crimes increasing? You should go deep into it, because the anti-social elements are gaining the upper hand. The anti-social elements are being encouraged by the ruling class. In this new Congress regime, the police is free to kill and rape, the anti-social elements are free to do anything.

Last year, Shrimati Geeta Chatterjee came here with G.M.S. leaders and met the Prime Minister. She was then the Home Minister. Her husband was killed and she was raped by some persons belonging to the ruling party. (Interruptions). Indiraji told her, caressing a small child of that unfortunate lady, "I will do something for you." But nothing was done.

A few months ago, a meeting was broken where Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Jyoti Basu were to speak in Bauripur. But nothing was done. Indiraji gave the same reply, depending on the police there. But they did not take the evidence from the spot. Shri Jyoti Basu had got escorts, and there were different versions. How did it happen? I asked the congress MPs, and they also said, 'We condemn this action. The meeting should not have been broken.' When I went to Kalna, to have an interview with a person, what happened? (Interruptions) Another MP was threatened to be killed. We wrote to the Prime Minister and Indiraji replied that "we are looking into the matter." For three months, "this looking into the matter" was going on. This is how things are going on. (Interruptions)

That is why we say violence and disturbance are created by the ruling class. Last year, Indiraji told us that "violence is not our creed; it is the

creed of the Opposition." (Interruptions) Please listen, Mr. Minister. But "if we commit violence somewhere, it is only an aberration." We say that the people never resort to violence. People organise and launch their movement and make their demand. But violence is imposed by the ruling class. There is world history which explains this. People never take recourse to violence. You give a total ban that people would not be attached by the police. Then, slowly the situation will improve and all other things will go on successfully and smoothly.

Harijan's residences are being burnt. There are so many points, and so I am leaving some time for the second speaker from my party. But the last point which I want to mention is this. It is with regard to the erosion of democracy and subversion of parliamentary democracy. What happened in the last one year? 1,000 Opposition party members sympathisers all left and democratic persons were arrested throughout India. There are so many kisans and workers who are in the prisons as under-trials. In the prison, they are being murdered. In West Bengal recently one prisoner was killed and Indiraji wrote to Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya that it is being looked into. There were 301 instances of lathi charges; 91 instances of firing; 139 instances of political murders; not ordinary murders but political murders. In West Bengal, 79 political workers have been killed—left democratic forces—after the 1972 elections. I am giving these figures for the last one year. As a result of your policy, the police and the anti-social people are gaining the upper hand and taking recourse to repression against the people who are moving against the Congress. You go against the Congress, and you will be threatened that you will be killed and all that.

You should improve the situation in Delhi also. I told Mr. K. C. Pant that day; your father was the Home Minister; Sardar Patel was the Home Minister and then the late Lal Bahadur Shastri was also the Home Minister;

during the old Congress regime, the Opposition parties got respect from them. In the prisons also they were given special status. But now, Mr. K. C. Pant is keeping his moustache to become like his father, but you cannot have that tradition, because the new Congress was born and brought up in the cradle of defection,—Ayarams and Gayarams. You have to acquire that old tradition, and you have to become a new man. Otherwise, you cannot keep democracy in this country. You are eroding democracy. You are curbing parliamentary democracy, everywhere, in Orissa and other States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sat Pal Kapur.

श्री सतपाल कर् (पटियाला) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हमारे भाई सरोज मुकर्जी ने चर्चा की है और सबसे ज्यादा जोर उन्होंने इस बात पर लगाया है कि लाठी चार्ज करना और सी०आर०पी०को एगेज करना—इनको बिड़ड़ा कर लिया जाये। जहाँ तक किताब में लिखने की बात हो तो इसमें किसी को एतराज नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन जिस किस्म की हालात हमारे मुल्क में सी०पी०एम०वाले, उनकी एलायन्स, जनसंघ वाले और स्वतंत्र पार्टी वाले पैदा करते हैं उनमें मजबूर हो कर सी०आर०पी०भेजनी पड़ती है। इन पार्टीज ने सारे मुल्क में, पंजाब में, बंगाल में, असम में, आंध्र और उड़ीसा में जहाँ तशद्द हुए ऐसे हालात पैदा किए जिसमें रेलवे की पटरियाँ उखाड़ी गईं, रेलवे स्टेशन्स फूँके गए, डाक खाने फूँके गए लेकिन इन पार्टीज ने उन बातों की मज्मूत नहीं की। यह डिमान्ड करना कि सी०आर०पी० बिड़ड़ा कर ली जाये यह तो हर एक डिमान्ड कर सकता है लेकिन आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं, सवाल यह है। आज हमारे कन्ट्री में यह हो रहा है कि हालात को किस तरह से ज्यादा बिगाड़ा जाये और इन बातों

में सबसे आगे कौन पार्टीज है, उनका क्या मकसद है—इसको जानने की जरूरत है। आज हमारे कंट्री में रिबीजनिस्ट फोर्सेज, लीग्वेज के नाम पर रीजन के नाम पर, फिर्के के नाम पर, इन तमाम नामों पर क्यास क्रिएट करना चाहती हैं। जब सुबह हम श्रववार उठाते हैं तो देखते हैं एक जगह से खबर आती है कि वहाँ गड़बड़ हो गई, दूसरी जगह से खबर आती है कि वहाँ गड़बड़ हो गई लेकिन उस गड़बड़ी को करवाने की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है? वहाँ पर कहा जाता है कि गड़बड़ तो सरकार करवाती है लेकिन अगर सरकार गड़बड़ करवाती है तो फिर आप क्या कर रहे हैं? आपको उसे रोकना चाहिए। लेकिन तमाम गड़बड़ तो आप लोग करवाते हैं। तमाम गड़बड़ की जिम्मेदारी आपके ऊपर आती है, आपकी पार्टीज पर आती है, वह पार्टीज जो कि आंध्र के सवाल पर गामने आती है, असम के सवाल पर सामने आती है। यू० पी० में आज तक जनसंघ वाले कहते रहे कि उर्दू को कुचल दो, उर्दू को खत्म कर दो, मुसलमानों को भी कुचलो लेकिन आज जनसंघ की पालिसी क्या है? जनसंघ की जो पालिसी वह दो मुंह सांप वाली है। आज एक तरफ जनसंघ वाले यू०पी०में तो कहते हैं कि उर्दू को बढ़ावा दो लेकिन दूसरी तरफ दूसरे इलाकों में उनके खिलाफ मुहिम चलायेंगे। एक तरफ कहते हैं कि उर्दू को बढ़ावा दो और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं बन्देमातरम को लाजमी करें। एक तरफ इस बात को भी कहते हैं कि मुसलमानों को कुचलो, माइनारिटी को दबाकर रखो और फिर यह भी कहते हैं कि उर्दू को बढ़ावा दो। इस तरह से यू०पी० में मुस्लिम मजलिस और जनसंघ वाले गड़बड़ कराने की कोशिश करते हैं। जितने भी फिक्केवाराना फसादात हुए हैं जानना चाहता हूँ उनकी तह में कौन पार्टीज थी? जितनी भी इक्वायरी कमेटीज की रिपोर्ट्स आई उनसे साफ तज्जुब आता है कि फसादात कराने की

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

जिम्मेदारी किन पर है। यह पार्टीज माइ-नारिटीज से हमदर्दी का इजहार भी करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उनको कुचलने की बानें भी करते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह किस फिलाम्फी का प्रचार करना चाहते हैं? यह माइनारिटीज के हक में भी है और खिलाफ भी है, यह उर्दू के हक में भी है और उनके खिलाफ भी है।

इस तरह से हम देखते हैं यह पोलिटिकल पार्टीज देश में इन किस्म की फिजा पैदा करना चाहती हैं जिसमें जो रीयन इश्युज हैं कि इस मुल्क में गरीबी हटे, मानोपलीज को कब्र किया जाये, बेकारी को खत्म किया जाये, उनसे हटकर कुछ नये इश्युज जैसे रोजनलज्म के नाम पर, जवान के नाम पर, इनाके के नाम पर नयी नयी तहरीकें पैदा की जायें, उनको उमाड़ा जाये। जो हमारे जनसंघ पार्टी के भाई हैं आग जो स्वतंत्र पार्टी के भाई हैं उनकी आज तक यह पालिसी रहो कि मेन्टर को मजबूत होना चाहिए। लेकिन 25 मार्च के बाद जनसंघ को यह खयाल आया कि अगर मेन्टर मजबूत रहता है तो मेन्टर में कांग्रेस सरकार और इन्दिरा गांधी भी मजबूत रहेंगे इसलिए उनका मकसद यह हो गया है कि इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार को कमजोर करने के लिए मेन्टर को भी कमजोर होना चाहिए। इसी बात को लेकर वे चाहते हैं कि इस एम० आर० सी० दोबारा बनाया जाये, मुल्क में स्टेट्स की दोबारा तक्सीम की जाये। 55 या 60 स्टेट्स को वह मांग करते हैं ताकि फिर हर जगह, हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट, हर इनाका, हर कोम, हर फिका और हर जवान डिस्टर्ब हो जाये और यह मुल्क कमजोर होता चला जाये यह उनको नोति है। इन्दिरा गांधी को कमजोर करने का एक तरीका तो यह है।

दूसरा तरीका यह है कि रीयन इश्युज को छोड़कर इस मुल्क में ऐसी फिजा पैदा की जाये कि मुल्क आगे नहीं बढ़ रहा है,

पंचमाला प्रोग्राम्स फेल हो गए हैं और गवर्नमेंट मंहगाई दूर नहीं कर सकी है। हम मानते हैं कि मंहगाई है। बंगाल देश की जंग के बाद यहां पर मंहगाई बढ़ी लेकिन मंहगाई के मसले को लेकर भी आप मंहगाई दूर नहीं करना चाहते हैं। जब सरकार फूड टेक ओवर का मसाला उठाती है तब आप कहते हैं कि नहीं व्यापारियों को कुछ मत कहिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं उस इलाके से आता हूं जो कि व्हीट में सरप्लस है। जब स्टेट ट्रेडिंग का फैसला हुआ तो पिछले दिनों अखबारों में आया कि व्यापारियों ने सारे देश में स्ट्राइक की। हमारे बड़े-बड़े अखबार वाले बड़े मेटरवान हैं, उनकी बड़ी हमदर्दी है बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों के साथ, तमाम अखबारों में यह हेडलाइन्स थीं कि व्यापारियों की बड़ी भारी हड़ताल हुई और उन्हें अखबारों के एक कोने में एक खबर और भी थी कि हावर्ड को मंडी में, पटियाला की मंडी में और मोगा की मंडी में सरकार के टेक ओवर के फैसले के बाद अनाज के भाव गिरने शुरू हो गए। (व्यवधान) आज के अखबार में है 9 रुपये क्वीन्टल दाम गिर गए। हमारे यहां मक्की 55 और 60 रुपये क्वीन्टल बिकती है लेकिन व्यापारियों के खरीदने के बाद यहां दिल्ली में 120 रु० क्यों बिकती है? क्या जनसंघ वालों ने कभी कभी इस बात की मुखानिफत की है?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am told that each Congress Member should be given ten minutes because they have a long list from their party.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : जब हम फूड टेक ओवर की बात करें तो जनसंघ की हमदर्दी व्यापारियों के साथ, जब हम ब्लैक मार्केटिंग को खत्म करने की बात कहें तो जनसंघ की हमदर्दी उनके साथ और जब

जनता को लूटने में बचाव की बात कही जाय तो भी उनकी हमदर्दी उन लोगों के साथ होती है ।

तो मैं आपके जरिए अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह ठीक है, हमारे मुक्त में काफी रिफार्म हुई लेकिन उनका पूरा फायदा तब तक नहीं उठाया जा सकता जब तक कि व्यूरोक्रैसी को विधि द्यून न किया जाये । आज का जो व्यूरोक्रैटिक सिस्टम और व्यूरोक्रैसी है, जो सरकार करना चाहती है, जिस आपरेशन को हम करना चाहते हैं उसके विधि द्यून नहीं है । इसलिए इसको दुरुस्त करने और कंट्रोल करने की जरूरत है । उसमें रिफार्म लाने की जरूरत है । इसके लिए मैं चाहूँगा कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के एग्जामिनेशन सिस्टम में चेंज किया जाये । आई० ए० एस० जो आप लेते हैं उसमें हर आदमी को यह पता होना चाहिये कि उसके पेर्स इस किस्म के होंगे कि पब्लिक सेक्टर का किस तरह से कामयाब करना है, पब्लिक सेक्टर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन क्या होना चाहिए और उसको यह भी पता होना चाहिए कि रूल आफ लाइफ क्या है । आज पब्लिक सेक्टर में हमको प्रोडक्शन कैसे बढ़ानी है । इस किस्म की बातें हमारे पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के इन्स्ट्रक्शन में इंट्रोड्यूस करने की जरूरत है । और जब हम कहते हैं कि समाजवाद लाना है तो यूनिजन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के एग्जामिनेशन में यह पेपर होना चाहिये कि मुक्त में डेमोक्रेसी के जरिये, मल्टी पार्टी डेमोक्रेसी के जरिये किस तरह समाजवाद लायेगे ।

इस के साथ-साथ आज जो आई० ए० एस०, आई० एफ० एस० और आई० पी० एस० में लोग जाते हैं जब उन को देखते हैं तो यह नजर आता है कि बड़े-बड़े शहरों के

रहने वाले लोग, दिल्ली और बम्बई यूनिवर्सिटीज में पढ़ने वाले लोग, पब्लिक स्कूलों के पढ़े लोग ही आई० ए० एस० में आते हैं जिन को रूल लाइफ और प्रोबलम्स का कोई पता नहीं होता । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप 25 परसेंट पोस्टम रूल लाइफ में रहने वाले, जो देहाती लोग हैं, उन के लिये रिजर्व कीजिये । आप क्वालिफिकेशन एम० ए० रखिए, उस में कम न लीजिये, मार्क्स का परसेंटज भी रखिये कि इतने में कम नहीं लेंगे, लेकिन आप पोस्ट रिजर्व जरूर कीजिये, जैसे हरिजनों के लिये है, कि रूल सैक्टर में कम से कम 25 परसेंट लोग आई० ए० एस०, आई० एफ० एस० और आई० पी० एस० में लिये जायेंगे । उन लोगों को ज्यादा पता होगा कि मास प्रोबलम्स क्या हैं, फनड्स को कैसे कंट्रोल करना है, नये फटिलाइजर को कैसे यूज करना है, नये सोडों को कैसे बोलना है, और इरिगेशन प्रोबलम्स को कैसे सोल्व करना है । और यह जो सुपरफ्लूअस सुपर इटेलीजेंशिया, सुपर क्लास और पब्लिक स्कूलों के पढ़े हुए लोग हैं ये आप की प्रोबलम्स को सोल्व नहीं कर सकते । इन में छुटकारा कर के देहात में जो रहने वाले लोग हैं उन को आगे लाइये । वे इस मुक्त के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ज्यादा अच्छे ढंग से सन्हाल सकेंगे ।

श्री इतहाक स-भली (अमरोहा):

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, होम मिनिस्ट्री हमारे देश का बहुत अहम डिपार्टमेंट है, और अगर मैं कहूँ हमारी सेक्योरिटी, और हमारी माइनारिटीज के लिये यह बहुत ही ज्यादा अहमियत रखता है तो कोई गलत न होगा । इस साल का तफसीली हिसाब और रिपोर्ट हम को दो गयी हैं । डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ा दुख होता है, लेकिन सहो है अगर मैं यह कहूँ तो गलत न होगा कि यह मान

[श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

अकलियतों के लिये, खासतौर पर मुसलमानों के लिये, और हिरजनों के लिये बहुत तबाही और परेशानी का साल रहा। जगह जगह हरिजनों के मकान जलाये गये, उन को जिन्दा जलाया गया, जाबजां मुसलमानों के मकान लूटे गये, कत्ल किये गए, छोटे छोटे बच्चों को मारा गया। और अभी तक तो यह होता था कि जनसंघ वाले और दूसरे लोग आ कर के हंगामा करते थे और पुलिस या तो खामोश तमाशाई की तरह खड़ी देखती थी या उन की मदद करती थी। लेकिन अब जो चीज देखने में आयी है वह तो निहायत ही भयानक और बड़ी ही शर्मनाक है।

आप को मालूम है कि यू०पी० के आजमगढ़ जिले में नौनारी और सजनी में जो फसादात हुए, फसादात नहीं जो मुसलमानों के मकानात एक सिलसिले से जलाये गये। नौनारी में 101 मुसलमानों के मकानात थे उन में से 97 मकान जला दिये गये, और गजब यह है कि इस काम को किस ने किया? जनसंघ ने किया, लेकिन पूरी तरह पर पुलिस की हिफाजत में, पुलिस की देख रेख में सारा काम किया गया। नौनारी और सजनी में जिस तरह पर अफसोसनाक-ताबाही की गयी हमारी बहन श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी वहां पर पहुंची और वह मजबूर हो गयी आंसू बहाने पड़े वहां की दर्दनाक हालत को देख कर। जिन्होंने देखा है, मैंने भी देखा है, हमारे साथी सरजू पांडे और झारखंडे राय जी ने भी देखा है सजनी और नौनारी में जो जुल्म हुए हैं मैं समझता हूं होम मिनस्ट्री के लिये निहायत शर्मनाक है। क्या इसी तरह नेशनल इंटरप्रेशन होगा। नेशनल इंटरप्रेशन कानफरेंस श्रीनगर में की गयी थी जिस पर गृह मंत्रालय में इतना रुपया खर्च किया था, क्या इसी तरह उस के फंसलों पर अमलदरामद होगा? श्रीनगर

में कहा गया था कि जिस जिले में फसाद होंगे उस जिले के आफिसर्स को उस का जिम्मेदार ठहराया जायेगा। कामरेड झारखंडे राय और कांग्रेसी दोस्त सर पटक कर रह गये कि वहां के डी० एस० और एस० पी० को, जो कि इन फसादों के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, वहां से हटाया जाये। लेकिन उन को उस से मस नहीं किया जा रहा है। और एक थानेदार को, जिस ने इत्फाक से अच्छा काम किया था फसाद की रोका, जनसंघ की डिमान्ड पर इमीडियेटली ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया। इस तरह पर माइनारिटीज की हिफाजत होगी?

जिला बस्ती का बाकया दिल को हिला देने वाला है, दुर्गजीत एक कस्बा है बस्ती है, वहां पर जनसंघ नहीं, जनसंधियों को तो पुलिस वाले बाद में लाये, पुलिस ने खड़े होकर वहां के लोगों को लूटा। जनसंधियों के हाथों से सामान ढोया गया, लेकिन पुलिस ने खड़े होकर के लूटा। मैं मानूँ करना चाहता हूँ कि कहां जा रही है आप की पुलिस और आप के अफसरान? अफसरान के बारे में बाद में सुनाऊंगा। आप की पुलिस और अफसरान बजाय माइनारिटीज की हिफाजत करने के हरिजनों की हिफाजत करने के, आज पुलिस उन को अपने हाथों से लूटती है, कत्ल करती है और आग लगाती है। मेरे बुजुर्ग रहनुमा माननीय झारखंडे राय जी बैठे हैं यह इस चीज के गवाह हैं, इन से पूछिये कि गोंडा के अन्दर एक ऐसा शख्स है जिस का पेशा ही रहा है होली के मौके पर फसाद कराने का। वह हर साल पकड़ लिया जाता था लेकिन इस साल उसको नहीं पकड़ा गया। उस ने मंदिर बनाया है म्युनिसिपलिटि की लैंड पर सड़क को छोटा करके और उस का पत्थर रखा है वहां के एस० डी० एस० ने, क्या हो रहा है? और फिर अफसरान की क्या कहूँ, अगर वक्त होता तो बनाता। लेकिन मैं सिर्फ एक ही बाकया कह सकता हूँ।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह एक नोटिस मेरे हाथ में है। दिल्ली में एक रिसाला निकलता है "बोम्बे मदी" जिसका एडिटर राम रक्खामल खुशर गिरामी है। वह अपना नाम खुशर गिरामी ही लिखते हैं। लखनऊ के डिप्टी कमिश्नर, श्री डी० डी० जोशी, आई० एस० ने "बोम्बे मदी" के एडिटर को नोटिस दिया कि तुमने गुरु गोबिन्दवाल्कर की इमज की है और गुरु गोबिन्दवाल्कर यूनियन की लव्ड एंड रेस्पेक्टेड वार्ड हिन्दूज एट लार्ज है। उन के मुहाफिज आज आर० एस० एस० के रहनुमा गुरु गोबिन्दवाल्कर के मुहाफिज नोटिस देने वाले कौन है? लखनऊ के डिप्टी कमिश्नर, श्री डी० डी० जोशी, आई० एस०। यह शायद है आप के आफसरों का। जब मालूम हुआ कि यह खुशर गिरामी तो मुसलमान नहीं, यह तो राम रक्खामल है, तब मुकदमा वापस लिया गया। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह क्या हो रहा है। पर्मानेंट डिपार्टमेंट को मंत्री जो डोल करने हैं, मैं जानता हूँ कि आप की नीयत में भले ही दुर्गति न हो लेकिन जो लोग आप के आग्रहाम उत्पन्न हैं, जो लोग होम डिपार्टमेंट को घेरे हुए हैं, जो अफसरान आज यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि एक पुलिस का मिपाही कल का जिम्मेदार नहीं है, बल्कि कल का जिम्मेदार है पूरा स्ट्रक्चर, पूरे अफसर और यह आर को मशोर्गो।

आखिर क्या हो रहा है? आप देखिये। कई सूबों में इलेक्शन होने वाला है। अब भी इलेक्शन की बहार आ रही है जिहाजा जरूरत है कि इस बात पर फ़ैसला कराओ। हमारे यू० पी० में मुस्लिम मजलिस और जनसंघ एक दूसरे के नज़दीक हो गये।

जैसा मेरे दोस्त श्री सतपाल कपूर ने कहा, दोनों को धोखा देने के लिये डा० फरीदी ने दिल्ली में खड़े होकर कहा कि अलीगढ़ यूनियनिटी सेक्शन कमेटी के बारे

में हम जनसंघ का कोओपरेशन सोक करेंगे, और जनसंघ जो कहा करता था कि हर मुसलमान पाकिस्तानी है, हर मुसलमान गद्दार है, उर्दू पाकिस्तानी जवान है, उस के श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी फरमाने हैं कि उर्दू जवानको सरकारी जवान होना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश में और मुसलमानों को हिफाजत से रहना चाहिए। कभी आप ने गौर करने की कोशिश की कि यह कमिन्वैशन क्यों हो रहा है? यह राइट रिप्रेजेंटेशन और जमाने भर के रजतपसन्द हिन्दू और मुसलमान एक दूसरे के नज़दीक क्यों आ रहे हैं? उन की कोशिश है कि डिमार्शेटिक नुक्ते नज़र रखने वालों की जमहूरी नज़रिया रखने वालों को ख़त्म करें।

आज मुझ को जनसंघ से शिकायत नहीं। डा० फरीदी उन को सर्टिफिकेट देते हैं कि जनसंघ ने यू० पी० में फ़ैसलादत नहीं करायें हैं। जनसंघ वाले भी कहते हैं कि हम मुसलमानों की हमदर्दी के लिए तयार हैं। क्या मंशा है? मंशा यह है कि हिन्दू मुसलमानों को धोखा दें और इस तरीके से हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में आइन्दा एलेक्शन में जमहूरी जमातों को शिकस्त दें। लेकिन हमें अफ़सोस है कि हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री की आंखें नहीं खुल रही हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एम चीज को देखा जाय कि पोलिटिकनो यह क्या किया जा रहा है।

आज गवर्नमेंट ने हमारी मांग पर; तुरकी-पसन्द कांग्रेस वालों की मांग पर गवर्ने के ट्रेड को नेशनलाइज करने का फैसला किया है। लेकिन उस में एक लेकुना निकाल दिया गया। एक वक्ता में व्यापारी 20 बिबंटल खरीद सकते हैं। हमारे मुरादाबाद के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट कहते हैं कि सम्भली साहब, हमारे यहाँ हजारों दब्बान्ति हैं रिटेलड की। आखिर हम किस किसको बनाये। एक तरफ तो नेशनलाइजेशन किया जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ से कानून को सर्वोटज

[श्री इसहान सम्मली]

किया जा रहा है। आज गवर्नमेंट दूसरों के साथ मिल कर इस देश को सत्राते न कर रही है। क्या माने हैं कि मोदी साहब के यहां से दस हजार बोगिया बगमद हो जाती है, लेकिन रातों रात उन को छोड़ दिया जाता है। मुकदमा हो रहा है, लेफ्टेनेंट गवर्नर कहते हैं कि अदालत में जमानत करा लो। मैं मालूम करना चाहता हूं कि क्यों नहीं डो० आई० आर० पूज किया जाता? इन होर्ड्स के अग्रेसर डो० आई० आर० में क्यों कार्रवाई नहीं की जाती। मैं अपने दोस्त और साथी श्री मिर्षा साहब से मालूम करना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह है कि एम० होर्डर के खिलाफ एम० बैंक मार्केटियर के खिलाफ डो० आई० आर० तहत कार्यवाई नहीं की जाती? डो० आई० फिर लगा हुआ है, मोसा लागू है, लेकिन हम फितने इन्सानों को नक्सलाइट कह कर या दूसरी चीजें कह कर बगैर मुकदमा चलाएं जेल में डाले हुए हैं? यह कहां का इन्साफ है। मैं नहीं कहता कि पुनिम कान्स्टेबल ने वहां जाकर उन्हें सही तरह पर पकड़ा, लेकिन अगर मान लिया जाए कि सही भी पकड़ा तो उनको गलती मुधारने का मौका दिया जाय। आज उनको बड़ी तकलीफ में रखा जाता है। वह वहां पर पोलिटिकल वर्कर की हैमियत में गये थे। गलतियां हो सकती हैं। हमने भी की हैं। सन् 1942 में हमने भी गलतियां की है कांग्रेस के बड़े-बड़े लीडरों ने गलतियां की हैं मैं भी उस वकन कांग्रेस में था। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई इन्साफ की बात नहीं है कि इस बात पर उन को जेल में डाला जाये।

मैं आपकी तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं कि एक बड़ा ही इन्सानी मसला है। कुछ

लोगों ने याहिया खां, और पाकिस्तान के जुल्मां से तंग आकर के अपने को हिन्दुस्तानी फौज के हवाले कर दिया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम पर यह जल्म कर रहे हैं, हमारी जिन्दगी उन के हाते हुए सेफ नहीं है, आ। हमको अपनी हिकाजत में ले लें। इस मौके पर मैं हिन्दुस्तान की फौज को तारीफ किये बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि उन्होंने बड़े कैरेक्टर के साथ, बड़ी खूबा के साथ, बड़ी हमद-दों के साथ वहां से उन्हें लाकर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के हवाले कर दिया। जो सिविलियन्स याहियाखाही से परेशान थे, जो बंगला देश में पाकिस्तानी फौज से पिडित थे, उन को यहां जेलों में डाला हुआ है। आज उन को रखा नहीं किया जा रहा है यह यहां का इन्साफ है। लडाई के कैदियों के साथ, जंग कैदियों के साथ उन्हें भी कैदा बना कर डाला हुआ है। बच्चे अलग, बोंबो अलग, खामिद अलग। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप जरा इस पर गौर कोजिए कि जो सिविलियन कैदी हैं उन को कैद में रखने का कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है। कोई इन्साफ नहीं है। अगर वह वहां जाना चाहते हैं तो वहां जाये, और जब तक उनके मामले तय नहीं तब तक अगर कोई उनको जमानत देने को तैयार हों तो उन को जमानत पर छोड़िये। कोई हक आपका नहीं बनता है कि उन्हें इस तरह से बंदी बना कर रखा जाये। पाकिस्तान के जंगी कैदियों के बारे में हमारे रहुनुमा श्री इंद्रजीत गुप्त साफ तोर पर इस हाउस में कह चके हैं कि जिन पर मुज्रोब साहब को मुकदमा चलाना हो उन पर मुकदमा चलायें और जो जाना चाहे उनको हिन्दुस्तान से वापस जाने दें। हमारे अन्दर इन्सानी हमदर्दी होनी चाहिए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आज आलम यह है कि एक तरफ कुछ फिर्कावाराना आर्गनाइजेशन हैं जो लोगों में नफरत पैदा कर रही है हिन्दू-मुसलमानों में और दूसरी तरफ अफसरान—नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक सब का तो नहीं कहता, लेकिन बड़ी तादाद में—नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक उन लोगों की मदद कर रहे हैं और इन्डिया गंधी की सरकार में, जमहूरी जमातों की तरफ से नफरत पैदा कर रहे हैं। आज बम्बई में मुसलमानों से एनानिया कसा जाता है कि बोलोबन्दे मातरम्। कोई मुसलमान टैक्सी वाला लाव बाग एरिया में निकल जाता है तो उसको पकड़ लिया जाता है और पकड़ कर कहा जाता कि बोलो बंदेमातरम्। नहीं बोलेंगे तो टैक्सी फूँक दी जायेगी। वहाँ पर आज यह किया जा रहा है। आज शिव सेना को किस ने बढ़ावा दिया है। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आज भी शिव सेना महाराष्ट्र की छत्रछाया में पनप रही है। आज भी शिव सेना को पूरी तरह से वहाँ की यूरोक्सी की और वहाँ की सरकार की ह्मायत हासिल है। आप ने देखा है कि बम्बई में क्या आलम? शिव सेना के जूल्सों को यह तबारीख है होम मिनिस्टर साहब, कि जब कभी उन का कोई जलूस निकलता है तो वह खाममवाह आग लगाना हुआ और दूकानों को लूटता हुआ निकलता है। लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि उनके जूल्सों को जितनी इजाजत दी जाती है शायद उतनी किसी के जूल्सों को नहीं दी जाती। हमारे कलेक्टर साहब को नजर आया कि गुरु गोलवालकर साहब की इन्ट्रूट हो गई, लेकिन शिव सेना एनानिया कहती है कि बम्बई, बम्बई वालों के लिए है, यू० पी० वालों को निहालो, साउथ इंडियन को निकालो। मगर उनके बारे में किसी डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने नोटिस देने को तकलीफ गवारा नहीं की।

अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में बारबार बात आती है। मैं साफतीर पर कह देना 4092 LS—9

चाहता हूँ मैंने उस वक्त भी कहा था और कहता हूँ, मैंने उस वक्त भी कहा था और हमारे रहनुमाने भी कहा था, आज भी मैं कहता हूँ, कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी ऐक्ट में जिसमें बहुत सी अनडिमाक्रेटिक चीजें हैं, वाइस चांसलर को वेइन्ताह अख्तियार दे दिये गये हैं। बोर्ड सिर्फ एक ऐडवार्डजरी वाडी बना दिया गया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि उस को बदल कर डिमाक्रेटिक बनाइए और नामिनेशन के बजाय एलेक्शन लाइये। यह कदम आप उठाइये और आपको उठाना चाहिए। चाहिए सब यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिए एक छोटा सा ऐक्ट बनाना चाहिए, यह नहीं कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी की दूसरी हालत, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी की दूसरी हालत और अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी की दूसरी हालत। आज यह कोशिश हो रही है कि माइनारिटीज को, जिन के वोट डिमाक्रेसी को जारी रखने के लिए बहुत कुछ काउन्ट करते हैं, किसी तरह से बदल दिया जाये। इस के वास्ते अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी ऐक्ट आया। बार-बार मुसलिम ला को तब्दील करने की बात कही जाती है। मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि किसी के शरियत या किसी के धर्म या कानून को नहीं बदलना चाहिए। आप कीन हैं उसको बदलने वाले उस को बदल कर आप माइनारिटी के दिल में एक तरह का खौफ, एक तरह को बेचैनी पैदा करते हैं। जिस रोज वे माइनारिटी खुद बदलना चाहें, आप उसको बैलकम कीजिये। उस को आप एजुकेट कीजिये। अगर वह अपनी शरियत या कानून को बदलना नहीं चाहते तो आप उस को आनर कीजिये। क्या माने हैं इस तरह की चीजें लाकर के उन को जमहूर के रास्ते से हटायें?

[श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

जब हमारे भाई, स्वतंत्र पार्टी वाले या कांगो वाले अलीगढ़ जाते हैं तो वह मुसलमानों के बड़े भारी हमदर्द बन जाते हैं। लेकिन हमको उनकी हमदर्दी मा नुम है। जनरल एनेक्शन में कैसे उस का ग्रैंड अनायेस बना था? आज भी वही ग्रान्ड अनायेस बन रहा है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कांग्रेस के अन्दर भी कुछ लोग बैठ कर इस में मदद करते हैं। अक्सर उन की मदद करते हैं। यूरोपेसी उन की मदद करती है।

उर्दू के बारे में इस हाउस में बार-बार कहा गया है। मैं मानुम करना चाहता हूँ, जैसा बार-बार पूछा गया है, कि सरकार का क्या दुश्चारी है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर और जो सेंट्रली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रिड एरियाज हैं उन के अन्दर उर्दू को उस का जायज हक दिया जाये? आज तक हमारे भाइयों ने, मुसलमानों से ज्यादा हिन्दू भाइयों ने उर्दू की हिमायत की है। मैं किम-किम का नाम लूँ। हमारे महतरिम रहनुमा आनन्द नारायण मुल्का, श्री दरबारा सिंह, सनातन कूर, मुन्ना जोशी, अमन नन्दा वगैरह उर्दू के लिए जद्दोजहद कर रहे हैं। हमारे भाई सरजू पांडे, इंद्रजीन गुप्त, एस. एम. वनर्जी तो उर्दू के मज्राहिद की तरह मजहूर हैं। लेकिन हमारी सरकार है कि इसको समझ में यह नहीं आती है। वह कहती है कि हाँ हम बहुत कर देंगे। लेकिन कर क्या रहे हैं? दिल्ली में उर्दू टीचर वहाँ रख दिए जाते हैं जहाँ उर्दू पढ़ने वाले नहीं होते हैं, कीर्ति नगर में, गांधी नगर में। जहाँ उर्दू पढ़ने वाले हैं मझे मालूम हुआ है कि वहाँ उर्दू टीचर

गायब हैं। उर्दू की किताबें गायब हैं। नैशनल इंटरप्रेशन कान्फ्रेंस ने कहा था कि सिलेबस बदला जाए, किताबों को बदला जाए। लेकिन आज भी किताबों में पढ़ाया जाता है कि एक हजार बरस तक हिन्दू मुसलमानों की लड़ाई रही है। ऐसी हानत में हम यह चाहें कि हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दू मुस्लिम यूनिटी हो तो यह कैम मुम्किन हो सकता है। झूठे-झूठे अफसाने गढ़ कर अखबारों में छापे जा रहे हैं। पांचजन्य, मदनमोह, आर्गेनाइजर और प्रताप वगैरह में ये छप रहे हैं। प्रताप में तो जवाहरलाल नेहरू को और महात्मा गांधी को गालियाँ दी जाती हैं। ऐसे जमाना मिट्टेचर के होते हुए, ऐसी शरारती किताबों के होते हुए यहाँ क्या आप समझते हैं कि हिन्दू मुस्लिम इतिहाद हो सकता है? मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार इन चीजों पर गौर करेगी।

मुझे शर्म आती है आज पच्चीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी कहते हुए कि आज भी औरतों और बच्चों की खरीद फरोख्त होती है, आँगनों को जे जा कर बेना जाना है उन से चकले आवाद कराए जाते हैं। मैं खास तौर से यह इंगनिए कइ रहा हूँ कि खुद दिल्ली में यह हो रहा है जोकि सेंट्रली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रिड एरिया है। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में भी यह हो रहा है। आखिर कब तक यह चलता रहेगा? क्यों नहीं आप इस पर रोक लगाते हैं।

आपने औरतों की बरबारी के अधिकार दिए हैं, इसके लिये हम आपके शुक्रगुजार हैं। होम मिनिस्ट्री ने आई०ए०एस० और आई०पी०

एस० वगैरह में श्रीरतों को बराबरी के मौके दे दिए हैं। लेकिन इंडियन एयरलाइज में श्रीर एयर इंडिया में आज भी एयर होस्टेसिस अगर शादी कर लेती हैं तो उनको सर्विस से निकाल बाहर किया जाता है। ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है इस वेइसाफी को भी आप दूर कराएं।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि मुल्क को सियासी तौर पर भी सम्भाला जाए, जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं उनकी तरफ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की निगाह रहे। अब्बाम का गुस्सा आपने देख हो लिया है। कल छः लाख इंसान यहां आए थे। अब्बाम के खून से न खेला जाए। अब्बाम के खून से खेलने की अगर कोशिश होनी है और अब्बाम को तबाह करना आप जारी रखते हैं तो शायद इस यूरोकेपी को आप अब्बाम के गुस्से से बचा नहीं पाएंगें। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार माइनोरिटीज की हिफाजत के लिए, हरिजनों की हिफाजत के लिए एक प्रान्सिपल सिस्टी स्थापन करे जिन का मिनिस्टर कोई निहायत नान-क्वॉलरिंग फिगर हो या प्राइम मिनिस्टर इस डिपार्टमेंट को खुद सम्भालें।

श्री अहमद अली (अवध)
जिल्द डेपुटी सप्लीमेंटरी सचिव - हम
मिनिस्टर हमारे दिव्य का एक बहुत
हम डिपार्टमेंट है - अगर मिन कौनों
हमारी सिक्योरिटी और हमारी मल्लिकुल्लुह
के लिये ये बहुत ही अहमियत رکھتا
है तो कौनों غلطाने हो گا - اس سال
کا طبعی حجاب اور اس سال

کو بھی دی گئی ہے - ڈیپٹی سیکر
حب بہ کہتے ہوئے ہوا دکھ ہونا
ہے لہذا صدمہ ہے اگر میں یہ
ہوں فلط نہ ہو گا - کہ یہ سال
الکھت کے لئے خاص طور پر
مسلمانوں کے لئے اور ہری جلیوں
کے لئے بہت تباہی کا سال ہے -
جنگہ بھگہ ہری جلیوں کے مکان
جائے گئے - چھوٹے چھوٹے بچوں کو
مارا گیا - اور ابھی تک تو یہ ہوتا
نہا کہ جن سلگہ والے اور دومرے
لوگ آ کر کے ہلکامہ کوئے تھے -
اور پولیس یا تو خاموش تماشائی
کی طرح کھڑی دیکھتی رہتی تھی یا
ان کی مدد کرتی تھی - لہذا
اب جو چھوڑ دیکھتے ہیں آئی ہے
وہ تو نہایت ہی بے ایمان اور بڑی
ہی شرم ناک ہے - آپ کو معلوم
کہ یو پی کے اعظام گدہ ضلع
میں نوکری اور سچائی میں جو
فسادات ہوئے - فسادات نہیں جو
مسلمانوں کے مکانات ایک سلسلے سے
جائے گئے - نوکری میں ۱۰۱ مسلمانوں
کے مکانات تھے ان میں سے ۹۷ مکان
چلا دیئے گئے اور غلبہ تر یہ ہے
کہ اس کم کو کسی نے کیا - جن
سلگہ نے کہا - لہذا ہر وہی طرح یہ
پولیس کی حفاظت میں پولیس
کی دیکھ ریکہ میں سارا کام کیا
نہا - نوکری اور سچائی میں جس
طرح پر افسوس ناک تباہی کی
گئی - ہماری بہن شریعتی سہدرا

[شری استحقاق سنبھالی]

جوشی وہاں پر پہنچی اور وہ مجبور ہو گئیں اُنسو بہانے پڑے۔ وہاں کی دردناک حالت کو دیکھ کر - چلہور نے دیکھا ہے - میں نے بھی دیکھا ہے - ہمارے ساتھی سرچو پانڈے نے بھی دیکھا ہے - جہارکھنڈے رائے نے بھی دیکھا ہے - سبھی اور نوکاروں میں جو ظلم ہوئے ہیں میں سمجھتا ہوں ہوم منسٹری کے لئے نہایت شرم ناک ہے - کیا اس طرح نیشنل انویکرمیشن نوکا - نیشنل انویکرمیشن شری نگر میں کی گئی تھی - جس میں گواہ متوالہ نے اتنا روپیہ خرچ کیا تھا - کیا اس طرح اس کے فیصلوں پر عملدرآمد ہو گا - شری نگر میں کہا گیا تھا کہ کہ جس ضلع میں فسادات ہوئے اس ضلع کے آفیسر کو اس کا ذمہ دار تہہرایا جائے گا - کامریڈ جہارکھنڈے رُو اور کانگریسی دوست سر پوبک کے وہ گئے کہ وہاں کے قی اور ایم ایس بی چو کہ ان فسادات کے لئے ذمہ دار ہیں وہاں سے مٹایا جائے۔ لیکن ان کو جس سے میں نہیں کہا جا رہا ہے - اور ایک تہانیدار کو جس نے اتفاق سے اچھا کام کیا تھا - فساد کو روکا تھا - جن سلگہ کی قیادت پر اموجھتلی ٹرانسفر کر دیا گیا - اس طرح پر مانورٹیز کی حفاظت ہو گئی -

ضلع بستی کا واقعہ دل کو دلیہ والا ہے - درگ جوت ایک

تصہ ہے - بستی میں - وہاں پر جن سلگہ نے نہیں - جن سلگیوں کو تو پولس والے بعد میں بلا کر لائے تھے - پولس نہ کھڑے ہو کر وہاں کے لوگوں کو لوٹا - جن سلگہوں کے ہاتھوں سے سامان چھوایا گیا - لیکن پولس نے کھڑے ہو کر کے لوٹا - میں معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کہاں جا رہے ہیں آپ کی پولیس اور آپ کے افسران - افسران کے بارے میں بعد میں سناؤنگا - آپ کی پول اور افسران بجائے ماتھورٹیز کی حفاظت کرنے کے آج پولس ان کو اپنے ہاتھوں سے اوتتی ہے - قتل کرتی ہے - اور آگ لگاتی ہے - میرے مانہ جہارکھنڈے رُو جی بیٹھے ہیں یہ اس چیز کے گواہ ہیں - ان سے پوچھئے کہ گوندہ کے اندر ایک ایسا شخص ہے جس کا پیشہ ہی رہا ہے ہولی کے مقعہ پر فساد کرنے کا - وہ ہو سال پکڑ لیا جاتا تھا - اب لیکن اس سال اس کو تو نہیں پکڑا گیا - اس نے ملدر بدایا ہے - مونسمہلتی کی ایڈٹر پر - سوک چھوٹی کر کے اور اس کا پتھر رکھا ہے وہاں کے ایس ڈی ایم ل - کیا ہو رہا ہے - اور پھر افسران کی کیا کہوں اگر وقت ہوتا تو بتاتا لیکن میں صرف ایک ہی واقعہ کہہ سکتا ہوں -

دبئی سہیگر صاحب یہ ایک نوٹس مہرہ ہاتھ میں ہے - دلی

سے ایک رسالہ نکلتا ہے - بیسویں صدی - جس کا ایڈیٹر رام رکھا مل خشتہ ڈرامو ہے - وہ ایسا نام خشتہ ڈرامو ہی لکھتے ہیں - لکھنؤ کے قیدی کشمیر شری قی قی جوشی آئی اے ایس - نے بیسویں صدی کے ایڈیٹر کو نوٹس دے دیا - کہ تم نے گرو گوالنکر کی انعام کی ہے - اور گرو گوالنکر یونیورسٹی لورڈ ایلڈ ریسیڈنٹ بانی ہندو اینڈ لائز ہیں - ان کے محافظ آج آر ایس ایس - کے رہنا گرو گوالنکر کے محافظ نوٹس دیئے والے تھیں - لکھنؤ کے قیدی کشمیر شری قی قی جوشی آئی اے ایس کا یہ حال ہے آپ کے افسران کا - جب معلوم ہوا کہ نہ وہ شخص خشتہ گراں تو مسلمان نہیں - وہ تو رام رکھا مل ہے - تو مقدمہ واپس لیا گیا - قیدی اسپیکر صاحب یہ کیا کہا ہو رہا ہے - پرسونل ڈپارٹمنٹ کو ملتی ہے جی ڈھول دیئے ہیں

میں چلتا ہوں آپ کی نیت میں بھلے ہی برائی نہ ہو - لیکن جو لوگ آپ کے آس پاس اکٹھے ہیں - جو لوگ ہوم ڈپارٹمنٹ کو کھدے ہوئے ہیں - جو افسران یہاں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں - میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ ایک پولیس کا سپاہی قتل کا ذمہ دار نہیں ہے بلکہ قتل کا ذمہ وار ہے وہ پورا سٹرکچر اور

رہنما افسران - اور یہ آپ کی مشنری آخر کیا ہو رہا ہے - آپ دیکھئے - کیا ہو رہا ہے - آپ دیکھئے - کئی سوہوں میں الیکشن ہونے والے ہیں - اب تو الیکشن کی بہار آ رہی ہے لہذا ضرورت ہے اس بات پر فسادات کرواؤ - ہمارے یو پی میں مجلس اور جن سنگھ ایک دوسرے کے نزدیک آ رہے ہیں - آج قک ہمارے بھائیوں نے -

آج تک ہمارے بھائیوں نے - مسلمانوں سے زیادہ ہندوؤں نے اردو کی حمایت کی - میں کس کس کا نام لوں - ہمارے محترم راجا آئنڈ نائٹین ملا شری دربار سنگھ - ست پال کھور - سبھدرا جوشی - امرت نہاٹا وغیرہ اردو کے لئے جدوجہد کر رہے ہیں - ہمارے بھائی سرچو پانڈے - اندرجیت گھٹ ایس ایم بھلرجی - تو اردو کے مجاہد کئی طرح مشہور ہیں - لیکن ہماری سرکاو ہے اس کی سطح میں نہیں آتا ہے - وہ کہتی ہے ہاں ہم بہت کر دیتے - لیکن کر کہا رہے ہیں - دلی میں اردو ٹیچر وہاں رکھے ہیں جہاں اردو پڑھنے والے نہیں ہیں - کھرتی نگر میں - گلدھی نگر میں جہاں اردو پڑھنے والے ہیں مجھے معلوم ہوا ہے وہاں اردو بیچو فائٹب ہیں - اردو کی کتابیں فائٹب ہیں - نیشنل

[شری استحقاق سنبھالی]

انٹیکریڈن کانفرینس نے کہا تھا - کہ سامپس بدلا لائیکا - کتابوں کو بدلا جائے - لیکن آج بھی کتابوں میں پروہا چاتا ہے کہ ایک ہزار بوس تک ہندو مسلمانوں کی لڑیں رہی ہے - ایسی حالت میں ہم یہ چاہیں کہ ہندوستان میں ہندو مسلم یونیتی ہو - کیسے ہو سکتا ہے - جھوٹے جوتے اتسارے کھڑے کر اخیاروں میں چھاپے جاتے ہیں - پانچ جلیہ - مدر لیلڈ - اولکائیڈز اور پرتاپ رفہرہ مہہ یہ چہپ رہے ہیں - پرتاپ میں تو جواہر لال نہرو کو اور مہاتما گاندھی کو گالیاں دی جاتی ہیں - ایسے شہادتیں تقریچہ کے ہوتے ہوئے ایسی شہادتیں کتابوں کے ہوتے ہوئے - یہاں کیا آپ سمجھتے ہیں یہ ہندو مسلم اتحاد ہوگا - میں امدد کرتا ہوں کہ مرکز ان چھوڑوں پر غور کریں گی -

مجھے شرم آتی ہے آج ۶۵ سال کی آزادی کے بعد بھی کہتے ہوئے کہ آج بھی عورتوں اور بچوں کی خرید و فروخت ہوتی ہے - عورتوں کو لے جا کر بیچا جاتا ہے - ان سے چکے آباد کرائے جاتے ہیں - میں خاص طور سے یہ اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ خود دلی میں یہ ہو رہا ہے - جو کہ سہیلرلی ایڈمنسٹر ایبرہا ہے - پورے ہندوستان میں بھی یہی ہو رہا ہے - آخر کب تک یہ چلتا رہے گا - کہوں نہیں آپ اس پر روک لگائی ہیں -

آپ نے عورتوں کو بوابری کے ادھکار دئے ہیں - اس کے لئے ہم آپ کے شکر گزار ہیں - ہم منسٹری میں لے آئی - اے - ایس اور آئی - پی - ایس رفہرہ میں عورتوں کو بوابری کے موقع دے رہے ہیں - لیکن انڈین ائیڈ لائٹز اور ائیڈ انڈیا میں آج بھی ائیڈ ہوشیہسز اگر آج بھی شادی کر لیتی ہیں تو ان کو سروس سے نکال باہر کیا جاتا ہے - ایسا کیوں کیا جاتا ہے - اس بے انصافی کو بھی آپ دور کرائیں - میں یہ بھی چاہتا ہوں کہ ملک کو سیاسی طور پر بھی سنبھالا جائے جو کھٹلائیں ہو رہی ہیں - ان کی طرف ایڈمنسٹریشن کی نگاہ رہے - عوام کا غصہ آپ نے دیکھا ہی لیا ہے - کل چھ لاکھ انسان یہاں آئے تھے - عوام کے غصہ سے نہ کھیلا جائے - عوام کے خون سے کھیلنے کی اگر کوشش ہوتی ہے اور عوام کو تنہا کرنا آپ جاری رکھتے ہیں تو شاید اس بھورو کریسی کو آپ عوام کے غصے سے بچا نہیں سکیں گے - میں چاہوں گا سوکار مانہورٹیز کی حفاظت کے لئے ہویچلوں کی حفاظت کے لئے ایک الگ مشینری قائم کرے - جس کو کہ منسٹر کوئی نہایت نان کونگروورشل فکر ہو - یا پی - ایم اس ڈیپارٹمنٹ کو خود سنبھالیں -

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I have gone through their Report very care-

fully and I am very glad to see the comprehensive manner in which it has been prepared. It has got all the details of administrative interest. But I am disappointed—I am sorry to say this—that it does not contain all facts and realities. I say this because there has been a mention about the language riots in Assam where the problem has been between two sections of people.

14.24 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

Mention has been made about student unrest all over the country. But, I am sorry to say, nothing has been said about certain happenings in the south. It may be contended that the law and order problem is strictly a State problem. I agree. But what happens when there is no security, when the State administration does not provide protection to people? I say this because, not long ago, there was an agitation by farmers in which more than 20,000 people were thrown behind the bars. When I raise the question of law and order, I do realise that it is a State problem. But in my State a reign of terror has been let loose...

What is happening is with DMK Party in power, I should say all the police stations in the State...

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a point of order.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: You know very well that the law and order is a State subject and unless a State is under the President's rule, the law and order cannot be discussed on the floor of the House. If he wants to discuss, they have got representatives in the Madras Assembly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. When we are actually discussing the Budget, there is no point of order.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Through you, I would request them to kindly listen to me as to what is happening in the State. Corruption has become the order of the day. When we are trying to nationalise many things, the only thing that has been nationalised by my friends belonging to DMK Party is corruption. The people there are feeling insecure and they cannot wait for long.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: This is** If there is anything, the Central Government is totally corrupt. To conceal their own corruption they blame somebody else.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I demand that a Commission of Enquiry be instituted into the DMK Party who are cheating the people. If it is not there, I am afraid, there is going to be a mass upsurge, there is going to be a revolt. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharampuram): He is talking about the Ministry in Tamil Nadu. They are not present in this House. If you throw a challenge to the Members of the DMK, we are prepared to accept it. Let us choose 10 members from the Congress Party, you can choose 10 members from DMK sides let a Committee be constituted and let it enquire into the allegations placed by both sides.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When we are discussing the budget, all types of things he has a right to speak. The DMK Members should make a note of all the points and when DMK Members speak they can refute or do whatever they can.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Mr. Chairman]

There is one word used by Mr. G. Viswanathan. That will not go on record.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I want to make a point that a Commission of Enquiry should be instituted to go into the affairs of all the Members of the Ruling Party. I am not accusing any individual. I made a general remark and unless a Commission of Enquiry is instituted, the people will not feel secure. I am afraid there is going to be a revolt for which the people of Tamil Nadu will hold the Central Government responsible. A leading Member of the DMK Party has gone on record saying that the District Secretaries of the Party are just like District Collectors.

I am saying this to show that a reign of terror has been let loose. Unless someone intervenes, the people of that part of the Indian Union will not feel secure.

I come to black market. If a man commits murder.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not have cross talks, Mr. Gopal.

SHRI K. GOPAL: If a man commits direct murder, he is charged with murder. When somebody commits indirect murder i.e. when he indulges in blackmarket, when there is counterfeiting, he kills the economy of the country. When there is hoarding, indirectly people are killed; when there is adulteration, people are indirectly killed. Unless capital punishment is given to all those people, I do not think we can have a clean society.

Let us come to the question of Naxalites. In our country, we have produced many political parties. We have not lagged behind in this respect. The word 'Naxalities' has come to stay.

A few years back a few young men rose against certain landlords. They were branded as Naxalites. Now the word has come to stay. It is being recognised as one of the forces in India. 12,000 people are lodged jails, out of whom 11,000 are in West Bengal alone. But how are they treated in jails? They are kept in solitary confinement. This should not have been done. We do not have any category as 'political prisoners'. But these people should be treated with some respect. After all, they are young men who want a new social order. I hope there will not be any quarrel in this respect. I would request that all these Naxalites should be treated in the way they should be treated.

Coming to the question of the bureaucracy, it has become the fashion of the day to blame everything on the bureaucracy. I hold no brief for the bureaucracy. We want a change in the set-up of the bureaucracy. Whether it is a capitalist country or a socialist country, for administration a bureaucracy is necessary. It has got an important to play in that. What I want is that the system of training that is given to them in the Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy in Mussoorie should be completely changed. Now a deliberate, calculated training is given to drive a wedge between the politicians and the trainees. After all the members of the bureaucracy are our own brothers and sisters. They have not been imported from other countries. But unless we change the system, we cannot bring about a change in the thinking and attitude of the officers who have sacrificed even some fabulous jobs in the private sector and come to serve Government and the country.

There is a difference between the IPS and IAS officers. The IPS has undergone a lot of troubles. This has not been recognised. I am not against the IAS officers. But I request that the service conditions of all these police officers should also be improved.

Then there is a dangerous tendency sought to be spread by the theory of 'sons of the soil'. When General Amin threw Asians out of his country, we were upset, rightly so. So also when Indians are required to leave Sri Lanka, we feel worried. But here in our country, a dangerous theory of 'sons of the soil' is growing in certain States. This should be stopped forthwith. I only request the Home Minister to issue the necessary directives.

Then I come to the condition of Harijans in the country. Since independence, even though we have achieved a lot for the welfare of Harijans, there is one point which requires attention. When grants are given to the States or when money is spent by the Centre for housing colonies for Harijans, we should see to it that the Harijan colonies are not built outside villages or towns. If we did so, we would be again segregating them. Then again there would be colonies of Harijans developing exclusively. This should not be encouraged.

Before I conclude, a word about the colour bar, on a note of humour. If you see the matrimonial columns of newspapers, you see 'beautiful fair complexioned girl wanted'. I say it only as a matter of academic interest. When I was discussing about colour bar with an American, he said 'My dear young man, look at the matrimonial columns of your newspapers; they say 'beautiful, fair-complexioned girl wanted', 'beautiful girl wanted' and so on. I would only request the Home Minister to see to it that such advertisements do not appear at all.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have read the report produced by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The introduction in the report says—I quote:

"The internal security of the Union, upholding and advancing the

rule of law, assistance to States in the maintenance of public order, administration of Union territories and Centre-State relations is broadly the area of responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The responsibilities of the Ministry of Home Affairs have been explained fully here.

The Home Ministry is being governed by certain fundamental rules and supplementary rules. I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister, Mr. Mirdha—unfortunately, Mr. Dikshit is not here and Mr. K. C. Pant is also not here, but I do not mind their absence because Mr. Mirdha is enough—to one thing, and I want to know whether he is aware of the existence of the fundamental rules and supplementary rules which have been framed in the year 1922 by the Britishers. The moment the Britishers left, they left all these documents to us, and we faithfully, without any sense of shame, followed these rules which, according to me, are outmoded, outdated, outrageous atrocious.

For the benefit of the House, I want to draw the attention of the Minister to certain portions in the fundamental rules to show how they are outmoded. I quote from page 113 of the fundamental rules:

"The Government of India have empowered the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs to sanction house-rent allowances to post-masters who are not provided with free quarters in charge of town offices in certain special localities at rates not exceeding those specified below. The grant of these allowances is subject to the condition that the official concerned lives within a reasonable distance of the post-office of which he is in-charge."

Now comes the glaring contradiction and the outmoded thing. How this Government has lost its imagination

[Shri K. Manoharan]

in continuing this fundamental rule and regulation, I do not know. It says:

"Town offices subordinate to the Calcutta General Post Office and Alipur and Howrah Head Office..."

The scale of pay is written. Then, it is the Bombay General Post Office. The third one is, for the information of Mr. Mirdha, "Rangoon Head Office." This is the fundamental rule that we are having!

I want to draw the attention of Mr. Mirdha to another instance. That is at page 166. Here is another contradiction, I cannot understand how the Pakistan Government tolerates it or the Burma Government tolerates it. Ours is a secular State and this book was printed in 1963. It says here: "The Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow, Nagpur borne on the cadre of the Indian Ecclesiastical establishment are not subject to any rule requiring their retirement at a particular age...." Is Lahore within India or not? I think Mr. Mirdha should shed some light on it.

Now let me come to the supplementary rules, here is a list of hill stations. (An Hon. Member: is Quetta among them?) No, it is Baluchistan. Let me come to the supplementary rules; it says here that a clergyman appointed under the order of the Government to perform duties of a chapel under regular establishment is entitled to pay of Rs. 125. And throughout this document you will find: Governor-General, Secretary of State and so on while we are functioning under our President. There is reference to Asiatic and non-Asiatic domicile on page 191. If in order to obtain anti-rabi treatment a non-Asiatic fellow who had been bitten by a dog had to leave the station, certain things are said here; if a Government servant of non-Asiatic domicile claims to be treated by a European officer of the Indian Medical Service....It goes on

like this. Are all these relevant now or are they in consonance with the present aspirations or requirements of the country? If they are outmoded and out-dated what prevented them from withdrawing the whole thing, lock, stock and barrel and appoint a high power commission to frame new rules? Because of these rules, nothing moves in your Ministry; in fact in any Ministry. It is a document produced with imperialistic designs, but simply copied by democratic socialism and it speaks not well of the Government. Something is here which cannot be digested by any citizen in this country and I suggest that these rules must be scrapped immediately.

My friend Mr. Gopal has rightly pointed out about the enquiry commission to be set up to enquire into the corruption charges levelled against the Tamil Nadu Ministry. There is one painful and tragic thing. Whenever the name of the Haryana Minister is mentioned, immediately people get up; people in fact jump. And the name of a young boy who is dynamic and energetic entered the new field baby car. (Interruptions). Before the durability assured, mobility promised. I do not like to become a fool to call the car as a tin box.

The boy enters into that venture and his name is immediately mentioned. The moment his name is mentioned—the name of the Maruti Limited is mentioned—my hon. friends over here jump at them. So, my humble submission to the Home Minister is that in order to save this boy—how long is this boy expected to carry this stigma that he is being favoured by the Prime Minister or the Home Ministry or the Finance Ministry, how long can this boy carry on this lamentable life?

He should be given an opportunity to prove his mettle so that no one can say that he is guilty of nepotism or favouritism.

My humble submission is this. An Enquiry Commission must be set up against Shri Bansi Lal to see whether there is any *prima facie* case against him or not. This must be looked into. When I say that an Enquiry Commission should be set up against Shri Bansi Lal to find out whether there is a *prima facie* case, the other problem too arises. Who is to decide the case? So far as I am concerned, I want to draw the attention of this Government to the fact that the present procedure adopted by them is totally irrelevant and totally unacceptable. Certain Ministers are asked to go through the memoranda of corruption charges; these Ministers are expected to see whether there is any *prima facie* case at all. In order to help you, I am telling you that there are so many Ministries functioning in this country—Congress Ministries as well as Opposition Ministries. In order to escape the attack on the Government that they are discriminating.

I request the Home Minister to consider and ponder over this matter and see whether he can entrust this work to a Supreme Court judge—retired or otherwise—so that he will be able to find out whether there is any *prima facie* case made out against them. If he says that there is a *prima facie* case, then on the basis of that an Inquiry Commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 can be set up or a panel probe can be ordered against the Ministries or Ministers concerned. If he appreciates this sentiment, I request the Home Minister to set up an Inquiry Commission headed by a Judge to go through the memoranda submitted by the ADMK as well as the C.P.I. members against the Tamil Nadu Government and to find out if there is any *prima facie* case made out against them. This has to be decided on the lines suggested by me. If there is no *prima facie* case made out then you can very well merrily drop it. I have no objection to it. But, the doubts existing in the minds of the people that the Tamil

Nadu Government is discredited, immoral and corrupt—I am very sorry to say so—must be cleared.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is true that there were some discredited and immoral persons but now they have all left us.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: They are taking shelter under the police and other people. I know all this. And my sympathy is with these people. For your information I can say that the entire Ministry is hated by the people. I can challenge them—this is a challenge—let any Minister come and I am prepared to face it. Can any Minister face the people without the police bandobast, without the police bandobast I am prepared to go anywhere in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: You are tied to the apron strings of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: In 1971, I know what they did with Indira Gandhi Government. It must be given to a Supreme Court Judge. Let him decide whether there is a *prima facie* case or not. If there is a *prima facie* case, an inquiry commission must be immediately appointed. Otherwise, the people of Tamil Nadu are already developing a sort of suspicious feeling that the Central Government is shielding the corrupt Government of Tamil Nadu. That stigma must be removed. I invite some Members of Parliament to go to Tamil Nadu and take stock of the situation. The Chief Minister cannot go anywhere. Everywhere he is being greeted with black flags. That is the position and the papers are reporting it very clearly.

Mr. Karunanidhi, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, has taken a positive stand that the Central Government has no competence to probe into the corruption charges against the Tamil Nadu Ministry. While Mr. Mirdha

[Shri K. Manoharan]

came to the south—I think it was at Trivandrum, if my memory is right—he was asked whether the Central Government has this competence and he said, yes. Still, Mr. Karunanidhi has taken a definite stand that the Central Government has no competence at all. Though I respect Mr. Mirdha the feeling of the people about him and Mr. Pant—after all they are small fries. I want a categorical statement from Mr. Dikshit whether the Central Government has the competence or not. I hope the entire House would agree with me that the Central Government has got the competence not only under the Constitution but also under the Commission of Inquiry Act. The very fact that there is a demand that a Commission of Inquiry should be set up against Mr. Bansi Lal is positive proof that the Central Government has the competence. Even then, I want a categorical statement from the Home Minister on this point.

Finally, I want to say a word about the crimes, loot, atrocities, molestation, rape, prostitution and whatnot which is going on merrily in the capital city of Delhi. We read about it in the papers and Parliament also has already discussed it many times. Even MPs are not spared. So many MPs have lost their articles. My information is—I am not casting aspersions on anybody—in connivance with the police, certain trained fellows are entering into the houses while the MPs are away and stealing their articles. Several times the attention of the Home Ministry has been drawn to it, but to no avail. Articles once lost are finally lost and they do not take any step at all. The Home Ministry is the pivot on which the entire administration revolves. So, you have got the fundamental responsibility of protecting the lives of the people of this country. The lives of students, especially lady students, are in danger and they are not getting enough

protection. Of course, Government spokesmen go on repeating that all arrangements are being made and the police stations have been given instructions. Yet, kidnapping is going on. So, I would request my friend, Shri Mirdha, to look into the matter and see that something is done immediately. This is the capital city where the foreign embassies are located. What will the foreign diplomats think of the image of the country, if things of this type continue?

Lastly, for the information of my friend, Shri Mirdha, let me quote what Shrimati Indira Gandhi said in 1972 while speaking at the Indian Institute of Public Administration.

She said:

“It is very easy to amend the Constitution of the country but it is very difficult to amend the fundamental rules of the Government.”

This is a sense of frustration. She must be dynamic and she must see that these out-moded rules are withdrawn. New rules must be framed governing the administration of the country. Otherwise, nothing will move and you cannot achieve the socialistic pattern of society or usher in democratic socialism.

Finally, I will again repeat that if the Home Minister does not want his image to be tarred, then he should immediately appoint a Commission of Inquiry to go into the charges against both Shri Bansi Lal and Shri Karunanidhi. A judge alone can decide whether there is a *prima facie* case and who is taller, whether Karunanidhi or Bansi Lal. I was told by somebody the other day that 1,000 Bansi Lal is equal to one Karunanidhi; he has reached that height. So, I would request Shri Mirdha to expedite the inquiry to remove the misunderstanding existing in the minds of the people. I hope he will do it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to honour the urge and aspirations of the Nepali-speaking population of Darjeeling District by refusing to recognise "Nepali" as one of the official languages of the Indian Union (5)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grasp the basic causes of countrywide student and teacher unrest and treating it as a simple problem of law and order (6)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take necessary steps to solve the language problem in Assam on the basis of accepted scientific principles (7)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 25,00,000."

[Need to reduce expenditure on (i) the Council of Ministers (Rs. 15 lakhs); and (ii) the Prime Minister's Secretariat (10 lakhs) (14)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Refusal of the Central Government to intervene in the affairs of West Bengal where the ruling party, aided by the State machinery has let loose a reign of terror and thousands of C.P.I. (M) workers have been physically prevented from going back to the areas where their residences are located (15)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Victimisation of employees under the Cabinet Secretariat and the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) under the Prime Minister's Secretariat (16)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[The following issue, viz. Government's mounting attack on the rights of the Members of Parliament. It is evident from the curtailment of number of sittings of the Lok Sabha and also of the Consultative Committees attached to various Ministries (17)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Refusal of the Government to appoint a Commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, to investigate into the charges of corruption against the Chief Minister of Haryana, Shri Bansi Lal (18)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to expedite the C.B.I. inquiry into the recent rag scandal (19)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take drastic measures to check corruption at all levels (20)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent need for appointment of a commission of inquiry with a Judge of the Supreme Court or High Court as the Chairman, to inquire into the circumstances under which a particular individual, viz. Prime Minister's son was granted Letter of Intent to set up a small car manufacturing plant in the Private Sector (21)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

[Urgent need for appointment of a commission under the Commission of Inquiry Act, to inquire into the affairs of Maruti and Co. Ltd., Haryana, a small car manufacturing firm in the Private Sector (22)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 34,30,21,000."

[Undesirability of maintaining the Central Reserve Police at a cost of Rs. 34,30,21,000, as law and order is a State subject (26)].

That the Demand under the head 'other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 8,94,88,000.

[Unnecessary expenditure on Intelligence Bureau of which no details are available in the budget papers and which is mainly against the opposition parties and democratic movements (30)].

"That the Demand under the head 'other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to adopt positive measures to ensure security to the minority communities (31)].

"That the Demand under the head other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from oppression, repression and exploitation by vested interests (32)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Suppression of civil liberty and democratic rights of the toiling masses by the ruling party led by the Prime Minister which is heading for a one party dictatorship of semifascistic nature (33)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Use of State machinery by the ruling party to further individual and party interests (34)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[The following issue, viz. The Central Government has launched an all-out attack on the rights of the Members of Parliament, which is evident from the curtailment of the number of sittings of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Consultative Committees attached to various Ministries (35)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Activities of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (36)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Use of C.R.P., B.S.F. and C.I.S.F. for suppression of democratic movements of the workers, peasants, white-collared employees, teachers and students (37)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Centre's total failure to arrest the deterioration in the law and order situation in the country, reflected in the alarming rise in the incidence of crimes including murders and molestation of women (38)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Complete break-down of law and order in the Capital (Delhi) and Government's total failure to ensure security to the women in Delhi (39)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Reason for increase in expenditure on Central Police from Rs. 3 crores in 1950-51 to about Rs. 125 crores in 1973-74 when law and order is a State subject (40)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[C.R.P. atrocities in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and other States (41)].

"That the Demand under the head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Use of Intelligence Bureau and other intelligence agencies of the Centre in a planned manner, for shadowing the leaders and cadres of Congress—opposed political parties for tapping the telephones, watching the houses and intercepting the correspondences of the leaders and members of Congress-opposed political parties (42)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Large number of body-guards being provided for the "security" of the Central Ministers, cost of which amounts to many millions of rupees (81)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Use of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act against Congress-opposed political parties to further the interests of the Ruling Party (82)].

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:—

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate and implement policy regarding linguistic minorities and further the cause of national integration (8)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to promote properly and progressively the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes (9)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to guarantee uniform standard for classification, treatment and family allowance for the persons detained under the Central Act (MISA) in the jails in various States of India (10)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Abolition of the provision for granting political status to the persons under trial or detained under MISA in Indian prisons, who are functionaries, members of the political parties and of trade union, Kisan Sabhas and other democratic mass organisations (11)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Central Ministry for Home Affairs to protect the democratic rights and civil liberties of the people and opposition parties' functionaries in West Bengal, which are being ferociously attacked by the ruling Government in West Bengal, in spite of the fact that these rights are guaranteed by the Constitution of India (12)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Cabinet to discharge its task of quick co-ordination and speedy transaction of business among various Ministries and Departments (13)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to deal with matters relating to Conditions of Service of Central Government employees, their grievances and staff welfare in general (23)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to investigate into special cases (e.g. murder of Hemanta Kumar Basu etc.) through Central Bureau of Investigation (24)].

[Shri Saroj Mukherjee]

'That the Demand under the head 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to associate the opposition representatives of Parliament in matters of Administrative Reforms and reorientate the entire administrative machinery by liquidating red tapism (25)].

'That the Demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of police authorities to maintain peace and harmony among different communities (27)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the police high-ups to prevent and check rapidly degenerating influence spreading among the youth and students all over the country (28)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the top officials to formulate and implement policies to prevent crimes like murders, thefts and rapes and to punish the real culprits promptly in a deterrent manner (29)].

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent sale of Adivasi girls by mining contractors in Orissa (49)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent use of police force against the share croppers who are asserting their rights against eviction by landlords (50)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to release thousands of Naxalites in various jails in the country specially when there has been a change in their outlook in conformity with the Government outlook (51)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to expedite the trials of political prisoners who are under continuous trial periods and long confinements as under-trial prisoners (52)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check corruption at all levels in general and in contract work under the public undertakings in particular (53)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to bring about necessary and swift coordination and speedy transaction of business among various Ministries and Departments (54)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Immediate need to appoint a commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act to investigate into the charges of corruption against the ex-Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo and other Ministers of coalition Ministry headed by Utkal Congress and Swatantra Party in Orissa (55)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the CBI enquiry against Shri Hare Krishna Mahatab and charges on the basis of Sarjoo Prasad Commission (56)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to conduct CBI enquiry into the charges of corruption on the basis of the findings of Khanna Commission against Shri Biju Patnaik, ex-Chief Minister of Orissa (57)].

That the Demand under the head Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Immediate need to appoint a Commission of Enquiry on the basis of the orders passed by the ex-Chief Minister of Orissa, Smt. Nandini Satpathy, relating to Cendu, leaf traders for extension of their leaf period (58)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to appoint a Commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act to investigate into the charges against Shri Biju Patnaik, ex-Chief Minister of Orissa for entering into a paddy deal with the Links Company for deliberately giving advance to the said company which was latter on found to be non-existent (59)].

That the Demand under the head Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to appoint a Commission to investigate into charges of corruption against the ex-Chief Minister of Orissa, Shri Biju Patnaik for having entered into an agreement with Japan for getting 96 trailer tractors on behalf of the

Orissa State Commercial Transport Corporation whereas the said tractors are lying idle and useless (60).]

That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Complete breakdown of law and order situation in the capital and no security particularly for women and girls (61)].

That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to discharge CRP Force against suppression of democratic movements of workers, peasants, teachers, students and other Government employees for their rights in the country (62)].

That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Immediate need to withdraw the long pending cases against innocent landless persons who occupied Government employees for their rights Orissa in general and in Bhanjanagar area in particular in view of the Government policy on fallow land distribution and land reforms (63)].

That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to implement the recommendations of the commission appointed for Police Training within a reasonable period (64)].

That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for a progressive change among the top police officers in their dealings with the weaker sections of the society (65)].

That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Excessive dependence on C.R.P. and incurring heavy amounts on their maintaining law and order in the States (66)].

That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check the activities of CIA and separatist forces by taking drastic action (67)].

That the Demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to prevent and check crimes namely murders, rapes, molestation and thefts and to punish the real culprits in an exemplary and deterrent manner (68)].

That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to formulate and implement a progressive policy to prevent degenerating influence spreading among the youths (69)].

[Shri D. K. Panda]

That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Immediate need to issue orders for withdrawal of criminal cases against the landless persons who wage a struggle for occupation of fallow land in Orissa (70)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to solve the problems of backwardness (regional backwardness) poverty and unemployment which is highest in Orissa threatening the very integrity of Orissa State (71)].

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to ensure protection to the landless Harijans and Adivasis in asserting their legal rights over their lands forcibly taken away by land lords (72)].

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check law and order situation with particular reference to Delhi, the capital of India (73)].

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to guarantee uniform standard for classification treatment and family allowance for the persons detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act and other similar Acts who are in jails in various States in general and Naxalities in particular and to give them political status (74)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to promote economic and educational facilities and employment among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Adivasis and backward classes and among Adivasi Harijans of Orissa in particular (75)].

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to put a check on communal riots in the country (76)].

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take immediate and proper steps against the hoarders in the country (77)].

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to formulate and implement a policy relating to the linguistic minorities to fortify National Integration (78)].

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Refusal to interfere in the matter of repression let loose by the C.R.P. force against the Kisans of Basantpur depriving them of their rights of enjoyment over the crops which they have grown on their lands (79)].

That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to expedite the enquiry by the Commission into the affairs of Birla Brothers (80)].

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced Rs. 100.

[Failure to enquire into the backwardness of the muslim community in India and to declare them as a backward community (128)].

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to include the Moplas who took part in the Khilafat freedom fight in Kerala in the list of freedom fighters for the purpose of pension (129)].

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give the status it deserves to Urdu in the northern Indian States (130)].

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to formulate and implement policy regarding minorities (131)].

That the Demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Prohibitive rate charged by Central Government for the services by C.R.P. rendered in the State (146)].

That the Demand under the head Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to enquire into the question of inadequate representation of Muslims in State services (147)].

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for the protection of the right of the Bengali speaking people in Assam for education upto University through the medium of Bengali language (132)].

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to guarantee the security of life and property to the linguistic minorities in different States (133)].

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to promote education of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students by setting up hostels and granting increased rate in stipends and hostel grants (134)].

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for guaranting proper security for jobs to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people (135)].

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to write regional languages on Tamarpattra issued to freedom fighters (156)].

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to implement the spirit and letter of the assurance given by late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru to non-Hindi speaking people (157)].

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to issue orders to withdraw the Circular demanding that the Central Government servants should learn Hindi during office hours compelling on pain of disciplinary action (158)].

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to proceed further and take suitable action against cine-actors in Tamil Nadu, who had been issued a directive by the Enforcement Directorate under section 19(2) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (159)].

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to lift the emergency (160)].

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check smuggling across Indo-Bangladesh border (161)].

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give opportunity to non-Hindi candidates to answer in their mother tongue (just like Hindi) for departmental examinations (162)].

That the Demand under the head other 'Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to secure justice to Harijans, Hill tribes and minorities (163)].

श्री मंगल उडके (मंडला) : सभापति महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भारतवर्ष के पिछड़े हुए समाज पर कल्याण कार्यों द्वारा बड़ा उपकार किया है। पिछड़े हुए समाज के कल्याण कार्य पहले गृह मंत्रालय के पास थे और तब कार्य कुछ अच्छे चलते थे। बाद में यह कार्य ला मिनिस्ट्री के पास गए, फिर कुछ दिन बाद एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री के पास आये। तब हमें देखने को मिलते था कि कंसल्टेटिव कमिटी में जो सवाल उठते थे, चीफ मिनिस्टर्स से कुछ पूछा जाता था तो इस तरीके से उनके ऊपर सीधे जवाब मिल जाते थे कि जिसके ऊपर यह मिनिस्टर कुछ भी नहीं कर सकते थे। परन्तु होम मिनिस्ट्री के समय में ऐसा नहीं होता था। अब हमारे पिछड़े हुए समाज के कल्याण कार्य अच्छे ढंग से चलेंगे, ऐसी हमारी उम्मीद है।

गृह मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में सर्वप्रथम बात मैं यह बतलाता हूँ कि अन्न का जो राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा रहा है उसमें बड़ी सावधानी से काम लेने की आवश्यकता है। राज्य सरकारों की पूरी पूरी सहायता केन्द्रीय सरकार को मिलनी अनिवार्य है। मैं ने चार पांच प्रदेशों का दौरा कर के परिस्थिति को देखा है उसको अध्ययन करने पर मालूम हुआ कि अगर एक एक चीज को लेकर हम देहात की जनता को सरलता से कम कीमत पर अन्न देने है तो हमारा कल्याण होगा और यदि ऐसा नहीं कर सके तो, इस मामले में गड़बड़ होने की सम्भावना हो सकती है—इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते हैं। तो यह कार्य स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करेगी और यह इनकी कोरपोरेशन करेगी। लेकिन इस की वजह से सी० बी० आई० में भी काफी बढ़ोतरी करने की जरूरत है। उस के ऊपर थोड़ा जनता का विश्वास है ताकि जो कर्षण हो उस को जल्दी से निपटाया जा सके।

दूसरी बात यह देखने में आयी कि जिस डिपार्टमेंट की भी नीकरशाही हो, हम चाहे यहां जो कुछ कहें, प्रदेश सरकार कोई भी आदेश निकाले, वे आदेश कर्मचारियों के स्तर पर जा कर के सब साफ हो जाते हैं और उन पर प्रमल नहीं होता। यह बात कंसे साबित होती है, और कितनी बरबादी आदिवासियों की होती है इस का उदाहरण में आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में हो रहे कामों से देना चाहता हूँ। गृह मंत्रालय को सबसे पहला काम यह करना चाहिये कि जो संविधान के अनुच्छेद 46 में हर प्रकार के शोषण से सुरक्षा की बात कही गयी है, उस के ऊपर ज्यादा जोर केन्द्र की सरकार को देना चाहिये अगर यह काम राज्य सरकार करती है तो हो सकता है कि उस के पास अधिकारी कम हों, पैसा कम हो। इसलिए गृह मंत्रालय को यहां से पैसा और अधिकारी अधिक देने चाहिये। इतने प्रकार का शोषण देखने को मिला कि कोई भी डिपार्टमेंट ऐसा नहीं रहा

है जिस ने इस गरीब समाज को बुरी तरह से नहीं लूटा हो। मैं दो चार उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, मैं अपने प्रदेश की बात बताता हूँ, वैसे मैं ने चार प्रदेशों को देखा है, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र, चारों में एक सी ही बात पायी। तो मैं ते अपने प्रदेश की बात बताता हूँ, सहडोल जिले में 90 फीसदी आदिवासियों के पास और गैर-आदिवासियों के पास जमीन के पट्टे नहीं हैं 10 फीसदी के पास पट्टे हैं। अब हमने वहाँ पर 10 ब्लाकम खोले हैं लेकिन जिनके जमीन के पट्टे नहीं हैं, जिस के नाम पटवारी के कागजात में नहीं हैं उन को ब्लाकम से विकास के लिये पैसा मिल ही नहीं सकता। पर बैंक ने उम जिले में 93 लाख ६० का कर्जा दिया हुआ है। जब क्लैक्टर से चर्चा की तो उम ने बताया कि 22 लाख की अभी तक दरखास्तें मेरे पास आयी हुई हैं। लोग कहते हैं कि हम ने बैंक से कर्जा नहीं लिया है। और मुझे भी शक होता है कि जब उन के नाम से जमीन है ही नहीं तो कोम्प्रापरेटिव बैंक से कैसे उन को पैसा मिल सकता है? वह तो मिल नहीं सकता। पर सहडोल जिले में कोम्प्रापरेटिव बैंक से 93 लाख ६० दिया गया है। जिन 10 फीसदी लोगों के पास पट्टे है वह इतने बड़े लोग हैं रियारसत के बस्त में कि उन्हें पैसा लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। और अगर कहीं दिया भी होगा तो थोड़ा ही मिला होगा। मेरे पास भी दो मां, ढाई सौ दरखास्तें आयी थीं, जांच करने को लगाया, वह सारे के सारे 22 लाख में नहीं थे, अलग से थे। अगर मैं दो महीने उस जिले के अन्दर प्रवास करता तो शायद पचासों लाख रुपया निकलता। इसी तरह बस्तर में वहाँ पर कोम्प्रापरेटिव बैंक ने क्या किया है? हजारों आदिवासियों के पास में वसूली की कच्ची रसीदें थीं और हमारे अधिकारी जा कर के उन कच्ची रसीदों को भानने नहीं हैं। वह कहते हैं कि पूरा पैसा देना होगा। जब कमिशन के सामने यह बात आयी तब दूसरे अधिकारी गये और उन्होंने कहा कि हम तुमको पक्की

रसीद देते हैं, तुम हमें कच्ची रसीद दे दो। उन गरीबों ने कच्ची रसीद दे दीं। अब उन के पास कोई सबूत ही नहीं रहा। तो यह कोम्प्रापरेटिव बैंक में हो रहा है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जमीनों का इतनी तेजी से ट्रांसफर हो रहा है, सारे मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक हुई उसमें उन्होंने 10 मुझाव दिये जो कि होम मिनिस्ट्री की इस किताब में हैं, उसमें जमीनों के ट्रांसफर की बात नहीं है। मेरा ख्याल है कि चौफ मिनिस्ट्री को भी आज कल कुछ मालूम नहीं होता है कि गरीबों की क्या हालत है। देहातों में छोटी-छोटी बातें देखने को नहीं जाते हैं। अब हम यहाँ से विकास के लिय लाखों रुपया देते हैं लेकिन आदिवासियों को उस रुपय से कोई मदद नहीं होती है क्यों कि उन के नाम रेवन्यू रिकार्ड में ही नहीं हैं। ग्रान्ड फादर मर गया ग्रान्ड सन का नाम रिकार्ड में नहीं है। पूछा क्यों पटवारी ने कागज जमीन नहीं लिखायी है तब बताया कि जितने में जमीन खरीदते हैं उतने दाम पटवारी के कागज में लिखाने में लगते हैं। राज्य सरकार से बात की तो उन्होंने कहा कि सारा इतजाम करने के लिय, सटिलमेंट करने के लिय 10 करोड़ रुपया लगेगा। राज्य सरकार इतना रुपया खर्च नहीं कर सकती है इसलिय उनके नाम रिकार्ड में जा नहीं सकते। तो चाहे कितने ही बलाक खोले उनका पैसा अफसरों के जेब में जाता है आदिवासियों को नहीं मिलता है और न उनका विकास हो पाता है। उल्टे उन का बिनास होता है। यह सब मैंने पीछे भी कहा था और आज भी कहता हूँ।

एक बड़ी भारी गलती सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने 1952 में जंगल की पालिसी चेंज करके की आज फौरेस्ट वाले कहते हैं कि यह जमीन हमारी है और रेवन्यू वाले कहते हैं कि यह जमीन हमारी है और तीन, चार पीढ़ियों से रेवन्यू वाले पैसा ले रहे हैं। अब

[श्री नंगरू उड्डे]

वह गरीब किसके पास जाए? ट्राइबल वेलफेयर का काम होता है, जो रुपया लेने हैं उसको देखना चाहिये कि कहीं गलत इस्तेमाल तो नहीं होता है। लेकिन कोई गांव में जाकर नहीं देखते। नतीजा यह होता है कि हालत बेसी की बेसी हो है। मैंने भद्रागिरी में देखा दो करोड़ रु० सेटल गवर्नमेंट ने दिया है डेवलपमेंट के लिये। कुछ कार्यवाही शुरू हो गयी थी। नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट शुरू हो गया, 336 आदमी गिरफ्तार हुए हैं जो विशाखापत्तनम जेल में हैं, वहां दो करोड़ का काम हो रहा है। अफसर भी इधर उधर देखने को मिले वह काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जो वहां आदिवासी हैं उन को पता नहीं कि हमारे लिये सरकार ने दो करोड़ रु० दिया है जो अमुक अमुक काम में इस्तेमाल किया जायगा। यह उन को नहीं मालूम।

इसलिये मेरा मुझाव है कि चार बाने ग्रह मंत्रालय को करनी चाहिये। पांचवी योजना में अगर य चार बाने हो जाय तो आदिवासीयों का कयाण हो सकता है। नहीं तो आदिवासी जो अभी तक ईमानदार और इन्पोक थे, वह अब यह कहने हैं कि ज़ुर्माना ही देने जाएंगे, और ज़मीन जाने जाएंगे, जल में भी जाएंगे। वे मर्यादा होने जा रहे हैं। तो दूसरी कामों में पैसा न लगाने हुए पांचवी योजना में पहला काम उन की रक्षा का होना चाहिये। जितनी जगहों में फ़ैक्ट्री खोली गयी हैं उसके लिये जो ज़मीन ली गयी है, उसका मुआवज़ा किमी आदमी को नहीं मिला। अभी कोरना में जो हो रहा है उस का कम्पेन्सेशन आफिम रांची में है। अब आप बताइये कि बिलासपुर का रहने वाला आदिवासी क्या वहां मुआवज़ा लेने के लिये जायगा? इसी तरह से डिफ़ेंस का बड़ा भारी कारख़ाना हांशगाबाद में हुआ है, कई गांवों की ज़मीन उसमें गयी है, 35, 36 गांवों के आदिवासीयों को कोई पैसा नहीं मिला किम को मिला किम को नहीं मिला कोई नहीं जानता है। शनडोल ज़िले में 800 एकड़

जमीन कोल माइन के लिये ली गयी है वह ज़मीन बन्द है, उस पर किसानों नहीं हो सकती है, खानी घेर कर डाल रखा है। इस तरह से कोन सा डेवलपमेंट आदि वासियों का होता है समझ में नहीं आता। बल्कि नुकसान हो रहा है। दंडकारण्य में बंगाली भाइयों का बड़ा भला हुआ। लेकिन आदिवासीयों का वहां क्या हुआ इस को न केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देखा और न राज्य सरकार ने देखा। अब उन के लिये इतनी मुसीबत है कि व कहां जा कर रहेंगे? तो जो भी फ़ैक्ट्री बनती है, या खदान का काम होता है, वहां आदिवासीयों आ इतज़ाम किया जाय, उन के लिये मकान इत्यादि सब हों।

इसी तरह फ़ॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट की पोलिमी चेंज होने के कारण जो शिफ़्टिंग कल्टीवेशन आदिवासी लोग करते थे वह बन्द हो गया। मरगुजा एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है 51 बसाहते उस के अन्दर बसायी गयी है, जिनने कोयला लोग पहाड़ों पर ऊपर रहने थे और शिफ़्टिंग कल्टीवेशन करते थे उन को नीच उतारा गया। आज तक जो उनको ज़मान मिलनी है उन की बुरी हालत है, उन के नाम पट्टे न होने के कारण एक पैसे क कर्ज़ा बंका मे नहीं मिलता है। शिफ़्टिंग कल्टीवेशन में जो थोड़ा बहुत वह पहले ज़माने में खाने थे वह भी बन्द हो गया है। अब वह किसके पास जाये। वोट लेने के लिये तो लोग उनके पास जाते हैं, लेकिन बाद में उनके पास कोई नहीं जाता है।

एक रिपोर्ट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की दी गयी है, जिस में चार प्रदेशों का सर्वे किया गया है। उस की एक कापी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार को मिले तो में जो बहुत सी बातें बताता हूं उनकी सच्चाई केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने आ जायेगी।

शून्य में मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में योजना आयोग के बड़े अफ़सरों को बुला कर मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुलाकर जो बानचीन की गयी है उससे काम

नहीं चलेगा। मैंने जो सुरक्षा की बात आदि-वासियों के लिये बतायी है यह योजना में बिल्कुल नहीं है। सुरक्षा के बाद शिक्षा हो। उन में बुद्धि न होने से अगर आप उन को 100 रु० दें तो वह उस को समझते नहीं हैं कि वह कितने होते हैं। उन को 20 से अधिक गिनती नहीं आती है। इसलिये उनको तेजी से शिक्षित करना चाहिये। उन के लिये पीने का पानी नहीं है। उन की हालत बहुत खराब है, उन के चर्म रोग होते हैं। आपने कभी उन के आरोग्य की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। सुरक्षा, शिक्षा, आरोग्य और इसके बाद उनका विकास कीजिये। अगर आप उनका विकास करना चाहेंगे तो उनके अशिक्षित होने से कोई काम आगे नहीं चलेगा। अगर आप इस की ओर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो विकास की जगह आप उन का विनाश करेंगे।

इतना कहते हुए जो गृह मंत्रालय की मांगें हैं मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायणराव (करीमनगर) सभापति महोदय, मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो हम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमान्ड्स हैं उन का मैं विरोध कर रहा हूँ। मैं नहीं चाहता कि जितनी डिमान्ड्स रखी जा रही है उन को ग्रान्ट किया जाये हम लोग यह समझते थे कि यह लोग अपने देश के रास्ते कुछ काम करेंगे, लेकिन देश की भलाई करने के बजाय, अपनी सी आर पी और पुलिस की मदद से यह लोगों को लूटने उन को मारने और खून करने की कार्यवाहियाँ कर रहे हैं। इसी लिए मुझ को शुरु से ही अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ा।

गुजिश्ता साल में जब हम इन डिमान्ड्स पर चर्चा कर रहे थे उस वक्त मैं ने कहा था कि हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि एक साल के अन्दर कम से कम जो हमारे प्रदेश की प्रब्लम है उस को यह हल करेंगे। लेकिन हमारी वह उम्मीद गलत साबित हुई है। यह लोग क्या करते हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मिनिस्टर तो अब और ज्यादा हो गये हैं। पहिले श्री मिर्धा और श्री पंत थे, प्राइम मिनिस्टर और आल देखती थीं, लेकिन अब श्री दीक्षित भी आ गए हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह श्री मस्केटिअर्स क्या करते हैं। अगर यह तीनों मिल कर भी इस मसले को हल नहीं करेंगे तो फिर कब करेंगे।

इस असना में मैं ने देखा है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर और मिनिस्टर्स के बहुत से स्टेट-मेंट्स निकले हैं कि नार्मलसी आनी चाहिए एंज जो ओज जो स्ट्राइक कर रहे थे उसको वह काल आफ कर चुके हैं। इस लिए वहां नार्मलसी आ चुकी है। इस लिए कूल एटमास्फेयर में सारी बातें सोच कर कोई परमानेन्ट सोल्यूशन निकालने का जो ऐम्प्योरेंस गर्बनमेंट ने दिया था, उस का वक्त आ गया है। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे प्रदेश में अब कोई गड़बड़ नहीं है। हम को मालूम है कि इस में श्री पन्त का रोल भी काफी है।
He has played good role To that extent I appreciate him
उन्होंने एन जी ओज का स्ट्राइक काल आफ कराया, यह उन की बड़ी सक्सेस है। जो कुछ अच्छा है मैं उस को अच्छा कहता हूँ और जो बुरा है उस को बुरा कहता हूँ। तो जब हमारे यहां नार्मल आ गई है तब जो हमरा मांग है उस को पूरा किया जाये। आप

[श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव]

कहते हैं कि जब तक वायोलेस है, तब तक गड़बड़ है उस वक्त तक उस के बारे में नहीं सोचा जा सकता, उस को हल नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन अब तो उस का हल निकाल सकते हैं। उस को हल करने के बजाय आप उस को टालते जा रहे हैं। जो कुछ इंटिग्रेशनिस्ट दोस्त कहते हैं उस के बारे में उन से कहा जाता है कि सी आर पी की मदद से जा कर मीटिंग करें, प्रॉसेशन निकालो। मुझे इस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, वह मीटिंग कर सकते हैं, प्रॉसेशन निकाल सकते हैं, लेकिन क्या इस का यह मतलब है कि जो सैपरेटिस्ट अपने मकानों में है उस को बाहर निकाल कर मारा जाये। कल के काल एटेंशन में क्या पता चला। जो एन जी ओज मीटिंग कर रहे थे उस को क्लेक्टर साहब और दूसरे लोग मिल कर रोक रहे थे। उन्होंने सी आर पी वालों को बुलाया और उन्होंने खामख्याह एन जी ओज को मारा पीटा। वहां जो हालत हुई है उस को देखने हुए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर जलिया वाला बाग में और इस चीज में क्या फर्क है। जब हम लोग आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं तब हम जलियावाला बाग को कंडेम करते हैं। नेहरूजी ने अपनी डिस्क्वरी आफ इंडिया में दिया था, अपनी आटोबायो-ग्राफी में भी लिखा है कि जब वह ट्रेन में आ रहे थे तब ट्रेन में जनरल डायर ऊपर बैठा हुआ था। उस ने डिस्क्रिप्शन दिया कि किस तरह मैं लोगों को उस ने मरवाया। आप भी वही कर रहे हैं। आप ब्रिटेन वालों के खिलाफ बोल सकते हैं लेकिन जब भारत में बही होत है तब आप उस को कंडेम क्यों नहीं करते।

जहां भी डिस्ट्रिक्शन आफ प्रापर्टी होती है उस को मैं कंडेम करता हूं। मैं ने अपनी हर एक मीटिंग में उस को कंडेम किया है। इस लिए यह ठीक नहीं है कि आप इस समस्या से उस को लिंक अप करें। इस तरह से आप एनकरेज कर रहे हैं। वह कहते हैं कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब हमें एनकरेज कर रहे हैं।

हम मार सकते हैं, पीट सकते हैं। आज वह सब चीजें हो रही हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप आज फिर्का-परस्ती पैदा कर रहे हैं। यह आज आप के लिए अच्छा हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि आगे चल कर वह किसी के लिए भी अच्छा नहीं होगा। इस लिए इस चीज को आप खत्म करें। आज एक और गलत इम्प्रेशन आप लोगों में पैदा कर रहे हैं कि इस मूवमेंट को वही लोग चला रहे हैं जो लंडलाइम हैं या जो निक्शनरी पार्टी वाले हैं और ऐसा कह कर आप बैकवर्ड लोगों को और हरिजनों को उक्सा रहे हैं कि मूवमेंट चलाने वालों के खिलाफ यह करो, वह करो : एक तरफ आप क्लामलेस सोसाइटी की बात कहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ इन लोगों को एनकरेज करने हैं। मैं तो कहना हूं कि अगर कोई गवती कर रहा है तो आप उस के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लीजिए, लेकिन जो आप क्लामलेज को उक्सा रहे हैं यह अच्छा नहीं है। ला एंड प्राइंडर का सब्जेक्ट आप के हाथ में है, आप उस को मेनटेन कर सकते हैं। अगर किया बैकवर्ड क्लामलेज के खिलाफ या हरिजन के खिलाफ अन्याय या अत्याचार हो रहा है तो उस के लिए कुछ भी कर सकते हैं, आप के पास पुलिस है, पूरी मशीनरी है, लेकिन उस लोगों को मूवमेंट के खिलाफ उक्साने में क्या फायदा होगा? इस में तो वह 1948 की बात रिपोर्ट होगी जब नेलगाना का मूवमेंट सी पी आई वाले कर रहे थे। जिस तरह तब हुआ था, मर्डर कराये जाते थे, मकान जलाये जाते थे, वैसे ही आज होगा शुरू हो जायेगा। आज इस तरह की चीजों को एनकरेज न करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा है। आज वह लोग मनमानी कर रहे हैं। वह समझते हैं कि इंटिग्रेशन करने वाले जो लोग हैं वह ही रोज है। आज जो अत्याचार वह कर रहे हैं उस को मैं बतला नहीं सकता, लेकिन यह चीजें अच्छी नहीं हैं। आज आप इस चीज से खुश हो सकते हैं लेकिन चन्द रोज बाद

आप देखेंगे कि वह लोग किसी को भी नहीं छोड़ेंगे, सब को साफ कर देंगे। इस लिए तैलंगाना में आप यह चीजें न कीजिए।

आज वहां से पुल्लिम रिपोर्ट भेजती है कि नार्मलसी जा रही है। कुछ पार्लिटिशियन्ज यह समझने लगे हैं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर अब असेम्बली बुलायेगी और किसी को चीफ मिनिस्टर बना देगी। जां इंट्रेप्रेनसिस्ट हैं वह इन्दिरा गांधी से कहते हैं कि हमें चीफ मिनिस्टर बना दो तो ऐसा कर देंगे, वैसा कर देंगे। तैलंगाना का मूवमेंट बिल्कुल खत्म कर देंगे। आज इतनी तरह की बातें हो रही हैं, लेकिन इन्दिरा जी को सब के बारे में मालूम है। वह सब लोग हमारे साथ मूवमेंट में हैं। हम सब जेल में गये थे। आज यह लोग हमारे मूवमेंट को रिऐक्शनरीज मूवमेंट कहते हैं, हम को करण्ट पार्लिटिशियन कहते हैं। आज मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि करण्ट पार्लिटिशियन कौन है। यह सैपरेटिस्टम है या इंट्रेप्रेनसिस्टम है? आज अगर वह मौका चाहते हैं तो उन को मौका दिया जाये, हमें कोई आब्जेक्शन नहीं है, लेकिन उस को फिजूल की बातें नहीं करनी चाहियें वह सैपरेटिस्ट्स को करण्ट कहते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि वह खुद करण्ट हैं। आज कांग्रेस के अन्दर कौन करण्ट है, इस की एन्क्वायरी की जाय। आज वह लोग लाखों रुपये कमा रहे हैं और तरह तरह के धन्दे चला रहे हैं। वह लोग यहां आकर रोजाना पन्नजी से मिलते हैं, इन्दिरा जी से मिलते हैं और उन का टाइम वेस्ट करने हैं। उन को तो यही परेशानी है कि वह कैसे चीफ मिनिस्टर बनें आज उन को इस की परेशानी नहीं है कि कैसे इस प्रालेम को हल किया जाये ताकि दूसरे राज्यों में इस का प्रभाव न पड़े। मैं कहता हूं कि आप इस तरह के लोगों को एनकरेज

मन कीजिये। वह यहां आकर कहेंगे कि नार्मलसी आ गई है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि आप वहां के लोगों से बात कीजिये। आप अभी किसी को भी चीफ मिनिस्टर मत बनाइये। चीफ मिनिस्टर बना देने से ही तो नार्मलसी नहीं आ जायेगी। अगर नार्मलसी आने के पहले आप ने उस को चीफ मिनिस्टर बना दिया तो उस से क्या फायदा होगा? वह तो आप के लिए एक नुइसंस ही होंगे।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : आपके मन में कौन है ?

श्री एम० सत्यनाटायण राव : मैं बिल्कुल नहीं हूं और अगर मेरे मन में होता तो मैं यहां क्यों बैठता। मेरे मित्र रोजाना आप के पास आपके कमरे में आते रहते हैं। आज तक मैं कभी आपके पास नहीं गया हूं। मैं जिस मैनिफेस्टो को ले कर खड़ा हूं और जिस मैनिफेस्टो के सहारे यहां जीन कर आया हूं, उसको पूरा करवाने की खातिर ही मैं यहां बैठा हुआ हूं। आप मेरी वाणी को बकवास समझिये या कुछ भी समझिये। लेकिन मेरा एक ही काम है। मैं बोलता रहता हूं। मैं मजबूर हूं। मैं नमक हराम नहीं बनना चाहता हूं। आपको इस चीज को एप्रशिष्ट करना चाहिए। आप एक मैनिफेस्टो ले कर यहां आए कि आप गरीबी हटायेंगे। वह आप नहीं कर सकते हैं, यह अलग बात है। आप के मित्र इन्दिरा जी के नाम पर आए हैं। उनको राइट नहीं है लेकिन मुझे है। टी पी एस को है। हम तैलंगाना लाएंगे। हम लोगों को धोखा नहीं दे सकते हैं। हमारे दूसरे जो मित्र हैं उनका केस बिल्कुल दूसरा है। वे रिजाइन कर देते हैं और दूसरों को भी सजैस्ट करते हैं कि तुम भी रिजाइन करो। मैं कहता हूं कि अगर

[श्री एम० सत्यनारायण सिन्हा]

उन में आनेस्टी है। सिसरिट्टी है तो मैं उनको कहता हूँ कि वे रिजाइन करें और उसके बाद सैपेरेशन हो इसकी मांग करें। यह वे नहीं बोल सकते हैं। लेकिन यह उनका इटरनल मॉटर है। मैं फिजूल में इस में इंटरफीयर नहीं करना चाहता हूँ।

आप सैपरेट ताना दे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। मैं इंदिरा जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस पर से विचार करें वह इसमें पहले भी बोल चुकी है। एग्जिटिव में भी बोला है। उन्होंने कहा है कि आंध्र का प्रावर्तन दूसरी स्टेट्स में बिल्कुल डिफ़रेंट है। लेकिन प्राज जो इसको लिफ्ट अप करने की कोशिश की जा रही है हिंदुस्तान के दूसरे मसलों से, इसमें मुझे दुख होता है। आप सैपेरेशन होने दें। लेकिन अब तो मुन्की रुज भी खत्म करने की कोशिश हो रही है। आप कांग्रेस मनिफेस्टो में इनकारपोरेट करके लड़े हैं, बारंगल में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने जो भाषण दिया था उस में उन्होंने जो आश्वासन दिया था उसका लोगों पर बहुत अच्छा असर हुआ था। आपने कहा था कि अगर हार्ड कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट उसके खिलाफ भी जाती है तो आप कांस्टीट्यूशन को भी एमंड करने के लिए तैयार हो गई थी। लोगों ने आप पर भरोसा किया था और बेफिक्री की साम ली थी। आपने कहा था कि जनता फिर न करे, आप सब देख लेगी। अब आप उसके खिलाफ जाएंगी तो क्या होगा? लोगों का आप पर से भरोसा उठ जायेगा। आप कहते हैं कि आप प्रेशर के सामने झुकने नहीं हैं। लेकिन आप झुक भी जाते हैं। वहां जो परेशानी है उसका आपको पता चल ही गया होगा। इंदिरा जी के मित्रों ने क्या क्या किया, यह अब आपकी समझ में आ ही गया होगा। अब तो आपकी समझ में आ ही रहा होगा कि कौन प्रेशर ला सकता है और कौन नहीं और कौन कितना इन्फ्लुएंसल है और किस के किनारे रिमोसिम है। मैं अपने

भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इंदिरा जैसे लीडर को एक्सप्लायट करके बरबाद न करें। आप तैलेंगाना दें तो आप देखेंगे कि कोई भी जम नहीं पाएगा, न जनसंघ वाले रह सकेंगे और न स्वतंत्र पार्टी वाले रह सकेंगे और न दूसरे रह सकेंगे। सब खत्म हो जायेंगे। मैं कहूंगा कि अगर आप ने सैपरेट तैलेंगाना दे दिया और इलेक्शन हुए तो इनके सिनियोरिटी डिपॉजिट भी जल्द हो जायेंगे। ये लोग जो उम्मीद लगाए बैठे हैं वे पूरी नहीं होंगी और निराशा ही इनके हाथ लगेगी। मेरी आप से गुजारिश है कि जितनी जल्दी आप सैपेरेशन दे उतना ही आपके लिए अच्छा होगा, हमारे लिए अच्छा होगा और देश के लिए अच्छा होगा।

श्री अनंत प्रसाद धूसिया (बस्ती) : होम मिनिस्ट्री का रिपोर्ट को मैंने देखा और पढ़ा है। इसको बहुत अच्छे ढंग से लिखा गया है। मैं कुछ सजेशन मंत्री जी को देना चाहूंगा। यह बिभाग देश में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चंडान के लिये तथा शांति स्थापित करने के लिये है। परन्तु वर्तमान समय में बीकर सजेशन के ऊपर जिस तरह के अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उनको देख करके बड़ा ही विस्मय हो रहा है। इसका एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि ब्यूरोक्रेसी अधिक उदामीन और उच्छुखल है। इतना ही नहीं ये लोग उच्छुखल तत्वों को प्रश्रय दे रहे हैं और उनके अनैतिक कार्यों पर परदा डाल रहे हैं। संक्षेप में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये लोग कुछ ऐसा काम कर रहे हैं जिससे देश में अनैतिकता का बोलबाला हो और यह बिभाग इन लोगों का गढ़ होना चला जाए।

बीकर सक्सेज पर हो रहे अत्याचारों की कहानियां हर रोज प्रकाश में आ रही हैं, अखबारों में छप रही हैं। किसी को जिन्दा जला देना, किसी को कत्ल कर देना, आए दिन की बातें हो गई हैं और आए दिन इसके बारे में

समाचार अखबारों में छपते रहते हैं। यह चीज देश के लिए, अच्छी नहीं है आजादी के 25 साल बाद भी इन लोगों की दशा में कोई अधिक परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। हां हमारे मंत्री महोदय प्रान्त के तथा यहां भी यह जहर कहते हैं कि गांवों में इनकी दशा कुछ सुधर रही है। निश्चय ही सुधर रही है लेकिन किसकी ? जिस की पहले नहीं बिगड़ी थी उनकी सुधर रही है, उनकी जो पैसे से और बंदूक से इसाफ खरीद सकते हैं। गरीबों की नहीं। आज सोशलिज्म और डेमोक्रेसी की बात बहुत की जाती है। चारों तरफ इसका बोलबाला है लेकिन क्या इन गरीबों के घरों में जहां ये रहते हैं समाजवाद और डेमोक्रेसी का कोई नाम लेवा है ? कोई नहीं है। इसका इम्प्लैमेंटेशन होना तो बहुत दूर की बात है।

मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र वस्ती है। वह पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में है। वहां एक बहुत ही अच्छा हरिजन कार्यकर्ता था। वह गांवों में कार्य करता था। लोगों को यह चीज इनकी बुरी लागी और उन्होंने डानी बदधमनी फलाई कि उसको कत्ल ही कर दिया गया। मैंने इसके बारे में डी एम को लिखा, एस पी को लिखा, दो तीन बार लिखा, मैं उनके पास गया भी और उनसे मिला भी लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। इतना ही नहीं होम मिनिस्ट्री से एक वयरलैस भी गया था डी एम के नाम कि उसकी सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया जाए। लेकिन फिर भी उसकी दिन दहाड़े सरे आम हत्या कर दी गई। उसी थाने के अन्तर्गत उसके दो तीन महीने बाद आग लगा दी गई। मैंने कलेक्टर को, एस पी को, डी एम को कहा और प्रान्त के मंत्री को भी लिखा कि इनकी आर्थिक मदद की जाए और मंत्री महोदय ने मुझ जब्बा भी दिया कि हां इनकी कुछ आर्थिक मदद की जाएगी लेकिन आज तक जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, एक पैसा भी आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में उन लोगों को नहीं दिया गया है। क्या इसी तरह से बीकर सेंकेंस और माइनोरिटीज की रक्षा की जाएगी, उनको सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाएगी ? मंत्रीगण जो वर्तमान में प्रान्तों में हैं

उनकी दशा का फव्वारा कुछ ही लोगों तक महदूद रहता है। परन्तु जो गरीब हैं, जो इसके हकदार हैं, उन तक वह नहीं पहुंचता है और जो उनको मिलना चाहिए, नहीं मिल पाता है। इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि उनकी हालत दिन प्रति दिन बिगड़ती जा रही है। इस के बारे में कुछ सोचा ही नहीं जाता है।

आज-कल हरिजनों में, आदिवासियों और कुछ माइनोरिटीज के खिलाफ एक जिहाद मालूम दिया गया है। जमींदारों, व्यूरोक्रेट्स और सामन्तवादियों ने अपने बंदूकबियों के पजे और तेज कर दिए हैं। इन लोगों ने आपस में सांठ-गांठ करके देश में एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर दी है कि अगर गांव में उन गरीबों के पास थोड़ी सी भी जमीन है, तो उन को वहां से निकालने के प्रयास किये जाते हैं। इस तरह उनकी हालत इतनी खराब होनी चली जा रही है, जिसका कोई हिमाय नहीं है।

अब मैं व्यूरोक्रेट्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। उन व्यूरोक्रेट्स की तालीम और तरबित पश्चिमी देशों और पूंजीवादी देशों की सी रही है। उन का रहन सहन भी बिल्कुल सामन्तवादियों की तरह है। इसके साथ साथ वे देश के सबसे बड़े एक्सप्लायटर रहे हैं। उन्होंने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को हमेशा गरीबी और कर्ज के कुएं में धकेला है। उन्होंने कलम की नोक से, बगैर आमर्ज के, दुर्गमन की है और देश की जिन्दगी बिताई है। भला उनको गरीबों से क्या हमदर्दी हो सकती है ? अगर वर्तमान स्थिति जारी रही, तो इन गरीबों की दशा कभी भी नहीं सुधर सकती है।

उन गरीबों की सबसे ज्यादा दुश्मन पुलिस और व्यूरोक्रेसी हैं। उदाहरण के लिए आप अमरीकन नीग्रोज, पुर्तगाल की कालोनीज में रहने वाले लोगों और दक्षिण अफ्रिका के मूल निवासियों की तरफ ध्यान दीजिये। उन के सबसे बड़े दुश्मन व्यूरोक्रेट्स और पुलिस रहे हैं। इस लिए अगर हमने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की दशा को सुधारना है, तो उन को पुलिस और मिलिटरी में ज्यादा भर्ती किया जाना चाहिए।

[श्री अतल प्रसाद धूमिया]

जब अवीसिनिया का फोजों ने 1896 ई० में इटली की वैनग्राड फोजों को, एडोवा के मुकाम पर हराया, तो पूरे सप्ताह में एक तहलका मच गया था। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि अफ्रीका के देशों में, खासकर नीग्रोज में, एक नई लहर पैदा हुई और उन्होंने हर जगह स्वतंत्रता की आवाज बुलंद करनी शुरू कर दी। इसी तरह जब तक हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में, सेल्फरिफ़ेक्ट की भावना नहीं लाई जायगी, तब तक उनकी दशा सुधरने वाली नहीं है।

मेरे दो सज्जन हैं। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के आल-राउंड डेवलपमेंट के लिए एक अलग विभाग खोला जाय। एक कमिशन नियुक्त किया जाये, जिस में अधिकांश मेम्बर हरिजन और आदिवासी हों और वह कमिशन देश भर में जाकर पता लगाए कि उनका डेवलपमेंट कैसे हो सकता है।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जाशी (चांदनी चौक) : समापित महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्य हरिजनों की हालत पर रोशनी डाल रहे थे। मैं भी इस बात में उनका समर्थन करना चाहती हूँ और मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान खास तौर पर इस ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ। मैं यह तो नहीं मानती कि पिछले वर्षों में हरिजनों की हालत में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें अपने आखिरी दम पर हैं और इसलिए वे बहुत जोर लगा कर इन गरीबों और मामूलों को और भी दबाना चाहती हैं।

वैसे तो हिन्दुस्तान की ओर जगहों में भी हरिजनों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों की खबरें आ रही हैं, लेकिन इस वक्त मैं खास तौर पर बांदा का जिक्र करना चाहती हूँ। मालूम यह हुआ है कि वहां पर हरिजनों पर, और विशेषतः हरिजन स्त्रियों पर, बहुत अत्याचार हुए। जब उन्होंने इस बारे

में इधर-उधर रिपोर्ट करने की कोशिश की, तो उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने उसको दबाने की कोशिश की। "नेशनल हेराल्ड" एक बड़ा अखबार समझा जाता है। जब उसके कारेस्पॉण्डेंट ने बांदा की रिपोर्ट भेजी, तो वहां के सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट आफ पुलिस ने उस कारेस्पॉण्डेंट के बारे में लिख दिया कि यह खतरनाक आदमी है, इसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह बेचारा डर के मारे बांदा छोड़कर लखनऊ में आ बैठा। उसने तमाम खबरों की गवाही में अपने एडिटर के सामने लोगों का पेश किया। लेकिन आज भी "नेशनल हेराल्ड" के कारेस्पॉण्डेंट और एडिटर को इतनी हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह बांदा की सच्ची खबरें सरकार के सामने रखे। यह तो एक शहर का उदाहरण है, जो मैं नमूने के तौर पर मन्त्री महोदय के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ़ दिलाया है कि दिल्ली में, जो देश की राजधानी है, कानून और शान्ति की व्यवस्था काफ़ी खराब हो चुकी है। आज यहां पर लोग अपने आप को बिल्कुल सुरक्षित नहीं समझते हैं। लोग दिन-दहाड़े लूट लिए जाते हैं। और लोगों के बटुए और जेवर छीन लिए जाते हैं। पिछले दिनों बच्चियों का अपमान करने की जो कोशिश की गई, मुझे यह कहने में कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं है कि उनसे सारे शहर का दिल बहल गया है। मन्त्री महोदय को दिल्ली में शान्ति और व्यवस्था कायम करने के बारे में बहुत जल्दी इन्तजाम करना चाहिए। राजधानी के लोगों के लिए सुरक्षा की पूरी व्यवस्था न होना सारे देश के लिए बहुत बदनामी की बात है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि आज दिल्ली में शांति और विकास का काम करने

के लिए कई किस्म की वाडीज और संस्थाएं बनी हुई हैं। एक ही काम करने का उत्तरदायित्व कई कई संस्थाओं और अधिकारियों को दिया गया है। नतीजा यह है कि कोई भी काम मुबारक रूप में नहीं होता है। बहुत साल पहले यहां पर मेट्रोपॉलिटन कौंसिल बनाई गई थी और यह समझा गया था कि इसमें काम में कुछ नुविधा होंगी। यह भी समझा गया था कि यहां पर एम्बेली की आवश्यकता नहीं है, इसलिए शायद इसी में काम चल जाए। मगर देखना यह चाहिए कि कारपोरेशन मेट्रोपॉलिटन कौंसिल और जो दूसरी संस्थाएं हैं, वे कहां तक काम चला सकती हैं और किस तरह से ठीक काम कर सकती हैं। होम मिनिस्टर साहब को अभी भी विचार करना चाहिए कि क्या कोई एक संस्था ऐसी बन सकती है, जो काम पर नियंत्रण रखे।

दिल्ली में बिजली और पानी की व्यवस्था के लिए भी दूसरा इन्तजाम करना चाहिए। इस वकन इन्तजाम बहुत खराब है जहां तक बिजली का मवाल है, पिछले दिनों जब यहां पर कोयले की बहुत कमी हो गई, तो यह कोणिश की गई कि भारत कोकिंग कोल से डेसू को कोयला दिया जाये। लेकिन डेसू के अधिकारियों ने कहा कि इस कोयले में हमारे वायलर फट जाएंगे और उन्होंने उसको लेने से इन्कार कर दिया। उन्होंने प्राइवेट लोगों से कोयला लेना स्वीकार किया, जो उन्होंने सरकारी संस्थान से ही खरीदा था। सरकार को इस को भी अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए और वर्तमान व्यवस्था और कानून को बदलना चाहिए।

इसी तरह से कारपोरेशन का हाल बहुत खराब है। अगर मन्त्री महोदय शहर में जाकर देखें जहां कारपोरेशन काम चलाता है तो हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी में इतनी गन्दगी देखकर उनको बहुत आश्चर्य होगा और उस पर भी वहां पर लोगों को विक्टिमाइज किया जाता है। जिन इलाकों में जनसंघ को वोट

नहीं मिला उन इलाकों पर जान बूझकर अत्याचार किया जाता है। उमी से आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि अगर दुर्भाग्य से किसी इलाके का कारपोरेशन का मेम्बर कांग्रेस का है और खास कर अगर वह इत्तफाक से मुसलमान है तब तो उसके इलाके की बिल्कुल तबाही आ जाती है। इतना वह परेशान करते हैं। मन्त्री महोदय किसी दिन बिना खबर दिए वहां जाएं और जाकर देखें कि कारपोरेशन ने शहर में क्या हाल कर रखा है। उनको किसी की कुछ परवाह नहीं है। न कर्मचारियों की परवाह है न शहर के लोगों की परवाह है। पिछले दिनों दिल्ली में कितनी लम्बी सफाई कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल हुई और उससे दिल्ली जितने खतरे में पड़ गई उसको हमने और आपने देखा। पर कारपोरेशन के लोग जरा भी टस से मस होने के लिए तैयार नहीं हुए। कोई भी मुनवाई किसी की वह नहीं करते।

मन्त्री महोदय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जिक्र किया है कि एक कानून क्रिमिनल ला अमेंडमेंट बिल यहां पास किया गया जिसके अन्तर्गत सरकार को यह अधिकार मिल गया कि वह जिस संस्था को खतरनाक समझे और जो संस्था जहर फैलाए, नफरत फैलाए, झगड़े करवाए, उस पर वह पाबन्दी लगा सकते हैं। ऐसा कानून पास किया गया। पर मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि वह कानून पास करने के बाद भी आज तक गृह मन्त्रालय ने उस पर कौन से कदम उठाए और उन कानून का आज तक इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं हुआ? क्या वह कानून सिर्फ कागज पर बना देने के लिए था? क्या वह इस्तेमाल के लिए नहीं था? आज भी हम लोग देखें हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी अशांति, कितना ऊधम इन फिरकेदारान जमातों ने मचा रखा है। हम और आप सब उससे परिचित हैं। केवल यही नहीं आन्ध्र तक ये आर एस एस वाले पहुंचे और उन्होंने वहां क्या क्या किया होम मिनिस्टर साहब उन बातों से अच्छी तरह वाकिफ

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

है। उनकी रिपोर्टों में वह चीजे आ चुकी हैं।

बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में आज भी 32 शाखाएं यूनिवर्सिटी के कैंपस में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ की चलती हैं और राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के लोग यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर भाते, तमचे, चाकू, छुरियां और लाठी रख कर चलते हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी के तीन प्रमिडेट्स का कन्व वहां हो चुका है। आज वहां पर आग लगा दी जाती है, बिन्डिंग फूक दी जाती है और जो मुवत पकड़े जाते हैं शाम को वह लोग फॉर्गन छोड़ दिए जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कुछ महीने पहले फिरोजाबाद और बनारस में कुछ लोगों ने काली पट्टियां बांध ली इसलिए कि उनको अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी मिल जो यहां पाम दया था पसन्द नहीं आया। वह काली पट्टियां बांधने पर पुलिस इतनी नेत्र हो गई, इतनी चुस्त हो गई कि जो अत्याचार उन्होंने इन दोनों शहरों में किए वह एक ऐतिहासिक कांड है, लेकिन वही पुलिस उम्मी बनारस में जिम बनारस में उन्होंने इतना अत्याचार किया, जिम बनारस में कांग्रेस का वाडम-प्रेसीडेंट मडक पर घसीटा गया और पलिस थाने में ले जाकर मारा गया, वहां की पुलिस जब यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर घूरे चलते हैं, लाठियां चलती हैं, बिना लाइसेंस के बन्दूक रखे जाते हैं तो वह पुलिस कोई कार्रवाई करने को तैयार नहीं है। तो मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि आखिर इस चीज का क्या कारण है? क्यों नहीं कार्यवाही की जाती है? मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इन जमानों पर पाबन्दी लगाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि केन्द्रीय हुकूमत के पास ऐसी शक्ति होती

चाहिए और अगर कोई कानून में दिक्कत है तो उस कानून में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए, कि जहां पर फिरकेदाराना फिमाद हों वहां पर केन्द्रीय हुकूमत का सीधा सीधा दखल होना चाहिए क्योंकि इनको स्टेट सब्जेक्ट कहकर छोड़ देने से शान्ति नहीं हो सकती। क्या अल्पसंख्यक लोग केन्द्रीय सरकार को कर नहीं देने हैं? क्या वह हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक नहीं हैं जो उनकी सुरक्षा का भी इन्तजाम नहीं किया जाता? और फिर अल्पसंख्यकों को केन्द्रीय सरकार पर ज्यादा भरोसा है। उनका भरोसा और भी होगा अगर हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ऐसी मशीनरी बनाएं जिनमें हिन्दुस्तान के कोने-कोने में जो अधिकार कांस्टीट्यूशन में माइनारिटीज को दिए हैं, उन अधिकारों की रक्षा की जा सके। ऐसी कोई मशीनरी बनानी चाहिए। इन पर पाबन्दी लगाना इसलिए भी आवश्यक है कि एक बार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आर्डर निकाला था कि कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ का मेम्बर नहीं हो सकता। कानून ने उस आर्डर को रद्द कर दिया और कहा कि जब तक उस को गैरकानूनी नहीं कहा जाएगा तब तक ऐसा आर्डर नहीं निकाल सकते। आज भी हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी कायम के मेम्बर नहीं हो सकते। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मेम्बर नहीं हो सकते, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के मेम्बर नहीं हो सकते पर राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के मेम्बर हो सकते हैं? ऐसी कौन सी अकल-मन्द हुकूमत है जो यह कह दे कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को कि तुम हमारी जमात के मेम्बर नहीं हो सकते लेकिन उन जमातों के मेम्बर हो सारे हो जिनके मिडिल्ल, जिनके बिग्वाम, जिनके काम और जिनको हरकत बिल्कुल हमारे बिनाफ है।

इंटीग्रेशन कौमिल ने जो फैसले श्रीनगर में किए थे मैं चाहूंगी कि होम मिनिस्टर

साहब विस्तार से सदन का बनाए कि वह यह फैसले क्या थे और किस-किस फैसले पर होम मिनिस्ट्री ने अग्रण करवाया? इंटीग्रेशन कौंसिल के बारे में थोड़ा बहुत जो मुझे जान है वह यह है कि इंटीग्रेशन कौंसिल ठीक से काम इसलिए नहीं कर सकती कौंसिल ठीक से काम इसलिए और तब तक नहीं कर सकती है जब तक कि फिरकेदाराना जमाते उसकी मदद नहीं हैं। जो खुद ऊधम मचाने वाले हैं, जो खुद भदभाव पैदा करने वाले हैं जब वह उस जमात में होंगे तो वह जमात किम तरह से काम कर सकती है यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है। इसलिए जो फिरकेदाराना जमातों के लोग इंटीग्रेशन कौंसिल से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं उनको उससे हटाना चाहिए।

एक यह भी मैं अग्र कक्षी कि 1966 में राष्ट्रपति का एक आदेश जारी होने वाला था जिसमें आशा की जाती थी कि उर्दू को उसकी मुनासिब जगह दी जाएगी। उस वक्त उत्तर प्रदेश की जो मुख्य मन्त्री थी मुचेता कृपालानी जी, उन्होंने उगम अड़ंगा लगा दिया और वह आदेश जारी नहीं किया गया। अब मैं यह प्रार्थना कक्षी होंगे मिनिस्टर से कि वह आदेश अब जारी किया जाए और उर्दू को उसकी मुनासिब जगह दी जाए।

आखिर एक बात में कहना चाहती हूँ, सर्विसेज में अल्पसंख्यकों की क्या जगह है उसकी तरफ मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहती हूँ। अभी जो माननीय सदस्य मन्त्री महोदय के पाम बैठे हुए हैं उन्होंने के एक सवाल के उत्तर में लोकसभा में बताया गया था, वैसे तो सारे अल्पसंख्यकों की गिनती नौकरियों में बहुत कम है पर मैं आपके सामने केवल एक के बारे में ही जो स्थिति है वह रखना चाहती हूँ। उस सवाल के उत्तर में इस सदन ने यह बताया गया कि सैन्ट्रल सैक्रेटेरिएट सर्विस में सेले-

क्शन ग्रेड के अन्दर 120 लोगों में एक मुसलमान है। ग्रेड नम्बर 1 में 392 में से 2 मुसलमान हैं। सैक्शन आफिर्स ग्रेड में 1599 में 11 मुसलमान हैं। अमिस्टेंस में 4582 में सिर्फ 19 मुसलमान हैं। इसके बाद स्टेनोग्राफर्स सर्विस ग्रेड में 120 मुसलमान कोई नहीं है, ग्रेड 2 में 2089 में 5 मुसलमान हैं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द पन्त : यह सवाल किम का है ?

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : जो माननीय सदस्य आपके पाम बैठे हैं उन्होंने का है। इसलिए मैं उनसे कह रही हूँ कि वह डिस्टर्ब न करें और मन्त्री जी को सुनने दें।

अपर डिवीजन ग्रेड और लोअर डिवीजन ग्रेड सिर्फ दो का और जिक्र करना चाहती हूँ क्योंकि यह न कहा जाय कि काबिल लोग नहीं मिलते, खालीकाइड नहीं मिलते, जहां सिनिमम वालिफिकेशन चाहिए वहां के बारे में बताया नहीं है। अपर डिवीजन ग्रेड में 2708 में सिर्फ 11 मुसलमान हैं और लोअर डिवीजन ग्रेड में 7961 में सिर्फ 33 हैं। यह जवाब उन्होंने 1971 में दिया। मैं चाहूंगी कि मन्त्री महोदय इस बात का जिक्र करें कि उस के बाद जब यह चीज उनके सामने आई तो उन्होंने कौन से कदम उठाए मिथि को सुधारने के लिए ?

मैं नौकरी की बात इसलिए खगकर करना चाहती हूँ कि सिर्फ यही नहीं कि लोगों को नौकरी मिले, खाना मिले, यह तो आवश्यक है ही कि नौकरियों में कम गिनती के लोग भी हों और यह इसलिए आवश्यक है जहां तक सर्विसेज में मिले जने लोग नहीं होंगे तब तक इस देश में शान्ति नहीं हो सकती है। जब एक मजहब के लोगों से पुलिस में रक्षा करने को बात मोवने है तो उसने सिर्फ यही नहीं कि कम गिनती

[श्रीमती सुमित्रा जोशी]

के लोग भी जाकर कार्यवाही करेंगे बल्कि फिर उनको साथ साथ उठना, बैठना और काम करना होगा जिसमें आपस में मोहब्बत बढ़ेगी, आफिसर्ज और दूसरे लोगों में एक ग्रन्डस्टैंडिंग होगी। जब इस तरह से वे एक दूसरे के रीति रिवाज और रहन सहन के बारे में जानेंगे तभी इस देश में शान्ति स्थापित हो सकती है। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि इस हाउस को बतलाये कि ऐसा खराब स्थिति जो उनके सामने है उसको कैसे ठीक करेंगे। जब दीपक तले अंधेरा है, जब यहीं पर यह हालत है तो फिर दूसरी जगहों के लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं। इसलिए वे वहाँ पर बताएंगे कि इसके बारे में उन्होंने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज)

सभापति महोदय, मैं हॉम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमान्ड्स का समर्थन करने हुए दो बातों के ऊपर ध्यान प्रकाशित करना चाहता हूँ। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात एक है जिसके कारण हम आज यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। अगर वे लोग न रहते तो शायद मंत्री जा रहते, न पार्लियामेंट रहती और न हमको पावर मिलती। वह लोग हैं पोलिटिकल सकररंग आज में एक वर्ष पहले गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने एक ऐलान किया था कि हर पोलिटिकल सकररंग को जो कम से कम 6 महीने फरार रहा हो, पेंशन दी जाएगी। इस ऐलान के बाद करीब सवा लाख में अधिक दरदवास्ते आई। वह दरदवास्ते फाइल होनी रही और उन पर फैसला नहीं हुआ। एक साल में अधिक हो गया है लेकिन अभी तक करीब 6 हजार दरदवास्ते ही डिस्पोज आफ की गई हैं। मैं मंत्री

जी का ध्यान अनस्टाईड क्वेश्चन 212, 300 और 234, 21-2-73 की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : तब से काफी प्रगति हुई है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : (गोपालगंज) 21 फरवरी को अभी एक महीना ही हुआ है। हर प्रान्त से दरदवास्ते आई और उसके साथ मिफारिगें भी आई लेकिन आपने इसमें जो सिस्टम रखा है कि पहले प्रान्त छानबीन करें और तब आप छानबीन करें उसमें इसमें विलम्ब हो रहा है। इसलिए अगर आपने इनको स्वयं करना है तो प्रान्तों का माध्यम छोड़ दीजिए और खुद उसको कीजिए। आप इसके लिए कोई फार्मूला निकाल लीजिए जिसमें कि आप जल्दी से जल्दी मामलों को डिस्पोज आफ कर सकें।... (व्यवधान) मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस बीच केवल मेरे जिले में 8 पोलिटिकल सकररस, जिन्होंने अपने आवेदन-पत्र दिए थे, वे मर चुके हैं। इसलिए अगर आप जल्दी में फैसला नहीं करेंगे तो और भी कितने लोग मर जायेंगे इसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी 1920 से लेकर 1944 तक जेलों में रहे : उन 1920 के बाद अब 53 वर्ष हो चुके हैं। उस समय अगर वे 18-20 वर्ष के भी रहे होंगे, जबकि जेल गए थे, तो आज उनकी 73-74 की उम्र हुई होगी, आखिर वे कब तक जीते रहेंगे। आप बड़े लोगों से घिरे रहते हैं, आप स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की हालत नहीं जानते जिनके तन पर बस्त्र नहीं है, बच्चों को पढ़ाने के साधन नहीं हैं और लड़कियों की शादी के भी मीन्स नहीं हैं। उनकी ऐसी दुखद स्थिति है जिसका मैं आपके सामने वर्णन करने में असमर्थ हूँ। जितने स्लो रफ्तार से

आप चल रहे हैं उसमें मालूम होता है कि इसमें दो तीन वर्ष लग जायेंगे फ़ैसला करने में और तब तक एक चौथाई लोग वैसे ही मर जायेंगे। जब आपने इस बात का एलान किया था उस वक़्त आपके प्रति एक विरोध श्रद्धा की भावना जगी थी, जो पेंशन लेने वाले हैं उनमें और जो पेंशन नहीं लेने वाले हैं उनमें भी। लेकिन जैसे जैसे विलम्ब होता जा रहा है, लोग नागरज हो जा रहे हैं। उनमें डिम्परेशन प्राप्ति जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि आप इस मामले को जल्दी में जल्दी एक दो महीने में निबटारा दीजिए। कुछ प्रान्तों में दरख्वास्तों पर सिफ़ारिशें नहीं आई हैं उनकी भी आज जल्दी में जल्दी मंगवा लीजिए और एक स्पेशल सेल खोल कर इन मामलों को डिम्पोज़ आफ़ कर दीजिए।

इस मिलमिले में एक बात और भी है कि लोगों को जो सर्टिफ़िकेट्स देने हैं वह जेलों में लेकर देने हैं लेकिन जेलों में बहुत जगह रिकार्ड दोमक खा गए हैं, मड़ गए हैं और कुछ रिकार्ड हैं भी नहीं तो उसमें उन लोगों को बड़ा परेशानी होती है। हमारे पास चिट्ठिया आती हैं कि दो तीन सौ रुपया खर्च हुआ लेकिन फिर भी सर्टिफ़िकेट नहीं मिल सका। तो ऐसी हालत में आपका कोई रास्ता निकालना होगा। आपने यह भी किया है कि कोई एकस एम० पी० या एक्स एम० एल० ए० सर्टिफ़िकेट दें लेकिन आज बहुत से एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० हैं जिन्होंने जेलों का मुह नहीं देखा और आपने कायदा यह लगाया है कि वे "यह सर्टिफ़िकेट दें कि वे हमारे साथ रह चुके हैं जेल में" तो जो ख़द जेल नहीं गए वे सर्टिफ़िकेट क्या देंगे? इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि उनका जो जजमेंट है उसमें अगर 6 महीने की सज़ा है और अगर यह सबूत न हो कि उन्होंने माफी माग ली या पहले ही छोड़ दिए गए तो उन्हें पेंशन लेने का हक़ मान लेना चाहिए और उन्हें पेंशन सेशन कर देनी चाहिए।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : आपका सुझाव क्या है? सबूत किस चीज़ को माना जाये?

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : जजमेंट की काफी सर्टिफ़ाइड या ग्रटेन्टेड जैम भी हो। उसको सबूत मान लेना चाहिए क्योंकि वह अब भी मिल जाती है लेकिन जेल का सर्टिफ़िकेट लाना उनके लिए एक आफ़त हो गई है। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि अगर वह जजमेंट की काफी दें तो उनका हक़ मान लेना चाहिए। हमारा फ़र्ज है कि हमारे लिए जो आज़ादी आए उनके प्रति अपनी कृतज्ञता प्रकट करें और उनकी मदद करें। आज उनकी हालत बहुत ख़राब है।

1E.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि जो अच्छे खाने पीने वाले हैं उनको भी पेंशन दी जाए लेकिन आपने जो 5 हजार की कैद रखी है उसको मैं फ़िज़ूल समझता हूँ। यह एक आनर की बात है कि स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में जिन्होंने लड़ाई लड़ी उनको आप पेंशन दे रहे हैं। कुछ लोग जो टेम्पोरेरी एम एल ए या एम पी बन जाते हैं उनको भले ही कुछ पैसा मिल जाता है लेकिन बाद में फिर क्या होगा? बाद में फिर उनको उसी हालत में रहना होगा। हाँ, अगर किसी किसी के घर की आमदनी 5-7 हजार हो तो उनको मत दीजिए लेकिन यह एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० की टेम्पोरेरी जगह है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : तो वह बाद में हो जायेगा।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : एक चीज़ और है। देज में ला एण्ड आर्डर की सिचुएशन इतनी ख़राब हो गई है उसमें यह हाउस भी बचि़त नहीं है। अब इस हाउस में भी बाय-लेन्स आ गया है। अगर कोई कमजोर आवाज़ का सदस्य है वह बोलना चाहत है और यदि किसी अन्य सदस्य के मन के अनाक है तो उसे हल्ला कर दबा दिया जायेगा। वे अपने विचार यहां प्रकट नहीं कर सकते हैं। कुछ हम लोगों को अपने ऊपर भी संयम रखना चाहिये। अगर बाहर का ऐंटमासफ़ियर हम लोगों को अभिभूत कर देता है तो हम पार्लियामेंट के कर्तव्य से च्युत हो जायेंगे। हम दूसरे

[श्री डी. ए. तिवारी]

के विचारों को मुझे और उनका जवाब दें। लेकिन दबा कर किसी को न बोलने दें यह ठीक नहीं है। अगर वह सदस्य मजबूत गले का न हो तो वह बोल ही नहीं सकता।

16 hrs.

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, कहीं कहीं देश के हिस्सों में कुछ कारणवश और कुछ मिनिस्ट्रों की वजह से उन की कांस्टीट्यूएंसों में ला एण्ड आर्डर नहीं रह गया है। मैं अपने प्रान्त के कुचायकोट क्षेत्र का उदाहरण देता हूँ, वहाँ दिन दहाड़े खून होता है और ऐक्यूज्ड का नाम लिया जाता है, लेकिन पुलिस उसको गिरफ्तार नहीं करती है क्योंकि वहाँ के मिनिस्टर उसके समर्थक है। दो घंटे तक गोपालगंज थाने के एक गांव में डकैती होती रही। 15 मिनट का रास्ता है, एक आदमी ने आकर गोपालगंज थाने में इतना दी कि वहाँ डकैती हो रही है, लेकिन दो घंटे तक पुलिस नहीं पहुंची और डकैती पड़ती रही। यह जो पुलिस का रवैया है यह बहुत ही निन्दनीय है।

पहलेजाघाट और महेन्द्रघाट के दोनों स्टेशनों पर पाकेट मारी होती है और खुद मेरी पाकेट में 1,500 रु० निकास लिये गये। मैंने भिर्सा साहब से कहा, आपकी रेलवे पुलिस है कुछ इलाज कीजिए। लेकिन इन की चल्ती नहीं। वह थानेदार वहाँ से हटना नहीं और वही लोगों को पाकेट कटवा रहा है और उनमें से हिस्सा लेता है। मैंने मुख्य मन्त्री और गृह मन्त्री को भी लिखा लेकिन कोई मुनवाई नहीं है।

कोचायकोट थाने में एक हरिजन का मर्डर हुआ दिन दहाड़े दो बजे दिन में और उसकी लाश काटी गयी। किसी की हिम्मत नहीं कि बोल सके। मारने वालों ने ममझा कि वह मर गया और वे चले गये। लेकिन उसमें कुछ जान बाकी थी, वह अपनी जान बचाने के लिये ऊँख के खेत में चला गया। और फिर उसको गंडासे में काटा गया और उसकी लाश चन्दार के गंडक में छोड़ दी गयी। और वहाँ

काटने वाला हथियार मिला तथा मांस का लोथड़ा मिला। उसको पुलिस ले गयी और ले जाकर 25 दिन तक अपने यहाँ रखा। श्रवण यह है कि उसको बदला दिया गया, वे ऐक्यूज्ड घुमते हैं दिन दहाड़े, किसी की हिम्मत नहीं है कि बोल सके। लोग इतने डीमोरेलाइज्ड हैं कि कोई बू तक नहीं कर सकता। वहाँ की हालत को सुधारने के लिये कोई स्टैप नहीं लिया जा रहा है। तो जब यह हालत हो तो लोगों की भलाई के काम कैसे हो सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इस तरफ भी ध्यान दीजिये।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम (श्रीनगर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इजाजत दीजिये कि आज मैं उस जवान में तक्रार करूँ जिस जवान को पिछले 25 सालों में पामाल करके, नजरबंद करके उस जवान की तई आज कुछ लोगों के दिलों में हमदर्दी और मोहब्बत का जज्बा पैदा हुआ है। इजाजत दीजिये जब कि आज कुछ ऐसी जमानों के दिल में भी मुसलमानों का दर्द उभरा है जो आज तक मुसलमानों में दुश्मनी और मुसलमानों के खिलाफ प्रचार करने में बाज नहीं आने थे, मैं कुछ ऐसी थाने कहूँ जो बजाहिर फ्रिक्वा-परन्सी की थाने हैं। मोचना यह है कि आज मुसलमान खुदकशी पर क्यों आमादा है? आज मुसलमान उन जमानों की तरफ क्यों देख रहे हैं जिन जमानों ने उसको नेस्तनाबूद करने का अपना प्रोग्राम, मियामी प्रोग्राम बनाया था, जो पिछले 25 सालों से उनके खिलाफ प्रचार कर रहे थे? यह बात हमलिये मोचने की है कि एक ऐसी वक्त में जब मुसलमान की मियामी अहमियत महसूस की जाती हो, उसका भाव बढ़ने लगा है, शायद उसके खरीदारों में इजाजत दे दिया है। जनगण की तरफ से खरीदार मैदान में आ रहे हैं, कांग्रेस (ओ) के खरीदार मैदान में आ रहे हैं, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के दिल में दर्द उठ रहा है। ये वही जमाने हैं जिनके खिलाफ मुसलमान

पिछले 25 सालों में बोट दिया है। आज अगर 25 साल के बाद मुसलमान श्रीमती इन्दिरा जी से, उनकी हुकूमत से, कांग्रेसियों से मायूस होकर उन लोगों की तरफ देख रहा है जिन्होंने उससे हमेशा दुश्मनी की है तो मैंरा खयाल है कि इस में मुसलमानों का दोष नहीं है। दोष उन लोगों का है जिन पर मुसलमानों ने एतबार किया, एतमाद किया था, जिससे बायदे किये गये थे।

आपका मालूम है कि उर्दू का मवाल हो अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का हो, मुलाजमतों का मवाल हो, कम्प्युनल राइट्स का मवाल हो, मरकजी हुकूमत ने इन्वेक्शन के वक्त बायदे खूब किये। लेकिन चुनाव में कायमयाबी हासिल करने के बाद ये बायदे भुला दिये गये। मुसलमान को तज्जार्त का माल समझ कर उसे मण्डी में बेचा गया। लेकिन जब उस की इज्जत और आवरू का मवाल था उस वक्त बात मुनी अनमुनी कर दी गयी।

उर्दू के मिनमिने में बहुत कुछ कहा गया। आज एक गुजराव कनेटी भी कायम हुई है। लेकिन अभी मुभद्रा जांगो जो कह रही थी कि उस वक्त दोर श्रीमती मुवेता कृपलानी का था। आज कमलापति त्रिपाठी जो मिसेज इन्दिरा गांधी के इशारे को वजह से हैं वहां, आज क्या दिक्कत है, क्या मुश्किल है?

मुसलमानों के साथ एक और ज्यादाती यह हुई अलीगढ़ का ममता उभारा गया, और ऐसे वक्त में उभारा गया जब मुसलमानों के जवजान का गलत तौर पर इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उन रिप्रेजेंटेटिवों ने मंगठन किया जो मुसलमानों के असली दुश्मन हैं। इसी हाउस में जब अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का बिल पास किया गया हमने वास्त्रावाजे बुलन्द प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कहा था कि इस बिल को इतनी जल्दी में पास करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। हमने इस मुल्क में सारे मसायल हल नहीं किये हैं कि आज हम अलीगढ़

यूनिवर्सिटी का मुकद्दर संवारेंगे। लेकिन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के दाये, बाये बैठने वाले हाकिमों ने, खुशामदों ने, चापलूसों ने उनको गुमराह किया। आज खुद मिसेज गांधी की हुकूमत में इस बात का एहमाम है कि बाकई में ऐक्ट में कुछ ज्यादातियां की गई हैं। इस यूनिवर्सिटी की अटोनामी को खत्म करके वाइस-चांसलर को डिक्टेटर बनाया गया है और आज यह एहमाम इसलिए पैदा हो रहा है कि यू० पी० में इंतखावाद होने वाले हैं, और आज फिर मुसलमान को मंडी में बढाने के लिये सोदा किया जा रहा है, उसे चन्द खिलाई देकर बहलाया जा रहा है। आज जो बात माननीय कृष्णदीन अली अहमद की समझ में आयी, माननीय जेड० ए० अहमद की समझ में आयी, कर्नल वशोर अहमद जैदी की समझ में आयी, वह उस वक्त क्यों नहीं आयी थी जब पूरी अपोजीशन ने मनालवा किया था कि आप अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी बिल को बहुत नाजायज तरीके से बहुत जल्दी में पास कर रहे हैं? उस वक्त इन्वेक्शन का कोई फौरी खतरा नहीं था। आज मुसलमान लीडरों ने जब दिल्ली में मंगठन किया उन लोगों में जो इस मुल्क में सोशलज्म के दुश्मन हैं तब कांग्रेसी नेताओं की आंख खुली। जायद पानी सर से गुजर गया है। लेकिन पानी सर से गुजरने के लिये कुछ और भी जवाहिद मौजूद हैं हमारे सामने। इस मुल्क में फिरकेवाराना फसाद होने रहे और इन फिरकेवाराना फसादात से घबराकर हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों ने मिसेज गांधी को अपना एतमाद बखशा। मुसलमान यह समझा कि मिसेज गांधी के रूप में एक मसीहा आया है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है यह कहते हुए कि यह मसीहा जो है मसीहा साबित नहीं हुआ, यह एक मदारी साबित हुआ। एक जादूगर साबित हुआ जो अपनी बाजीगरी दिखाकर चला गया और हमारी जेब काट कर चला गया।

होम मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट कहती है कि कम्प्युनल सिचुएशन के मतालिक :

[श्री एस० ए० शर्मा]

The improvement in the communal situation noticed in 1971 continued to be in evidence during this year. As against 521 communal incidents in 1970 and 320 in 1971 240 communal incidents have taken place in the current year, including 12 of serious nature.

240 जो है इसको समझ लेना चाहिये कि इम्प्रूवमेंट है। 240 मरामान पर बेगुनाहों को खर बहाया गया, बड़ा उनके घर लूटे गये, और हम मिनिसट्री कहती है कि इसे इम्प्रूवमेंट समझ लीजिये। हिन्दुस्तान आज आजादी की 25वीं सालगिरह मना रहा है, और आप कहते हैं कि 240 कम्यूनल डिस्टरबेंसेज की कोई हकीकत नहीं। मैं पन्त जी को आगाह करना चाहता हूं कि इन कम्यूनल इंडीडेंस में एक ओवरटोन और है। पहले हिन्दू और मुसलमान फसोट करते थे, पहले फिक्कापरस्त हिन्दू और फिक्कापरस्त मुसलमान लड़ते थे।

आज मुसलमानों की शिकायत हिन्दुओं से नहीं है, जन मंध में भी नहीं है, जिनका उनके साथ असली दुश्मनी है, आज शिकायत है पुलिस से। पुलिस ने बनारस में अत्याचार किया, अलीगढ़ में अत्याचार किया, गलबर्गा में अत्याचार किया। आज शिकायत का रुख बदल गया है। और अगर अब आप कहते हैं कि 240 में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता तो इसके माने यह है कि आपने मुसलमानों के जज्बान का अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया है। मुझे माफ कीजिये, मैं मुसलमानों को मुसलमान के मुताबिक कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन अगर मेरा मजहब भी होना तो एक मुसलमान की हैमियन में यह बाने नहीं कहना, मैं एक हिन्दुस्तानी की हैमियन में कह रहा हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों की कोमी जिन्दगी में, कोमी धारा में अपना बराबर का हिस्सा अदा करने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता। इसकी जितनी जिम्मेदार फिक्कापरस्त जमानें है उस में कहीं बढ़ कर कांग्रेस के हकमरों जमाने

होते हुए भी, ताकत में, एकतार में होने के बावजूद, जिसने मुसलमानों के जज्बान का सही अन्दाजा नहीं किया।

मैंने अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी पर तक्रार करते हुए कहा था कि लफ्ज मुसलमान और मुसलमान के जज्बान की बावस्तगी इस लिये है कि इन मुल्क में सेकुलरिज्म का ढोंग रचाया जाता है। हर तक्रार में पांच मिनट के बाद सेकुलरिज्म का लफ्ज दोहराया जाता है। लेकिन इस मुल्क में बाकई तौर पर सेकुलरिज्म का निजाम पैदा नहीं हुआ है, कायम नहीं हुआ है। मेरी बहन श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी ने कुछ अदादी जमाने पेश किये। मेरा काम कुछ हल्का हो गया। लेकिन उन्होंने सिर्फ एक हिस्सा दिया। आप मुझे इजाजत दीजिये कि मैं बाकी हिस्सा आपके सामने ब्यान करूँ। एक सवाल के जवाब में बतलाया गया कि सेंट्रल सेक्रेट्रियेट सविमेज में मुलाजर्मान की कुल तादाद 1400 है, मुसलमानों की तादाद 2, सेक्रेट्रियेट क्वास 1 की कुल तादाद 395, मुसलमान 5, सेकमन आफिसमें 1,666, मुसलमान 12, अमिस्टेंट सेंट्रल सेक्रेट्रियेट स्टेनोग्राफर रेकेशन आफिसमें 1,666, मुसलमान 12, अमिस्टेंट सेक्रेट्रियेट और स्टेनोग्राफर 40,507 मुसलमान 19, सेंट्रल सेक्रेट्रियेट स्टेनोग्राफर सेलेक्शन ग्रेड कुल 103, मुसलमान कोई नहीं, ग्रेड (1) 195, मुसलमान कोई नहीं, ग्रेड (2) 1994 और कुल तादाद में से मुसलमान सिर्फ 71 कहने का मकसद यह है कि आप मुसलमान से कहते हैं कि कोमी जिन्दगी में, कोमी धारा में शामिल हो जाओ, लेकिन कोमी धारा में शामिल होने से पहले उन्हें सरकारी इदारों में शामिल होने का मौका तो दो उसमें अपना हिस्सा यदा करने का मौका दो। नतीजा यह होता है कि वह फिक्कापरस्त मदारी, जो उस इन्तजाम में है कि मुसलमानों की इस महरूमि से फायदा

उठाया जाये, तमाशा दिखाकर उनको अपनी तरफ बहलाने हैं। मुसलमानों में मुनहजूम कोम का एक किम्म का एहसाम कमतरी पैदा हो गया है।

काश्मीर को देखिए। आठनी तीर पर और जजबानी तीर पर बहुत कुछ कहा जा रहा है। लेकिन काश्मीरी मुसलमानों की मुलाजमतों का क्या हाल है? मैंने अभी मुल्क में मुसलमानों की पोजीशन का जायजा पेश किया। लेकिन काश्मीरी मुसलमान, जिस के लिए वानिहाल का दर्रा एक दीवार बन गया है, वहाँ से बहार नहीं आ सकता। हिन्दुस्तान में कौन कौन से पब्लिक सेक्टर में और कौन-कौन से प्राईवेट सेक्टर में, कितने काश्मीरी मुसलमान हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। दूर क्यों जाइये? ताना दिया जाना है कि काश्मीरी ही हकूमत कर रहे हैं मुल्क पर। जी हाँ, कर रहे हैं, लेकिन काश्मीरी पन्डित करने हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर के मेन्टोरेगियट में बहुत कम अहम औहदों पर मुनवम्मिल हैं। लेकिन काश्मीरी पन्डित प्राइम मिनिस्टर मेन्टोरेगियट में काम करने वाले मुसलमान का कोई पोस्टल ऐंड्रेंस भी नहीं मिलेगा। आप और जगह की बात क्या कर रहे हैं, इस लोक सभा की बात कीजिए। यहाँ दर्जनों काश्मीरी हैं, लेकिन तरस गई है मेरी आँखें, एक चपरासी भी कहीं काश्मीरी मुसलमान नहीं नजर आएगा। लेकिन मुतालवा यह होगा कि काश्मीरी मुसलमान अलाहदगी पसन्द हैं। वह नारों पर अपना जमीर खो देने हैं। अपनी आवाज खो देते हैं। इन्सानों को मोहब्बत से, एतमाद में ले कर काबू में किया जा सकता है। अगर आप जानवरों को तरह, हैबानों की तरह उन पर कब्जा करेंगे तो जाहिर है कि उन का रद्दे अमल ही वही होगा।

मुझे माफ कीजिए, ऐसी ऐसी मिसालें दी जाती हैं जिनका असली मोजूय से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। इजाजत दीजिए मैं भी

मिमाल दू, इशारा करू बम्बई की तरफ जहाँ पिछले चन्द सालों में मुसलिम लीग ने गालिवन 95,000 वोट हथिया लिए। एक हगामा बपा है। इसमें पहले शिव सेना और फिर्कापरस्त जमातों ने वोट हथिया लिए थे। मैं मुस्लिम लीग का हामी नहीं हूँ, और मेरे मुस्लिम लीग के दोस्तों को मुनकर अफसोस होगा कि मैं मुस्लिम लीग का भी उतना ही दुश्मन हूँ जितना जनसभ का या किसी और का। यह मेरे जाती नज़रिये की बात है, लेकिन अगर मुस्लिम लीग ने वोट लिए तो उसके मोहूरिष्कात जानने की जरूरत भी है। आज बम्बई में फसाद है कि साहब, मुसलमान बन्दे मातरम् गाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं बन्दे मातरम् गाने के लिए तैयार हूँ कोई भी गाना गाने के लिए तैयार हूँ, लेकिन अगर किसी मुसलमान को एतराज है तो उसके मजहबवी अक्रीदे की बिना पर...

एक माननीय सदस्य : फिल्मी गाना बन्दे मातरम्।

श्री एस० ए० शर्मा : यह क्या चीज है? आप इसको कौमी गीत या नेशनल एन्थम कहते हैं, आपको मालूमात कम है। यह नेशनल एन्थम नहीं है। यह मेरे लिए मुकद्दस नहीं है। बन्दे मातरम् के मुताल्लिक जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने टैगोर को लिखा तो टैगोर ने कहा कि मैं ब्रह्म समाज का आदमी हूँ। मैं नहीं गाऊंगा। टैगोर का यह हक है लेकिन अगर आज कोई मुसलमान कहता है कि काली पूजा के अलफाज मैं नहीं दोहराना चाहता, जो बन्दे मातरम् में हैं, तो उसको आप यह हक नहीं देना चाहते? दुनिया की कोई ताकत उनको इसके लिए मजबूर नहीं करती। हिन्दुस्तान का आइडन, हिन्दुस्तान का सेकुलरिज्म उनको मजबूर नहीं कर सकता। मैं एक आजाद ब्याल मुसलमान हूँ, जो कहे गाने के लिए तैयार हूँ। आज आप बड़े जोश के साथ बन्दे मातरम् की बात कहते हैं, लेकिन कितने लोग हैं जिनको

[श्री एस० ए० शमीम]

बन्देमातरम् जबानी याद है। जनगण मन नेशनल एन्थम कबूल किया गया है, उससे किसी को एतराज नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र की सरकार पूछती है मकंज से कि उन लोगों के खिलाफ क्या ऐक्शन लिया जाये जो बन्दे मातरम् नहीं गाते या गाने पर आमादगी जाहिर नहीं करते। यह ज्यादाती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि मेकुलरिज्म की तोहीन है, जिस पर हमारे आइन की बुनियाद है।

मैं इस नेटफार्म में मुसलमानों में भी अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने मजहबी अन्दाज में मायूम होकर जो रास्ता अपनाया है वह खुदकुशी का रास्ता है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि मुसलमान मेकुलरिज्म के इस बुन्द उम्माँ में मुनहरिफ हो जाएँ जिनमें मुल्क की तामीर करनी है, लेकिन उनको कम्यूननिस्टों की ओर इक्लने वालों से भी मेरी गुजारिश है कि मुसलमानों पर इन्जाम लगाने से पहले अपने गरवान में झाँक कर देखो कि तुमने इस मामूम जाति के साथ क्या किया है। हर तरफ फ्रिक्शन है। आज एक एक मुसलमान का जवान में कभी कभी यह आवाज उठती है :

अब तो घबरा कर यह कहने हैं कि मर जाएँगे, मर कर भी न चैन पाया ना किशर जाएँगे।

[श्री एस० ए० - शुभम शरी स्त्री:]

तेहरी मुद्दिर صاحب - आजत दिक्के के आँ मों अस زبان मों त्तरिर करों जिस زبان को प्छले २० सालों में

पामाल करे - نظر انداز करे अस زبان के ने आँ क्छे लोकों के दिलों में हमदर्दी और मेहबत का ज्जबे - पम्दा म्वा है - आजत दिक्के जबके आँ क्छे ऐसी जमातों के दिल में भी मुसलमानों का दर्द भेरा है जो आँ नक मुसलमानों में दश्मली और मुसलमानों के ख़ाफ प्रचार करने में باز न्हेन आँ ते - मों क्छे ऐसी भाँहें क्हेन जो ब़ा़हर फ़रक प्र-त्ती की भाँहें म्हेन - सोज़ा मे है के आँ मुसलमान खुदकुशी पर क्हेन अम्दा म्हेन - आँ मुसलमान आँ जमातों की طرف क्हा दिक्क रहे म्हेन - जमातों ने अस को नेहमेत व नाबुद करने का ऐला प्रोक्काम सभासी प्रोक्काम बनाया ते - जो प्छले २० सालों में आँ के ख़ाफ प्रचार कर रहे ते - ये बात अस ले सोज़ले की है - के आँले ऐक ऐसी रक्ते म्हेन जब मुसलमानों की सभासी अहमेत मेहसूस की जानी हो - अस का ब़हाइ भूहले लका है - शायद अस के ख़रिदारों में अज़ाफ़े हुक्का है - जेन सन्क की طرف से ख़रिदार मेहदान म्हेन आ रहे म्हेन - कान्ग्रेस वालों की طرف से ख़रिदार मेहदान म्हेन आ रहे म्हेन - स्क्लेर पारती के दिलों में दूर आँ रहा है - ये वही जमातें म्हेन जेन के ख़ाफ मुसलमानों ले प्छले सालों में वोट दूँ म्हेन - आँ अक २० साल के बाद मुसलमान शरियती अन्दाजी में - आँ की हकूमते में का न्कुरिसेस में मायूस हो

کر ان لوگوں کی طرف دیکھ رہا ہے
 جمہوں نے اس سے دھوشہ دشمنی کی
 ہے تو دورا ہوگا ہے نہ اس میں
 مسلمانوں کا دوش نہیں ہے - دوش
 ان لوگوں کا ہے جس پر مسلمانوں نے
 اعتماد کیا تھا - جس سے وعدے کئے
 گئے تھے -

اپ کو معاف ہے اردو کا سوال
 ملازمین کا سوال ہو - علی گڑھ
 یونیورسٹی کا سوال ہو یا کمپوزل وائٹ
 کا سوال ہو - مرکزی حکومت نے
 الیکشن کے وقت وعدے خوب کئے تھے -
 لیکن چنناؤ میں کامیابی حاصل کرنے
 کے بعد یہ وعدے بھلا دے گئے - مسلمانوں
 کو تجربات کا مال سمجھ کر اسے
 ملتی ہیں بیچتا گیا - لیکن جب
 اس کی عزت اور آبرو کا سوال رہا اس
 وقت بات سلی سنائی کر دی گئی -

اردو کے سلسلے میں بہت کچھ
 کہا گیا - آج ایک کنگرل کمیٹی بھی
 قائم ہوئی ہے - لیکن ابھی سیدھا
 جوشی جی کہہ رہے ہیں کہ اس
 وقت دوش شریمنی سمجھتا کرپلانز کا
 تھا - آج کلا پی تربیتی جی مسز
 اندرا گاندھی کے اشارے کی وجہ سے
 ہوں وہاں - آج کہا دقت ہے - کہا
 مشکل ہے -

مسلمانوں کے ساتھ ایک اور زیادتی
 یہ ہوئی علی گڑھ کا مسئلہ ابھارا گیا -
 اور ایسے وقت میں ابھارا گیا جب

مسلمانوں کے جذبات کو غلط طور پر
 استعمال کرنے کے لئے ان ریکسپریسوں نے
 سلگتن کیا جو مسلمانوں کے اصلی
 دشمن تھے - اسی ہاروس میں جب
 علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کا بل پاس کیا
 گیا ہم نے یہ آواز بلند پرانم مسٹر سے
 کہا تھا کہ اس بل کو اتنی جلدی
 میں پاس کرنے کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں
 ہے - ہم نے اس ملک کے سارے مثال
 حل نہیں کئے ہیں کہ آج ہم علی گڑھ
 یونیورسٹی کا مقدر سلواریلکے - لیکن
 شریمنی اندرا گاندھی کے دائیں بائیں
 بھیلنے والے حاکموں نے خوشامدیوں نے
 چٹاپلوں میں ان کو کھرا کیا - آج
 خود مسز گاندھی کی حکومت کو اس
 بات کا احساس یہ کہ واقعی ایک
 میں کچھ زیادتیاں کی گئی ہیں -
 اس یونیورسٹی کی اتانی کو جتم کر کے
 اس چانسلر کو ڈکٹیٹر بنا دیا گیا
 ہے - اور آج یہ احساس اٹھنے پیدا
 ہو رہا ہے نہ ہو - پی مہر انتخابات
 ہونے والے ہیں - اور آج پھر مسلمان
 دو ملتی ہیں چڑھانے کے لئے سودا
 کہا جا رہا ہے - اسے جلد کھلنے دے کر
 بھلیا جا رہا ہے - آج جو بات مائیک
 فخرودن علی احمد کی سمجھ میں
 آئی - مائیک زیت - اے احمد کی سمجھ
 میں آئی کرل تصور احمد زیدی کی
 سمجھ میں آئی - یہ اس اس وقت
 کہوں نہیں آئی تھی - جب پوری
 اپوزیشن سے مطالبہ کیا تھا کہ آپ

[شہری ایس : اے شیوم]
 علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی بل کو بہت ناجائز
 طریقے سے - بہت جلدی سے پاس کر
 دے گئے ہیں - اس وقت الیگڑھ کا شہری
 قومی خطرات نہیں تھا - آج مسلمان اذیتوں
 نے جب دلی میں منتقل ہوئے تو ان
 لوگوں سے جو اس ملک میں سوشلزم
 کے دشمن ہیں - تب کانگریسی نیتاؤں
 کی آنکھ کھلی - شاید پٹنہ سے
 گزر گیا ہے - لیکن پٹنہ سے گزرنے
 کے لئے کچھ اور بھی شہادت موجود
 ہیں عمارتوں کے لئے - اس ملک میں
 فرقہ دارانہ فسادات سے گھبرا کر
 ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں نے مسز گاندھی
 کو اپنا اعلانِ بغض - مسلمان یہ
 مسجد نہ مسز گاندھی کے روپ میں
 ایک مسجد آیا ہے - لیکن مسجد
 افسوس سے یہ کہتے ہوئے کہ یہ مسجد
 جو ہے - مسجد ثابت نہیں ہوا - ایک
 چاندوگر ثابت ہوا - یہ ایک مداری
 ثابت ہوا - جو اپنی بازی کڑی دکھا کر
 چلا گیا اور مداری جب کات کر چلا
 گیا - ہوم منسٹر کی رپورٹ کہتی ہے
 کمیونل سچویشن کے متعلق :-

The improvement in the communal situation noticed in 1971 continued to be in evidence during this year. As against 511 communal incidents in 1970 and 320 in 1972, 240 communal incidents have taken place in the current year, including 12 of serious nature.

۱۹۷۰ء جو ہے ہم کو مسجد لیا
 چاہئے کہ امپروویمینٹ ہے - ۱۹۷۰
 - کامیاب پر پے گلائوں کا خون بہایا گیا
 ہے - وہاں ان کے گھر لوٹے گئے - اور

ہوم منسٹر کہتی ہے کہ اے
 امپروویمینٹ مسجد - لہجئے - ہندوستان
 آج آزادی کی ۲۵ ویں سالگرہ منا رہا
 ہے - اور آپ کہتے ہیں کہ ۱۹۷۰ء کمیونل
 ڈسٹریبھشن کی کوئی حقیقت نہیں -
 میں پلٹتے جی کو آگاہ کرنا چاہتا
 ہوں کہ ان کمیونل انسٹیبلشمنٹس میں
 ایک اور ٹون اور ہے - پہلے ہندو اور
 مسلمان فساد کرتے تھے - پہلے فرقہ
 پرست ہندو اور فرقہ پرست مسلمان
 فساد کرتے تھے - آج مسلمانوں کی
 شکایت ہندوؤں سے نہیں ہے - جن سلکھ
 سے بھی نہیں ہے - ان کے ساتھ ازلی
 دشمنی ہے - آج شکیف ہے پولیس سے -
 پولیس نے بنارس میں ہتھیار چار کیا -
 علی گڑھ میں ہتھیار چار کیا - گنورگ
 میں ہتھیار چار کیا - آج شکایت کا رخ
 بدل گیا ہے - اور آج آپ کہتے ہیں کہ
 ۱۹۷۰ء سے کوئی فرق نہیں پڑتا - تو
 اس کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ آپ نے
 مسلمانوں کے جذبات کا اندازہ نہیں
 لگایا ہے - مسجد معاف لہجئے میں
 مسلمان ہو کر مسلمانوں کے متعلق
 کہہ رہا ہوں - لیکن اگر مہاراز مذہب
 بھی ہوتا تو ایک مسلمان کی حیثیت
 سے یہ بات نہیں کہتا - میں ایک
 ہندوستانی کی حیثیت سے یہ کہہ
 رہا ہوں کہ ہندوستان میں مسلمانوں
 کو کمیونل زندگی میں - قومی
 دھارا میں اپنا برابر کا حصہ ادا
 کرنے کا موقعہ نہیں دیا جاتا - اس کی
 جتنی ذمہ دار فرقہ پرست جماعتیں ہیں

ہے اس سے کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ کانگریس ہر
حکمران جماعت ہوتے ہوئے - طاقت
میں اقتدار میں ہونے کے باوجود
جس نے مسلمانوں کے جذبات کا مستحکم
انداز نہیں کیا میں نے علی گڑھ
ہونیورسٹی پر تقریر کرتے ہوئے کہا تھا
کہ لفظ مسلمان اور مسلمان کے حوریت
کی باہمی نسبت اس لئے ہے کہ اس
ملک میں - سکولزم کا قیام رکھنا
چاہتا ہے - ہر تقریر میں بالکل
کے بعد سکولزم کا لفظ دہرایا جاتا ہے
لیکن اس ملک میں ہر تقریر
سکولزم کا نام پیدا نہیں ہوا ہے -
قائم نہیں ہوا ہے - مذہبی
شریعتی - سدھرا جنتی نے بڑے عدد
شمار پیش کئے - میرا کم کچھ سا
در کیا - لیکن انہوں نے صرف ایک
حصہ دیا - آپ مجھے اجازت دیجئے
کہ میں بقی حصہ آپ کے سامنے
پیش کروں - اس سوال کے جواب میں
بتلایا گیا ہے کہ سینٹرل سیکرٹریٹ سرورسز
میں مسلمانوں کی کل تعداد ۱۲۰۰
ہے - مسلمانوں کی تعداد ۲ - سیکرٹریٹ
کلاس ۱ کی کل تعداد ۳۹۵ مسلمان ۵ -
سکشن آفس ۱۶۶ مسلمان ۱۲ -
اسسٹنٹ سیکرٹری سیکرٹریٹ اور
سٹیٹو گراف ۲۰۵۷ مسلمان ۱۹ -
سینٹرل سیکرٹریٹ سٹیٹو گراف
سکشن کریڈٹ کل ۱۰۳ - مسلمان
کوئی نہیں - کریڈٹ (۱) ۱۹۵ - مسلمان
کوئی نہیں - کریڈٹ (۲) ۱۹۹۳ اور کل
تعداد میں سے مسلمان صرف ۷ - کہتے

کا مطالبہ ہے کہ آپ مسلمان سے
کہتے ہیں کہ قومی زندگی میں اور
قومی دھار میں شامل ہو جائے -
لیکن قومی دھار میں شامل ہونے سے
پہلے سرکاری ادارے میں شامل ہونے کا
موقعہ تو دو - اس میں اپنا حصہ
ادا کرنے کا موقعہ تو دو - نتیجہ یہ
ہوتا ہے کہ وہ فرقہ پرست مزاری جو
اس انتظام میں کہ مسلمانوں کی اس
محدودی کا فائدہ اٹھایا جائے - تماشہ
دیکھا کہ ان کو اپنی طرف بہلاتے ہیں -
مسلمانوں میں ملہضم قوم کا ایک قسم
کا احساس کمتری پیدا ہو گیا ہے

کشمور کو دیئے - آسٹریائی طور
پر بہت کچھ کہا جا رہا ہے - لیکن
مذہبی مسلمانوں کی ملازمتوں کا کیا کیا
حال ہے میں نے ابھی ملک میں مسلمانوں
کی پوزیشن کا جائزہ پیش کیا - لیکن
کشمیری مسلمان پویش جس لئے باہمال
کا درجہ ایک دیوار بن گیا ہے - وہاں
سے باہر نہیں آ سکتا - ہندوستان
میں کون کون سے پہلے سکھتے ہیں
اور کون کون سے پرائیویٹ سکھتے ہیں
کشمیری مسلمان ہوں - یہ میں
جانتا ہوں - در کویں جائیے - طالعہ
دیا جاتا ہے کہ کشمیری ہی حکومت
کر رہے ہیں ملک پر - جی ہاں -
لیکن کشمیری پلڈت کر رہے ہیں -
پرائم منسٹر کے سیکرٹریٹ میں بہت
ہم سہدوں پر متصل ہوں - لیکن
کشمیری پلڈت - پرائم منسٹر سیکرٹریٹ

[شی ایس - ۷ شہم

میں کام کرنے والے مسلمان کا کوئی پوسٹل ایڈریس بھی نہیں ملے گا۔ آپ اور جیک کی بات کھا کر رہ ہوں اس نوک سیوا کی بات کہجئے یہاں درجنوں کشمیری ہیں۔ لیکن تیس کئی ہیں مری آنکھوں ایک چھوٹی سی ہو کہیں کشمیری مسلمان نظر نہیں آئے۔ لیکن مطالبہ یہ ہو گا کہ کشمیری مسلمان عادیہ دگی پسند ہوں۔ وہ زوروں پر پلا ضمیر کہو دیتے ہوں۔ اپنی آواز کہو دیتے ہوں۔ انسانوں کو خدمت سے اعتماد میں لے کر قبو میں کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اگر آپ جانوروں کی طرح، حیوانوں کی طرح ان پر قوضہ کرینگے۔ تو ظاہر ہے کہ ان کا رد عمل بھی وہی ہوگا۔

مجھے معاف کوجئے۔ ایسی ایسی مثالیں دی جاتی ہیں جن کا اصلی موجدوں سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے۔ اجازت دیجئے میں بھی مثال دوں اشارہ کروں ہندوؤں کی طرف جہاں پچھلے چند سالوں میں مسالم لوگ نے غالباً ۵۰ ہزار ورت ہتھیائے ہوں۔ ایک ملکامہ بپا ہے۔ اس سے پہلے شوہر۔ ولد اور فرقہ پرست جماعتوں نے ورت ہتھیائے لئے تھے۔ میں مسالم لیگ کا حامی نہیں ہوں۔ اور میرے مسلم لیگ کے دوستوں کو سن کر انہوں نے ہوا کہ میں مسالم لیگ کا بھی اتنا ہی دشمن ہوں جتنا جن سلکھ کا۔

یا کسی اور کا۔ یہ سورے ذاتی تجربے کی بات ہے۔ لیکن اگر مسلم لیگ نے ورت لئے تو اس کے مہر شکت جانلیہ کی ضرورت ہی ہے۔ آج بدھائی میں فساد ہے کہ صاحب مسلمان ہلدے ماترم گانے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہوں۔ میں ہلدے مانوہ گانے کے لئے تیار ہوں۔ کوئی بھی گانا گانے کے لئے تیار ہوں۔ لیکن اگر کسی مسلمان کو اعتراض ہو اس کے مذہبی عقیدے کی بلایا۔

ایک مانوہ مذہب : فانی گانا نہیں ہے ہلدے ماترم۔

شہی ایس - ۷ - شہم : آپ اس کو قومی کیمت نوشمل اتھم کہتے ہیں۔ آپ کی معلومات کم ہیں۔ یہ نوشمل انجم نہیں ہے۔ یہ سورے لئے مقدس نہیں ہے۔ ہلدے ماترم کے معنی جب جواہر لال نہرو نے ٹیگور کو لکھا تو ٹیگور نے کہا کہ میں بدھ سماج کا آدمی ہوں۔ میں نہیں گونگا۔ ٹیگور کو یہ حق ہے۔ لیکن اگر آج مسلمان کہتا کہ کالی پرچا کے وہ الفاظ میں نہیں دھرانا چاہتا جو ہلدے ماترم میں ہوں۔ جو اس کو آپ یہ حق نہیں دینا چاہتے ہیں۔ دنیا کی کوئی طاقت ان کو اس کے لئے مجبور نہیں کر سکتی۔ ہندوستان کا انہوں - ہندوستان کا سولہارزم ان کو مجبور نہیں کر سکتا۔ میں ایک آزاد خیال مسلمان ہوں جو کہیں گانے کے لئے

تہاڑ ہوں - آج آپ بڑے جوش کے ساتھ
 بلدے ماترم کی بات کہتے ہیں - لیکن
 کلمے لوگ ہوں جن کو بلدے ماترم
 زبانی یاد ہے - جن من کن نیشمل
 انہم ہے قبول کیا گیا ہے - اس سے
 کسی کو اعتراض نہیں ہو سکتا - لیکن
 مہاراشٹر کی سکا، یہ جتو ہے ۵۰۰ کڑ
 سے کہ ان لوگوں کے خلاف کیا ایکشن
 لیا جائے جو بلدے ماترم نہیں گاتے یا
 گاتے پر آمادگی نہیں ظاہر کرنے - یہ
 زیادتی ہے اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ
 سیکلرزم کی وہ بن ہے جس پر ہمارے
 آئین کی بنیاد ہے -

میں اس پلیمٹ فارم سے مسلمانوں
 سے اپیل کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے
 مذہبی انداز سے مایوس ہو کر جو
 راستہ اپنایا ہے وہ خود کشی کا راستہ
 ہے - میں نہیں جانتا کہ مسلمان
 سیکلرزم کے اس بامد اصول سے متحرک
 ہو جائوں جن سے ملک کی تعمیر کرنی
 ہے - لیکن ان کو کمونسٹوں کی اور
 دیگر والدوں سے بھی مدد کی گزارش ہے کہ
 مسلمانوں پر الزام لگانے سے پہلے اپنے
 کریہان میں جھانک کر دیکھو - جن
 نے اس معصوم ذرت نے ساہمہ کیا کیا
 ہے - ہر طرف فرسٹیشن ہے - آج ایک
 ایک مسلمان کی زبان سے کبھی کبھی
 یہ آواز آتی ہے :

اب تو کجرا کے یہ کہتے ہیں
 کہ مر جائیں گے -

مرنے والے بھی گرچوں نہ پایا تو
 کدھر جائیں گے -

श्री हरीसिंह (खुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महो-
 दय, आज हम गृह विभाग के अनुदानों की
 मांगों पर विचार कर रहे हैं। इस रिपोर्ट
 को पढ़ने के बाद स्पष्ट तौर पर कुछ नतीजे
 निकलते हैं। गृह विभाग ने पिछले
 वर्षों में काफी प्रशंसनीय कार्य किये हैं।
 जैसा आपको ज्ञात होगा हमारे चम्बल,
 भिन्ड, मुरैना आदि इलाकों में डाकुओं का
 आतंक छाया हुआ था। उन की इस समस्या
 को हल करने में करीब करीब सभी राज्य
 सरकारें अभी तक फेल होती रहीं हैं। लेकिन
 केन्द्र के इनिशिएटिव पर और उन के प्रयत्न
 से डाकुओं की समस्या हल हो गई है। उनकी
 समस्या का या उनके आतंक का आधार
 चूंकि अधिक था, लिहाजा हमारी सरकार
 ने ब्रीहडों और जंगलों को साफ करके खेती
 के योग्य बनाया तथा डाकुओं के परिवारों
 को सुधार गृह में लाकर उनको अच्छे नागरिक
 बनाने का प्रयत्न जारी है।

इसी तरह से गृह विभाग के सीमा
 सुरक्षा दल ने और रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स ने
 सरहदों पर ही नहीं, देश के अन्दर भी शांति
 और व्यवस्था को बनाए रखा है। मैं
 कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर केन्द्र के पास यह
 फोर्स न होती तो सारे देश में केयास और
 भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो जाती। बहुत सी
 बड़ी बड़ी और विकट समस्याएँ आई हैं,
 जिस समय पर हमारे केन्द्रीय गृह विभाग
 के फोर्स ने बड़ी कारगर सेवाएँ की हैं।
 आप जानते हैं कि देश के अन्दर विद्यार्थियों
 का एक आन्दोलन चल रहा है जिसके अन्दर
 न मालूम कितने प्रतिश्रयावादी और दूसरे
 तत्वों के मातहत शिक्षा पाने वाले लोग
 आज प्रवेश पा गए हैं। उन्होंने शान्ति
 को भंग किया है; विद्यार्थियों की समस्याओं
 को लेकर जो आन्दोलन होते हैं उनसे निपटने
 का साहस कर के हमारी फोर्स ने बड़ा
 प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है।

16.19 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair]

आप जानते हैं कि हमारे गृह विभाग
 ने कई ऐसे विषय अपने हाथ में लिए जिनसे

[श्री हरी सिंह]

देश के निर्माण में सहायता मिलेगी, लेकिन यह विभाग हमारे देश की आन्तरिक व्यवस्था बनाए रखने में भी सफल हुआ है। जैसा हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि भारत में साम्प्रदायिकता और पुलिस में एक बड़ा संघर्ष होता चला जा रहा है। यह भी सुनने में आया कि अल्पसंख्यकों के साथ अलगाव का वर्तन किया जा रहा है। मैं स्पष्ट तौर पर कोई सरकार का डिफेंस नहीं देना चाहता, लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि यह बात बहुत बड़ा चढ़ा कर कही गई है। यह जो कम्यूनल बातें कही जाती हैं उनसे देश में अशान्ति फैलती है। आज देश के निर्माण में जो लोग लगे हुए हैं वह अपने को अच्छे नागरिक समझते हैं, इस तरह के ख्यालात उन के दिमाग में नहीं आने चाहिए। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे सूबे के अन्दर अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय का आदमी नगरपालिका का अध्यक्ष बन कर बैठा है। इसी तरह से सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज भी हैं, सूबे के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं और अम्बेसेडर्स हैं। जो लोग यह कह रहे हैं कि साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर निष्पक्ष चुनाव नहीं हो रहे हैं, मैं पूरी तरह से इसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। इनको पूरे तौर से मानने के लिए तैयार हैं। केवल एक दृष्टिकोण का फर्क है। जब इम्तहान होता है तो कुछ को तो योग्यता के आधार पर ले लिया जाता है। और कुछ को नहीं लिया जाता है। जो यह बतावरेण देश में पैदा करना चाहते हैं उनसे सरकार को सचेष्ट रहना चाहिए, आपको सावधान रहना चाहिए।

यह विभाग अनुसूचित जातियों और अल्प जनजातियों के लोगों की देखभाल करता है। लेकिन इन पर क्या क्या जुल्म और अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, इसके समाचार आप आए दिन अखबारों में पढ़ते ही रहते हैं। हरिजन लोग गोली से मार दिए जाते हैं। मेरे ही जिले के अन्दर ग्राम खेड़ा थाना

पहासु, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बुलन्दशहर में एक हरिजन को एन होली के दिन मोरी से उड़ा दिया, गया उसको बुरी तरह मार डाला गया उसके परिवार वालों को पीटा गया। आज भी देश में इस प्रकार के अत्याचार हरिजनों पर ही यह खेद तथा शर्म की बात है। हरिजनों में ही एक जाति है जिसको मेहतर कहा जाता है या जो सफाई कर्मचारी हैं जो कि देहातों के अन्दर थोड़ी तादाद में पाए जाते हैं। जो दूसरे अनुसूचित जाति के लोग हैं वे तो अपनी सख्या के बल पर थोड़ा बहुत मुकाबला कर भी लेते हैं, भिड़ भी जाते हैं, पिटने के बाद वे लोग, थाने में या पुलिस के पास या कोर्ट में चले भी जाते हैं लेकिन बाल्मीकी समाज का वह मेहतर जिस पर अत्याचार होते रहते हैं उसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है, वह पिट कर चुप बैठ जाता है। उसकी पैरवी करने वाला कोई नहीं होता है। बाल्मीकी समाज पर, पेहनर समाज पर इस तरह से जो अत्याचार किए जा रहे हैं और जो इन अत्याचारों की चक्की में बराबर पिस रहे हैं, उसकी हिकायत के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार विशेष कदम उठाए। उसकी दशा में सुधार लाने और उसको सम्भालने की जरूरत है। यह काम बहुत जल्दी होना चाहिए। यह समाज देश में से मिटता चला जा रहा है। आप जानते हैं कि जब अत्याचार होता है, तभी धर्म परिवर्तन की बात भी होती है। आज जो अनुसूचित समाज में सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ, दबा हुआ, रात दिन पिट रहा है, जो कुछ नहीं कर पाना है डर के मारे, उसके प्रति सरकार की विशेष जिम्मेदारी है और उसको अपनी इस जिम्मेदारी को समझना चाहिए।

केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों पर खास जिम्मेदारी आती है और इसकी ओर भी आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए। यह जो लाल-फीताशाही है इसको आपको समाप्त करना चाहिए। हमारे सारे डवलेपमेंट के काम,

उत्थान के काम, रचना के काम रुके रहने हैं क्योंकि यह लोग रोड़ा खाने रहने हैं। यह जो फाइन और कागज का मिलमिल है यह खत्म होना चाहिए। नौकरशाही पर अंकुश लगाने के आपको नए उपाय निकालने चाहिए। मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो चांटी के अफसर हैं वे कमिटेड होने चाहें, हमारी सरकार की जो आइडियोलॉजी है, जो नीति है, उसके प्रति इनको बकादार होना चाहिए। सेक्युलरिज्म, समाजवाद आदि जो सिद्धान्त हमने अपनाए हैं कुछ प्रकार हैं जिनकी राय उसके विपरीत है। लाख हमारे मिनिस्टर माह्व कहने रहें, रात-दिन चाहे मक्यूलर निकालने रहें, प्रस्ताव पाम करके भेजने रहें लेकिन जो कर्मचारी बंटा हुआ है जो कमिटेड नहीं है, जिसकी आस्था उसमें नहीं है, जिसका यकीन डिवेलपमेंट में नहीं, उन्नति में नहीं है, जो फिरका-परस्ती को बनाए रखना चाहता है, वह कभी भी इस सरकार की नीति और नियमों को सफल नहीं होने देगा। सरकारी अधिकारी जो हैं, जो नौकरशाही है, जिसके पाम असली एक्मीकेशन और पालिसी मेकिंग में मदद देने का काम है वह कमिटेड होनी चाहिए, उसको सरकार की आइडियोलॉजी के प्रति बकादार होना चाहिए। यह बड़ा ब्रनियारी सवाल है। कुछ देशों में यह जो प्रणाली है यह बड़ी सफल हुई है।

हमारी सरकार समाजवाद पर चलने के लिए कृत सकल्प है। विंग विजनेम हाउसिंग के ऊपर, जिनके हाथ में इकोनॉमिक पावर है, उन पर अंकुश लगाने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मम्बा आर्थिक ढांचा है इसको ही बदला जाना चाहिए। उत्पादन के मामले में सरकार यह कर रही है यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार में ही एक तरफ हजार, दो हजार, तीन हजार और चार हजार रुस माहवार

तनख्वाह पाने वाले लोग हैं और दूसरी तरफ 150, 200, कया पाने वाला चरडामो है, गरीब दफ्तरी है। जब इतना फर्क यहाँ रहता है तो समाजवाद कैसे आगगा? यहाँ आपको पैरिटी लाना चाहिए, यहाँ जो विषमता है इसको मिटाना चाहिए। अगर ये पै में डिफरेंस रहने हैं तो आपका समाजवाद अधूरा रह जाएगा। मेरी स्पष्ट मांग सरकार से यह है कि केन्द्रीय कमचारियों की तनख्वाहों में एक दम से अधिक का फर्क नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर आप समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं तो तनख्वाहों में एक दम का अन्तर आपको लाना होगा।

निचरी जी राजनीतिक पेंशनों का जिक्र कर रहे थे। हमारे जिले में सैकड़ों तथा हजारों की तादाद में अग्रेजों से युद्ध किया था और बलिदान हुए थे, अग्रेज की गोली के शिकार हुए थे। खेद है कि हमारे जिले में मुश्किल से दस-बारह पेंशन के केसिम ही डिमांड हुए हैं और पेंशन उनको ही मिली है जिनकी सिफारिश थी और जो कोशिश करके पेंशन ले गये हैं। हमारे यहाँ गुलाबठी थाने का एक नागरिक जो कि पुलिस की गोली से मारा गया था, उसकी बीबी और लड़के मेरे पाम आये थे, हमारे जिले के राज्य मंत्री कुवर मुरेन्द पाल सिंह जी के पाम भी गये थे और उन्होंने खत भी लिखा था, मैंने भी लिखा था और व्यक्तिगत ध्यान भी मंत्री महोदय का इस और खोचा था लेकिन कुछ मुनवाई नहीं हुई। हजारों की तादाद में एप्लोकेशंस पड़ी हुई हैं। क्या इनका निपटारा तब होगा जब वे लोग मर जाएंगे, खत्म हो जाएंगे? क्या उस समय तक आप उनकी फाइल ले कर बैठे रहेंगे? क्या आप चाहते हैं कि जो पेंशन पाने के हकदार लोग हैं वे भी अब आपके खिलाफ बिद्रोह करें और आपकी लाठी और गोली के शिकार हों? राजनीतिक पेंशन का जो सिलसिला है, जो प्रोसीजर है यह बहुत दुखदायी है। कोई हम से पूछता

[श्री हरी सिंह]

है तो इसका कोई जवाब हमारे पाम नहीं होता है। राजनीतिक पेंशन पाने के हकदारों में बड़ा विश्रोह है, उनकी आत्मा कराह रही है। आपने कहा है कि फरवरी 1974 तक आप इन सब का निपटारा कर देंगे। लेकिन ऐसा हो सकेगा, इसमें सन्देह है। इस समय के अन्दर आप इसको पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे। इसके लिए आप एक स्पेशल मेल बनायें और टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम आपको कर्मचारियों को देना चाहिए और उनको बताना चाहिए कि इतने समय के अन्दर अन्दर इस पेंशन को पाने वाले अधिकारी लोगों को पेंशन दे दी जाये। वर्ना इस पेंशन के कोई माने नहीं रह जायेंगे। लोग तब कहेंगे कि यह प्रचार मात्र था। इस प्रकार के वातावरण से हमारी पार्टी को बड़ा बट्टा लगता है।

हरिजनों को झूठे मुकदमों में फसा दिया जाता है, उनके खिलाफ तरह तरह के मुकदमे बना दिये जाते हैं, अगर वे बेगार के लिए तैयार न हों तो दस-दस दिन जेल में डाले जाते हैं। इन और भी सरकार का विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्स के लोगों के लिए सर्विमिम में रिजर्वेशन है। लेकिन अखबारों में रोज यह पढ़ने को मिलता है कि इतने इन लोगों को आई० ए०एम० या आई०सी०एम० या केंद्रीय कर्मचारियों के रूप में भरती किया गया है। लेकिन देखने में आता है कि आज तक इनका कोटा पूरा नहीं किया जा सका है और इनकी जगहों पर उच्च श्रेणी वाले लोग, उच्च अधिकारियों के पेट लोग, उनके सगे सम्बन्धी भरती कर लिए जाते हैं और यह कह दिया जाता है कि योग्य आदमी नहीं मिलने और इन पोस्ट्स को डिशेड्यूल कर दिया जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सर्वे कराये कि कितना कोटा भरा गया है और कितना बाकी है और जो बाकी है उसको भरने की सरकार योजना करे। ऐसा नहीं होता है तो हमारी बदनामी भी

होती है और हमें जो फल मिलना चाहिए वह भी नहीं मिल पाता है।

दिल्ली पुलिस में भरती के सम्बन्ध में मैंने पन्त जी को व्यक्तिगत तौर पर दर्जनों पत्र लिखे हैं, कॉन्फिडेंशल पत्र भी लिखे हैं, राजनीतिक पीड़ितों के लड़कों को पेश भी किया है, उनकी दख्खान्तें भी भेजी हैं लेकिन फिर भी दो साल में मैं एक भी ऐसे आदमी को दिल्ली पुलिस में भरती नहीं करा पाया हूँ। पुलिस लाइज में जो पुलिस कमांडेंट हैं, जो भरती करने हैं वह उम्मीदवारों को अपने घर बुला कर उन से रिश्तत लेते हैं और उनको नौकरी दे देते हैं। दिल्ली पुलिस में जो भरती हो रही है यह भ्रष्टाचार का झुंड है और जो मौजूदा कमांडेंट हैं वह भ्रष्टाचार के सब से बड़े बने हुए हैं। उनके खिलाफ इनकवायरी होनी चाहिए और भरती के लिए निष्पक्ष आयोग जैसी कोई समस्या होनी चाहिए जोकि योग्यता के आधार पर सब चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए लोगों को भरती करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन लोगों का अनुमोदन करता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वा.लियर) : मैं एक सवाल का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर चर्चा हो रही है लेकिन सदन में गृह मंत्री महोदय नहीं हैं। राज्य मंत्री तो हैं लेकिन वह नहीं है। गृह मंत्री जी ने गृह मंत्रालय के काम को अभी अभी सम्भाला है। यह महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा है। इस में उनको सदन में उपस्थित रहना चाहिये। अगर वह सदन में रहने के लिए भी समय नहीं दे सकते हैं तो मंत्रालय की देखभाल के लिये कैसे समय देंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : The Home Minister was

here for some time. The Prime Minister was also here for some time. Now they have gone out. But both the Ministers of State are here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Who is going to reply to the debate?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: The Home Minister.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Without hearing the debate?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: He has already heard part of it and he will naturally go through the other part.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman, I shall be very brief and limit my observations to the points raised by me in my cut motions.

The Home Ministry in their report have spoken about an improvement in the communal situation. They say that the improvement in the communal situation noticed in 1971 continued to be in evidence during the year. But the figures given show that there is no room for complacency. 240 communal incidents have taken place in the current year, including 12 of a serious nature. That is, there were communal incidents for two days, then there was a holiday from it and again for two days we have had communal riots.

In the recent communal incidents, specially those after the agitation in connection with the Aligarh University Bill, the police behaved very partially. There was no inquiry instituted into the riots. Really the minority community suffered more at the hands of the police and the CRP than at the hands of the goondas or the majority community. There is a saying in Malayalam which is: if the fence starts eating up the crop, why blame cattle? If the police who ought to be neutral and impartial, who should protect the life, honour and property of the minority communities behave partially, it becomes

a pitiable position. There is also no inquiry held into this. I would like the Home Ministry to see that after every communal riot, an inquiry is immediately instituted to go into the reasons for the riot; the attitude adopted by the police should also be gone into and brought out.

In Kerala, we tried a novel example. Where a minority community suffered loss of a mosque, *madrassa* or other religious places, it would be repaired at the cost of the State. This has had a very salutary effect on the goondas and anti-social elements. They knew that if they destroyed a mosque or other religious building, it would be repaired at the cost of the State. So they refrained from doing so.

In Nagpur, Rajasthan, a few days ago there was a riot. This was sparked off by a small incident. Two boys belonging to two different communities were quarrelling but it developed into riot. There also the police behaved in a partial way. This is not mentioned in the Report, but this is of recent occurrence.

Then there was a communal riot in Gonda, UP, where we had complaints about police atrocities and partiality shown by the CRP. In Gulbarga also there was a riot. There again, there was no inquiry. No tribunal was set up. Even after 25 years of independence and slogans about communal harmony and socialism, we could not prevent communal riots taking place every two days with a break on the third day. This is really a very sorrowful state of affairs. I hope the Home Ministry will strengthen their intelligence department. Most of these communal riots are not spontaneous, but they are brought about by conspiracy. The intelligence department is very weak and is not able to nip the trouble in the bud, to bring the offenders to book in advance.

As Shrimati Subhadra Joshi said, the police were very active during the Aligarh agitation. They were firing on peaceful demonstrators, but in the

[Shri C. H. Mohamed Koya]

case of Banaras Hindu University, they were inactive. Why this partiality?

Similarly in regard to taking action against newspapers instigating communal riots, the police have been very active as far as the Urdu newspapers are concerned, as was brought out in the case of a cartoon against Golwalkar. I have no grievance on this score. Action should be taken against erring newspapers. But when other communal newspapers of other side do the same thing, they are let out; no action is taken. We have got the case of *Mother India*.

There are various other papers also which indulge in this kind of instigation, and they go scot-free.

Of course, the Aligarh question has again come to limelight, and the Muslim community has got its grievance against the Aligarh Muslim University Bill which was rushed through in this House. If the Aligarh Muslim University Act is not amended on the lines of the Beg Committee report, the Muslim community is surely going to protest against the measure and surely there will be agitation. There will be partiality on the part of the police behaviour against the minorities, and it will be against the assurances given to the minorities from time to time.

Then, both Shrimati Subhadra Joshi and Shri Shanum in their speeches pointed out the position regarding representation for the Muslim University in the services. I do not want to quote the figures, because they will not be to the credit of the Ministry, but there is no use of our telling in this House and then the Government giving assurances that everything will be looked after. The only way to improve the situation is to give them reservation by declaring the Muslim community as a backward community. Of course, we have to appoint a Commission as we have done in Kerala. In Kerala, the Muslims are adequately represented in the Government departments because they

have been declared as a backward community after the question was gone into by a competent Commission. As far as the representation of Muslims in the services in the rest of India is concerned, both Shrimati Subhadra Joshi and Shri Shanum quoted the figures. Their representation is much worse than that given to the Harijans; it is only nominal. I would like the Home Minister to appoint a Commission to go into this question and declare them as a backward community and see that they are given adequate representation in the services.

Then there is the question of linguistic minorities. When we are on the eve of the election, surely we speak so much about the minorities and various assurances are given and we forget it after the votes are counted and a new Ministry is formed. Urdu has been neglected. Urdu is an Indian language. The birthplace of Urdu. Urdu must be given the status do with any other question. Therefore, the Government of India should do something to promote the cause of Urdu. Urdu must be given the status of a second language in the North Indian States as well as in some of the South Indian States where there is a large chunk of linguistic minorities which are having Urdu as their mother-tongue. There is no arrangement for teaching Urdu to them. There is no minority Urdu language school in places where there are many Urdu-speaking people. (Interruptions) I refuse to be dictated by you. I have a right to speak in my language. I like. Even if I do not speak Urdu, I have a right to plead its cause.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. all of you. The hon. Members should not interrupt him. He may be knowing Urdu or he may not be knowing Urdu. He is pleading the cause of Urdu. You take it like that.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Even non-Harijans can plead the cause of Harijans. So, what is wrong in this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross-talks please.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA:

I would like them to plead for Tamil and other languages also. Sir, I would like the Central Government to take steps to see that Urdu is given the status of a second language in all the States where Urdu is spoken.

One word about freedom fighters and pension. I was very sorry to find that the freedom fighters in the Malabar rebellion, mis-called Moplah rebellion, are excluded from the purview of those who are eligible for this pension. This was part of the freedom struggle and the official history of the Congress in Kerala has stated that it was so. The Kerala Government of which Congress Party is a component has declared that those who took part in the Malabar Rebellion were freedom fighters and it was part of the national struggle. Actually they were free for six months and they fought in such a manner that the British thought at one stage of giving them independence and writing them off. There was a wagon tragedy also there; about a hundred people were put in a closed wagon and transported to Podanur and by the time the wagon reached that place, many died; only a few remained. This rebellion is a thrilling chapter in the history of India. In the Central Assembly nationalist leaders fought for the cause of Maplahs who were sent to Andamans and other places for life imprisonment and for the family of those who were summarily tried and killed on the spot. I find that some officer in the Home Ministry has reported that they are not eligible for political pension and I do not know why the Home Ministry should be guided by advice from bureaucrats on this matter, from people who do not know anything about history. Therefore, he should look into it personally, and see that they are also included for this purpose. Many of them are still alive; they were brave fighters for freedom and have made sacrifices and justice should be done to them.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): For a vast country like India full of diversity, there are bound to be so many vexed problems and the function of the Home Ministry is not easy. The primary function is not only the maintenance of law and order; with the changing concept of statehood the Government has a great role to play in achieving socio-economic objectives. Though India has attained Independence 25 years back, the administrative machinery which is instrumental in bringing about socio-economic changes continues to remain in the same old fashion. Unless the machinery is drastically overhauled and it is brought closer and nearer the people, it will be difficult to achieve our objects. The officials consider themselves to be the masters of the people, not their servants. The high officials and administrative officers do not have sympathy to the poor and down-trodden people. It is because of the wrong recruitment policy and the environment in which they are brought up which is divorced from the people. In the matter of appointments, merit should not be the spirit or consideration; the outlook and attitude must also be taken into consideration; they must be committed to democratic socialism. The members of the UPSC should also be appointed in such a way that they have the outlook and attitude necessary to bring about socio-economic changes. Persons with bureaucratic mentality cannot be expected to recruit men who will be fit in today's requirements. The problem of student unrest and violence in the university campuses is causing great anxiety.

To a great extent, the present system of education is also responsible; the system of education has not been changed with the changing time. It has not had any relationship or nexus with the realities of life. Our system of education does not enable us to meet the challenges of the times. Instead of making us to face the challenges to the present day problems, it makes us more and more difficult to

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face. So long as the present system of education continues divorced from the reality of the life with the problem of unemployment etc., the future for the students will be bleak and students unrest and violence are bound to be there. There is also a duty cast on all the political parties to see that they do not use the students as their pawns in achieving their narrow political objectives.

As regards North-Eastern region, the whole of Assam has been reorganised and different Councils have been set up known as North-Eastern Council with a view to accelerating the balanced development of these areas. This area is quite different from the other areas. Assam is a small area. We are having a large number of States. Even this small State has been split into three and two Union territories also and the whole area consists now of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizo Ram, Manipur, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh. These areas were neglected during the British times and as a result of that, they were lagging far behind. Even after independence, these have not received as much attention as they should have. As a result of that also, the whole of the area has been lagging far behind.

The State of Assam has got links with all the other States. In a state like Assam, you will find a lot of natural and mineral resources available. Still it is in a backward state. It has not been able to occupy a prominent place in the industrial map of India. Even to-day there is no broadgauge railway line upto Gauhati. It has been the demand of the people of this area that there should be a broad-gauge railway line at least upto Tinsukia. But, that was extended only upto Bongai Gaon. I do not understand why it has been left half-done. Because of conversion from meter to broadgauge it takes more time and adds additional cost. There is pilferage and that of conversion point. We have to pay a higher price for all the articles. As a result of this, the people

in these areas have to undergo a lot of suffering and hardship.

Regarding employment of local people, it has all along been the policy of the Central Government—it has also been reiterated so many times in Parliament as well by the Home Minister and even by the Prime Minister—that in the matter of employment, local people should get their due share. In actual practice, what do we find? You will find that there are more and more violations of this directive. In a State like Assam, you will find that all the Central Government undertakings—public sector undertakings—the local people have not got their due share in the matter of employment. As a result of this there is dissatisfaction among the local people. I hope the hon. Home Minister will look into the matter and will see that the directive is strictly complied with.

Recently, Assam witnessed an unprecedented agitation over the medium of instruction in the Universities. As a result of this, there was a disturbance and there was loss of life and property as well. Everyone condemned the violence whether it be in Bengal, Bihar or Assam or in any part of the country. It is heartening to note that due to stringent measures taken by Government and due to the cooperation of the people there as well as the cooperation received from the Central Government, the situation has been brought under control and normalcy has been restored. And confidence among the people—minority community especially—has been restored and the students who had left their institutions have started coming back. Out of about eight hundred, six hundred have gone back, only 200 or so are staying in Calcutta. You will be glad to know that to-day Shri D. K. Borooah and Shri Purkayastha, the Supply Minister of Assam Government have left for Calcutta to persuade them to come back to Assam. Mr. Purkayastha himself has expressed great satisfaction about the measures taken by the Government of Assam. The three ministers of West Bengal who visited Assam have also express-

ed their satisfaction about the measures taken by the Government of Assam. It is also the sincere desire of the people of Assam to live in peace and amity, which is need of the hour, so that there may be balanced development of the whole area.

There was a time when the border problem between Assam and Nagaland was about to be turned into an armed conflict, but luckily due to the cooperation between the two Chief Ministers, they have come to an understanding. I hope with the cooperation of both the Governments as well as the Central Government, this problem will be solved very soon.

The increasing activities of the Naga and Mizo rebels are threatening the security of the eastern region. I request the minister to be vigilant about their activities.

With these words, I support the Demands.

श्री वीरभद्र सिंह (मंडी) सभापति महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मागों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पिछले कुछ महीनों में, विशेषकर पिछले कुछ दिनों में सारे देश भर में कानून और व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को लेकर सदन में और सदन के बाहर चर्चा हो रही है। इस देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में जो कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति है उस पर चर्चा करने का मौका भी इस सदन में मिला है। मुझे कुछ विशेष बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि सदन में काफी इस विषय पर पहले चर्चा हो चुकी है कि आज विशेषकर दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की क्या हालत है। आये दिन हम अखबार में पढ़ते हैं, कोई न कोई अपराध यहां पर हो रहे रहते हैं—कभी कोई खून होता है, कभी कोई डकैती पड़ती है, कभी चोरियां होती हैं तो कभी दिन दहाड़े लोगों को लूटा जाता है। इस प्रकार की अवस्था आज हमारे देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में है। मैं समझता हूँ इसके कितने ही कारण हैं। इस सदन में भी इस पर काफी चर्चा हुई है। इस समस्या के सामाजिक और आर्थिक

कारण हैं। हम मानते हैं कि दिल्ली महानगरी है, यहां की अपनी कुछ विशेषतायें हैं। केवल यहां ही नहीं, दूसरे महानगरों की भी अपनी विशेषतायें होती हैं। यहां पर लोगों का बड़ा जमघट होता है। लोग बाहर से बड़ी भारी तादाद में यहां पर आते हैं। यहां की सोनियाएँ एकोनामिक प्राबल्य हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ सबसे बड़ा कारण ला एंड आर्डर का जो है वह यह है कि यहां पर जो पुलिस है वह काफी नहीं है। यहां की पुलिस की तादाद आवश्यकता को देखते हुए काफी नहीं है। साथ ही आज पुलिस के पास जो इक्वीपमेंट्स हैं वह भी विन्कुल आउटडेटेड और आउटमोडेड हैं। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि पुलिस की तादाद को बढ़ाया जाये, अपटूडेट इक्वीपमेंट्स दिये जायें और उनकी मोबिलिटी को बढ़ाया जाये। जब तक हम यह सारी चीज नहीं करते हैं तब तक मैं समझता हूँ हम इस ला एंड आर्डर की प्राबल्य को ठीक ढंग से मुलझा नहीं पायेंगे।

जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, हर तीन साल के बाद इस चीज का रिव्यू होता है कि पुलिस की जो तादाद है वह जरूरत के मुताबिक काफी है या नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कुछ दिनों में रिव्यू होने वाला है। इसलिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान दें और दिल्ली की पुलिस को एक अपटूडेट फोर्स बनाने में कोई भी कसर उठा न रखें। यदि हमारे देश की राजधानी में यह हालत होती है तो उसका डिमारेलाइजिंग इफेक्ट सारे देश पर पड़ता है। इतना ही कह कर मैं इस विषय का अन्त करता हूँ।

इसके साथ साथ मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान बार्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। 1960 में हमारे जो सरहद्दी राज्य हैं उनके बार्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स का पुनर्गठन हुआ था। हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में दो बार्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स बने थे—किन्नौर और लाहाल स्पीति। इसी प्रकार से यू० पी० में भी तीन

[श्री वीरमद्र सिंह]

बार्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स बने थे—चमोली, उत्तर काशी और पिठौरागढ़। इन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को बनाने का कारण यह था कि वहां की तरक्की की ओर सरकार का विशेष ध्यान जाये। मैं समझता हूं इसमें काफी सफलता सरकार को मिली। जिस उद्देश्य से यह जिले बने थे उस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति हुई है। लेकिन साथ साथ एक बड़ी समस्या भी इन जिलों के बनाने के कारण उत्पन्न हुई है और वह यह है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन टाप हेवी हो गया है। मैं उदाहरणस्वरूप बता सकता हूं कि जो किन्नौर जिला है हिमाचल प्रदेश का वह पहले एक तहसील थी। अब उसका एक अलग जिला बनाया गया है। उस एक तहसील के तीन सिविल सब डिवीजन्स बने और 6 तहसीलें बना दी गई हैं। जहां पर पहले एक तहसीलदार काम चलाता था वहां पर आज चार आई०ए०एम० आफिसर्स हैं—तीन सब डिवीजनल आफिसर्स और एक डिप्टी कमिश्नर और 6 तहसीलदार हैं। इस तरह से पूरी अफसरों की फौज की भरमार हो गई है। यही स्थिति दूसरे बार्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स की है। जहां तक तरक्की का सवाल है, हमें इन जिलों की तरक्की के लिए काम करना है, हमारे बार्डर के जो लोग हैं उनको आगे ले जाना है। इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ किया गया है लेकिन जहां तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पैटर्न का सवाल है आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि उसकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाये। मैं ने कई दफा इस ओर राज्य सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, वे स्वयं महसूस करते हैं कि वर्तमान ढांचा गलत है, इसमें परिवर्तन होना चाहिए लेकिन वे कहते हैं कि हम मजबूर हैं क्योंकि जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पैटर्न है वह सेन्टर ने बनाया है और जब सेन्टर ही कोई परिवर्तन करे तभी हम परिवर्तन कर सकते हैं।

मैं मंत्री जी से दरखास्त करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक बार्डर की जनता की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की बात है, आपने विशेष ध्यान दिया है, इस बात को वहां के लोग भी

स्वीकार करते हैं लेकिन आपने वहां पर जो अफसरों की भरमार कर दी है उसमें कृपा करके कटौती करें। उससे इलाके की तरक्की होती नहीं है। कितने धाने खोले जायें, कितने तहसीलदार और पटवारी रखे जायें—इस बात से इलाके की तरक्की नहीं होती है बल्कि उल्टे जनता पर बोझ पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि इस बात पर ध्यान दें और बार्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पैटर्न को बदलने के बारे में विचार करें।

समापति महोदय, अभी हाल में वामों में बंदे मातरम् को लेकर झगड़ा हुआ और अभी इस सदन में मुझे शमीम माहब के भाषण को सुनने का मौका मिला। मुझे बड़ी हैरानी है कि आज भी भारत में ऐसे लोग हैं जो बंदे मातरम्, जो कि स्वतंत्रता का गीत है, रेवोल्यूशन का गीत है, जो कि भारत माता की वंदना है उसके बारे में आपत्ति करने हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भारतवासियों के दिल में बंदे मातरम् के लिए भी उतनी ही इज्जत है जितनी कि जनगणमन के लिए। जब संविधान बन रहा था तो यह प्रश्न पैदा हुआ था, बंदे मातरम् का प्रस्ताव भी आया था लेकिन जब जनगणमन को राष्ट्रीय गीत बनाया गया तो उस वक्त यह बात स्पष्ट हुई थी कि बंदे मातरम् को भी उसी के मुकाबले की, उसी के बराबर की इज्जत दी जायेगी। फिर आज उसके बारे में सन्देह क्यों पैदा किया जा रहा है? आज यदि बंदे मातरम् के प्रति कोई किसी किस्म का अपमान करता है तो उसे भारत के नागरिक बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि आज हमने कानून बना रखा है कि जो भी भारत के राष्ट्रीय गीत का अपमान करेगा उसको सजा दी जायेगी, उसको दंडित किया जायेगा। मैं आपसे दरखास्त करता हूं कि बंदे मातरम् को भी वही दर्जा दिया जाये और उसके लिए सरकार उस कानून में संशोधन करे ताकि बंदे मातरम् का अपमान करने वालों को भी दंडित किया जा सके।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : यह कैसे हो सकता है ? (व्यवधान) क्यों नहीं आपने उसको नेशनल सांग बनाया था ? (व्यवधान) . . .

It is not a national song. Nehru had rejected it. Gandhiji had rejected it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shamim, you cannot disturb the House like this. The hon. Member is making a point. He says that it should be made a national song. Well, he has a right to make it. You cannot interfere like this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If you permit a second's intervention, I would like to quote from the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly, so that further trouble will not be there. I would not like to raise any controversy. Sir, in the Constituent Assembly, at the fag end of the Constituent Assembly, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru got up. He said. I am quoting his words from the record. He said:

"It would have been better if a formal resolution regarding National Anthem were adopted. However, it has been decided that I should make a statement on behalf of the Constituent Assembly and that would be adopted."

Then, it is recorded therein, that then he said:

"Jana Gana Mana will be the National Anthem. However, with the slogan of Vande Mataram, many freedom fighters have gone to gallows, and therefore, Vande Mataram will have the same status as the National Anthem."

After that, the President of the Constituent Assembly gave the slogan Vande Mataram and all got up and sang Vande Mataram.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made it clear.

श्री बीरभद्र सिंह: मान्यवर, मैं माननीय दंडवते जी का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने मेरी बात की पुष्टि की। मेरी गृह मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना है कि जो नेशनल सॉंग है उसका जो निरादर करे उसको दंड देने की व्यवस्था है, उसमें बन्दे मातरम को भी शामिल करें ताकि जो उसको अपमानित करे उसको भी दंड दिया जा सके।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश के अन्दर अभी भी यूनियन टेरीटरीज हैं, पहले ज्यादा थीं, अब कुछ कम हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि जितनी भी यूनियन टेरीटरीज हैं उन सब को राज्य का दर्जा नहीं दिया जा सकता है। क्योंकि कोई बहुत छोटी है, और किसी की दिल्ली की तरह से अपनी विशेषता है। मगर मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी सरकार है वह स्पष्ट निर्णय दे कि उसकी यूनियन टेरीटरीज के भविष्य के बारे में क्या नीति है। मेरे दिमाग से गोवा का प्रश्न है। वह पहले पुर्तगाल के अधीन था, उसके बाद अलग यूनियन टेरीटरी के रूप में सामने आया। सवाल पैदा हुआ कि गोवा को महाराष्ट्र में मिलाया जाय या मैसूर में मिलाया जाय, या अलग रखा जाय। वहाँ की जनता ने यह फैसला किया है कि वह अलग रहना चाहती हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह तो फैसला हो गया है कि गोवा को अलग रखना है। अगर उसको अलग रखना है तो उसको हमेशा के लिये यूनियन टेरीटरीज के तरीके से नहीं रखा जा सकता है। आपको गोवा के बारे में निर्णय करना पड़ेगा। उसको राज्य का दर्जा द, जैसे हिमाचल, मनीपुर, त्रिपुरा को आपने पूरे राज्य का दर्जा दिया है। तो मैं गृह मंत्रालय से दर्खास्त करूँगा कि जो यूनियन टेरीटरीज हैं उनके बारे में आमतौर पर, और गोवा के बारे में खास तौर पर अपना वक्तव्य दें कि उनकी इस बारे में क्या नीति है। वह कब गोवा को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा देना चाहते हैं ?

[श्री बीरभद्र सिंह]

अन्त में एक बात कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ और वह यह कि आपने नॉर्थ ईस्टर्न इण्डिया के लिये नार्थ ईस्टर्न काउन्सिल का गठन किया है, यह एक अच्छा कदम है इससे प्रदेशों को एक दूसरे को समझने में वहाँ की समस्याओं को मुलझाने में बड़ी मदद मिलेगी, और उस इलाके के विकास में भी मदद मिलेगी। इसलिये मेरा मुझाव है कि मंत्रीमहोदय इसी पैटर्न पर एक नार्थ वेस्टर्न काउन्सिल बनाये जिसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश, कश्मीर, जम्मू, पंजाब और हरियाणा शामिल हों। इससे यह होगा कि इन राज्यों की जो समस्याएँ हैं, उनको मुलझाने में उनकी तरक्की में बड़ी भारी मदद मिलेगी। इस नार्थ वेस्टर्न काउन्सिल के बारे में आप वहाँ के राज्यों की राय लें, राजनीतिक दलों की भी राय लें। अगर ऐसी काउन्सिल बनेगी तो इस इलाके की एकता बढ़ेगी और तरक्की में बड़ी मदद मिलेगी।

अन्त में एक बात और कहनी है कि आज हमारे श में कई जगहों पर राज्यों के पुनर्गठन की मांग हो रही है। मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जो समझते थे कि भाषा के आधार पर राज्यों का गठन करना भूल थी। उससे हमारे देश की एकता को धक्का पहुँचा है और विघटनवादी शक्तियों को प्रोत्साहन मिला है। जो लोग यह समझते थे कि भाषा के आधार पर राज्यों का पुनर्गठन करने के बाद आइन्दा के लिये पुनर्गठन का प्रश्न समाप्त हो गया है वह बात गलत साबित हुई है। आज आर्थिक कारणों की वजह से, आर्थिक विषमताओं को लेकर भी जगह जगह पर राज्यों के पुनर्गठन की मांग हो रही है। और इस सन्दर्भ में मैं कह रहा हूँ कि अगर कहीं के लोग अलग राज्य मांगते हैं, अगर उत्तर प्रदेश के जो पहाड़ी लोग हैं वह अलग राज्य मांगते हैं तो कोई हैरानी की बात नहीं है। तो मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे देश के अन्दर रीजनल

इम्बैलेमेंट डिस्पैरिटीज पैदा हो गई हैं और जो विषमताएँ पैदा हो गई हैं उनको दूर करना पड़ेगा और जब तक इनको दूर नहीं करेंगे तब तक रोज नये नये राज्यों की बनाने की मांग हमारे सामने आती रहेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

17.08 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON STATEMENT MADE BY MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING REGARDING GURU GOBIND SINGH MEDICAL COLLEGE, FARIDABAD

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up Discussion under Rule 193 on the statement made by the Minister of Health and Family Planning in the House on the 22nd March, 1973 regarding Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridabad.

I have got the list of a number of speakers here. The time allotted is limited. I would request the hon Members to be as brief as possible.

Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय: (मंदसौर) : सभापति जी, 22 मार्च, को माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री महोदय द्वारा दिया गया वक्तव्य विद्यार्थियों में अधिक निराशा पैदा करने वाला और उनके बहुत लम्बे समय से इस विचार को पीछे धकेलने वाला सिद्ध हुआ जिसके द्वारा उन्हें आशा थी कि सम्भवतः स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी कोई ऐसी युक्ति ढूँढेंगे जिससे उनका ग्रंथकारमय भविष्य ठीक हो सकेगा। लेकिन मंत्री जी ने जो यहां वक्तव्य दिया वह उनके पिछले वक्तव्य में भी शायद अत्यधिक निराशापूर्ण साबित हुआ। पिछले वक्तव्यों में जरूर आशा का संकेत दिया था जिसके बारे में सरकार द्वारा कुछ न कुछ निश्चित कदम उठाये जायेंगे, उनके ऊपर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जायेगा ऐसी

आशा बंधी थी। लेकिन 22 मार्च, को जो वक्तव्य दिया है और उसके अन्दर जो उन्होंने पिछले स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, श्री दीक्षित, के भाषण का हवाला दिया है उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा :

"if a trust can be registered or constituted and if charitable and public-spirited gentlemen interested in the education of students in Punjab and Haryana and, perhaps, also in Delhi combine together, then sufficient initial funds can be raised ... and then perhaps some way can be found."

यह उन्होंने एक आशा का संकेत दिया, और इसके आगे चल कर उन्होंने दूसरे सदन में भी इस बात का संकेत दिया कि इसके अन्दर कुछ प्रगति हुई है और इसके बारे में हम किसी न किसी निर्णय पर पहुंच पायेंगे। लेकिन उनका दिग हुमा जो वक्तव्य है वह निराशा में परिणित हो गया।

सदन में इस के बारे में 20 नवम्बर को, 19 दिसम्बर को, 7 मार्च को और 22 मार्च को और जो दूसरे सदन में चर्चा हुई उन विभिन्न चर्चाओं द्वारा सरकार ने इस बात को स्वीकार करने की चेष्टा नहीं की है, यद्यपि सरकार इस के अन्दर उत्तरदायी है, विशेषकर हरियाणा सरकार उत्तरदायी बनी है, क्योंकि किसी न किसी प्रकार से इस कालेज की स्थापना के बारे में एक सोसाइटी बनी। इस सोसायटी ने पैसा इकट्ठा किया। सोसायटी का रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ और यह सब राज्य की सरकार की जानकारी में हुआ। रजिस्ट्रेशन

होने के बाद उन्होंने पैसा इकट्ठा करना प्रारम्भ किया, वह भी सामान्य पैसा नहीं, 44 लाख रुपया इकट्ठा किया। रुपया इकट्ठा करने के बाद उस का किस तरह से वह उतांग करेंगे, उसका उपयोग ठीक होगा या नहीं, हो रहा है या नहीं, इस सब की जानकारी देनी चाहिए। और संभवतः सरकार को जानकारी रखनी चाहिए। इस प्रकार की संस्था के चलाने के बारे में हरियाणा सरकार ने एक प्रादेश डाटा, जो राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ, वहां डेड वाडीज लाने की स्वीकृति दी, हॉस्पिटल फेसिलिटीज की स्वीकृति दी ताकि वह विद्यार्थी अपना काम सोख सकें। इस प्रकार से सरकार ने विद्या-विदों के मन में भावना पैदा की कि वास्तव में कालेज को ऐतिहासिक मिशन, कालेज को मान्यता दी जायेगी, रूनिवर्सिटी से ऐफिलिगेशन होगा, मेडिकल कौंसिल उस को ऐप्रूव करेगी। इस तरह की भावना पुष्ट हुई हरियाणा की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक पत्र लिखा है, उस को मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। वह कहते हैं :

"Similarly, necessary approval of the Medical Council of India will have to be obtained by the Medical College as required under the rules of the Medical Council of India. It is requested that Government may be kept informed about the steps taken for the establishment of the Medical College."

इस के आगे चल कर जो दूसरा पत्र चंडीगढ़ से लिखा गया है 1972 में वह इस प्रकार है :

"The College authorities will have to take up the matter regarding affiliation only after the college has been established according to the requirements of the university."

[डा० लक्ष्मोत्तारायण पाण्डेय]

यूनिवर्सिटी को कुछ रिक्वायरमेंट्स हो सकती हैं। लेकिन उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए जब हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट को प्रोत्साहित किया गया तो उन्होंने कालेज के लिए नकारात्मक उत्तर दिया किन्तु जब मैनेजमेंट ने यह कहा कि कालेज को करनाल के बजाय फरीदाबाद ले जाना चाहते हैं, इस पर आपत्ति नहीं की गई। आपत्ति इस पर की गई कि अभी कालेज, सब-स्टैंडर्ड हैं, उस के पास पूरे फंड्स नहीं हैं और जो भी दूसरे साधन हैं वह पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में यह सब-स्टैंडर्ड कालेज होगा। अतः इस हालत को ठीक किया जाय।

एक तरफ स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने यह भी कहा कि कैपिटेशन फीज के आधार पर चलने वाले जो मेडिकल कालेज हैं उन को सरकार प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना चाहती है, हम ने इस प्रकार के आदेश स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भेज दिये हैं। यदि यह बात है और उन्होंने इस प्रकार के आदेश दिये हैं तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट ने जो सारी की सारी सुविधाएँ डिसेक्शन के बारे में डेडवांडीज को लाने की दीं, हास्पिटल के अन्दर उन को काम करने की सुविधा, दी, प्रैक्टिकल आदि की सुविधाएँ दी, उनको जमीन देने के लिए, कहा, उन को सारी, आवश्यक सुविधाएँ दिये जाने के लिए कहा, इस तरह से विद्यार्थियों को भ्रम में रखने का कौन सा कारण था? इसमें यह सिद्ध होता है हरियाणा सरकार भी इस में एक पार्टी है जिस ने सब कुछ जानते हुए भी इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई को रोका नहीं।

जहाँ तक इस की एन्क्वायरी का

सम्बन्ध है, जिन लोगों ने पैसा लिया उनके बारे में एन्क्वायरी चली। लोकल गवर्नमेंट ने इन्क्वायरी की, लेकिन उस ने कह दिया कि चूंकि इसका सम्बन्ध कम्पनी एक्ट से है और यह दिल्ली में रजिस्टर हुई है इस लिये हम इन्क्वायरी नहीं करेंगे, आप बीजिये। वह इन्क्वायरी बही ठप हो गई। इस के बाद सी० बी० आर्डी० की इन्क्वायरी बिटाई। जो लोग डिप्लॉमेट थे, जिन लोगों ने विद्यार्थियों को उकसाया गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह का पवित्र नाम लेकर, उनको पवित्र भावना को सामने रखते हुए जिन लोगों ने विद्यार्थियों को उगा है उनके साथ आप कुछ करना नहीं चाहते हैं। इतना ही नहीं उन्होंने 44 लाख रुपया जो लिया उस का मिसमज किया है। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है उन्होंने 55 लाख रुपया दूसरी दो कम्पनियों को कृष्ण के रूप में इन्टरैक्ट के ऊपर दे दिया। उसके बाद कह दिया कि हमारे पास पूरे फंड्स नहीं हैं। एक तरफ विद्यार्थियों को चीट किया, जो घोखा देने वाले लोग हैं उन्होंने इन्टरैक्ट के ऊपर दूसरों को पैसा दे दिया, दूसरी तरफ कह दिया कि हमारे पास प्रायः फंड्स नहीं हैं, इसलिए हम आगे चल कर कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे। कहते हैं कि हमारे पास होस्टल एंकोमोडेशन नहीं है, लैड नहीं है, पावो की सुविधा नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने 22 लाख को जो वक्तव्य दिया वह बड़ा आपत्तजनक है। वह कहते हैं कि

"My sincere advice to my young friends, who may have undertaken a hunger strike, would be to work hard and take their chances for admission to these colleges in the forthcoming session."

विद्यार्थी लम्बे समय से प्रतिभ्रा करते रहे। एक वर्ष की लम्बी अवधि बीत गई और आप कहते

है कि आगे आने वाले सेशन के लिए तैयारी करें, परिश्रम करें, मेहनत करें और एडमिशन लेने का प्रयत्न करें। यदि आप को यही बात कहनी थी तो मंत्री महोदय ने 19 दिसम्बर, 1972 को जो वक्तव्य दिया, उसके पहले 13 नवम्बर में जो वक्तव्य दिया उसी समय यह बात स्पष्ट कर दी जाती तो अच्छा होता। वह अपने भविष्य के बारे में ज्यादा अच्छी तरह सोच सकते। लेकिन तब यह बात नहीं कही गई। तब तो कहा कि हम पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के साथ हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट के साथ बैठ कर सोचेंगे। हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट और पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के साथ बैठकर सोचा, आनी जैरनिह के साथ बैठ कर और दूसरे लोगों के साथ बैठकर मंथना की गई तब ऐसे व्यक्ति को शामिल किया गया जो डिस्ट्रिक्टर हैं, उस कालिज के प्रमोटर को बुलाया गया, जो चाहता है कि सारे का सारा पैसा हजम किया जाये। जो यह समझते थे, कि किसी प्रकार से काम आगे भले, इस प्रकार से कोई मोल्डेशन निकल सकता है, लेकिन वह हल निकलना सम्भव नहीं था परिणाम यह हुआ कि जो लोग डोनेट करना चाहते थे और दूसरा रास्ता खोजना चाहते वह रास्ता निकालने में असमर्थ हुए। मैं पूछना हूँ कि ऐसे आदमी को बुलाने का कौन सा काम था जिसके खिलाफ शिकायत हो, भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप हों और प्रमाण हों कि वह भ्रष्ट व्यक्ति है और उसने गलत काम किया है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और मैं उनसे निश्चित आश्वासन चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा उन के अन्दर बहुत से सब-स्टैंडर्ड विद्यार्थी हैं, जिन के बिलो परसेंटेज मार्क्स हैं। मेरे पास छात्रों की सूची

है। जिन लोगों के मार्क्स अधिक हैं उनमें से बहुत से ऐसे छात्र हैं जिनके मार्क्स 60 और 70 परसेंट के बीच में हैं, कुछ व्यक्तियों के मार्क्स 50 और 60 परसेंट के बीच में हैं। थोड़े से छात्र वचने हैं जिन के बिलो स्टैण्डर्ड मार्क्स हैं यानि 50 परसेंट नीचे के मार्क्स हैं। बाकी सब के मार्क्स 50 परसेंट से अधिक हैं। जो आप की रिक्वायरमेंट हैं उन को वह मेनटेन करते हैं और उसके मुताबिक उन की योग्यता निर्धारित की जा सकती है। हो सकता है कि उन में से दो चार ऐसे लोग छूट जाएँ जिन को आप सब-स्टैंडर्ड कह सकते हैं। लेकिन दो चार लोगों के आधार पर यह कह देना कि सारे के सारे विद्यार्थी अयोग्य हैं, वह किम तरह से भर्ती होंगे, मैडिकल कालिज में उन के जाने की पावता नहीं है, यह ठीक बात नहीं होगी। मेरे मन में सभी विद्यार्थी योग्य हैं।

17.17 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TEWARY in the chair]

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इन के बारे में उन के पास मुझसे आये हैं। कुछ मुझसे परेन्ट्स और गार्जियन्स ऐमोसिशन की तरफ से आये हुए हैं। उन्होंने मुझसे कहा है कि यदि सारे इक्स्ट्रा किये हुए फण्ड्स रि-क्लेक्ट करें और दिलवा दें तो वह अपनी तरफ से कुछ और फण्ड्स रेंज कर सकते हैं और रेंज करके इस कालिज को ठीक तरह से चला सकते हैं। इस कालिज के लिए अच्छी जमीन भी आप दिलवा सकते हैं और जब तक भूमि न मिले तब तक यह कालिज उसी भवन में चलाया जाए। उस को कुछ और सुविधाएँ देकर, साधन देकर चलाया जा सकता है।

इसके साथ साथ हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ सुविधाएँ प्रदान कर रखा हैं, हॉस्पिटल फैसिलिटी दे रखी है। अच्छी अर्नैटोमिबल फैसिलिटी दे रखी है। आप उन को और भी बढ़ा सकते हैं। इसके साथ यदि सरकार कुछ

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

प्रयत्न करें तो इस कॉलेज को पंजाब यूनि-
वर्सिटी में भी ऐफिलिएशन मिल सकता है।
मैडिकल काउन्सिल उन को ऐप्रूव करा सकते हैं।
लेकिन बिना सरकार के प्रयत्न किये हुए कोई
रास्ता ढूँढ पाने का गुंजाइश नहीं है। वह
कोई रास्ता निकालना नहीं चाहता। यदि वह
रास्ता निकालना चाहती तो अब तक कोई न
कोई रास्ता निकाल गया होता। पेरेंट्स ऐसो-
सिएशन ने जो मुझ तक दिया है उसके बारे में
भी विचार हो सकता है माननीय मंत्री
महोदय हैं। उन को भा गुरु गोविन्द सिंह पर
श्रद्धा है। वह भी पंजाब के अन्दर और
हरियाणा के अन्दर इस तरह के कामों में
काफी इंटरैस्टेड है। वह और समद के कुछ लोग
मिल कर और जो प्रमोटर्स इन के अन्दर हैं
आना चाहते हैं उन को लेकर, जिन तरह में ठीक
समझें कोई ट्रस्ट बना सकते हैं और उन ट्रस्ट
के आधार पर इस कॉलेज को चलाया जा सकता
है। यह इनने विद्यार्थियों का मामला है। मंत्री
महोदय ने 22 मार्च को जो बयान दूसरे सदन
में दिया उन में कहा था :

"There is no move to transport
them to Patna."

आप उन्हें पटना नहीं भेजना चाहते।

"There is no such move at all."

अगर आप उनको नहीं भेजना चाहते हैं तो क्या
रखना चाहते हैं? आप बतलाइये कि आप क्या
करना चाहते हैं?

आपने सात मार्च को यह भी कहा था।

I may say just now that a move is
afoot to solve this problem within a
week. So I would request hon. Mem-
bers to wait till then when I would
be in a position to say something.

आपने एक सप्ताह का समय लिया था किसी
निर्णय पर पहुंचने के लिए। लेकिन आप नहीं
पहुंचे हैं। विद्यार्थियों का भविष्य आपने
अस्थायी रूप से कर दिया है। वे हंगर स्ट्राइक
पर बैठे हुए हैं। उन की हालत खराब है।
आज सारा जीवन उनका बरबाद हो गया है।
इसमें आपका बहुत बड़ा हाथ है और आप इंकार
कर रहे हैं।

इस मैडिकल कॉलेज की तरफ में
जो पूंजीगत निवेशी गई है उसके पेज 5
पर कहा गया है :

The Minister has subsequently stat-
ed that Haryana Govt. were not a
party to the plan to start a college.
That is not correct as has been men-
tioned in para 6.

इसको क्या आपने कंटेडिक्ट किया है।

कॉलेज स्टार्ट करने के बारे में उन्होंने जा
तक दिया है, उसको भी आप देखें। वे कहते हैं
कि कॉलेज इसलिए जरूरी है कि सरकार किसी
भी योजना को ठीक में चला नहीं पाती।
सरकार के पास बहुत ज्यादा काम है। पाँचवी
योजना में सरकार सारे काम अपने हाथ में ले
सकेगी श्रयवा नहीं। इस में भी उनको सरेह है।
वे कहते हैं :

"The scheduled programme of our
Planning Commission in the field of
medical education in the public sec-
tor is lagging far behind of the
daily increasing needs of our rapid-
ly expanding population. It is not
possible to meet this challenging
situation unless some patriotic and
special organisations take the initia-
tive to bridge this gap."

वे कहते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय तत्वों ने मिलकर यह
सोमायटी बनाई है। इन राष्ट्रीय तत्वों के
खिलाफ आप कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रहे हैं।
उन्होंने सीधे कहा है कि सरकार असमर्थ है
सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकती है इस लिए हम
करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि
विद्यार्थियों के भविष्य के साथ उन्होंने खिलवाड़

की है, उनको उन्होंने अंधकारमय बना दिया है। आप भी अपने इस वक्तव्य से कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, विद्यार्थियों का भविष्य अंधकारमय बना रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हमारे प्रयत्न निःफल गये हैं, हमने बहुत ज्यादा प्रयत्न किया लेकिन हम कामयाब नहीं हुए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि आप रास्ता ढूँढना चाहें तो कोई रास्ता आप निकाल सकते हैं। जितना पैसा कलेक्ट किया गया है उस पैसे का हिसाब प्राप्त किया जाए और जो अपराधी हैं उनको दंड दिया जाए। जल्दी से उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। अभी तक आपने कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ नहीं की है, किसी व्यक्ति को आपने गिरफ्तार नहीं किया है। विद्यार्थी बराबर चार्ज लगा रहे हैं कि हमारे नाम से उन्होंने 44 लाख रुपये बटोरा दूसरे लोगों से लिया, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी आप कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रहे हैं। उलटा विद्यार्थियों को कहा जाता है कि तुम जाकर केश रजिस्टर कराओ। सरकार की निगाह में यह आए कि ठगी हुई है, धोखा-धड़ी हुई है तो सरकार स्वयं ऐसा करने वालों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं करती है? सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह कार्यवाही करे।

सरकार को इसका हल ढूँढना चाहिए। और वह ढूँढने में समर्थ है लेकिन सरकार जान बूझकर अपने दायित्व से बचना चाहती है और ऐसा करने के लिए ही वह यह सब कार्य कर रही है। जहाँ तक विद्यार्थियों का सम्बन्ध है हमें किसी बात में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए केवल इतना ही देखना चाहिए कि इन को ठीक प्रवेश मिल जाए, फिर चाहे राजस्थान के किसी मैडीकल कालेज या पंजाब के मैडीकल कालेज में या किसी भी मैडीकल कालेज में मिले इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। जहाँ आप ठीक समझे उनको प्रवेश दिलाएं। आप कहते हैं कि कहां सीट्स लिमिटेड हैं इस वास्ते प्रवेश दिलाना सम्भव नहीं है। ऐसी दशा में इसी कालेज को ठीक तरह से चलाने के लिए सरकार को रचनात्मक कदम उठाना चाहिए, इसके बारे में सही प्रक्रिया ले कर सामने

आना चाहिए और यदि सम्भव हो तो कुछ योग्य व्यक्तियों की कमेटी बनाई जाए जो कोई हल निकाल कर विद्यार्थियों का जो सर्वनाश एक प्रकार से हो रहा है, उनका जो भविष्य अंधकारमय हो रहा है, उसको सुधारने में योगदान दे अन्यथा केवल चर्चा और वक्तव्य विद्यार्थियों के दुःखमय जीवन को ठीक करने में समर्थ नहीं हो सकेंगे। मैं एक ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप शीघ्र ही इसके लिए योग्य हल निकालें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I do not believe in mincing words. Mr. Khadihar, you must find some way out immediately to solve this problem and help these unfortunate young students. Otherwise you have no right to sit in the Treasury benches and in this House. You do not find employment for those who are in need of it. This is a field where there is vast scope and yet you have not done what is required. Here is a very useful article written by one of the leading papers. It says:

"While students clamour for seats in medical colleges and the majority of the population in the country goes without doctors, there are over half a dozen medical/teaching shops' which charge a capitation fee ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 13,000... here of course, it is Rs. 20,000—

"from each student in return for unsatisfactory facilities for imparting so-called medical education".

This Government has always a pretext. It does not realise, it does not confess, that at the root of student unrest is this state of affairs; it is the outcome of these things.

There is an acute shortage of doctors. The Health Survey and Planning Committee recommended certain norms etc. and recommended a ratio of doctors to the population of 1 to 3,500. The requirement of doctors as at—1970 was 1,70,870 where as the expected availability was 1,37,930 a shortfall of about 43,000. The ratio of doctors to population is 1 to 4,300, a shortfall of doctors to the extent of 32,940.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

In the rural areas, which you and I represent, on the basis of a study conducted by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, it has been estimated that the doctor-population ratio at present works out to 1 to 11,000 approx. against the recommended figure of 1 to 3,500. Statistics regarding the number of villages where doctors are not available as on 30-6-72 show that there were 200 blocks out of 5,223 blocks in the country where primary health centres had not yet been established and 140 primary health centres out of a total of 5,192 primary health centres were without doctors.

This is the situation in the country. The hon. Minister, Shri Khadilkar, spoke on the 7th March, 1973 and 20th March, 1973. On the 7th March he said:

"I may say just now that a move is afoot to solve this problem within a week. So I would request hon. members to wait till then. Then I would be in a position to say something".

Shri Khadilkar may draw some comfort, if he likes from his statements. On 20th March he said, as befits a Minister:

"There is no move to transport them to Patna. There is no such move at all".

Then he said on 23rd March, 1973:

"There are medical colleges in the country where admissions are made through competitive examinations on an all-India basis. My sincere advice...."

and so on. Dr. L. N. Pandey has spoken about it. This has come from a Minister—I do not know if he has any sense of responsibility. With due regard to Shri Khadilkar's background and age, I am constrained to say that it was most unbecoming of him to say things like this.

Then he said:

"The Chief Minister of Haryana has recently communicated to me the result of the enquiries instituted by his Government....."

Then he refers to the money having been collected by the management of the college at their branch in Delhi and the society itself being registered at Patna and all that. But what about Shri Bansi Lal's message of goodwill? I have got a copy of the prospectus they have published where he says:

"I send my good wishes on the occasion of"....

a very genuine man, a very honest man—do not question it....

"the inauguration of the Guru Govind Singh Medical College and hospital at Patna".

This is the same organisation, one at Faridabad, the other at Patna. Now he suddenly absolves himself of all responsibility and tries to some result very comfortably, putting the students in great danger.

Again Shri Khadilkar says:

"I would like to assure the House that no effort will be spared to deal effectively under the law with the persons or organisation responsible for creating this unfortunate situation. To ensure that in future students are not duped in a similar manner, the Government of India has taken up with the State Governments the question of banning admissions on the basis of capitation fees and the opening of sub-standard medical colleges through suitable legislation on an all-India basis."

I would ask Shri Khadilkar to kindly cover this point in his reply: what is to happen to these unfortunate boys who have already been duped, blackmailed and squeezed?

The Minister for Health, Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya, said that Government was considering the proposal for taking over the colleges by the State or the Central Government or providing financial support to the colleges when the collection of capitation fees was

stopped. I want to ask: how far have you been able to proceed in the matter? Two members asked whether the Minister would constitute a parliamentary committee to go into the affairs of the Patalipura Medical College—another feather on your cap—where 'the stinking scandal of the working of private medical colleges' was exposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is not much time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: A party of 22 Members got 22 minutes. I represent a party of 25 and therefore you can give me at least 24 minutes. I will take another five to seven minutes at the most. So far as the charging of capitation fee in the private colleges is concerned, the policy of the Government of India is to disapprove—this is the reply.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are reading it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Unless you hammer it, you cannot make them realise. The reply stated that the Government of India has suggested the taking over of such medical colleges—Mr. Khadilkar, this is your reply to an Unstarred Question No. 3917 dated 11-12-1972—and they have said that so far as the charging of capitation fees by private medical colleges is concerned, the policy of the Government of India is to disapprove of this practice and to discourage the setting up of such medical colleges under private initiative. The Government of India had suggested the taking over of such medical colleges by the concerned State Governments after examining the economies of the issue as medical education is in the State sector. I would like to know what progress you have made with regard to this college at Faridabad, the college at Patna—the Pataliputra Medical College—and the one called Sampurnanand Medical College in Banaras.

Mr. Khadilkar's announcement in the Lok Sabha on the move to enact

legislation to ban substandard medical colleges is a reiteration of the Centre's earlier stand on the issue. The Central Health Council recommended such a step at its Bhuvanagar meeting a month ago. This is dated 7th March, 1973. I would like to know from Mr. Khadilkar what steps he has taken regarding this.

The parents of the students are very much concerned about it, and they have formed a committee and they have made some very reasonable requests. Mr. Khadilkar, I am sure, has a copy of this. I would like him to tell us what he proposes to do with regard to this six-point demand which they have placed before the hon. Government—I do not say hon. Government, but the hon. Minister, and would like to know what his reaction is and what he is going to do with that.

There are 170 students who have to be salvaged from the Faridabad institution, and their future has been ruined. They have been made to pay Rs. 20,000 per head which total up to Rs. 44 lakhs. This is not the first time. They have another branch at Patna; there is also a bungling which is going on. The Patna college had taken Rs. 15,000 for admission in the 1st MBBS. In this college there are students with marks ranging from 58 to 61 per cent in their qualifying examinations. You will be surprised to know that these students have been for the last 18 months in the 1st MBBS of the Patna college but it has not so far been affiliated as it does not fulfil the conditions of the Indian Medical Council for the teaching staff.

The students have become frustrated as their 18 months' studies are wasted. To cool them down, the management had transferred from Patna—the State you represent here—50 Pre-medical students to Faridabad, and still there are 200 students in the 1st MBBS of the Patna college who are rotting.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

There is another thing. This is another monumental Congress bungling. I am sorry to say this, because this is nothing but a fraud. In the Pataliputra college, they have collected Rs. 60 lakhs. The question is this. In the Faridabad college, you have the Chief Whip of the Punjab Vidhan Parishad, Mr. Atwal, as a member of the governing body. I want to read out from the prospectus where, I am sorry to say, there is such a complimentary greeting from our hon. Speaker. It says:

"I avail myself of this opportunity to extend to you my heartiest congratulations on this occasion and I assure you all co-operation if ever needed."

Now, may I request our hon. Speaker to co-operate with us in salvaging these young boys whose future has been ruined by these unscrupulous fellows sitting in Patna....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
...and in the Treasury Benches.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:...and in the Treasury Benches. Now, there was a proposition for a trust.

I want to know why in the trust meeting, which was presided over by Giani Zial Singh, the Haryana Chief Minister's name is not to be seen. It is situated in Haryana. Haryana Government had given them permission to conduct the postmortem or the dissection work. Therefore the Haryana Government cannot get away by saying that they had no knowledge of this institution. The trust was constituted at the request or advice of Mr. U. S. Dikshit, the Union Home Minister and the trust meeting was held.... (Interruptions). I have got a written report here, and the trust consisted of people belonging to one party only. In Punjab and Haryana it is the Congress Governments that are ruling and in the Centre also, it is the Congress which is ruling. So there is one party ruling in all places. What is preventing them from coming to an understanding and saving the future of the boys, who have been

duped, black mailed, squeezed and cheated by a bunch of people under the patronage of people belonging to the ruling party.... (Interruptions)

I want to end by repeating what I said at the beginning: Mr. Khadiikar, we will not let you sit in this House unless you salvage these unfortunate 170 boys from these miserable conditions which have taken place due to your negligence and due to dishonest attitude which your party took.... (Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kanagra): The affairs of the Guru Govind Singh Medical College, have become a great scandal and the name of a great Guru has been misused by a few unscrupulous people. The time has come when the Ministry of Health should take a policy decision regarding the medical colleges in future and also this medical college, which is now under discussion. Approximately 200 students have been duped and they have been made to part with about Rs. 20,000 each. Such a huge amount has been taken from each student yet, the hon. Minister has come out with the statements in the House, saying at this juncture he cannot do anything. With the utmost respect, I must say that it is a very sad statement and I hope the hon. Minister will think over it again and give a more satisfactory reply, so that the carrier of these students is not ruined.

In their agitations, they have taken a very peaceful stance and they have not taken to violence.

They have given out a statement that the Central Government does not open medical colleges and that it does not run medical colleges on its own. They say that it is a State subject. I may be wrong, but my impression is that there are a few medical colleges run by the Central Government also and some of them are in Delhi. There is some misunderstanding in what the hon. Minister has said. Therefore, I hope that some sort of a trust is created, supported by the Cen-

tral Government, which will enable this medical college to come into existence. As submitted by some hon. Members, there is a letter which the parents of these students have written to the hon. Minister. They have said that they are willing to form a trust. In fact, they have formed a trust. They want some form of help from the Ministry. What they want is very reasonable. What they say is that the money which has been collected by the trustees of the Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, can be taken away from them and handed over to the parents of the students, so that they can with this nucleus money and contributions from other sources including some help from the Central Government, form a trust and run the medical college. These are their demands:—

1. Arrangements of taking over the collected funds/assets by the promoters and passing on the same to them.
2. Financial assistance by the Central Government Punjab and Haryana Governments.
3. Approval recognition by the Haryana Government to restart the college at the existing premises for the time being.
4. Hospital facilities by the Haryana Government at Faridabad.
5. Land allotment by the Haryana Government for the construction of the college at or near Faridabad.
6. Arrangement of affiliation of the college with the Punjab University.

The demands that have been made have been submitted to the hon. Minister and they are very reasonable ones. I wish the Minister makes a bold statement in the House accepting their demands and thereby helping them in the formation of the

trust so that lives of these students and their careers are not ruined.

Sir, we do not want what we call alibis or excuses. The time has come when some sort of positive action is called for. Our Prime Minister has always stood for the students, for the youth and for the weaker sections of the society. I hope that the hon. Minister does not sabotage the programme which has been enunciated by our great Prime Minister. Therefore, I request him to support the formation of the trust which the parents of these students have said that they would form. They would not only support it but they would also give financial assistance. And this is my major request to the hon. Minister.

Lastly there is shortage of doctors as also shortage of medical facility. The time has also come to start new colleges and for the support of the trust which is being formed by the students. I am repeating the same and I hope you will support the trust which has been formed by parents or which they are going to form so that the career of these students is not ruined.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chandrapan.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, let me be allowed to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Member yields I have no objection.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN (Tellicherry): I have no objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: At the outset, Mr. Chairman, I would like to remind the House that this issue is not merely the issue of the Opposition and the Treasury Benches but also the issue of the members belonging to different parties.

Sir, I handed over some memorandum to the hon. Health Minister some time back. Normally I would not

[Prof. Modhu Dandavate]

have insisted but I want a certain suggestion to be thrown before him. If the hon. Health Minister has no objection, I wish to draw his attention to the fact that I have handed over to him some time back a memorandum signed by more than 70 M.Ps. belonging to all the parties—ruling party as well as the opposition party. I would very much like that this debate should not be taken as a debate between the treasury benches and the opposition parties. We must try to arrive at a consensus so that all those students could be persuaded to go back to their studies.

Sir, I have a personal stake because I have been a teacher all along for the last 25 years or so. In this institution, there are people who have come from my university. Therefore, I say that I have some personal stake in this particular problem.

I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that this should not be treated as a debate between the treasury benches and the opposition. On this score certain efforts were made to find out a solution. The former Health Minister has already said in one of his statements that he had no objection to use his good offices both in the official capacity as well as informally to discuss the problem with the Chief Minister of Haryana as also the Chief Minister of Punjab and also to meet the number of social and other institutions in trying to find out whether some charitable trust could be set up. I do not allege that those efforts were not made. Efforts were in progress. In order to work out the possibility of setting up a trust, a meeting was convened by the Chief Minister of Punjab on 18th January 1973, which was attended by the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee, Guru Gobind Singh.

Foundation, Guru Nanak Foundation, Chief Khalsa Dewan, Delhi Gurdwara Board, Central Sikh Board, Sikh Educational Society, Vice-Chancellor, Guru Nanak University, Amritsar, Principal, Amritsar Medical College and Gian Singh, one of the promoters

of the college. But unfortunately at that meeting, the main agenda was completely side-tracked and a new proposal came up to find out whether we can link this with the problem of assimilating the students in Patna. So, the Trust could not be formed.

I know there are certain difficulties, but the parents of the students have taken a most constructive action. When their wards are involved, they cannot indulge in political harangue. They have formed themselves into an association and contacted a number of friends who are prepared to offer donations. They have given certain concrete suggestions, which I shall read out:

- "1. Arrangements of taking over the collected funds, assets by the Promoters and passing on the same to us.
2. Financial assistance by the Central, Punjab and Haryana Governments.
3. Approval/recognition by the Haryana Government to re-start the college at the existing premises for the time being.
- (4) Hospital facilities by the Haryana Government at Faridabad.
- (5) Land allotment by the Haryana Government for the construction of the college at or near Faridabad.
- (6) Arrangement of affiliation of the college with the Punjab University."

Very often we talk about take-over of various concerns and activities by Government. But when such action is needed most urgently, we are not prepared to pay any attention. Very often the Prime Minister intervenes in a number of problems. I am told even in this problem, she is willing to do so. This is my information from reliable sources. But I do not know why she is still waiting. The former Health Minister was given a chance. The present Health Minister was given a chance. The

Punjab Chief Minister tried his best to see that a Trust is formed, but for certain reasons the agenda was side-tracked. The Speaker of Lok Sabha also has said that if some sort of charitable trust is set up and if his services will be useful, he will make his services available. He has even said that he is prepared to be the Chairman of the Trust. My submission is with the good offices of the Prime Minister, the Speaker and with the cooperation of the parents' body and the students' body, the Patna solution should be set aside and some effort should be made to see that the students are rehabilitated in the same Faridabad College.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend, Professor Dandavate, has made the position very clear. This should not be taken as a matter of prestige because the opposition is attacking the ruling party. No question of prestige is involved here. What is of paramount importance is the future of the students of this medical college, founded in the name of Guru Gobind Singh. The management of this college have misused the name of Guru Gobind Singh and perpetrated a fraud on the student community. This medical college had students not only from various parts of India but also from other countries like Malaysia and Singapore. These students and their parents have spent Rs. 25,000 to 35,000 with high hopes and the ambition of their becoming good doctors. Now they find to their dismay that they have been cheated to the tune of Rs. 40 lakhs and the students are, so to say in the streets.

I want to know why the Government of Haryana and the Government of India did not take any action when this matter was brought to their notice. It is a matter of regret that in spite of the agitation by the students in the most peaceful and democratic way and in spite of the public sympathy for their cause, no action has been taken by the government so far. Here is a case where

the students never played into the hands of the politicians. Though the hon. Minister made a promise that their problems would be looked into and something would be done, he has not done anything.

The students and their parents have made one suggestion to solve this problem. That suggestion is that a trust should be created to run this college and it should be given affiliation and recognition. Why should the government not agree to this suggestion?

The Minister in his statement the other day mentioned that the marks obtained by the students who gained admission to this medical college are much lower than those obtained by students in other medical colleges. I am told that students have been admitted to this college strictly in conformity with the rules and regulations.

Instead of wasting any further time or resources, the Haryana Government should take over this college and the Central Government should assist them financially for this take over. Since most of the private medical colleges are running at a loss and perpetrating fraud on their students, all the medical colleges should be taken over by the government. I hope the hon. Minister will find and announce a solution for this problem.

17.53 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Speaker, sir, I think this matter has dragged along long enough. It has been going on for months and months, and I cannot understand the capacity of a country to just allow things to drift in this fashion. When will somebody with some foresight and vision step in to steam this rot? For months we have had this situation and there seems to be, after having exhausted all avenues, only one solution and that one solution, according to equity, according to justice so that nobody is hurt and nobody is fav-

[Shri Piloo Modi]
oured, is to allow the boys and their parents to run the institution on their own. There is no other solution to this problem. I do not understand what the Minister, week after week, is doing. I do not know what the hell he is doing to arrive at a solution that will hand-over the institution to the parents and the students themselves.

It has been suggested that at the head of the cooperative society or the institution, there is to be some prominent man. I believe, Sir, you yourself, that is, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha has taken a great interest in this matter. I think, it would be very befitting if the Speaker himself was to lend his name to this institution so that it gets a certain sobriety, so that public funds that may be entrusted to it, at some future date, are safeguarded. I cannot understand, therefore, what is it that holds back the Minister in making an announcement along the lines that the Government has accepted the society as has been formed by the students. Let them go through the articles of a association and decide.

We just now had an offer from Prof. Madhu Dandavate. I will add my own offer to that along the lines of Prof. Madhu Dandavate. You, Sir, yourself have also offered to help this institution by lending your name. I do not understand with all this assurance, what is holding up the Minister from allowing this sort of society to be formed and helping the students to get back the assets which the previous management may have acquired or may have squandered. The only thing that the Government has to do after having accepted the principle is to see that all moneys that have hitherto been collected are extracted or taken from those who have run the institution in the past and handed over to the new society and to make good, if necessary, as a very special case, any amount that may have been squan-

dered, that is to say, to take possession of the assets such as they are hand them over to the new society and solve this problem once and for all.

Does Mr. Khadilkar really think that if he gives us no reply today, he will not be called upon to give the reply next week or the week after that? It must come to an end. You cannot allow it go on and on. I understand he was not well for a few days. We can give him a few days grace. Let us arrive at some conclusion. How long can you expect the students to be on the streets like that?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I must make one thing very clear that what is happening in the Faridabad Medical College is not an isolated phenomenon. It is the result of large-scale commercialisation which being permitted in the field of education, particularly, in the field of technical education, because the private management who are amassing money at the cost of parents and students have found that it is more profitable to run a medical college or an engineering college. As a result of that, there is the mushroom growth of medical colleges utilising the name of great people, utilising the name of people in authority.

18 hrs.

When the Minister and the Government says that these students have not obtained sufficient marks, let them go and try their luck, I would like to ask one question. Was the Minister sleeping, or were the Government sleeping, at the time when this Trust came for sanction? This Trust which was formed in the name of Guru Govind Singh Vidya Sevak Society had applied for permission to run this racket of Medical College,

and Government had gracefully given permission. It was known to the Government that Rs. 10,000 would be taken as donation and another Rs. 10,000 would be taken as tuition fees. After that, the students were thrown in the streets. Many months have passed. We had the pleasure of discussing this matter in this House three months ago. This is not a matter to be discussed just academically; there are human elements involved in it. If the Minister or anybody has the willingness to go to the Boat Club, he will see the students who have been undertaking fasts for several weeks. They are raising a life-and-death struggle, and you have no sympathy! You only say that you are all for it. But the question is not whether you have lip sympathy to make. The question is whether you are coming out with a positive suggestion that will help the students out of it. For that, there is a suggestion made. It is very interesting. It is quite good that our hon. Speaker is showing interest because your good self, Mr. Speaker, has been dragged into this controversy. It is in the very nature of capitalists like Mr. Piloo Mody that they sell everything for making profit. (Interruption) It is in the very character of capitalists. Mr. Speaker, your name has been misused in this....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not misused. Do not worry.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I think, it is misused. If you say otherwise, then I do not have any objection.

The students find themselves in the streets, and those who have taken money and have committed a fraud on the people and the Government are going away scot-free! There is an inquiry going on. I do not know how long this inquiry will take. Can Government not take some measure by which these people can be straightaway booked? Can they not take some measure by which the

property of this fraud Trust can be expropriated or confiscated? Then you lend your support to the proposed Trust which will have the blessings of the Speaker and other people....

MR. SPEAKER: Leave me out of the picture.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I will be very happy if the hon. Minister comes out, at the end of this discussion, with a positive proposal to immediately implement and save the situation. I am not interested in hearing another suggestion which will take another three months to implement and after that, another discussion in this House. Let this be the last discussion. Let your solution be the final solution in the matter. If you want to put an end to this racket, then giving permission to private Medical College should be stopped forthwith.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मेडिकल कॉलेज के बारे में सबसे पहले ट्रस्ट बनाने की तजवीज मैंने की थी। इस मामले का और कोई हल है नहीं। राजब के चीफ मिनिस्टर और बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर से भी बातचीत की। बंगो लाल जी से मेरी बातचीत नहीं हुई है। चूंकि ट्रस्ट बनाने की प्रयोजन मैंने दी थी और यह भी कहा था कि 25 लाख रुपये मैं इकट्ठा करके दूंगा अगर ट्रस्ट बन जाय। अब वह ट्रस्ट बना दें तो उस में कौन हों, किता को पैसा मिल सकते हैं? मेरा प्रयोजन यह था कि एक उसमें स्वीकर साहब हों, दूसरे सरदार जोगेन्द्र सिंह हों, माननीय बंगोलाल और माननीय जानी जैलमिह हों, माननीय दीक्षित जी हों। इन के नाम पर ट्रस्ट हो।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिणी दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष जी, आपके नाम पर मैं 50 लाख रुपये इकट्ठा कर सकता हूं क्योंकि आप की कीमत उन्हीं पता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरा नाम इसमें न लीजिये।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : 14 लाख रुपया पुरानो सोसायटी के पास पड़ा हुआ है। चार लाख को जमीन है और मुझे बताया गया है कि 10 लाख रुपया विद्यार्थियों के पास बाकी है। यह 28 लाख रुपया जब तक नहीं मिलेगा यह ट्रस्ट कामयाब नहीं हो सकता है और यह तब तक कामयाब नहीं होगा जब तक हरियाणा के चांस मिनिस्टर का कोआ-परेशन न हो।

जो सोसायटी इस समय है उसका चेयरमैन पटने वाला, सरदार ज्ञान सिंह, आत्मानों से पैसा नहीं देगा जब तक उस को डर नहीं होगा कि मैं जेल के अन्दर हो जाऊंगा। तभी वह पैसा देगा, अन्यथा आत्मानों से वह पैसा देने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जो ऐसा कोई इंतजाम करें जिससे हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट मोबिलाइज हो जाय। और जिस सोसायटी ने बंगलिंग को है उस के जो कार्रवाई हैं उन को कंट्रोल करे तब यह पैसा निकलेगा। और पैसा निकलने के बाद अगर इसमें अच्छे अच्छे आदमी आयें, माननीय मधु दंडावते भी रहें, माननीय पीलू मोदी जी तो कभी सीरियस नहीं होते, अगर इस ट्रस्ट में अच्छे आदमी आये तो यह ट्रस्ट कामयाब हो जायगा और मेडिकल कालेज बन जायेगा और विद्यार्थियों का भला हो जायगा। इसलिए मैं मैत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं, कि आप अपने गुड आफिसेज का इस्तेमाल करे। पंजाब और बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर तैयार हैं, आप हरियाणा पर ज़ोर डालवाइये। इसके अलावा और कोई चारा नहीं है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I was hoping after the last discussion when the hon. Minister had to come with a very disappointing reply which, I am sure, he himself must have been disappointed after the assurance he had given that a solution

is afoot to solve the problem. He said: 'Just give me one week so that I may come with that solution next week.' Therefore, he must have been hoping that some solution was likely to be found and I am sure, he must have been highly disappointed to come on the 22nd to make a statement which, to say the least, was a slap in the face of these young men.

Let me at the outset clear some of the confusions which, it seems, some of your officers or informants have created in you and through you even in the public and the confusion is this. You had said that the parents of these boys had bought their places. There was a hint in the Rajya Sabha that there is black money and, therefore, people can give capitation fee, meaning thereby that probably these children are the children of black-marketeers or very rich men or sons of seths. But do you know that a majority of them, practically all of them, are sons of middle-class and ordinary people.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): They have sold property and come here.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Majority of them are sons of doctors who are looking to their sons to take over their business.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let not the sins of the fathers be visited on the sons; otherwise, what will happen to your children?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Your children will be safe, Mr. Piloo Mody. You need not worry.

May I state there for your information: one girl, Paramjit Cheema is a daughter of a Jawan in the Air Force. Another one, Pratiba Raina, is a daughter of a teacher. The third one is Manjeet Singh Gulani, son of a teacher and the fourth one is Mohan Lal Garg, son of a police constable. Are these people blackmarketeers? What sort of sympathy are we going to have for our young men in this

country if we are going to get away with this sort of feeling? Therefore, Sir, let us disabuse our minds once for all. These are not the sons of free brokers and looters. You cannot say that they are useless fellows, trying to get into the medical colleges. I may inform you that most of these boys fulfil the minimum requirement of the medical council, that is 45 per cent marks. They have got more than that. Out of 170 those who got between 45 to 50 are only 23. There are 16 first-classes, 34 higher second classes and 97 second classes. Are these rejects? Can you say of them that they are good-for-nothing fellows? Do you mean to say that second-class boys must not have any chance to get into the medical colleges? Sir, it is an accident in this country that because we have only a few medical colleges there is this stiff competition and only those getting 60 or 70 per cent get admitted. It is all the more reason why we should not deny medical education to these boys.

What is immediately required is this. You should confirm your determination to act. What was the promise given by your predecessor? He said: If a trust is formed we will be giving all our help and I will use my good offices. We know the strength of these words when Dikshitji says 'good offices'. Why should you, as his successor be scared. All that was needed was, a trust ought to be formed. The Punjab Chief Minister tried. He unfortunately fell in a trap. He called a meeting of people for which this very gentleman Gyan Singh was called; he practically conducted that meeting. And, he tried to sidetrack the whole issue and take it to Patna. What has Patna got to do with this. Sir? This is a very simple issue. This is matter relating to Faridabad Medical College, a simple issue and you should concentrate on that. His point was this: If Patna College is allowed to be started by Bihar Government then I will take all these boys away there. That is, from frying

pan to the fire. That was the trap. You were likely to fall a prey to that but you fortunately corrected your self by saying, they would not be taken there. You declared it in the Rajya Sabha.

You wanted a Society under the Societies Act. The parents have formed a Society. The parents by themselves cannot run it, they cannot raise the money. Therefore, leaders of the community from Punjab,—respected leaders like Dr. Jogindar Singh, our respected Speaker, Shri Sat Pal Kapoorji and others—who are quite willing to associate themselves. So, take their help. What is there to stop you from doing that? Money will be no problem provided you agree to do this. Society ought to be formed by those who are at stake. They have formed a society. All that you are required to do is, get back the money which is their own money.

I am surprised at what the Minister said last time. Sir, this is my last point. He said: What can I do? This is an inter-State matter. We are handing it over to the CBI. Where does the CBI come into the picture at all in this? Gyan Singh in that booklet has accepted that he has taken money and all that you have to do is, you should utilise your influence. Do you mean to say that you are so much helpless in the matter that you could not arrest these persons even after police complaint has been made? You should say: Give the money or otherwise I will put you in jail. Do you mean to say that you are so helpless to do that?

I am reminded of a story of Mahabharatha. Lord Krishna had told Arjuna after removing the chakra from the Sun. Here is the Sun, that is the accepted fact, proved fact, that he has their money and here is the Jayadrath, that is the fellow Gian Singh Purewal; Arjun, shoot with the arrow. But Arjun says: 'Wait, Sir. I will put it before the CBI: I will have the CBI inquiry first'. If Arjun had said that, the whole Mahabharata

[Shri Vasant Sathe]
would have been reversed and Kauravas would have won. So oh, Arjun of today please for God's sake, do not throw away your *gandiv* and do not plead helplessness and do not give this unsolicited advice....

MR. SPEAKER: Arjun is very much hesitating to fight.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He cannot fight without Krishna.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This advice is most uncharitable, to tell the boys: go and try your luck in other medical colleges in the country. Do not do it.

Lastly, I would say this. These sons of Punjab, if they could fight on the front and save this land, you know what they are made of. Up till now, these boys—I know them personally—have been agitating for the last eight months most peacefully and in a disciplined manner. Do not provoke the youth of the country. This is very wrong. When we meet them, we say we will find a solution. Let us not betray them because then that provokes the youth to violence, which is a very undesirable thing.

I would tell the Minister: do not begin with a failure. I do not want him in this Ministry to begin with a failure. This is a very ticklish child that he has. Therefore, I hope he will come forward with a real solution. We have given him suggestions. We have given a proposal. Here is the society. Join it. Help it. Get the money back. Catch hold of that man by the collar and get the money back. Then let these great men join that. As Satpal has said, there will be no problem of money. Do not give a 'no'. That is all I want to say.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Austin wants to speak. The hour of interruption is already reached. What I propose is that we continue this discussion on another day. Meanwhile, the Minister will have some time to come prepared in view of the views expressed.

SHRI PILOO MODY: We will give him some time to prepare. But next

time, if he is not prepared, we are going to persecute him.

MR. SPEAKER: Persecute or prosecute?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I will persecute him and you can prosecute him.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): It has been a distressing experience for those of us who had been seeing about 170 students of the Faridabad Medical College drawn from different regions of the country with a few from overseas also facing so much of anxiety, uncertainty and mental and physical strain in the past many days or many months. For us MPs and others whose conscience is roused on this issue, the only question we would ask of Government and other MPs and all those who are interested is: on which side of the barricade are we, when on the one side some people pretending to be great philanthropists or educationists but who ultimately have unfolded themselves—I do not want to use a harsh word, I wish to be mild—as persons who do not keep their promise? I might have used the word 'crooks or people who have proved that they are unfit to come to the public life with such motives. Probably the Government encouraged these private medical colleges, perhaps thinking that the commercial or industrial surplus capital could be converted into a philanthropical and charitable capital. So, this kind of medical colleges was encouraged. But later on, from one end of the country to the other, about 127 students are already suffering, and it has proved that even the great *sanctum sanctorum* of educational and cultural centres is being prostituted or desecrated by money-hungry and power-hungry people.

In this case in Faridabad, the tragedy is this. From the very start of this project, it looks or it seems it has proved the ulterior motive that motivated these people. For instance, they first wanted to start this college at Karnal, and in spite of the Haryana

Government's refusal to change the venue, they unilaterally changed the location and they started it at Faridabad. Then again, for no reason, they took the twin endeavour and made another effort of their own at Patna. There also, it has become a miserable failure. If you go through the prospectus—for want of time I am not going into the documents which I have before me—of this college, which they have put out, you will find that they have been trying to capitalise or misuse the name of a holy person, the 10th Guru, who is highly revered all over the country. They have been bringing in the Planning Commission saying that the Planning Commission has not succeeded in filling the gap by bringing in more colleges. Then they are raising the problem of youth and all kinds of efforts have been made to project the image that they are out to help a charitable or philanthropic cause. But it has been proved otherwise. From my State, a number of them have come from my constituency. I have talked to them and I have found how distressing their feeling is, and how uncertain they are. Some people have come from overseas, from Malaysia; they came to me and said that they do not want to go back to their country if their medical college is rehabilitated. I was frightened. It is seldom that I am frightened. But these men and women do not want to go back; they will end themselves here. Such is the strain under which they are made to suffer, and are subjected to.

So many facts have been given and I do not want to prolong my speech. Everyone who sees the magnitude of this problem and the seriousness of this problem is much concerned about it. I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister whom I respect very much, has not been able to give at least a ray of hope to these 170 men who have been looking to him for some kind of encouragement, and it is not nice that we allow these dupers to go round as though nothing has happened

and at the same time allow these young men to die in the Boat Club lawns on Rafi Marg. Although there is an enquiry, I think that it is not right that since these people have not been able to run the college according to their programmes and prospectus it should be presumed that they have defalcated or they have run away from their responsibility or they have misappropriated, if I may say so. Therefore, such legal and technical considerations should not stand in the way of the Government in meeting out justice. I for one am not at all in favour of this capitation fee even in the private colleges.

In this case, because the Government have followed the policy of encouraging private colleges, some people have come and prospectuses have been issued saying that the State Governments are there, and so these young men have come. Therefore, they should not be penalised because it is the responsibility of the Government having pushed a policy. When these people have come forward in pursuit of higher learning to serve the country, it is our responsibility to see that they do not suffer, and it is not justifiable to take out a leaf from a book of law or procedure and say it cannot be done. We see parents and others have come forward and I am sure there are enough charitably-disposed or philanthropic people who are concerned about the youth of the country, to come forward.

I am sure the Government have equal responsibility to rise up to the occasion and meet this challenge and see that those who have duped these young men from different countries are put to jail, and start a medical college which will be the result of a trust that should come forward with massive Government support.

MR. SPEAKER: There is quite a long list of Members who still want to participate. What I propose is, we postpone this discussion. The hon. Minister has already known your views. I am told, indirectly, he still

[Mr. Speaker]
wants some time. I shall fix it up again at another time. I do not propose to fix a target date. I shall give him some time; in the meanwhile in some shape these things may materialise. You want to hear his reply now?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even without a reply if he starts the college, we are happy.

MR. SPEAKER: I am watching his face: there is no smile. Therefore I adjourn it to another day.....
(Interruptions) No time like one week please do not ask the time. Maybe

earlier also. I do not fix any day. He may consider to deal with it with a little more care, with more caution also. New light has been thrown on it by Members.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let the Minister understand he is being charged to find a solution.

MR SPEAKER: He has, of course. I personally know it.

18.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday March 29, 1973/Chaitra 8, 1895 (Saka).