

LOK SABHA DEBATES

First Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. I Contains No. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

2

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, January 29, 1980/Magha 9,
1901 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under
rule 388 I have given notice....

MR. SPEAKER: This is without my
permission. Nothing should be re-
corded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given
my consent. It has just been received.
Questions.

देश में कोयले की आवश्यकता तथा उपलब्धता

* 17. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या
ऊर्जा, सिंचाई और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कोयले की आवश्यकता
की तुलना में उसकी उपलब्धता कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या कोयले की वर्तमान उपलब्धता
पर्याप्त है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध
में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार किया जा रहा
है ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
AND IRRIGATION AND COAL
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN
CHAUDHURI): (a) to (c). A State-
ment is laid on the Table of the
House.

Statement

(a) The demand for coal for 1979-80 as assessed at the beginning of the year was 118 million tonnes. As against this the estimated production during the current year will be 104 million tonnes. In addition on 1-1-1980 about 11 million tonnes of coal stocks were available at the pitheads. For operational reasons, only about half the quantity of this stock can be despatched to consumers. Thus the total availability by the end of the year will be about 110 million tonnes.

(b) The present availability of coal for certain categories of consumers will not be adequate to meet their demand. While stocks of coal of the grades required for power stations, cement plants and certain industries are adequate to meet the demand, there is a shortfall in availability of grades of coal required for steel plants and certain categories of industrial consumers.

(c) The following steps are under implementation to step up production and supply of coal to consumers:

(i) Power supply to coal companies in the Eastern Region is being

** Not recorded.

improved through better generation by DVC.

(ii) Steps are being taken to increase the supply of diesel to the coal companies.

(iii) Explosives are being imported to make up the shortfall in indigenous availability.

(iv) Steps are being taken in consultation with the State Governments to bring about an improvement in the law and order situation in the Bengal-Bihar coalfield. A special Cell has been constituted for this purpose by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(v) A constant liaison is maintained with the Railways to maximise the movement of coal to the various consumers so as to reduce distress at the consumer end. Coal companies are also releasing coal by road to consumers in distress against their sponsored quantities.

(vi) The present organisational set up of the coal India is also being reviewed to make it more effective for the growth and development of the coal industry in the country.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विगत 6 वर्षों में उत्पादन के जो लक्ष्य रखे गये, यदि आप आँकड़ों को देखेंगे तो आप पायेंगे कि हमेशा उस में कमी होती आई है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है—खण्ड (क) के जवाब में उन्होंने कहा कि परिचालन सम्बन्धी कारणों से इस स्टॉक की लगभग आधी मात्रा ही उपभोक्ताओं को भेजी जा सकती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—परिचालन की क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं, रेल डिब्बे नहीं हैं या रेलवे के पास कोयला नहीं है और इस से कितनी हानि होने वाली है? जब आप यह कहते हैं कि इस्पात कारखानों और कुछ अन्य वर्गों के औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं को अपेक्षित कोयले की कमी है—ये कौन-कौन से वर्ग हैं और इस का इस्पात के उत्पादन पर क्या असर होगा, तथा कितनी हानि होगी?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The present availability of coal for certain categories of consumers will not be adequate to meet the demand. While the stocks of coal of the grades required for power stations, cement plants and

certain industries are adequate to meet the demand, there is shortfall in the grades of coal required for steel plants and certain categories of industrial consumers. Obviously, there is a positive shortfall in production.

There is a positive shortfall in the output, in production. But the difficulties have been aggravated due to certain other reasons like difficulty in the transportation of coal. We are looking into this problem. Only the other day, I had a meeting with the Railway Minister and we decided to spare as many wagons as possible for the transportation of Coal. I can assure the House that things will improve provided some time is given.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : स्पीकर साहब, आप सुन रहे हैं। मेरा प्रश्न दूसरा था और मंत्री महोदय का जवाब दूसरा रहा है। मैंने सीधा सा प्रश्न किया था यह मेरा पहला प्रश्न चल रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Khan, are you following him?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Would he speak louder please?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे पहले प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा है कि परिचालन सम्बन्धी कारणों से इस स्टॉक की लगभग आधी मात्रा ही उपभोक्ताओं को भेजी जा सकती है। मेरा पहला पूरक प्रश्न था कि परिचालन सम्बन्धी क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं। क्या रेल के डिब्बे नहीं हैं या रेल के डिब्बे हैं, तो क्या कोयला नहीं है और, यह जो आप ने कहा कि आधी मात्रा कम भेजेंगे तो इस से कितनी हानि होगी?

(बी) मैंने जो पूछा था, उस के बारे में आप ने कहा है कि इस्पात कारखानों और कुछ अन्य वर्गों के औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं की अपेक्षित कोयले की कमी है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस कमी के कारण इस्पात कारखानों पर क्या असर होगा, उन में कितनी हानि होगी और अन्य वर्ग कौन-कौन से हैं यह मेरा पहला प्रश्न था।

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: From the figures available with me, I can say that in some types of coal, there is obviously a shortage. For example, in soft coke, for domestic consumption, there is obviously.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know, what is the difficulty in the movement of coal? Why is it that coal is not being moved? Are the wagons not available?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The difficulty is that the wagons are not available. In the month of December, about 2700 wagons were used to be given daily for this purpose i.e. for power Sector Till 15th January, 2900 wagons are being given daily to power Sector. We have appealed to the Railway Minister....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is confusing the issues. He is giving the requirements, but he is not saying how much has been supplied. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him finish his reply.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Obviously, there is a dearth of railway wagons. We are trying to sort out this, as I have told you earlier. It always happens that some stocks are lying. Stock always, remains, that is the normal practice and that is the position. (Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अभी कोयला निकालने के जितने साधन लगे हैं, वे सभी पुराने हैं। प्रयास के बावजूद निकालने का वही पुराना तरीका चल रहा है। क्या सरकार के पास पहले से ही यह मामला विचाराधीन नहीं है कि प्रत्येक प्रदेश में कोल डम्पिंग यार्ड बनाये जाएँ? जब देश में ऐसी स्थिति है कि कोयला उपलब्ध है तो रेल के बैगन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, अगर बैगन उपलब्ध हैं तो बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं है। तो क्या सरकार इस सारी समस्या को ठीक करने के लिए प्रत्येक प्रदेश में कोयला डम्पिंग यार्ड बनायेगी या बनाने की व्यवस्था करेगी? यदि हाँ, तो कितने दिनों तक यह व्यवस्था हो जाएगी?

क्या सरकार रेल मंत्रालय, उर्जा, मंत्रालय के बीच में कोऑर्डिनेशन कर के काम करेगी जिससे कि यह जो कभी बैगन की कठिनाई होती है, कभी बिजली की कठिनाई होती है, वह न हो?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: We have a liaison and that is going on. I do not think there is any difficulty in this liaison. But

the basic point is this that there is a dearth of wagons.... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: To what extent?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member wanted to know the precise position about coal dumps.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Coal dumps are being identified at the railway stations. This practice has been done.... (Interruptions)

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: To what extent?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: We are required to feed all the power houses in the country with coal to the extent of 303 million tonnes a month. If we want to carry this coal to all the power stations, we require about.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They would like to know whether you have got any proposal for putting up certain coal depots or coal dumps in the States.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: We are considering this aspect.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is not fair to blame the hon. Minister for the sad state of affairs in the coal industry because he has taken charge only recently...

MR. SPEAKER: You please come to the supplementary.

Don't try to defend him; he can defend himself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is duty-bound.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Is the hon. Minister aware that it was admitted in this House by the previous Government that the Coal India was in the habit of giving bogus inflated

figures of coal production—this was stated on 3rd April, 1979—and, if so, what steps does the Government contemplate to end mismanagement and corruption in Coal India which are the basic reasons for the present sad state of affairs in the Coal industry?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: As the hon. Member has very correctly said, we are having the legacy of the past. (Interruptions)

We are thinking of changing the organisation, but I am not in a position to spell it out in this House at the present moment because various ideas have come up and we have not come to any conclusion as yet. After we decide this I will be able to spell it out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us what percentage of the total coal movement is done by water transport which was recommended, time and again, by various Committees during the Congress regime as well as the Janata regime? How much coal is moved by water transport?

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to give notice for this.

श्री मोती भाई शारंग चौधरी: गुजरात में कोयले की कमी की वजह से बिजली में भारी कटौती हो रही है। इसकी वजह से कृषि के उत्पादन में भारी हानि हो रही है। गुजरात को जल्दी से जल्दी कोयला दिलाने का क्या आप प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: There is a shortage of power and, obviously, we are looking into that. In Gujarat there is one of the best power stations we have in this country, but due to inadequate coal supply, there is trouble. I am already looking into the matter, and we will try to fulfil the quotas as far as is practicable in Gujarat.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I would like to know whether it is a fact that

the coal supply position and its distribution deteriorated because of wrong working of both the authorities dealing with Coal production and supplies as well as the Railways, during the last two years.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The Hon. Member has asked a question which requires study.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Ganga-Cauvery link up Scheme

*18. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are intending to take up Ganga-Cauvery link up scheme; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). Ganga-Cauvery Link Up Scheme is based on the limited transfer of flood waters of the Ganga for use in other basins, after lifting it by nearly 1300—1800 ft. In view of this, alternative schemes of interlinking various river systems are proposed to be studied.

SHRI P. RAJA GOPAL NAIDU: May I know the alternative proposals and whether we are going to get the same benefit out of them?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: There is one scheme. Shri Dastur has canvassed his proposal for a Himalayan Contour Canal and a Garland Canal for Central and Peninsular India. This scheme envisages building up of reservoirs, pipelines etc., to interconnect the Himalayan and Garland Canals. The Himalayan Canal which will be at a level of 1,100 to 1,500 feet above mean sea level will have a length of 2,600 miles. It will be fed by 90

lakes mostly to be created by cutting the hill slopes on the northern side of the canal. It will extend from Ravi to Brahmaputra. The Central and Southern Garland canal will beat a level of 800 to 1000 feet above the mean sea level and 5,800 miles long with 200 integrated lakes. Shri Dastur estimated that the proposals would cost around Rs. 24,000 crores. But after close examination we have come to know that this scheme will cost a fantastic figure, that is, Rs. 12 million crores. The Irrigation Department is closely studying the other schemes. But unfortunately all these schemes which they are thinking of will involve a lot of money, millions of crores of rupees. Naturally they are thinking over the economic aspect and also technical feasibility.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: What is the economic difference if the alternative proposals are taken?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: To start with, it will cost a lot of money. As I have said, when Mr. Dastur proposed for the scheme, the idea then was only Rs. 24,000 crores. Now, after close examination, the engineers have come to the conclusion that it will be Rs. 12 million crores. Now they are thinking of other schemes which envisage transfer of about 120 million acre feet of waters of the Brahmaputra and the Ganga rivers to the deficit areas in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. I would like to tell the hon. Members that these are all at the investigation stage, and no definite answer can be given on these unless more data are available.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the hon. Minister will take up with the Bangladesh Government; to save the Calcutta Port, he knows very well,

and for the improvement of the Calcutta Port, 40,000 cusecs of water. . .

AN HON. MEMBER: That is the next Question.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It is related to this....

MR. SPEAKER: You can put it when the next Question comes up.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: For the information of the hon. Member I can say that there is a specific question on this coming later on.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It is a question of using the water resources available in the country. Will the Government tell us how much time Government would take to finalise this scheme? Without preparing a scheme, it will not be possible to use the resources. If we do not prepare the scheme in time, we are only wasting our water resources that are available.

Will the government tell us how much time the government would take?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: It is difficult for me to spell out the time and the period because it is at such a stage where just the preliminary data are being collected. I just cannot spell out the date and the time.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: May I know from the hon. Minister whether this scheme has been examined by the World Bank also and if so, whether the World Bank has approved of granting money and necessary funds for this scheme. Secondly, is it a fact that while examining the data, the Himalayan rocks have been found comparatively younger and this is one of the reasons which is being examined?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: When the scheme is not yet ready, how can the World Bank examine it? The question does not arise.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know who were the engineers at work in the preliminary stage? How could the estimate vary from Rs. 24,000 crores to Rs. 12 hundred million crores? I want to know if the investigation was made really seriously from the beginning. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the serious drought conditions in the chronic drought-affected States of the eastern region the Minister will like to tell the House that the Government would seriously consider for getting through this project and if so, can we expect that by the year 1985 or 1986 some beginning could be made?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: We are very much serious on this and during the floods in the Ganga a lot of water is wasted and we do not want water to be wasted. We want to utilise it for irrigation purposes. But the trouble is that a proper scheme has to be made. So the engineers are at work. At the earliest opportunity I think I will be able to tell you. But at the present moment I am not in a position to spell it out.

Review of agreement between India and Bangladesh on the Sharing of Ganga Waters

*19. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement between India and Bangladesh on the sharing of the Ganga Waters at Farakka has been found to be detrimental to the interests of Calcutta Port;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the agreement;

(c) if so, whether any step has since been initiated in this direction; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d). It was recognized by both India and Bangladesh that during there lean season there is not enough water in the Ganga to meet the requirements of both the countries. The Agreement of November 1977 which envisages interim arrangements on the sharing of Ganga Waters at Farakka was therefore arrived at in the spirit of mutual accommodation. As such, the Calcutta Port cannot derive full benefits possible with the Farakka Project. This Agreement would remain in force for a period of 5 years from November, 1977 and provides for reviews—the first review being at the expiry of 3 years, and subsequent review six months before the expiry of the Agreement. Steps will be initiated at the appropriate time for the review of the Agreement as envisaged therein.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have gone through the Statement. There has been a number of expert committees on the question of determining the minimum discharge necessary at the Farakka point. Of these expert committees I only want to mention or refer to two opinions given by two experts on the subject.

Mr. S. C. Mitra, Chairman, Technical Advisory Committee, Farakka Project in his report held that 40,000 cusecs was the minimum discharge necessary at the Farakka point. Another report

is from Dr. Walter Hansen. He was of the opinion that a supply of the order of somewhat higher than 40,000 cusecs is needed throughout the whole year to reverse the process of sanding up, the ship routes to the Calcutta harbour.

Despite these two expert reports, according to the agreement between India and Bangladesh on the question of sharing the waters of Ganga between the two countries, 11,000 to 16,000 cusecs of water would be available from the Farakka point. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that due to the paucity of discharge of water from the Farakka point, the navigability of the Ganga has decreased to a very large extent endangering the very existence of the Calcutta port itself? Is it also not a fact that the salinity of the Ganga water has also increased to the detriment of the health of the Calcutta's population? If so, what particular step do the Government of India propose to take to check the decrease in the navigability of the Ganga and the increase in the salinity of the Ganga water having regard to the view that these are national questions?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, nobody disputes with regard to 40,000 cusecs of water which is required to save Calcutta port and control the salinity of water in the river Hooghly.

But the point is that the agreement entered into has two aspects—one aspect is a short-term thing and the other is a long-term thing. With the short-term thing, it may appear to all of us concerned that Calcutta Port is not having adequate water. This is true in short-term view. But the basic point for which we entered into an agreement is how to augment the Ganga Water. This is the basic thing. For that purpose, we entered into an agreement which is of a specific type. You know what the agreement provides for. This is a bilateral agreement bet-

ween India and Bangladesh. If you see that, we are not having all the mutual benefits wanted. Obviously, we have to think of something else. I do not know it at the present moment. At an appropriate time we have to think of this. But, in thinking of the short-term period that Calcutta Port is having only 20,000 cusecs of water, we should not overlook the broader aspect of this. The broader aspect is necessary for both the countries—India and Bangladesh. That is the position at the present moment. About 40,000 cusecs of water, I would like to tell the hon. Member, there is no dispute on this.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I want to know whether the Government of India availed of the opportunity of the visit of the Bangladesh President recently and the matter was discussed with him by our Prime Minister in order to bring about a peaceful and friendly solution. May I also know from the hon. Minister whether there has been a series of alternatives found out to augment the water on the Farakka Barrage; during the mutual discussions by Bangladesh and India, what are the concrete proposals given by the Bangladesh Government and also the proposals given by the Government of India.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: As I informed the hon. Member in the long term solution we shall consider all this. The Indian proposals are like this. The scheme of Ganga Brahmaputra Link is for diverting waters from Brahmaputra to Ganga from the proposed Joghigopa Barrage in Assam to Farakka Barrage. The gravity canal can divert up to one lakh cusecs for the use of Bangladesh and India. This scheme also envisages supplementation of the Brahmaputra flows at the appropriate stage by storages on the Dihang, Subansiri and Barak rivers to be built in India. These proposals

would increase the water flows in the dry season. But, what I was trying to impress on the hon. Member is that one lakh cusecs of water augmentation will be if one day it succeeds; besides providing flood control on the Brahmaputra and Barak, it will generate about 10 million kilowatts of hydro-power besides providing for navigation etc. This is the Indian proposal. The Bangladesh proposal is that they propose storages in India and Nepal on Ganga and the tributaries for augmentation of Ganga flows, and also providing an international navigation canal from Gandak river along the Nepal terai and the Siliguri neck of India into Bangladesh. These proposals are being considered by the Joint River Commission. The main objection of Bangladesh to our proposal is that land acquisition of 20,000 acres is needed for the canal in Bangladesh. Bangladesh have also not so far agreed to any study of the two schemes by expert teams of the Joint River Commission. They have been arguing that since the proposal includes storages in Nepal that country should also be made a participant in the study of Bangladesh proposal by modifying the statute of Joint River Commission or by setting up a new three-nation ministerial level body or setting up a three-nation experts team.

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: I do not know why the hon'ble Minister is trying to defend an agreement entered into by the Janata government which is totally detrimental to India's interests. As far as long-term and short-term matters are concerned I would like to point out that in the matter of international agreements five years cannot be considered a long-term agreement. We want to be fair with Bangladesh but what has to be kept in mind is that 90 per cent of the catchment area is in India and 85 per cent of the length of the river is also in India and for Bihar and Uttar Pradesh which are economically backward States we will need tremendous

irrigation potential in future which only Ganga can provide. The Minister just said the Bangladesh has some objection. I am told they are not prepared to enter into a long-term agreement unless a broad agreement on river waters is arrived at involving both Nepal and China and including Brahmaputra. I would like to know what is the governments's reaction to this attitude of Bangladesh because when a large length of the river is flowing in our country I do not think that other countries should be involved. It should be a bilateral agreement with Bangladesh and we should not agree to the principle of involving ourselves in negotiation with other countries.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: In the agreement specific time period is mentioned and before that time period expires will I think we should not spell out anything. One thing, I would like to mention, is that our entire intention is for bilateral agreement with Bangladesh. We want to come to some sort of understanding with Bangladesh and not with any other third party. Bangladesh probably wants that Nepal and other people should come in. That is another basic objection we have. We want to have bilateral understanding. For example, with Nepal we have some problems. We want to enter into bilateral agreement with Nepal. I think it will not be proper for me to express my views on this unless appropriate moment comes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to know whether the hon'ble Minister is aware of the fact that subsequent to this agreement signed between India and Bangladesh there has been further deterioration in the river below Calcutta port due to two reasons. One is the emergence of an entirely new island which has come up from under the water which did not exist at the time of the agreement. Secondly, the main bar, the sand bar, which obstructs the movement of vessels known as Bellary bar has deteriorated consi-

derably over the last year. The amount of water for which the agreement provides discharge from the Ganga at Farakka is now even more inadequate than it was at that time on the basis of the expert report. Whether in view of this the clause in the agreement which provides for a periodical review will be taken advantage of by our government to see that these new factors which have come into existence do not add to the detrimental character of the flow of the river below Calcutta?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Member must be aware of the fact that in Calcutta port in lean months with less than 40,000 cusecs of water there is bound to be a problem. Nothing else can solve this problem fully. We know this. (*Interruptions*) We entered into an agreement. We have the Joint River Commission, and that is why these exchanges have taken place. But, unless this 5 year period is over, I don't think anything can be done on this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I seek your protection, Mr. Speaker. There is a clause in the agreement. If I am wrong, he will please correct me. Though it is a 5 year agreement there is a provision for the periodical review every year. In view of this clause which I have mentioned, should that review not be undertaken?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Sir, I don't think there is anything like that. We cannot get away with the parent agreement.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I raised this question in the Fifth and the Sixth Lok Sabha.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The hon. Member raised a very important issue. As far as I have been able to read the agreement, I have not been able to find any such clause. However, since the hon. Mem-

ber has raised this issue, I will certainly go through that and let him know.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Now at least the Minister has admitted that to save the Calcutta Port at least 40,000 cusecs of water will be required in the lean period, in the lean months. The Minister has admitted that there is agreement between India and Bangladesh. Regarding Ganga water flow through Farakka barrage, the position should be reviewed. The Minister has agreed. So, I want to know from the Minister categorically whether he is going to take up this issue with the Bangladesh Government, to review the position as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been answered.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The agreement is that we will get 43,000 cusecs of water.

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been answered. Next question.

Practice to allow Opposition to express its views after Broadcast by Prime Minister

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*21. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the practice of allowing the opposition to express its views following the broadcast by the Prime Minister has been discontinued; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The practice followed by All India Radio/Doordarshan since 1977 is that whenever the Prime Minister broadcasts to the

Nation on assumption of office or on completion of a full year in office, the Leader of the Opposition is also invited to broadcast. I am happy to state for the benefit of Shri Madhu Dandavate that this practice has not been discontinued.

Nobody from the Opposition was invited to broadcast after the recent broadcast by the Prime Minister, on assumption of office, on 14-1-80, as there is no recognised Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Minister has only quoted the form of the practice and forgotten the substance of it. It is true that when the Prime Minister broadcast to the nation or addressed the nation, at that time, there was no recognised opposition. But I would like the Minister to keep up with the spirit of the practice that was followed previously. Would it not have been possible for the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to request either the Leader of the Largest Group in the Lok Sabha or any other leader most acceptable to the various groups? Would it not have been possible for him to invite a representative chosen by various opposition groups in the Lok Sabha or a seniormost member in the Opposition? Would it not have been possible to select a leader of the largest Opposition Group, that is, the recognised party in the Rajya Sabha—Shri L. K. Advani—and request him to address the nation?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The hon. Member himself, while asking the question, has put in so many 'ifs' and 'buts'. Now, we treat all the Leaders of various Groups and various parties of the Opposition with equal respect. I could not have discriminated as between junior and senior. As far as Shri Advani is concerned, he became the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha only on 21-1-1980. Therefore, that was also a difficult question and I was helpless in the matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Shri Advani might have become the Leader of the Opposition afterwards. But it was a fact that the Janata Party in the Rajya Sabha was the largest Opposition party which was qualified to become the Opposition Party and as such it could have been possible for the Minister to call him. My second supplementary is that there have been certain conventions and practices that have been followed. For instance, in the case of broadcast by various Opposition Groups for Assembly elections and for the mid-term Lok Sabha poll, even the parties which were not recognised as Opposition parties in various State Legislatures, in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha were allowed to address the nation on the radio. In view of this practice, will you at least in future follow the practice of extending the same facility to the opposition so that their viewpoint may be placed before the people through TV and radio broadcast?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My friend is not correctly informed. The practice in the States in relation to the Chief Ministers was that if there was no recognised Leader of the Opposition, no Opposition Leader would be called. To give a concrete example, in the case of U.P., during the Janata Party's regime, on 26-6-1978 when the Chief Minister was called to broadcast to the people, at that time there was no Opposition Party and as such no Opposition Leader was called to address. I do not want to deviate from that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to point out to you that I was referring to the broadcast for election campaigns and there even the parties which were not recognised were allowed to address. There was no mention about this in his reply.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि कोई मास्यता प्राप्त विरोधी दल का नेता नहीं था इसलिए उसे प्रधान मंत्री जी के

सम्बोधन के बाद बोलने के लिए आमंत्रित नहीं किया गया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मान्यता के ये नियम सदन के बनाए हुए हैं। इन नियमों के आधार पर यह सरकार इस स्थिति पर नहीं पहुंच सकती कि सदन में या देश में कोई प्रतिपक्ष नहीं है। कितनी संख्या में प्रतिपक्ष का बुलाया जाएगा यह एक टेक्नीकल बात है। निमंत्रण की भावना किस आधार पर निर्धारित की गयी यह उसके अनुकूल है या नहीं, मैं इस बहस में नहीं पड़ना चाहता। मैं अब यह पूछना चाहता कि श्री आडवाणी अब विरोधी दल के मान्यता प्राप्त नेता हैं, क्या उन्हें बुलाने का सरकार का इरादा है या नहीं ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : अब जब मौका आयेगा, तब विचार करेंगे। क्योंकि जब प्रधान मंत्री स्थान ग्रहण करें या एक वर्ष पूरा हो जाए तब यह होता है। जब ऐसा मौका आयेगा, तब विचार करेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप स्थिति बदल रहे हैं जब आप कहते हैं कि जब मौका आएगा तब विचार करेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered your question.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उनका दूसरा उत्तर जो बाद में दिया गया वह पहले उत्तर को काटता है। विचार करने का सवाल नहीं है। आपको मान्यता प्राप्त विरोधी दल के नेता को बुलाना है।

श्री बसन्त साठे : सवाल तब आएगा जब वह समय आएगा। अभी से उसके बारे में क्यों सोच रहे हैं। तब तक मालूम नहीं आडवाणी जी नेता रहते भी हैं या नहीं रहते हैं।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The hon. Minister has said in his reply that the practice has not been discontinued. I would like to ask him whether he would assure the House that this practice shall not be discontinued in the future also.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already done that.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I would like to know from the hon. Minister that if he cannot do anything else, can he express some sympathy for the sad plight of the opposition groups.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a question.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: What is the objection on the part of the Government to call and give the leaders of the major opposition groups a chance...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It will make confusion worse confounded.

Termination of Services of the Workers of Mana Camp

*23. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many workers of Mana Camp have been served with notices of termination of services;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the workers;

(c) the number of years they have served in these camps; and

(d) whether Government propose to give them some alternative employment?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 43.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 6 to 15 years.

(d) Efforts are being made to find alternative employment for the affected persons.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The hon. Minister, in his reply, has said that efforts are being made to provide alternative employment for the affected persons. I would request him that this assurance should be categorical that they would be provided with alternative employment. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that termination notices on the workers and staff of the

Mechanical Division of Dandakarnya Project—this group comes under that category also—have already been served and these are going to expire on 31-1-1980. May I ask the Minister at least to revoke that order and those termination notices so that these unfortunate employees are not thrown out of employment till you have considered the assurance given here.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Actually by now, out of 43 employees....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am not talking of workers of Mana Camp only; I am talking of the employees of Mechanical Division of Dandakarnya Project.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: For that I would need notice, I will examine that and then say something.

As I was saying, out of 43, to whom notices have been given, 32 employees, including 28 employees and four *ad hoc* doctors are being given employment and absorption by the Madhya Pradesh Government. The State is willing to absorb the remaining 11 employees, but the employees have not expressed their willingness so far. If they do so, all the 43 persons will get absorbed even before the expiry of the notice period.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It is expiring on 31st January. My request is that you revoke these orders and you take time so that they are not immediately thrown out of employment.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They will not be thrown out of employment. They are being absorbed as I told you.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: A memorandum has been sent to the Government.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We will consider it sympathetically.

I will examine it sympathetically. You can take it.

■ श्री ठाकुर शिव कुमार सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि 43 ग्रादमियों को जो नोटिस दिये गये हैं क्या उन सभी को ऐबजार्व कर लेंगे ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : मैंने कहा कि उनमें से 32 लोगों को ऐबजार्व किया जा रहा है मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा शेष 11 लोग खुद तैयार नहीं हैं । यदि वह राजी होते हैं तो वह भी ऐबजार्व हो जायेंगे ।

Financial assistance to Bihar State Electricity Board for Rural Electrification

*24. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount subsidised or loaned by the Rural Electrification Corporation, to the Bihar State Electricity Board for the purpose of rural electrification in Tribal areas in Bihar specially in Chotanagpur District; and

(b) the progress so far achieved?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) Since its inception in July, 1969 up to 31st December, 1979, the Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 29 rural electrification schemes in the tribal areas in Bihar for a total loan assistance of Rs. 17.29 crores. The amount of loan disbursed against the above schemes is Rs. 11.21 crores. Out of the above, the amount of loan sanctioned for rural electrification in Chotanagpur Division is Rs. 13.77 crores, the disbursement against which is Rs. 9.09 crores.

(b) The Rural Electrification Projects financed by the Corporation are phased for completion over a period ranging up to five years from com-

mencement. The loan is released in instalments on the basis of the phasing of the construction schedule and the progress achieved. Up to the end of June, 1979, 594 villages had been electrified and 218 pump-sets energised in the tribal areas in Bihar through the schemes financed by the Corporation. These include electrification of 493 villages and energisation of 194 pumpsets in the Chotanagpur Division.

SHRI N. E. HORO: The statement shows that there has been a very slow progress of rural electrification in tribal areas. The funds which the Bihar State Electricity Board has received from REC have been only Rs. 13.77 crores. It seems to me that the entire money has not been utilized. I would like to know from the Minister as to what may be the reasons for such a slow progress of rural electrification.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: REC normally gives funds to the State Electricity Boards; and it is the function of these Boards to utilize the money in a proper way. Money is not given at a time. It is given in a phased way; and the job has to be done by the Boards. In this particular case, the Boards are with the State Governments. I cannot answer about the slowness at the progress; but with regard to the money, I can say that they have given a lot of money; and that should have been utilized.

SHRI N. E. HORO: I wanted to know the reasons. You have not been able to give the reasons.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY: REC gives the money. If you have got any question to be put about REC, I am here to reply to you; but about what the Bihar State Electricity Board has done, I cannot answer, because it is a State subject.

SHRI N. E. HORO: You have given the money. You have to follow

it up. When you are financing, you should also ensure that the money is spent properly.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: That check is there.

श्री राम.बतार शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि छोटा नागपुर के इलाके में कुल कितने गांव हैं उनकी संख्या क्या है, और अब तक कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हो सका है ? और जो गांव बचे हुए हैं उनका विद्युतीकरण कितने दिनों में पूरा कर लेने का सरकार का विचार है ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: REC has so far sanctioned 21 schemes in the Chotanagpur division till 31-3-1979. The loan sanctioned totals Rs. 13.77 crores.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : टोटल गांवों की संख्या क्या है ? और कितनों को इलेक्ट्रिफाई किया गया है ?

MR. SPEAKER: You have to give notice.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What is the total number of villages?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I want notice.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

(Interruptions)

RE. S. N. Q. No. 1

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order under rule 54 and rule 388. I have given a notice to suspend the Short Notice Question. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. I have informed you. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: First of all, let us lodge a protest. Every time, somebody gets up from here. There are ten people who get up from there and create trouble.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Short Notice Question. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not your job. It is my job. Please sit down. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rule 54, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I want to listen to certain rules if any Member refers to them.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Mr. Shastri, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That you have not to decide I have to decide it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is my job to do it. I will do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamal Nath, please sit down. This is my job to do it. I will do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, will you please sit down?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Faleiro, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rule 54 clearly states: "A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than ten clear days..."

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed it after a full consideration. I have gone through it. I have already done it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Smt. Krishna Sahi.

SMT. KRISHNA SAHI: SNQ. No. 1 (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through it perfectly well. You can come to my chamber. I will satisfy

you. Shrimati Krishna Sahi—Short Notice Question.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is rule 41. 41(2) says: "The right to ask a question..."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is my job, not yours.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is rule 41. Then you see sub-rule 9 and then sub-rule 22. I will read sub-rule 9.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not proper. He is on a point of order. I am listening to him. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How are you to decide about it?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I shall read sub-rule 9. It says: "It shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion." Sub-rule 22 says: "It shall not ordinarily ask about matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter but may refer to matters concerned with procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, etc...." Now, if you go through this question, this question says, "Whether it is a fact that Government had set up special courts to harass their political opponents."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Your objection is over-ruled.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Does the Government propose to abolish the special courts?

MR. SPEAKER: I have over-ruled your objection.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Whether Government proposes to abolish the special courts in keeping with the sentiments expressed in the voice raised by the masses?

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Krishna Sahi.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What is your ruling on the point?

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken into consideration all the rules and allowed this question to be put.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to my chamber and discuss it. Nothing more.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Krishna Sahi.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. I have over-ruled it. You cannot question why I have over-ruled. I have over-ruled that objection. That is all. Shrimati Krishna Sahi...

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अल्प सूचना प्रश्न संख्या 1

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please, Shrimati Krishna Sahi is on her legs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Minister may please reply.

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्यमंत्री (श्री पी. शिवशंकर): अल्प सूचना प्रश्न संख्या ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is your opinion, Mr. Bosu.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of party. You are casting aspersions on the Chair. It is not proper.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He is casting aspersions on the impartiality of the Speaker. I will request you to remove it from the records.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, this is expunged.

You are casting aspersions on the Chair, Mr. Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I never do that. I am a victim of that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order under Rule 41, sub-rule (ix).

MR. SPEAKER: I have read that too. I have also gone through that rule. Rule 41, I have got it here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am on my legs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who told you that I cast aspersions on you? Who told you that? (Interruptions) I assure you, I never do that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard. I have completely given my thought. I have read it. I have gone through it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If you tell me that you have considered it,

*Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

I will accept your word for it. But have you considered Rule 41(2) (xviii)? Have you applied your mind that the Minister is not officially concerned with the setting up of the special courts? How can he answer this question? Kindly at least listen to the Opposition. Thereafter you make up your mind in any way you like.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: He is talking of (xi). I am talking of something else. Please see (xviii) and tell me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Prof. Ranga, you do not get in to it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: 'It shall not relate to a matter with which a Minister is not officially connected'.

Now, was this Minister officially concerned with the passing of a statute called the Special Courts Act? The Special Courts Act was passed by Parliament, by both Houses of Parliament. How was he concerned with the setting up of the Special Courts and he is not qualified for that question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seats? I may tell the hon. Members that I have decided everything after a careful study and I will ask any Member, if he has got any objection, to come to my chamber and discuss it later on. Now, Mr. Shiv Shanker.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If you say that Members....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you come to me, I will discuss. I have said that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: My submission is that the question may be postponed and he may be called to your chamber.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed it after full consideration and study. I am not going to disallow it. Now Mr. Shiv Shanker. (Interruptions). If you want to ask a Supplementary, you can have it and you can exploit the situation and take full advantage of it. You can do so.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने अभी यह कहा कि अगर हमारी कोई आपत्ति हो...

MR. SPEAKER: If any Member has any objection, he can discuss. It has already been discussed in my chamber. I have done it. It is my ruling that I have allowed it. (Interruptions). The Speaker is on his legs, everybody takes his seat. Hon. Members, I will again explain it. If there is any difficulty or any difference of opinion any time, it can be thrashed out, but not like this, in this way. (Interruptions). That is something.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: It should be kept pending.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me explain this. For this question which I have allowed after full consideration and full study, I am not going to defer it. He has to answer this question and you can put the Supplementaries on it, in my view. Now, Mr. Shiv Shanker.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, don't interrupt now. I have ruled on it.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

विशेष न्यायालय

+

S.N.Q. 1. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही :

श्री एडमार्डो फैलीरो :

क्या विधी, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अपने राजनीतिक विरोधियों को परेशान करने के लिए विशेष न्यायालय स्थापित किए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार जन-साधारण द्वारा अभिव्यक्त की गई भावनाओं और उनके द्वारा उठाई गई आवाज को ध्यान में रखते हुए विशेष न्यायालय समाप्त करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो ऐसा कब तक किया जाएगा !

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर): (क) सरकार का विचार है कि पिछली सरकार ने अपने राजनीतिक विरोधियों को परेशान करने के लिए विशेष न्यायालयों की युक्ति सोची थी और ऐसे न्यायालय स्थापित किए थे ।

(ख) विशेष न्यायालयों को समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के विचार-बौन नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया उस से यह पता चलता है कि अभी फिलहाल स्पेशल कोर्ट्स हटाने की सरकार की मंशा नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि जनता पार्टी और लोक दल के शासन काल में जो प्रधान मंत्री और मिनिस्टर्स हुए उन के विरुद्ध भी बहुत सारे आरोप हैं, क्या सरकार स्पेशल कोर्ट्स के द्वारा उन पर भी मुकदमों चलाने का विचार रखती है ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have no intention of being vindictive against the political opponents and there is no intention of launching the cases in the Special Courts. If it is a case of law taking its own course, it will take its own course.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : 1977 तक 30 वर्षों के कांग्रेस के शासन काल में राजनीतिक विरोधियों के खिलाफ क्या कांग्रेस की हुकूमतों ने स्पेशल कोर्ट्स कानून के द्वारा स्थापित किये थे ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: By virtue of the law no Special Courts were created against the political opponents.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The Special Court Judge, Mr. Justice M. L. Jain, has held that the notification and the setting up of the special courts as well as the declaration of the case to be tried by such courts was unconstitutional. Therefore, there is no reason for the existence of these courts. There cannot be under the law any business in these courts. Therefore, I am asking the hon. Minister through you whether firstly Government will wind up these courts in view of the fact that they have been declared unconstitutional by the Special Judge himself, and secondly, if not, whether the Government will direct the special courts to try the case which has created a lot of commotion in this House as well as in the Rajya Sabha, namely the case of Kanti Desai against whom 38 charges were made in the Rajya Sabha and a resolution passed for investigation, who has abused the office of his father and made huge money in connivance with the former Prime Minister.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Justice Jain has declared that the constitution of the special courts is invalid as also the declaration that was effected having regard to section 5 of the Special Courts Act. My hon. friend was asking whether in view of this judgment we would wind up the special courts. That matter is under examination.

So far as the policy aspect is concerned, as I have already submitted, at present there is no proposal to wind up the special courts.

So far as the other question with reference to the charges against Kanti Desai is concerned the matter being tried by the special courts, I may submit that at this stage there

is no such proposal. I may straight-away say that the question of referring such cases to the special courts does not arise. I have already said that the law will take its own course, and we may consider whether the matter has to be referred to the ordinary courts.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The hon. Minister will remember that the special courts were not set up by a Government notification, but they were set up by a statute passed by both Houses of Parliament. Does the hon. Minister want to tell the House that both Houses of Parliament acted dishonestly with a view to cause harassment? Courts can be created for the purpose of harassing people only by creating dishonest Judges. Is it your suggestion that the Judges appointed by the Chief Justice to the special courts were dishonest?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: My hon. friend, who unfortunately happened to be the author of the Bill...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am proud of it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:.... has totally forgotten the provisions of the Bill and the Act. So far as the provision with reference to the special courts is concerned, the Act takes care of it, but the constitution has to be effected by a notification of the Government, and it is this notification that has been struck down by Mr. Justice Jain. Therefore, the question of a special court being created by a statute does not arise. A notification was issued, and that notification of the Government was struck down by Mr. Jain.

So far as the second aspect is concerned, it is very unfortunate that a member of the Bar, and that too a responsible member of the Bar, should say something about Judges being dishonest. (Interruptions) I can as-

sure you that people who are sitting on this side cannot subscribe to the view that has been projected by my hon. friend.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has spelt out the policy of the Government as regards special courts, may I know whether the cases in regard to which proceedings are pending either in the original stage or the High Court stage or the Supreme Court stage arising out of special courts proceedings will be withdrawn by Government according to the policy laid down by him now?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: For the present there is no such proposal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In reply to part (a) of the question, the Minister has stated that the Government at present has no desire to follow a vindictive policy. Under these circumstances, will the Minister tell us....

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I said that we have no intention of being vindictive.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Right. Will the Minister tell us as to why the DIG, CBI who was looking after the 'kissa kursi ka' case has been arrested this morning and taken to Gurgaon jail?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: May I say that this question does not arise?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It does arise. (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, you give a ruling on this. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: May I say this much that during the tenure of the previous Government, a

lot of evidence was cooked up and a lot of evidence was manufactured. . .
(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Beginning of a dangerous era again.
(Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Is it not a fact that the Special Courts Bill which was passed and the Special Courts which were subsequently set up were an act of political immorality and purely an act of political vindictiveness, not political vendetta? If not, what steps are being taken by the Government, when the Special Courts Act is not going to serve any purpose and it was in fact an immoral act of the ruling party which was at that time running the country and an act of political vindictiveness, to wind up the Special Courts and repeal the Act?

MR. SPEAKER: This has already been answered.

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: Is it a fact that a Judge of the Supreme Court, Justice Shinghal has held that no self-respecting judge would demote himself and demean himself to sit on the bench of the Special Courts?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I agree. He did say that. Justice Shinghal has said that.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: In view of the fact that because of Watergate scandal, the then American President had to leave politics, is it the opinion of the Government that persons committing many Watergate scandals can go scot free and they cannot be tried or hauled up before the Bar of the public opinion? The Minister has said that the Government proposes not to be vindictive; in view of that, is it not a fact that** and** have been brought back?**

the notorious Police Chief has been brought back here in Delhi- (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be said like this. No names are to be allowed.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: On a point of order. It is a well settled convention that not to denigrate or defame persons who are not present in the House. So, these remarks of the hon. Member should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been expunged.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It is rather unfortunate that a responsible Member should make an accusation against**, who has been honourably acquitted by the court. That is exactly what I want to say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What happened to Turkman Gate?
(Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: My supplementary arises out of the supplementary put by the hon. Member relating to the arrest of a CBI official, Mr. N. K. Singh, this morning. Is it the contention of the hon. Minister that the said official has been arrested on a charge of concocting false evidence or is it a clear case of vindictiveness?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Highly imaginative types of questions are sought to be asked. May I say this much that on the information of my colleague, the hon. Home Minister, this gentleman has not been arrested at all. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Will the hon. Minister inform the House whether the cases pending, when the Janata Party came to power, like the

Baroda Dynamite case which was wound up by the Janata Government will be opened up again in the interest of justice?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The matter is pending before the Supreme Court and it would be unfair for me to make any comments at this stage.

MR. SPEAKER: On the information of the Home Minister, may I request all the members of the august House that nothing should come here before being ascertained? In this way, the time of the House is unnecessarily lost. Without any basis, without any *locus standi*, you should not come to the House. Next time, you must first make sure and then come to the House. (Interruptions)

I have called Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We have strayed rather far from the original question.

The question deals with the question of vindictiveness or harassment of the political opponents. May I know whether this country has now to familiarise itself with this kind of a practice? The Governments and Ministers do not function except through certain officials and bureaucrats. That is the machinery. Are we to take it that, considering whether Congress Party is in power or Janata Party is in power, one set of officials who served under a particular Government will be harassed and victimised by the succeeding Government and *vice versa*? Is that the practice which we want to follow? That is what is going on. Everyday, we are reading in the newspapers that one set of people are being removed and another set of people are being brought back. Will another Government just do the opposite? Is the bureaucracy of this country going to be treated like that, divided into two compartments, one owing allegiance to one party and another owing allegiance to another party?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: May I say this much that those officials who were not pliable enough to the Janata Government were definitely harassed by the previous Government which this Government has tried to set right. So far as we are concerned, we have not taken any such action.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You said that you would allow me another supplementary.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is enough. It has taken more than half an hour on this Short Notice Question. Everything has been cleared. There is nothing much about it. I have already passed on to the next item.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Supply of Coal to Industries

*22. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what are the shortages in supply of coal for the last two years to the industries;

(b) net loss sustained in the country due to shortage of coal and in supply to the industries in the country during the last two years; and

(c) new steps suggested?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY: (a) The estimated demand and supply of coal in 1978-79 and 1977-78 to the industries was as follows:—

	(million tonnes)	
	1978-79	1977-78
Demand	90.05	86.10
Supply	80.07	82.54

(b) On the basis of the data available it is not feasible to compute the

loss sustained by the country due exclusively to the shortage of coal.

(c) Effective steps, like increased movement by road and rail, improved power supply to collieries, import of explosives, and a close vigil on industrial relations, have been initiated to augment coal supply.

Formation of Corporation for AIR and TV

*25. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the formation of corporation for AIR and TV is still under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, what time it will take?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The Bill introduced in the Sixth Lok Sabha for establishment of a Broadcasting Corporation of India has since lapsed. Government propose to have a fresh look having regard to all aspects of the matter.

मध्य प्रदेश में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

* 26. श्री नारायण कृष्णराव मेनचलकर :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में केवल राबपुर में ही एक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र है; और

(ख) ग्वालियर, भोपाल, इन्दौर और जबलपुर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र कब तक स्थापित किए जायेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बलराम साठे) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) वित्तीय संसाधनों के अभाव और दूरदर्शन के विस्तार के लिए दी गई अल्प प्राथमिकता के कारण चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि (1978-83) के दौरान ग्वालियर, भोपाल, इन्दौर और जबलपुर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Demand for changes in Election System

*27. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand for consideration in depth and detail of the scope of changes in the election system;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to hold consultations with other political leaders in the country on the subject; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government proposes to consult and discuss the matter with political parties at an appropriate stage after giving full thought to the subject and arriving at tentative decisions.

Power Shortage in the Country

*29. SHRI C. R. MAHATA:
SHRI NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power shortage is prevailing in the country; if so, the extent thereof, indicating the annual requirement and availability for the current year; and

(b) the reasons therefor and steps being taken by Government to remove the power shortage in the terms of short term and long term project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Power Shortage in the Country

(a) Yes, Sir. The country is facing at present shortage of power to the extent of about 20 per cent on all India basis. While Eastern Region is short by about 19 per cent, Western Region is short by about 13 per cent, Southern Region by 14 per cent only and Northern Region is short by about 29 per cent.

The anticipated gross energy requirement during 1979-80 is assessed at 124.26 billion units against which the anticipated gross availability is expected to be 105.20 billion units representing a shortage of about 16.8 per cent.

(b) Main reasons for shortage of power are:

(i) failure of monsoon in some parts of the country resulting in lower hydro availability.

(ii) increased demand for agriculture due to drought.

(iii) Prolonged period for stabilisation of the newly commissioned thermal generating units.

(iv) Inadequacy of coal at some of the power stations in Northern and Western Region.

(v) Delay in stabilisation of newly commissioned units and high forced outage rate of thermal power station in Eastern Region.

A number of short-term and long term measures have been and are being taken to improve power availability in the country. These measures include:

Short Term Measures

(1) Maximising generation from the existing installed capacity in the Central sector. State Governments have also been advised to similarly maximise generation from their installed capacity.

(2) Expediting commissioning of new generating capacity in the Central sector, and advising the States to take similar steps.

(3) Monitoring of coal stocks at thermal power stations and ensuring availability of coal.

(4) Transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas.

(5) Arranging supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers.

Long Term measures

(1) Additions of 17,850 MW of new generating capacity has been planned for installation during the period 1978-83, of which about 3000 MW has already been commissioned, during 1978-79.

(2) Training of engineers for operation and maintenance of power stations.

(3) Identification of deficiencies in design, equipment etc. and taking up a project renovation programme for rectification/replacement etc. at a number of power stations.

Silent Valley Power Project, Kerala

*30. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have asked the Kerala Government not to proceed with the work on the Silent Valley Power Project; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when it would ask the Kerala Government to restart the work on the Silent Valley Power Project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). In view of serious reservations expressed by environmen-

talists and ecologists regarding destruction of the Silent Valley forest, which is one of the only remaining tropical rain forests in the world, the Government of Kerala has been requested to stop further work till the matter is discussed with the State Government.

Persons Deprived from voting in 1980 Lok Sabha Elections

*31. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that many persons were deprived of voting during the 1980 Lok Sabha election;

(b) if so, what is the total number of such persons in each State and Union Territory;

(c) in which State the missing number of voters was higher;

(d) whether it was also brought to the notice of the Election Commission that names were printed but were cut in red ink;

(e) whether this omission of names of voters from the voting list was the first of its kind; and

(f) the persons held responsible for this act?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Complaints were received in the Election Commission on the dates of poll and subsequently, regarding the omission/deletion of names of eligible voters from the electoral rolls.

(b) and (c). Most of the complaints are of general nature alleging large scale omission of names in the electoral rolls. It has therefore, been not possible to ascertain the correctness of the complaints or the total number of persons whose names are alleged to have been omitted or deleted from

the rolls or the State in which the missing of voters was higher.

(d) Some complaints of this nature were also brought to the notice of the Election Commission. According to the instructions issued by the Commission only supplements to the existing rolls were prepared during the current revision of electoral rolls. The supplements to the rolls consist of (1) additions, (2) corrections, and (3) deletions. The deletion of names in red ink in the basic electoral rolls is on the basis of the list of deletions prepared during the revision of rolls and contain the names of persons who have left the place or are not available at the time of enumeration, or are dead etc.

(e) No Sir. During the previous revision of electoral rolls also complaints of this nature were received.

(f) Wherever specific cases of omission or deletion of names in the electoral rolls are received, it will be possible to make an enquiry and fix responsibility for the alleged omission of names, or failure to register names of eligible persons.

Scheme for Legal Aid for the Poor

*32. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some decision was taken by the previous Government to finalise a scheme for giving legal aid to the poor; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the present Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Creation of Energy Capacity during 6th Plan Period

***33. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) is it a fact that there is a proposal to create 18,500 MW energy capacity during 6th Plan period; and

(b) if so, do Government propose to distribute it equally among the States in order to avoid regional imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) The Revised Draft 6th Five Year Plan 1978-83 finalised recently envisages an addition of 17,880 MWs of generating capacity during the plan period.

(b) The additional capacity of 17,880 MWs will be derived from on-going and sanctioned projects most of which are included in the plans of various State and Union Territories and some in the Central Sector plan. These projects have been included in the power programme keeping in view the projected demands for power in each region.

Election to Lok Sabha in Assam and Meghalaya

***33-A. SHRI P. A. SANGMA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that elections to 12 seats in Assam and one seat in Meghalaya could not be held during last Lok Sabha poll;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when elections are expected to be held in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of the 14 parliamentary constituencies in Assam, elections were held only in 2 constituencies, namely. 1-Karimganj (S.C.) and 2-Silchar. In 3-Autonomous District (Scheduled Tribe) constituency in Assam the polling was adjourned as the Returning Officer of the Constituency reported that he was not in a position to muster sufficient number of Government servants to work as Presiding Officers and Polling Officers in Polling stations. In 6-Barpeta constituency in Assam and 1-Shillong constituency in Meghalaya, all the validly nominated candidates withdrew from contest with the result that the poll could not be held. In the remaining 10 constituencies in Assam, no nominations were filed.

(c) The poll in the 3-Autonomous Districts (Scheduled Tribe) Constituency poll will be held as soon as the Government of Assam reports that the conditions there are such as would permit elections being held. As regards the 12 other parliamentary constituencies which have failed to elect members, the Election Commission is required under section 53(3) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 to call upon these constituencies to elect members when it is satisfied that if called upon again, there will be no such failure on the part of these constituencies. The Election Commission is keeping constant watch over the situation. The Commission is at present not in a position to say as to when the elections in these constituencies would be held.

Preparation of Revised Electoral Rolls

***34. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing the details as to how electoral rolls were prepared and revised for the Lok Sabha election held recently?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Consequent on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha on 22.8.1979 and the need to hold General Election to constitute a new Lok Sabha as early as possible, the Election Commission decided on the 22nd August, 1979 to undertake a country wide intensive revision of electoral rolls within a short time. The necessity to undertake such intensive revision of electoral rolls arose from the fact that a general revision of electoral rolls had been undertaken earlier in 1975 with 1.1.1975 as the qualifying date and this revision had been completed under a crash programme extending over just two months. Consequently the revision had not been as satisfactory as one could wish for. Subsequently, there was a summary revision of rolls in 1976 prior to the holding of the general election to the Lok Sabha in March, 1977.

The electoral rolls used for the general election to Lok Sabha held in 1971 were also revised earlier in 1969 only under a crash programme.

The programme prescribed on 22.8.1979 for the intensive revision of electoral rolls all over the country; was as under:—

1. House to house enumeration.
1.9.79 to 20.9.79
2. Preparation and printing of consolidated supplements to existing rolls.
21.9.79 to 4.10.79
3. Publication of rolls in draft.
5.10.79
4. Last date for filing claims and objections
20.10.79
5. Disposal of claims and objections, preparation of final supplements and final publication of rolls.
31.10.79

The procedure to be adopted for revision was as under:—

Enumerators would go out on a door to door verification for registration of all eligible persons as electors. They would be furnished with the concerned part of the existing electoral roll and enumeration pads. Each enumeration form in the pads was in duplicate and serially numbered. The enumerators were required to ensure that each household was accounted for in one enumeration card. Even if a house was not a dwelling house or found locked or not having any eligible electors, a suitable entry in the enumeration card relating to that household was required to be made like 'not a house', 'House found locked', 'No eligible elector' etc. Wherever possible, one copy of the enumeration card was required to be given to the house-holder and the signature of the head of the family or adult member or a neighbour was required to be obtained on the duplicate copy of the enumeration card in support of such entries. New houses or places of residence etc. which had come up after the previous revision of rolls were also required to be enumerated thus ensuring that the area allotted to every enumerator was covered fully by him. After the door to door verification, consolidated supplements to each part of the existing electoral rolls containing inclusions, deletions and corrections were required to be prepared on the basis of the entries in the enumeration cards. For this purpose, the earlier supplements in force were all required to be consolidated with the supplements prepared on the present occasion and made into one integrated supplement. After the disposal of claims and objections, another supplement to each part of the roll containing deletions, additions and corrections arising out of decisions given on claim applications and objections was required to be prepared. Thus at the time of final publication, every part of the electoral roll was required to consist of the basic roll and two supplements.

It was not considered feasible to integrate the above mentioned two supplements with the basic roll and to have one integrated roll for each constituency due to the acute shortage of white printing paper in the country and the short time at the disposal of the Commission within which to complete the work of revision of electoral rolls.

A meeting of the Chief Electoral Officers of all States and Union Territories was held in the Commission's Office on the 27th August, 1979 to discuss revision of electoral rolls and other matters. Several Chief Electoral Officers expressed considerable misgivings regarding integration of all supplements in one before draft publication in view of the short time allowed for that purpose. They desired that the Chief Electoral Officers might be given discretion either to integrate all the supplements and print one single supplement or to prepare additional supplements one at the stage of draft publication and another at the stage of final publication so that the two supplements together with the supplements already existing and the basic roll should form the final electoral roll for the constituency. In view of the stand taken by the Chief Electoral Officers, it was decided that they might use their own discretion while printing the supplements to the existing rolls and the Commission would have no objection if there were more than one supplement but it was emphasised that the Chief Electoral Officers should ensure before final publication that all such supplements were duly added together and published along with the basic roll at the time of draft publication.

The work done by the enumerators was required to be checked by supervisors. The area allotted to a supervisor was equal to the total area allotted to all the enumerators under him. The supervisor was required to watch the work of the enumerators working under him and instruct and guide them. At random, surprise check

of atleast 15 to 20 per cent of enumeration work was required to be conducted by supervisors, on this occasion as against 5 or 10 per cent earlier. The supervisors were themselves required to select households for checking. However, such supervision was required to cover each of the blocks, streets, and areas allotted to them. In short it was emphasised that the checks conducted by the supervisors should be effective so that enumerators did their work with a sense of responsibility and care.

Under Rule 11(c) of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960, two copies of the electoral rolls published in draft and two copies of all subsequent supplements were supplied to the recognised political parties to enable the parties to render effective assistance to the registration authorities for ensuring that the electoral rolls were as complete as possible. At a meeting of the representatives of recognised National and State Parties held on 12.9.79, the representatives of the political parties requested the Commission to extend the period fixed for enumeration by at least one week i.e. upto 27.9.79 to enable them to co-operate with the enumeration work to be carried out in a more systematic manner. They also complained that a number of areas had not been covered by enumerators upto that time. Having regard to the above aspects, the Commission directed that the period for enumeration should be extended upto and including 27.9.79 and the other stages of the programme should also be correspondingly revised as follows:—

1. Preparation of supplements and printing thereof and draft publication. 12.10.79
2. Last date for filing claims and objections 27.10.79
3. Disposal of claims and objections, printing of further supplements and final publication of electoral rolls. 7.11.79

The Commission also directed the Chief Electoral Officers that strict

supervision of enumeration work by the supervisors, Electoral Registration Officers and Assistant Electoral Registration Officers should be ensured with special reference to prescribed percentage of checking by them.

Several Chief Electoral Officers were not able to adhere to even the above extended programme due to acute difficulties experienced by them in printing the supplements to the basic rolls which ran to several thousands of pages as a result of intensive revision of rolls. They, therefore, requested for allowing more time for printing of supplements and postponing the date fixed for the publication of electoral rolls in draft by at least one week. Having regard to these considerations, the Commission decided to again recast the date for various stages of the preparation of electoral rolls as follows:—

1. Period for preparation and printing of supplements to the existing rolls and publication of the electoral rolls in draft. 19.10.79
2. Last date for filing claims and objections 3.11.79
3. Disposal of claims and objections, printing of the further supplements and final publication of rolls. 14.11.79

Wide publicity was given to the publication of electoral rolls made in draft on 5.10.79. The Commission had ordered that the relevant part of electoral roll should be made available for inspection in convenient and suitable places in the area covered by that part like Panchayat Ghar, Patwari's Office, Municipal Ward etc. Publicity for the programme for revision of electoral rolls was also given by two paid advertisements in national newspapers or news having wide circulation in the areas concerned. The intention was that all eligible electors might verify the rolls and ensure that their names were duly registered in the rolls and if not, they might file claim applications.

A second meeting of the Chief Electoral Officers of all States and Union Territories was held in the Commission's Office on 26th October, 1979 to review the progress of intensive revision of electoral rolls in accordance with the programme already chalked out. All the Chief Electoral Officers confirmed that the electoral rolls for all constituencies in their States/Union Territories had been duly published in draft on 19.10.79 as scheduled but some of them had difficulties in supplying copies of the same to the political parties as required under Rule 11(c) of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960. They felt that on account of delay in supplying copies, political parties might ask for extension of time for filing claims and objections. Some other Chief Electoral Officers stated that no extension of time was needed in their cases as they had complied with all the requirements by the 19th October, 1979. It was, therefore, decided that those States in which the supply of copies of electoral rolls could not be made to the recognised political parties by the 19th October, 1979 should approach the Commission before 1st November, 1979 for extending time allowed for filing claims and objections. Those States which had fulfilled the above requirement were however, given discretion seek extension of time for filing claims and objections by one week i.e. upto the 10th November, 1979. It was also made clear that before the expiry of the extended period of one week, copies of draft rolls should be supplied to the recognised political parties. However, in all cases, the final publication of electoral rolls was required to be made on the 26th November, 1979 as had already been prescribed. However, on receipt of requests from Chief Electoral Officers that they were experiencing difficulty in getting the final rolls printed, the date of final publication of electoral rolls was extended to 30th November, 1979.

The final publication of electoral rolls was duly made on the appointed date in all the States and Union Territories.

Number of women employees in Coal Mines

*35. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of women employed in coal mines during 1977, 1978 and 1979;

(b) if the employment of women had gone down, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to protect the employment of women in coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: (a) In respect of coal India Hqrs., NEC, WCL, CCL, the position is furnished below:—

	For CIL Hqrs.	For NEC	For WCL	For CCL
1977 .	37	69	3,390	12,903
1978 .	37	66	3,197	12,590
1979 .	38	66	3,115	11,951

As regards BCCL and ECL, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the coal companies and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Reduction of staff strength of Coal India Limited Hqrs.

*36. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reduce the staff strength at Coal

India Limited Headquarters and Coal India Ltd., other offices of subsidiary companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the trade unions in Calcutta offices have opposed such a move by the management; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet the demands of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) There is no proposal under consideration for reduction of staff strength in Coal India Limited and the subsidiary companies.

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

Proposal to set up A.I.R. Station at Tura

29. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up All India Radio Station at Tura, Meghalaya has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The proposal to set up a Radio Station at Tura has been approved for implementation during the Sixth Plan (1978—83). It is at present being processed for according the necessary expenditure sanction after which work on the project will be started.

Villages Electrified in the Tribal Sub-Plan Areas of Orissa

30. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) total number of villages electrified in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas of Orissa so far;

(b) number of villages to be electrified in these areas for the year 1979-80; and

(c) total number of R.E.C. schemes sanctioned in Tribal Sub-Plan areas and funds released by his Ministry for the year 1979-80, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) The total number of villages included in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas of Orissa is 18,683, out

of which 13,375 villages had been electrified up to 31st March 1979.

(b) 360 villages are proposed to be electrified during the year 1979-80 under the Rural Electrification Schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas in Orissa. In addition, more villages are likely to be electrified in these areas under the State's own Normal Development Programme.

(c) The Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned two schemes during the year 1979-80 in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas of Orissa. Details are given in the Statement enclosed. Also, the Corporation disbursed an amount of Rs. 17 lakhs to 3 Rural Electrification Schemes, in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas of Orissa up to 31st December 1979, details of which are shown in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Rural Electrification Schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation in the tribal sub-plan areas of Orissa during 1979-80 (upto 31-12-1979)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Loan amount sanctioned
1.	Lanjigarh block in Kalahandi district	Rs. 65 lakhs
2.	Joda & Champa blocks in Keonjhar district	Rs. 77 lakhs
TOTAL		Rs. 142 lakhs

Details of Loan amount disbursed by the Rural Electrification Corporation against Rural Electrification Schemes in the Tribal sub-plan areas of Orissa during 1979-80 (upto 31-12-1979)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Loan amount sanctioned
1.	Simulia, Bhardraka and Dhidi blocks in Balasore district	Rs. 3 lakhs
2.	Talasara Police Station in Sundergarh district	Rs. 1 lakhs
3.	Dadugaon blocks in Koraput district	Rs. 13 lakhs
TOTAL		Rs. 17 lakhs

Targets of Steel Production

31. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target of production of steel during the year 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) whether the target was fully achieved; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKERJEE): (a) and (b). The following table indicates the targets for production of ingot steel and saleable steel and the percentages of achievement in the six integrated steel plants during the years, 1978-79 and 1979-80 (April-December, 1979):

Product	1978-79		1979-80	
	Target (in '000 tonnes)	Achievement	Target (in '000 tonnes)	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
Ingot Steel	9,965	81.8%	9,350	86.1%
Saleable Steel	7,676	85.9%	7,405	81.2%

(c) The main reasons for not achieving fully the targets are indicated below:

1979-80:

(i) Inadequate supplies of coking coal, in terms of quantity as well as quality;

(ii) Shortage and frequent restrictions/fluctuations in supply of power from public utilities;

(iii) Indifferent industrial relations in some of the plants; and

(iv) Unprecedented rains and floods in West Bengal in September, 1978 resulting in flooding of coal-fields as well as Durgapur Steel Plant and affecting the rail movement.

1979-80:

(i) Inadequate availability of power from public utilities, specially DVC supplying power to steel plants;

(ii) Imposition of a substantial cut on the rate of coke oven push-

ing from the 1st April, 1979 in view of the critically low levels of coking coal stocks at the steel plants and continued poor supplies of coking coal during the entire period; the coking coal supplies, in turn, have been badly affected due to power constraint in the Dhanbad-Raniganj coal belt. The situation was further aggravated due to extremely bad law and order situation in the Dhanbad area.

मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत मामलों की संख्या

32. श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में कितने मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ;

(ख) वहां उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों के कितने रिक्त पद नहीं भरे गए हैं ; और

(ग) उन रिक्त पदों को न भरने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कांवे संझी (बी 10 शिव शंकर) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में 30-6-1979 को लम्बित मामलों की संख्या 40785 थी ।

(ख) और (ग). मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीश का कोई पद रिक्त नहीं है किन्तु नए सजित 4 पदों को, जिन्हें उस तारीख से मंजूर किया गया है जिस तारीख से वे भरे जायें, अभी भरा जाना है । हाल में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के प्राधिकारियों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

ग्वालियर स्टाकयार्ड की इस्पात का आवांढन

33. श्री एन० के० जयचमकर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्वालियर इस्पात स्टाकयार्ड को पञ्चले वर्ष (1979) लोहे की कितनी मात्रा आनवित की गई है ;

(ख) उनके द्वारा कितनी मात्रा की मांग की गई थी; और

(ग) कम आवांढन किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य और नागरिक भुति तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) : वर्ष 1979 में ग्वालियर स्टाकयार्ड द्वारा लोहे और इस्पात सामग्री की अनुमानित मांग तथा वास्तविक प्राप्ति के आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :-

	अनुमानित मांग	वास्तविक प्राप्ति
इस्पात	13,000 टन	11,391 टन
कच्चा लोहा	3,000 टन	2,237 टन
	कुल	13,628 टन

(ग) मात्रा तथा क्वालिटी दोनों की दृष्टि से कोकर कोयले की लगातार अपर्याप्त सप्लाई और बिजली की सप्लाई में कमी और उस पर अक्सर लगे प्रतिबन्धों घट-बढ़ के कारण ग्वालियर सहित सभी स्टाकयार्डों को लोहे और इस्पात के श्रेणियों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा । अक्सर रेल मार्गों पर प्रायः प्रतिबन्धों तथा खाली डिब्बों की पर्याप्त संख्या में अनुपलब्ध के कारण रेल यातायात द्वारा इसके श्रेण में कठिनाइयाँ आईं ।

Project Report regarding Alumina Plant in Koraput

34. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received the project report from BALCO for establishment of aluminium/alumina plant at Koraput District of Orissa;

(b) if so, nutshell of the project report thereof;

(c) when the investment decision is likely to be taken by the Government of India on the project and plant; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. BALCO has forwarded a feasibility report for an aluminium complex in Koraput district prepared by M/s. Aluminium Pechiney of France.

(b) The feasibility report envisages an aluminium complex based on the bauxite deposit located at Panchpatmali in district Koraput, comprising

(i) a bauxite mine of 2,400,000 t.p.a.;

(ii) an alumina plant of 800,000 t.p.a.; and

(iii) an aluminium smelter of 218,000 t.p.a.

The project would require five years for construction. The estimated capital cost of the complex, including infra-structure and allied facilities is of the order of Rs. 1000 crores. In addition, a captive Power Plant may have to be constructed.

(c) The feasibility report is presently under examination by the various appraisal agencies of the Government. After this is completed, the Project will come up for an investment decision in the next few months.

(d) Does not arise.

Opening of another Radio Station at Berhampore

35. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with his Ministry to open another Radio Station at Berhampore (Ganjam) Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the policy adopted by his Ministry to open Radio Stations so far?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Location of a new radio station is decided on various considerations such as gaps in the existing service area; density and disposition of population, special requirements of the area, technical feasibility, availability of talent, availability of resources relative priorities and availability of frequency allocations.

Badanallah Irrigation Project of Koraput District

36. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government of Orissa for early completion of Badanalla irrigation project of Koraput District;

(b) the reason for delay by that State, particularly of that project for preparation and inclusion for execution thereof; and

(c) funds provided by the Government of Orissa for this project for the year 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI

A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). The Badanalla Irrigation Project report is still under preparation by the Government of Orissa. The delay is on account of the further field investigations required.

(c) No expenditure is anticipated during 1979-80.

Discussion between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa on Neredi Barrage on River Vansadhara

37. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh discussed regarding the Neredi barrage on river Vansadhara before clearance of the project report;

(b) if so, subject of the discussion and decision thereof;

(c) is it a fact that due to that barrage, large number of villages and lands are likely to be submerged; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by both the Governments to protect them?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). In an inter-State meeting held on 15th December, 1978, the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa discussed Neredi Irrigation Project on Vamsadhara river. In pursuance of this discussion, Andhra Pradesh Government forwarded the Neredi Project Report to the Government of Orissa in February, 1979. The Orissa Government communicated their observations on the Project report suggesting modifications. The modified Project Report duly accepted by both the Governments has not yet been received by the Government of India.

(c) and (d). The original Project report submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in March, 1979 envisages construction of a barrage together with embankments on both sides of the river upstream of the barrage to protect the areas from being submerged. The extent of the problem can be known only after the modified Project Report accepted by both these Governments becomes available.

Amount of Financial Assistance given to State Electricity Boards by R.E.C.

38. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given as (i) loan and (ii) grant to each one of the State Electricity Boards during the last three years for the R.E.C.;

(b) the number of villages electrified in each year, in each one of the States separately;

(c) whether any State Electricity Board has allowed the amount thus advanced to lapse or returned it to the R.E.C. as unspent during any one of the three years;

(d) if so, the details of such cases; and

(e) action taken, if any, against the Boards responsible for this lapse?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Funds for rural electrification programmes are made available to the State Electricity Boards through:

(i) Plan allocations directly through the State Plans and

(ii) Rural Electrification Corporation both through their

Normal Programme and Revised Minimum Needs Programme.

Financial assistance to the State Electricity Boards is normally provided by the R.E.C. by means of loans for specific schemes approved by it. However, in the case of the States which are below the national average in the matter of village electrification, the capital expenditure for setting up of Linemen Training Centre is provided by way of grant. Details regarding the financial assistance sanctioned/dispensed by the Corporation as (i) loan and (ii) grant to the various States during the last three years (1976-1979) are given in Statement—I enclosed.

(b) The number of villages electrified in each one of the States during the last three years (1976-1979) under the rural electrification schemes financed by the Corporation is shown in Statement—II enclosed.

(c) Rural electrification schemes are phased for completion over a period ranging upto five years and the financial assistance sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation is dispensed in instalments according to the phasing of the construction programme of specific schemes. The amount not drawn according to the phasing envisaged in the scheme is not allowed to lapse but is allowed to be drawn in the following year on the basis of the progress in execution of the scheme. Even in the case of the amount dispensed but unutilised according to the time schedule envisaged, it is allowed to be spent in the subsequent year. During the last three years (1976-1979) there was no instance where the financial assistance sanctioned/dispensed by the Corporation was treated as lapsed or required to be returned to the Corporation as unspent.

(d) and (e). In view of what has been stated above, questions do not arise.

STATEMENT— I

Financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 under the rural electrification scheme sanctioned by REC.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Financial Assistance Sanctioned			Financial Assistance Disbursed		
		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
		Loan Grant	Loan Grant	Loan Grant	Loan Grant	Loan Grant	Loan Grant
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	815	1067	1512	731	873	1077
2.	Assam	651	372 4	323	252	243 4	360
3.	Bihar	731 3	879 1	1613	936 1	878 1	1434 1
4.	Gujarat	289	822	1366	340	503	708
5.	Haryana	193	562	502	170	371	433
6.	H.P.	233	338	482	151	213	299
7.	J. & K.	227	417 1	256	364	309 1	283
8.	Karnataka	282	391	762	331	296	477
9.	Kerala	88	289	172	86	171	69
10.	M.P.	1131	2417 1	2858	1211	1689 1	1967
11.	Maharashtra	1013	1051	2336	386	901	1321
12.	Manipur	—	—	288	—	17	67
13.	Meghalaya	214 4	239	226	119 2	190 2	263
14.	Nagaland	71	—	100	48	68	68
15.	Orissa	619	633 1	2147	707	716 1	1429
16.	Punjab	411	684	1218	449	509	728
17.	Rajasthan	986	1432 1	1321	811	1144 1	1132
18.	Tamil Nadu	140	751	1478	243	542	742
19.	Tripura	212	40	97	63	80	109
20.	U.P.	1159	997	1981 1	699	697	1408 1
1.	West Bengal	921	925	1913	624	679	1120
2	TOTAL	10386 7	14306 9	22951 1	8721 3	11089 11	154942

STATEMENT II

Number of Villages electrified during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 under the Rural Electrification Scheme sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation

Sl. No.	State	Villages Electrified		
		1976-77 No.	1977-78 No.	1978-79 No.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	897	666	640
2.	Assam	162	151	741
3.	Bihar	1753	535	346
4.	Gujarat	443	421	406
5.	Haryana	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	452	400	545
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	627	725	352
8.	Karnataka	251	349	407
9.	Kerala	7	8	21
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1154	1525	1175
11.	Maharashtra	442	488	700
12.	Manipur	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	71	56	75
14.	Nagaland	21	28	28
15.	Orissa	1409	1100	616
16.	Punjab	1343	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	1175	1200	1259
18.	Tamil Nadu	1	—	—
19.	Tripura	57	120	155
20.	Uttar Pradesh	957	1759	700
21.	West Bengal	1047	674	597
Total		12268	10200	8763

Languages used for A.I.R. Programmes

39. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the languages and dialects in which programmes are being broadcast from the various stations of All India Radio;

(b) the duration for each one of the languages/dialects from each station;

(c) whether it is proposed to include more dialects for use in the programmes; and

(d) if so, the number and names of such languages?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Besides the 15 languages mentioned in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution of India, and English, All India Radio Stations have been broadcasting programmes in 146 dialects;

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). The question of including more dialects/languages will depend on the felt needs of the dialect/language availability of resources and the technical limitations in regard to additional transmissions.

Statement

The duration in respect of main languages/dialects broadcast from AIR Stations is as follows:

(i) *Main language of the station (included in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution):*

The duration varies approximately between 180 and 465 minutes per day in case of single channel stations and upto 20 hrs. daily, in respect of multi-channel stations.

(ii) *Non-tribal dialects with news/talks etc.:*

The duration varies approximately between 20 and 60 minutes daily.

(iii) *Tribal dialects:*

The duration varies between 15 and 45 minutes per day. In case the tribal dialect is also the main language of the station it goes upto 8 hours approximately daily.

(iv) There is no fixed duration in respect of those dialects in which only music is broadcast.

Target of Production of Coal for 1979-80

41. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target of production of coal for the year 1979-80; and

(b) whether it has been fully achieved; if not, what is the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) The coal production target for 1979-80 was 118 million tonnes.

(b) The present trend indicates that production of 104.3 million tonnes during the year would be achieved.

उच्च न्यायालयों तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय में
न्यायाधीशों की संख्या

42. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय में क्रमशः कुल कितने न्यायाधीश हैं;

(ख) विभिन्न स्तरों के इन न्यायालयों में अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के कुल कितने न्यायाधीश हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति के लिए विशेष प्रावधान करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिशु शंकर) : (क) तारीख 24-1-1979 को उच्चतम न्यायालय में 16 न्यायाधीश और उच्च न्यायालयों में 355 न्यायाधीश थे।

(ख) उच्चतम न्यायालय में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति का कोई न्यायाधीश नहीं है। विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार तारीख 19-4-1979 को अनुसूचित जाति के 5 न्यायाधीश थे, अर्थात्-आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कलकत्ता और कर्नाटक उच्च न्यायालय में एक-एक और मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय में दो। किसी भी उच्च न्यायालय में अनुसूचित जनजाति का कोई न्यायाधीश नहीं था।

(ग) उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति संविधान के उपबंधों के अनुसार की जाती है और इसमें अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षण के संबंध में कोई उपबंध नहीं है।

River Water Disputes pending Solution

43. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of river water disputes pending solution; and

(b) the action to be taken by Government to solve them?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). The main river water disputes pending relate to the use and development of the waters of the Godavari, Cauvery and Yamuna basins. **Godavari Basin:** In the case of Godavari, from time to time, the party States had entered into various agreements for the distribution of waters. The Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal set up under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, in its report submitted to the Central Government

on the 27th November, 1979 has ordered that the agreements should be observed and carried out by the party States. According to the provisions of the aforesaid Act, the party States and the Central Government may ask for clarifications, explanations or guidance within three months from the date of submission of the report. The decision of the Tribunal, after such clarification, explanation and guidance is final when it is notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette. The period of three months for seeking clarifications/guidance is not yet over.

Cauvery Basin: With regard to the use and development of Cauvery waters, an understanding was reached amongst the concerned States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu in August, 1976. Three meetings were thereafter convened by the then Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation in August, September and October, 1978 with a view to having the understanding of August, 1976 ratified so that it could be implemented without further delay. As the talks proceeded, it was seen that there was no common ground based on which a satisfactory settlement could be reached. Tamil Nadu objected to the understanding on the ground that it was reached at a time when there was no popular Government in the State and also wanted that its ayacut should be protected adequately by ensuring certain releases from Mettur and not by effecting definite savings from its own existing uses. Tamil Nadu, however, recently has proposed another round of talks and this is under consideration.

Yamuna Basin: Detailed studies about availability and use of Yamuna Waters have been carried out in consultation with the concerned States and the matter is under further discussions with them.

In terms of Section 78 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, the Central Government was requested by Haryana Government to allocate the waters becoming available as a result of Beas

Project among the successor States. The Central Government accordingly passed an order on 24-8-1976 allocating 3.5 MAF of the waters to Haryana. Punjab has represented against this order and has filed a suit in the Supreme Court questioning its validity. Haryana has also filed a suit in the Supreme Court for implementation of the order of March, 1976.

Super Thermal Power Stations in the Country

44. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Super Thermal Power Stations under construction in the country; and

(b) their stage?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). The large sized Thermal power projects located at the pit heads under execution by the National Thermal Corporation are the following:

Name of the Project	Installed capacity as approved	Ultimate capacity
(i) Singrauli . . .	2000 MW	2000 MW
(ii) Korba . . .	1100 MW	2100 MW
(iii) Ramagundam . . .	1100 MW	2100 MW
(iv) Farakka . . .	600 MW	1000/ 1100 MW

The status of construction of the projects is given below:

Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project:

Most infrastructural works including site levelling have been completed. All major civil works including those

for the cooling water system and the merry-go-round system for coal transportation system are under construction. Fabrication and erection of main power house structures and civil works associated with other contracts are in progress. The contract for supply and erection of turbine generator and boiler for the 200 MW units was awarded to M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. Boiler erection work was commenced in November, 1978. Work on the construction of permanent residential quarters and other township facilities is progressing. The first 200 MW unit is programmed for commissioning during 1981-82.

Korba Super Thermal Power Project:

Site levelling work has been completed. Piling, foundations, steel structural fabrication and erection have been taken up. Infrastructural development activities like the construction of roads, office accommodation, storage sheds, temporary residential accommodation, construction power and water supply are progressing. Temporary Railway siding was commissioned. Project engineering activities are in progress. The contract for supply and erection of turbine generator and boiler and associated equipment for the 200 MW units was awarded to M/s. Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited. The first 200 MW unit is scheduled for commissioning in 1982-83.

Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project:

The major portion of the land for the main plant and temporary township areas has been acquired. Detailed survey and soil investigation were completed in the main plant and township area. Infrastructural development work is in progress. Site levelling and grading has been taken up. Bids for the main plant and equipment have been obtained. The first 200 MW unit is scheduled for commissioning in 1983-84.

Farakka Super Thermal Power Project:

The first 600 MW phase of the project was approved by the Government during March, 1979. Possession of a major portion of the land in the plant areas has been taken over. A nucleus site organisation has been established and action initiated for providing infrastructural facilities. Basic engineering studies have been undertaken and procurement action initiated. The first 200 MW unit would be commissioned within 48 months after placement of contract for the main plant and equipment for the project.

A.I.R. Correspondents in District Centres

45. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether there are A.I.R. correspondents in all District centres; and

(b) if not, the Districts in whose headquarters there are no A.I.R. correspondents?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No Sir.

(b) The list of districts in whose headquarters there are no A.I.R. correspondents is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

List of Districts' whose Headquarters have No. AIR Correspondents.

S.No. 1	State 2	S. No. 3	Name of District 4	Remarks 5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Adilabad	
		2.	Anantapur	
		3.	Khamman	
		4.	Mahbubnagar	
		5.	Medak	
		6.	Nalgonda	
		7.	Prakasam	
		8.	Warangal	
		9.	West Godavari	
		10.	K. V. Ranga Reddy	
2	Bihar	11.	Saharsa	Post vacant
		12.	Santhal Pargana	Do.
		13.	Bhojpur	Do.
		14.	Giridih	Do.
3	Gujarat	15.	Amrali	
		16.	Bhavnagar	
		17.	Gandhinagar	
		18.	Jamanagar	
		19.	Kheda	
		20.	Mahesana	
		21.	Panchmahals	
		22.	Sabar Kantha	
		23.	Surendranagar	
		24.	Valsad.	
4	Haryana	25.	Faridabad	
5	Himachal Pradesh	26.	Bilaspur	Post vacant
		27.	Kinnaur	
		28.	Lahaul Spiti.	

1	2	3	4	5
6	Jammu & Kashmir	29. Kathua 30. Poonch 31. Rajauri 32. Udhampur 33. Mirpur 34. Muzaffarabad 35. Gilgit Agency 36. Hunsa	Post vacant Do. Do. Do. These four districts (S.No. 33 to 36) are under illegal occupation of Pakistan.	
7	Karnataka	37. Bidar 38. Chikmagalur 39. Chitradurga 40. Coorg 41. Hassan 42. Kolar 43. Mandya 44. North Kanara 45. Raichur 46. Tumkur.		
8	Kerala	47. Ernakulam 48. Idukki.	Post vacant.	
9	Madhya Pradesh	49. Palaghat 50. Batual 51. Bhind 52. Chindwara 53. Damoh 54. Datia 55. Dewas 56. Dhar 57. East Nimar 58. Guna 59. Hoshangabad 60. Mandsaur. 61. Mandla 62. Narsinhapur 63. Panna 64. Raisen 65. Rajgarh 66. Ratlam 67. Satna 68. Sehore 69. Sconi 70. Shahdol 71. Shajapur. 72. Shivapuri. 73. Sidhi 74. Tikamgarh 75. Vidisha 76. West Nimar 77. Rajanandgaon.		
10	Maharashtra	78. Akola 79. Bhandara 80. Bhir 81. Dhulia 82. Chandrapur 83. Kolaba 84. Kolhapur		

1	2	3	4	5
		85 Nanded		
		86 Osmanabad		
		87 Thana		
		88 Wardha		
11	Manipur	89 Tengnoupal		
12	Meghalaya	90 West Khasi Hills.		
13	Nagaland	91 Mokokchung		Post vacant.
		92 Mon		
		93 Phek		
		94 Tuensang		
		95 Wokha		
		96 Zonheboto		
14	Rajasthan	97 Alwar		Post vacant.
		98 Bharatpur		
		99 Bhilwara		
		100 Bundi		
		101 Chittorgarh		
		102 Churu		
		103 Dungarpur		
		104 Jalore		
		105 Jhalawar		
		106 Jhunjhunu		
		107 Pali		
		108 Sawai Madhopur		
		109 Sikar		
		110 Sirohi		
		111 Tonk.		
15.	Sikkim	112 North		
		113 South		
		114 West		
16	Tamilnadu	115 Dharmapuri		
		116 Ramanathapuram		
		117 South Arcot		
		118 Puddukkottai		
17	Tripura	119 North Tripura		Post vacant.
18	Uttar Pradesh	120 Almora		Post vacant.
		121 Azamgarh		
		122 Behraich		
		123 Balia		
		124 Barabanki		
		125 Basti		
		126 Budaun		
		127 Bulandshah		
		128 Chamoli		
		129 Deoria		
		130 Etah		
		131 Etawah		
		132 Fatehpur		
		133 Ghazipur		
		134 Ghaziabad		
		135 Gonda		
		136 Hamirpur		
		137 Jalaun		
		138 Jaunpur		
		139 Lalitpur		
		140 Kheri		

2	3	4	5
	141 Mainpuri		
	142 Moradabad		
	143 Muzaffarnagar.		
	144 Pilihit		
	145 Pithoragarh		
	146 Rampur		
	147 Sahajahanpur		
	148 Sitapur		
	149 Sultanpur		
	150 Unnao		
	151 Uttarkashi.		Post vacant.
19 West Bengal	152 24—Parganas.		Post vacant.
20 Arunachal Pradesh	153 Kameng		Do.
	154 Lohit		Do.
	155 Siang		Do.
	156 Subensiri		Do.
	157 Tirap		Do.
21 Goa, Daman & Diu	158 Daman		
	159 Diu		
22 Pondicherry	160 Karaikal		Post vacant.
	161 Mahe		
	162 Yanam		

Grievances of Workers in Steel Yard in Mandi Govindgarh

46. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made to Government to redress the grievances of the workers working in the Steel Yard in Mandi Govindgarh, Punjab, managed by the Small Scale Industries Corporation; and

(b) if so, the action taken on their representation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representations received related to provision of basic amenities, and to direct employment instead of on contract. The representations were taken up with the Punjab Government; as the Mandi Gobindgarh Yard is be-

ing operated by one of their undertakings, namely, Punjab State Small Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh on behalf of SAIL. The State Government have intimated that all basic amenities were being provided to workers. They have, however, not accepted the demand for direct employment of workers by the Corporation in view of the intermittent nature of the work.

Power Shortage in the Country

47. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power shortages persist in the country causing great damages to the economy;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take up a comprehensive programme for the power generation; and

(c) if so, steps taken and proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) There are power of shortage in some parts of the country.

(b) and (c). The main reasons for shortage of power are failure of monsoons in some parts of the country resulting in lower hydro availability, increased demand for agriculture due to drought, lower than anticipated generation from thermal stations due to delay in stabilisation of newly commissioned units, inadequacy of coal in some of the power stations in Northern and Western Regions and high forced outage rate of thermal units in the Eastern Region.

Instructions have been given to Central generating stations for maximising generation from existing installations and directions have been given to State Electricity Boards for maximising generation from their existing installations. A comprehensive programme for expediting commissioning of new generating capacity is under implementation. In addition, a substantial increase in the generating capacity during 1978-83 is proposed, the commissioning of which will considerably improve the power supply position. A capacity of 3000 MW has already been commissioned during 1978-79. Steps have been taken to ensure availability of coal and its transport to power stations in adequate quantities required to sustain the anticipated thermal generation.

Supply of Coal

48. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY, AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although production of Coal in the October-December quarter of the current financial year, has improved, its supply to major sectors of the economy did not improve;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it will be possible to reach the target for the year 1979-80;

(d) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(e) the specific steps taken to improve the supply position?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Coal production in the October-December quarter of the current financial year has improved over production in the previous quarter. The monthly average coal supply to the major sections of the economy like power, steel and Railways has also improved marginally in the months of October-December compared to April-September 1979.

(c) There is likely to be a shortfall in the achievement of the target.

(d) The coal production particularly in the Bengal-Bihar coalfields was adversely affected by the severe power shortage prevailing in that area. The unsettled law and order situation, and the shortage of inputs like explosives and diesel etc. are responsible for the serious drop in production in these areas.

(e) Steps have been taken to improve generation from DVA which is the primary supplier to Bengal-Bihar coalfields. The introduction of captive generation plants is also being planned in the coalfields. Action has been taken to import explosives to cover the shortfall in indigenous availability. The need for improving the law and order situation has been taken up with the State Governments concerned and a Cell has been constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs to review and coordinate measures necessary to deal with law and order situation. Consequent on the introduction of these measures there has been some improvement in the rate of production in recent weeks.

Autonomy for A.I.R. and Doordarshan

49. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE:

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

(a) whether Government propose to have a fresh look into the problem of autonomy for A.I.R. and Doordarshan;

(b) if so, whether Government have since initiated any step in this direction; and

(c) if so, full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The question of autonomy for Akashvani and Doordarshan was gone into by a Working Group on the basis of which a Bill was introduced in the Sixth Lok Sabha. This Bill has lapsed with the dissolution of the House. Government propose to have a fresh look into the matter.

Residual problems of Displaced Persons in West Bengal and Tripura

50. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since made any assessment of the residual problems of the rehabilitation of the displaced persons in West Bengal and Tripura;

(b) if so, full facts of the assessment;

(c) whether the co-operation of the West Bengal and Tripura Governments was enlisted in the matter of such assessment; and

(d) action taken following the assessment?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING &

SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) An assessment of residual problems of rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal was made by the Government of India through a Working Group set up in July, 1975.

The displaced persons in Tripura having been settled long back and merged with the mainstream of general population of the State, there has not been any occasion or need for such an assessment.

(b) Full facts of the assessment made by the Working Group for West Bengal are available in their Report, copy placed in the Parliament Library in July, 1976.

(c) The State Government of West Bengal was duly represented in the Working Group.

(d) In regard to West Bengal, the recommendations of the Working Group were, by and large, accepted and the relevant schemes are under implementation.

Accident in coal mines in the country during 1978 and 1979

51. SHRI S. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of accidents in coal mines in the country during 1978 and 1979 and their causes;

(b) whether the supply of bad timber has been responsible for several accidents; and

(c) whether cases of officials accepting bad quality of timber in connivance with the contractors have come to notice if so, the action taken against the officials?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):

(a) The total number of accidents in the coal mines in 1978 and 1979 and

their causes are as given below:—

Cause	Fatal		Serious	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
Fall of roof	64	48	198	140
Fall of side	12	11	149	145
Rope haulage	26	23	403	369
Other machineries	28	28	259	211
Explosives	7	9	38	34
Electricity	3	7	12	16
Dust, gas and other combustible material	1
Fall of persons	6	10	303	315
Fall of objects	7	4	319	345
Irruption of water	3	1
Others	5	1	221	289
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS	162	142	1902	1864

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Alleged misuse of mass media by Caretaker Government

52. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received that the Caretaker Government misused and abused the mass media during the last six months on political considerations; and

(b) if so, whether the present Government propose to probe into the matter and see that the mass media are properly put to order in the interest of promoting public cause?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir, some complaints have been received.

(b) the complaints are being examined, after which appropriate action, as necessary, would be taken.

Inquiry into affairs of M/s. Power Tool and Appliance Company, Calcutta

53. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any inquiry into the affairs of M/s. Power Tool and Appliance Company Limited, Calcutta, regarding certain malpractices of the Company;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Inspection of the books of accounts and other records of the company has been carried out under section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) and (c). The Inspection Report has brought out some irregularities and contraventions of the provisions of the Companies Act. The Report is being processed and necessary action as warranted will be taken.

Investigation against M/s. Insov Auto Limited, Calcutta

54. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated any violation of the provisions of Companies Act by M/s. Insov Auto Ltd., Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). An inspection conducted into the affairs of the company under section 209A and a subsequent investigation made under section 237(b) of the Act have brought out the contraventions of sections 76(5), 81, 314, 292, 295 and section 209 of the Companies Act.

(c) Prosecutions have been launched by Registrar of Companies, West Bengal for the contraventions of provisions of the Act referred to in part (b) of the Question. Besides prosecution, the Company Law Board has also taken the following action:—

(i) A copy of the investigation report has been forwarded to

the West Bengal Government for taking necessary action under I.P.C;

(ii) Registrar of Companies, Calcutta has been instructed to initiate necessary action for winding up of the company under section 433/439 of the Act.

(iii) The contraventions of Capital Issue (Control) Act were brought to the notice of Controller of Capital issues for necessary action.

Representation from employees of Coal Mines Authority Limited

55. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION & COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the employees of Coal Mines Authority Limited, Calcutta in the month of November, 1979;

(b) if so, salient points of the representation; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Coal Mines Authority Ltd. Employees Union, in their representation, has raised problems of non-optee employees working under Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiary companies at Calcutta offices. The salient features of their demands are as under:—

(i) Revision of pay scales for staff and sub-staff;

(ii) Dearness allowance should be given as per existing scheme of Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry;

(iii) 3½ per cent house rent allowance on wages as under West Bengal House Rent Allowance Act, 1974;

(iv) Leave allowance of Rs. 300.00 per annum should be paid to each non-optee employee when such employee will be 60 years.

(v) Superannuation age should be 60 years.

(c) Coal India Limited has been advised to discuss the points raised in the representation with the Union and settle the matter early.

Representation from Nangal-Bhakra Workers' Union regarding grant of Bonus

56. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Nangal-Bhakra Workers' Union regarding grant of bonus to the workers of Irrigation wing; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The dispute is being referred by the Ministry of Labour to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

Production of Steel

57. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in the know of the fact that the production of steel has gone down in the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated to boost up the production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The production of steel from the integrated steel plants in 1977-78 and 1978-79 and in the current year has been lower than that in 1976-77.

(b) The production of steel during this period has been affected adversely on account of two major factors, viz., shortage and frequent restrictions/fluctuations in power supply and inadequate supplies of coking coal to the steel plants, both in terms of quantity and quality.

The production in 1978-79 was also affected on account of unprecedented rains and floods in West Bengal in September, 1978, resulting in flooding of coalfields as well as Durgapur Steel Plant and affecting rail movement and the after-effects thereof.

(c) Close and constant liaison is being maintained with the Ministry of Energy, DVC, State Electricity Boards, coal supplying agencies and the Railways so as to secure maximum supplies of power and good coking coal. Regular monitoring of the position regarding power and coal is being done at various levels through inter-ministrial/inter-departmental committees so as to ensure that necessary steps to improve the position are taken in the most effective and coordinated manner. Department of Coal and Coal India Limited are making efforts to improve the

production of coking coal for supply to the steel plants through several measures such as rationalisation of coal mines, improved mining techniques, mechanisation of mines and improved handling and washing facilities; power shortage has been a constraint in the supply of coking coal also. Against orders placed for the import of 1 million tonnes of low-ash coking coal, supplies are being received from January, 1979. These have helped to improve the precariously low stocks of coal at Bhilai and Rourkela. In order to meet the power situation, schemes have been sanctioned and are being implemented expeditiously for augmentation of captive power generation capacity at Durgapur and Bokaro Steel Plants to the extent of 300 MW.

मध्य प्रदेश की ऊर्जा और सिंचाई योजनाओं का नाम

58. श्री एन० के० शेजवालकर : क्या ऊर्जा, और सिंचाई और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की उन ऊर्जा और सिंचाई योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जो इस समय विचार-धीन हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से वे योजनाएँ कौन-कौन सी हैं जिन्हें मार्च 1980 तक स्वीकृति दे दी जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) . स्वीकृति हेतु मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई विद्युत उत्पादन और सिंचाई स्कीमों के नाम और उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-130/80]

नीचे लिखी सिंचाई स्कीमों का अनुमोदन तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति ने कर दिया है और इनके लिए योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा है :

बृहत

1. हसदेव बोगो परियोजना

2. हलाही परियोजना

3. राजघाट बांध परियोजना

मध्यम

1. बनको टैंक परियोजना

2. गोमुख टैंक परियोजना

3. चंडोरा टैंक परियोजना

4. बुन्दारा टैंक परियोजना

कोयले की कमी के कारण मलों तथा कारखानों का बन्द होना

* 59. श्री एन० के० शेजवालकर : क्या ऊर्जा और सिंचाई और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयले की कमी के कारण कितने मिल तथा कारखानों को बन्द कर देना पड़ा था और इसके फलस्वरूप कितने जनदिवसों की हानि हुई ;

(ख) उपरोक्त मलों को समय पर उचित मात्रा में कोयले की सप्लाई न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति से बचने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) . कुछ औद्योगिक इकाइयों से कोयले के स्टॉक में गंभीर कमी होने की रिपोर्टें तो मिली हैं किन्तु सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है जिसमें यह कहा गया हो कि केवल कोयले के अभाव के कारण ही कोई इकाई पूरी तरह बन्द हो गई ।

(ग) खान मुहानों पर कोयले का पर्याप्त स्टॉक उपलब्ध है और वहाँ से उपभोक्ताओं को अधिक से अधिक कोयला भेजने की दृष्टि से रेलवे के साथ लगातार सम्पर्क रखा जा रहा है । यदि बहुत आवश्यक होता है तो सड़क से ले जाने के लिए भी कोयला दे दिया जाता है ।

Silent Valley Hydro-electric Project in Kerala

60. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to have a fresh look at Kerala's Silent Valley Hydro-electric Project involving forest destruction specially in view of the recent vacation of the High Court stay; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). In view of reservations expressed by environment-

talists and ecologists regarding destruction of the Silent Valley forest, which is one of the only remaining tropical rain forests in the world, Government of Kerala has been requested to stop further work till the matter is discussed with the State Government.

Increase in the price of coal

61. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of coal has increased more than double during the last year with the result that the common man has been badly affected; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Government to bring down the price of coal in public interest?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The cost of production of coal has not doubled during the last year. The average pithead price, reflecting the cost of production, as approved by Government has increased from Rs. 64.71 to 101.18 per tonne from 16th July, 1979. This increase is due to the increase in wages and cost of inputs.

With the increased coal production planned next year and adequate to transport arrangements, the price of coal to the consumer is expected to come down.

उपज योग्य भूमि तथा अन्नक के उत्पादन पर अपर सकारी जलाशय योजना के प्रभाव

62. श्री आर० एल० पी० वर्मा, क्या ऊर्जा और सिंचाई और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपर सकारी जलाशय योजना (हजारीबाग, बिहार) जिस पर कि लगभग

46 करोड़ रु० की लागत आयेगी, के कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप 16,000 एकड़ उपज योग्य भूमि जलमग्न हो जायेगी, 60 गांवों में रहने वाले लोग विस्थापित हो जायेंगे और अन्नक की खानों में पानी भरने के कारण अन्नक के उत्पादन में काफी कमी आ जायेगी।

(ख) क्या इस योजना के पास के गिरिडीह और उत्तरी छोटा नागपुर डिवीजन में हजारीबाग के जिलों के लोगों को किसी प्रकार के लाभ होने की अपेक्षा हानि ही होने की आशा है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर हां में हों तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस व्यर्थ की योजना को समाप्त कर देने का है?

ऊर्जा, और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनो खान चौधरी) : (क) अपर सकारी परियोजना योजना आयोग द्वारा अभी तक स्वीकृत नहीं की गई है। बिहार सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (1977-78) के अनुसार 16,000 एकड़ (6475 हेक्टेयर) बंजर तथा कृषि योग्य दोनों प्रकार की भूमि जलाशय के 172.9 मीटर के अधिकतम जल-स्तर में जलमग्न हो जाएगी और 60 ग्राम प्रभावित होंगे। इस समय अन्नक की किसी खान में काम नहीं हो रहा है और न ही इस क्षेत्र में किसी नयी खान के जलमग्न होने की संभावना है।

(ख) गिरिडीह जिले की इस स्कीम से कोई सिंचाई लाभ नहीं मिलेगा। छोटा नागपुर डिवीजन के हजारीबाग जिले में इस स्कीम से 4500 एकड़ क्षेत्र (1813 हेक्टेयर) की सिंचाई के लाभ प्राप्त होंगे।

इस परियोजना में 77,226 एकड़ (29817 हेक्टेयर) भूमि की सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाने और 58,485 एकड़ (22581 हेक्टेयर) भूमि में सिंचाई को स्थायी करना परिकल्पित है।

(ग) बिहार सरकार से सूचना मांगी गई है और मिलने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Deletion of names from voters lists

63. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) how many names were cut out from the final printed list of voters in various constituencies during the last mid-term election to Lok Sabha;

(b) what were reasons for deleting the names and who were responsible for it; and

(c) what action has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) It is not possible to ascertain the total number of persons whose names were cut out from the final printed list of voters in various constituencies during the last mid-term elections in Lok Sabha as most of the complaints received in the Election Commission relating to omission of names from the electoral rolls are of general nature. Further, a name which has been cut out from the final printed list of voters in one constituency may have been included in the list of another constituency by reason of his becoming ordinarily resident in that constituency.

(b) If a person, whose name is included in the electoral list for a constituency, dies or ceases to be ordinarily resident in that constituency or becomes subject to a disqualification for registration in an electoral roll (e.g. ceasing to be a citizen of India, unsound mind, disqualification from voting under the law relating to corrupt practices and other offences in connection with elections), his name can be omitted or deleted from the electoral roll. Names may also be omitted owing to inadvertence or error. Where a specific complaint of omission of names in electoral rolls is received, it will be possible to find out the specific reasons therefor after making an inquiry and the names of the persons responsible for it can be ascertained. It is not possible to give any general reason for omission or deletion of names.

(c) The Election Commission proposes to convene a meeting of the Chief Electoral Officers on 1st February, 1980 for considering in detail the ways and means of checking omission of names from the electoral rolls.

Censoring of opposition news on Radio and T.V.

64. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that opposition news are being censored since the present Government took office;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, to what extent the opposition news are being publicised by the Radio and T.V.?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Like all other news, activities and pronouncements of Opposition parties and groups are being covered by both Akashvani and Doordarshan in their news bulletins and other programmes on the basis of news value, in a fair objective, and balanced manner.

Complaints from political parties regarding coverage of news on Air Stations

65. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received from various political leaders/parties for inadequate coverage of news from various stations of A.I.R., during the last calendar year for (1979) in respect of each station separately;

(b) the steps taken to redress the grievances of the complainants;

(c) whether any action has been taken against those found responsible for discriminating for giving inadequate coverage or omission of any coverage; and

(d) if so, the nature of the action taken as also the names of officers/officials against whom the action was taken?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) to (d): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Refusal of permission to Smt. Indira Gandhi to cast a postal vote

66. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY**: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Smt. Indira Gandhi was not allowed to cast a postal vote in the recent election for which she had sought the permission of the Election Commissioner;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for refusal to allow Smt. Indira Gandhi to cast the postal vote;

(c) whether the former Prime Minister was allowed to cast a postal vote;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been ordered; and

(e) how many postal ballot votes were allowed to be cast during the 1980 elections?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The Election Commission has stated that it did not receive any communication asking for the facility of postal ballot for Smt. Indira Gandhi at the time of recent general election to the Lok Sabha and the Commission has no information whether any request was made by Smt. Indira Gandhi to the Returning Officer of the consti-

tuency in which her name is registered as an elector for the facility of postal ballot.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) By virtue of notification No. S. O. 959 dated the 18th April, 1960, issued under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and section 60 of that Act and rule 18 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, holders of certain high offices such as Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, etc can avail of the facility of postal ballot. Shri Charan Singh, as the holder of the office of the Prime Minister at the time of the poll at the recently held general election to the Lok Sabha was, therefore, entitled to vote by post at that election. Information is not readily available as to whether he exercised his franchise by post.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Information as to the number of electors who cast their votes at the recent general election to the Lok Sabha by post is not readily available with the Election Commission.

Press report regarding working of an official of BBC for Janata Party

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news item in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 28th December, 1979 that the Madhya Pradesh Congress-I office had sent a protest letter to the British High Commission in India objecting to BBC official Ratnakar Bharti's reported participation in the Janata Party's electioneering;

(b) whether it is a fact that Mr. Bharti's action has been termed in the protest letter as direct interference of the British Government in the internal matters of the country through the B.B.C. which cannot be tolerated by any independent country; and

(c) if so, whether any probe in this regard has been made by the Government or Government propose to issue some directions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT HE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It has been reported that Shri Ratnakar Bharti is an Announcer with the BBC, Shri Bharti belongs to Madhya Pradesh and had come to his town on leave. On reading the news item published in the newspapers, the External Affairs Ministry immediately got in touch with the BBC bureau Chief in Delhi and enquired from him whether Shri Bharti was really an employee of the BBC. He immediately got in touch with his headquarters in London and reported to External Affairs Ministry that Shri Bharti was in some sort of contract employment with the BBC and that a suitable message had been delivered to him indicating that if he wished to participate in the Indian election campaign, he should dis-associate himself from the BBC.

Limit on poll expenses in 1980 Elections

68. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that previous Government took a decision to limit the poll expenses on the eve of the 1980 Elections to the Lok Sabha; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Rule 90 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 relating to the maximum limit of election expenses which may be incurred in a Parliamentary constituency and an Assembly constituency

in the various States and Union territories, was amended by this Ministry's Notification No. 767 (E) dated the 29th November, 1979, which raised the limit of such expenses. having regard to the fact that the limits which were fixed in 1971 had become unrealistic. A copy of the said notification is laid on the Table of the House.

(Placed in Library. See No LT—131/80)

बिहार राज्य के मुंगेर में किउल नदी से भू-कटाव

69 श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : क्या ऊर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के मुंगेर में पिछले अनेक वर्षों से किउल नदी से रेहूआ, ओलोपुर, रामचन्द्रपुर, मोहनपुर, खुटहा और अन्य गांवों में भू-कटाव हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इन गांवों में भू-कटाव रोकने के लिए कोई कारगर कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन गांवों में भू-कटाव रोकने के लिए कोई कारगर कार्यवाही करेगी ?

ऊर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला विभाग मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Legal aid to the poor

70. SHRI K.A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various committees appointed by the previous Governments to make recommendations on a comprehensive legal aid to the poor programme have submitted their reports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Two committees appointed by the Central Government have made recommendations on the establishment of a comprehensive Legal Aid scheme. The first Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice Shri V. R. Krishna Iyer submitted its reports on the 27th May, 1973, the second Committee with Justice P. N. Bhagwati as the Chairman and Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer as the Member submitted its final report on the 31st August, 1977.

The report of the Krishna Iyer Committee is available in the Library of Parliament and the report of the Bhagwati Committee was laid on the Table of this House on 23rd December, 1977.

(c) The Bhagwati Committee's report is being processed by an Inter-Departmental Committee of Officers.

Irregularities committed during Election in Baghat Constituency

71. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of irregularities committed in the course of elections in the Baghat Constituency during the recent mid-term poll;

(b) is it not a fact that hundreds of Harijan voters were forcibly prevented from voting and in their place unauthorised persons were allowed to vote and amongst them there were minors whose photographs were published in newspapers queuing up before the polling booths;

(c) is it also a fact that the complaints made to the Presiding Officers and other authorities were ignored;

(d) if so, what action has been taken in the matter; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) According to the information furnished by the Election Commission, in 81-Bhagpat parliamentary constituency, at polling station No. 99-Garhidullah in 402-Barnawa assembly segment of the aforesaid constituency some miscreants armed with weapons entered the polling station and unlawfully took away 3 ballot boxes (one used 2 unused) from the custody of the Presiding Officer. The poll at the said polling station was declared void and fresh poll was held on the 6th January, 1980.

(b) and (c). The Election Commission has informed that such allegations have not been substantiated.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Report of Committee on working of Coal Mines Welfare Fund Organisation

71-A. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Report of the Committee on the working of the Coal Mines Welfare Fund Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has made a number of recommendations in respect of Welfare activities, Administration, financial resources etc. of the Organisation.

(c) The recommendations are under examination.

C.M.I. Limited Shivsagar, District Hazaribagh

71-B. R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.M.I. Limited, Shivsagar, District Hazaribagh has been sick for the last 4-5 years and the company issued notices to the workers on 1st January, 1980 for closure of the factory;

(b) whether 3,000 workers who had been earning their livelihood there, are now at the brink of starvation;

(c) whether this factory owes Rs. 80 lakh to the Punjab National Bank;

(d) whether the company has got 3,300 acres mica bearing area on lease having hundreds of mica mines which are not being exploited due to mismanagement;

(e) whether Government propose to take over this factory in the public interest; and

(f) if so, whether Government propose to provide direct/indirect relief to about 50,000 people by handling over this factory to Mica Trading Corporation.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The position about issue of notices for closure of the factory to the workers of Chrestien Mica Industries Limited is being ascertained from the State Government.

(c) On reports of mismanagement, an order had been issued by the De-

partment of Company Affairs to investigate into the affairs of this Company, but this was stayed by the High Court. The details of the liabilities of the Company would be available only on completion of such an investigation.

(d) The mining lease granted to M/s. Chrestien Mica Industries Limited, which expired on 27-4-73 was not renewed; but the Company has obtained a stay order from the High Court.

(e) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Central Government.

(f) Does not arise.

Abolition of Special Courts

71-C. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI C. R. MAHATA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have decided to abolish the Special Courts already constituted under an Act of Parliament;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the number of cases pending before such courts and the details of the cases pending.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government to abolish Special Courts set up under the Special Courts Act, 1979.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement containing the requisite information is attached.

Statement

Abolition of Special Courts

Number of cases transferred/fled before the Special Courts No. 1 & 2.

S. No.	Regular Case No.	Description of the Case	Date of Issue of declaration u/s 5(1) and designation u/s 6 of the Act	Name of the Special Court	Date of transfer/filing of the case to the Special Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Special Court No. 1					
1.	1/78—SIU(SIB—II)	Case against Shri V.C. Shukla and others in regard to the posters got prepared for Election propaganda by the Staff of Advertising & Visual Publicity (Popularly known as DAVP case).	Declaration issued on 4-6-79 Designation issued on 6-6-79.	Special Court No. 1 at New Delhi.	14-6-1979
2.	9/77—FS(I)	Case against Smt. Indira Gandhi and others in regard to the use of Jeeps for election purposes (popularly known as Jeep case).	Declaration and Designation issued on 11-6-79.	Special Court No. 1 at New Delhi.	15-6-1979
Special Court No. 2					
3.	1/78—SIU (SIB—I)	Case against Smt. Indira Gandhi and others in regard to impleading of Shri Krishnaswamy and others in false corruption cases (Popularly known as Krishnaswamy case).	Declaration issued on 4-6-79. Designation issued on 6-6-79.	Special Court No. 2 at New Delhi.	14-6-1979
4.	2/78—SIU (SIB—I)	Case against Smt. Indira Gandhi and others in regard to the detention of Shri Bhim Sen Sachar and others (Bhim Sen case)	Declaration and Designation issued on 3-7-79.	Special Court No. 2 at New Delhi.	22-8-1979

Note : Special Court No. 2 has recently held that the creation and establishment of that Court and the declarations and designations to try the cases before it were not made in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and were, therefore, of no effect and conferred no jurisdiction on that Court. Hence that court held that it was precluded from proceeding further in the cases.

Holding of Lok Sabha Elections in Assam

71-D. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when Government propose to hold elections to the Lok Sabha in Assam; and

(b) what Government propose to do on the demand for deletion of certain names from the voters' lists in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) In the 3-Autonomous District (ST) constituency in Assam, elections will be held as soon as the Government of Assam report peaceful conditions in the Constituency. As regards the other 11 Constituencies in Assam which have failed to elect members, the Election Commission is required under section 53(3) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, to call upon these constituencies to elect members when it is satisfied that if called upon again, there will be no such failure on the part of these constituencies. The Commission has also reported that it is not possible to give any definite information as to when it would be possible to hold elections in these constituencies.

(b) The demand for large-scale deletion of names from electoral rolls is based on the ground that the names of a large number of foreign nationals who are not citizens of India have been registered in the electoral rolls. As the issue involved is of a complicated nature, it requires careful consideration.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 8027 DATED 23-4-1979 RE. CONSTRUCTION OF MOKESHWAR DAM ON SARASWATI RIVER IN GUJARAT

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND DEPARTMENT

OF COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): In respect of Unstarred Question No. 8027 by Shri Motibhai R. Chaudhary, Member of Parliament, regarding construction of Mokeshwar Dam on Saraswati river in Gujarat, the written reply to part (c) of the Question was given as follows:—

"The State Government have intimated that the Project will provide irrigation benefits to 4086 hectares in Mehsana and Banaskantha districts of the State. An expenditure of Rs. 21 lakhs has been incurred by the State Government on the preliminary works and a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made by them for this Scheme in the Sixth Plan".

The Government of Gujarat have reported that there was a typographical error in the information sent by them earlier in connection with this Question. They have intimated the correct figure. The correct reply may read as follows:

"The State Government have intimated that the Project will provide irrigation benefits to 4086 hectares in Mehsana and Banaskantha districts of the State. An expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs has been incurred by the State Government on the preliminary works and a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made by them for this Scheme in the Sixth Plan."

The statement was included in list of questions for written answer in the Lok Sabha for 20th August, 1979. Since no business was transacted on that day in the House the statement could not be laid so far.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 490 DATED 27-3-1979 RE. STEPS TO PROTECT INTEREST OF DE-

POSITORS IN COMPANIES

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): In answering Supplementary Questions on 27th March, 1979 to Lok Sabha Question No. 490, regarding steps to protect interests of depositors in companies, the then Minister had mentioned that according to the information furnished by the Registrars of Companies during November, 1978 and December, 1978, on the basis of returns of deposits as on 31st March, 1978 filed with them, 99 public limited companies and 41 private limited companies had failed to repay deposits on maturity although claimed. I regret to inform the House that there was an error in the information given to the House which I would like to correct. The error came to notice when information in respect of another Lok Sabha Question was received subsequently from the Registrars of Companies. According to the returns of deposits as on 31-3-78 received by Registrars of Companies, 59 public limited companies and 27 private limited companies failed to repay the deposits on maturity and not 99 public limited companies and 41 private limited companies intimated earlier.

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF D. V. C. FOR 1978-79, ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HYDROLOGY, ROORKEE FOR 1978-79 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79 INDIAN ELECTRICITY (2ND AMDT.) RULES, 1979 AND COAL MINES P.F. (2ND AMDT.) SCHEME, 1979

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANJ KHAN CHAUDHURI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report, under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

(2) A copy of the Review on the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-102/80].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, for the year 1978-79 together with statement of Audited Accounts.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the report mentioned at (3) above. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-103/80).

(5) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-104/80].

(6) A copy of the Indian Electricity (Second Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 886 in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-105/80].

(7) A copy of the Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1013 in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1979,

under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-106/80].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF CENTRAL BOARD OF WORKERS EDUCATION FOR 1977-78 AND 1978-79 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY, ANNUAL REPORT OF EMPLOYEES' P.F. ORGANISATION, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79, AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES' P.F.s AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1952

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): On behalf of the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation and Labour, Shri J. B. Patnaik, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education for the year 1977-78.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education, for the year 1978-79.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Report mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-107/80].

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-108/80].

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 938 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1979, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-109/80].

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provi-

dent Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:—

(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 982 in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1979.

(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment Scheme) 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1062 in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 1979.

(iii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1118 in Gazette of India dated the 1st September 1979.

(iv) The Employees' Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 25 in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-110/80].

NEWSPRINT ALLOCATION POLICY FOR 1979-80, REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., CALCUTTA, FOR 1977-78, INDIAN MOTION PICTURES EXPORT CORPORATION LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1978-79, FILM FINANCE CORPORATION LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1978-79, ANNUAL REPORT OF CHILDREN'S FILM SOCIETY BOMBAY FOR 1978-79 AND STATEMENTS FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Public Notice No. 1.PR-NP/79 dated the 18th May, 1979 (Hindi and English Versions) containing the Newprint Allocation Policy for 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-111/80.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions)

under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calutta, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-112/80].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Limited Bombay, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-113/80].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Film Finance Corporation Bombay, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at 2(b) and 2(c) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-114/80].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Children's Film Society, Bombay, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at 4(i) above [Placed in Library. See No. LT-115/80].

MORMUGAO PORT TRUST (PROCEDURE AT BOARD MEETINGS) AMDT. RULES, 1979, ANNUAL REPORT OF SEAMEN'S P. F. SCHEME, 1966, ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION, DELHI FOR 1978-79, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MAJOR PORT TRUSTS ACT, 1963 AND MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1958 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Mormugao Port Trust (Procedure at Board Meetings) Amendment Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1088 in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 122 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-116/80].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Seamen's Provident Fund Scheme, 1966, under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-117/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation Delhi, for the year 1978-79, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Corporation for the year 1978-79.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-118/80].

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of the section 103 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963:—

(i) Annual Accounts of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1978-79 and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Annual Accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1978-79 and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-119/80].

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:—

(i) The Merchant Shipping (Load Line) Rule, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 797 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1979.

(ii) The Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engineers in the Merchant Navy) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 37 in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1980.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the Notification mentioned at 5(i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-120/80].

VARIOUS REPORTS OF THE LAW COMMISSION WITH STATEMENTS FOR DELAY, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956, ADVOCATES (RIGHT TO TAKE UP LAW TEACHING) RULES, 1979, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER M. R. T. P. ACT, 1969, HIGH COURT JUDGES (AMDT.) RULES, 1979, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956 AND REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1951 AND S.C. & S.T. ORDERS (AMDT.) ACT, 1976.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Sixty-seventh Report (Hindi* version) of the Law Commission on the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

(2) A copy of the Sixty-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

(3) A copy of the Seventy-fifth Report (Hindi** version) of the Law Commission on Disciplinary Jurisdiction under the Advocates Act, 1961.

(4) A copy of the Seventy-Seventh Report (Hindi*** version) of the Law Commission on Delay and Arrears in Trial Courts.

(5) A copy of the Seventy-Eighth Report (Hindi*** version) of the Law Commission on Congestion of Undertrial Prisoners in Jails.

*English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 8th May, 1979.

**English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 23rd December, 1978.

***English version of the Reports was laid on the Table on the 27th February, 1979.

laid on the Table on the 8th May, 1979.
was laid on the Table on the 23rd December, 1978.
was laid on the Table on the 27th February, 1979.

(6) A copy of the Seventy-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on Delay and Arrears in High Courts and other appellate Courts.

(7) A copy of the Eightieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on Method of Appointment of Judges.

(8) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Hindi versions of 75th, 77th and 78th Reports of Law Commission.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-121/80].

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) The Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Second Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1256 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1979.

(ii) The Cost Accounting Records (Cycles) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1270 in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1979.

(iii) The Cost Accounting Records (Tyres and Tubes) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1271 in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1979.

(iv) The Cost Accounting Records (Electric Lamps) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1272 in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1979.

(v) The Cost Accounting Records (Electric Fans) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1273 in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1979.

(vi) The Cost Accounting Records (Electric Motors) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1274 in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1979.

(vii) The Cost Accounting Records (Bulk Drugs) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1275 in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1979.

(viii) The Cost Accounting Records (Dyes) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1276 in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1979.

(ix) The Cost Accounting Records (Cotton Textiles) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1277 in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1979.

(x) The Companies (Secretary's Qualifications) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 605(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1979.

(xi) The Companies (Secretary's Qualifications) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 5(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1980.

(xii) G.S.R. 43 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1980 containing corrigenda to Notification No. G.S.R. 605(E) dated the 31st October, 1979.

(xiii) G.S.R. 583(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1979 making certain amendment to notification No. G.S.R. 50(E) dated the 1st February, 1977.

(xiv) The Cost Accounting Records (Paper) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1528 in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-122/80].

(10) A copy of the Advocates (Right to Take Up Law Teaching) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 587(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1979, together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 651(E) dated the 28th November, 1979, under section 49A of the Advocates Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-123/80].

(11) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969:—

(i) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (Recruitment of Members of Staff) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 720(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1979.

(ii) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 767 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1979.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-124/80].

(12) A copy of the High Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1015 in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1979 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Services) Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-125/80].

(13) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1269 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1979 declaring Makkal Mala Abivirthi Nidhi Limited (Tamil Nadu) to be a 'Nidhi' under sub-section (3) of

section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-126/80].

(14) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951:—

(i) The Conduct of Elections (Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 518(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1979.

(ii) The Conduct of Assembly Elections (Sikkim) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 519(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1979.

(iii) The Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 767(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1979.

(iv) Notification No. S.O. 846(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1979 containing corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 767(E) dated 29th November, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-127/80].

(15) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976:—

(i) S.O. 470(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August 1979 making certain Amendment in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976 in respect of the State of Himachal Pradesh.

(ii) S.O. 475(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1979 making certain Amendments in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976 in respect of the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) S.O. 3567 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1979 making certain Amendments in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976 in respect of the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(iv) S.O. 617(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1979 making certain amendments in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976 in respect of the State of Gujarat.

(v) S.O. 754(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1979 making certain amendments in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order 1976 in respect of the State of Bihar.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-128/80].

NOTIFICATION RE. REVISION OF EXCHANGE RATES BETWEEN POUND STERLING AND INDIAN CURRENCY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 13 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 1980 regarding revision of exchange rates between Pound Sterling and Indian currency for the purpose of Customs valuation, under section 159 of the customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library See LT-129/80].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I want to raise a point on Item No. 7.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what Rule?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to draw the attention of the House, why these things have been delayed.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give a notice.

**Not recorded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No notice is required. I will show you the proceedings from 1967. In Item No. 7 (1) and (2), Item 7, sub-para (6) and (7), do you see the note? No dates have been given. I would like the Minister to clarify why dates have not been given—the dates of publication of these Reports.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jagannath Pahadia has done it?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: I have done it Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Can Mr. Shiv Shankar, the Law Minister, say?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It is not necessary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is necessary. The House does not belong to you as an individual. The House has a right to know the dates. (Interruptions). I have never said that.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, matters under Rule 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Home Minister should clarify why dates have not been given.

MR. SPEAKER: You may give me notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No notice is required for this.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

(Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Law Minister is now dumb. He has nothing to say.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: When the paper is laid on the Table there is no question of saying anything. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please, Mr. Bosu, we are going to 377.

Nothing without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

12.34 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED DELAY IN SANCTIONING FRESH INSTALMENTS OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मैं सार्वजनिक महत्व के इस महत्वपूर्ण मामले की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ :

“तृतीय वेतन आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी कि यदि मूल्यों के सूचकांक में 8 प्वाइंट की वृद्धि 12 महीने की समयावधि में हो तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की अतिरिक्त किश्त दी जानी चाहिये।

चूँकि मूल्यों के सूचकांक में आवश्यक वृद्धि हो गई है केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी महंगाई भत्ते की दो किश्तें पाने के अधिकारी हो गए हैं। पहली किश्त 1 नवम्बर 1979 से और दूसरी 1 जनवरी 1980 से मिलनी चाहिए।

मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि महंगाई के कारण परेशान केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की स्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने की अविलम्ब घोषणा करें।”

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given a different notice on this and therefore I beg of you to give me a little time, as what has been typed and pushed into my hands by your Secretariat...

MR. SPEAKER: I would like you to read this thing, which has been handed over to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about my Adjournment Motion?

MR. SPEAKER: No. That has been disallowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But I have also given notice that...

MR. SPEAKER: This is what you have given me. It is in print and I would like you to read this.

(ii) RESUMPTION OF CIVILIAN NATIONAL AWARDS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We note with dismay that the Government has started giving civilian national awards which were abolished by the previous Government. This step offends the provisions of Article 18 of the Constitution. The interpretation of the said article clearly shows that it prohibits the grant of civilian titles. This would be contrary to the provisions of the said article in letter and in spirit. The Government have no authority to violate specific provisions of the Constitution without amending it. The previous Government abolished it after taking the advice of the Attorney-General and on the basis of that advice, Government order was issued.

In view of above, a clear clarification from the Prime Minister is necessary which should be based on the advice of the Attorney General.

(iii) SCANTY ALLOCATION OF HARD COKE TO TAMIL NADU

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur): The scanty and negligible allocation of hard coke during 1977, 1978 and 1979, i.e., only 30 per cent of the total monthly requirements of SSI units, has led to the temporary closure of 400 foundry units throwing out of employment a few thousands of workers. While Delhi got an allotment of 100 wagons, Tamil Nadu got only 65 wagons. The consumption of hard coke is directly related to the consumption of pig iron. Tamil Nadu has got 43,295 MTs of pig iron in comparison with 14,472 MTs allotted to Delhi and 100 wagons for carrying hard coke, Tamil Nadu should have got at least 300 wagons. The details of such irrational allocation of wagons can be verified from letter No. TC(A)/69/Hard Coke/Ptvi dated 27th August 1979 of the Railway Board.

I would like to point out that, while there has been a ten-fold in-

crease in the case of Delhi, more than three-fold increase in the case of Rajasthan, two-fold increase in the case of Maharashtra and Haryana, Tamil Nadu has not been given even its legitimate requirements.

I demand that more coke and more wagons should be allotted to Tamil Nadu.

(iv) ALLEGED NON-SUPPLY OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES TO THE PEOPLE OF CACHAR

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): The people of Cachar are facing an economic blockade from the rest of the country as they have participated in the last Lok Sabha election to safeguard the right of the linguistic and religious minorities of Assam. No essential commodity like rice, sugar, salt, HSD, petrol, coal, kerosene oil, baby food, etc., is being sent to Cachar from 1st January 1980. The tea industry had to close down their factory. Public buses and trucks have gone off the road for want of HSD/petrol. Village and town people are passing their days in great distress because of the non-availability of their daily needs. Will the Minister concerned take necessary steps to save the people of Cachar from this misery?

(v) DETENTION AND EXPULSION OF SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD COUNCIL FROM LONDON AIRPORT

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great regret that the U. K. Government took the most unusual step by detaining and expelling Shri Ramesh Chandra, a distinguished citizen of India and the President of World Peace Council from London Airport itself. Mr. Ramesh Chandra was going to London to attend a conference on disarmament which was being held there at the historic Conway Hall where India's freedom movement was also debated over the first half

of the century. This is an insult to India by the Tory Government of U. K. This is for the first time that not only an Indian citizen but a Commonwealth citizen has been detained and expelled for purely political reasons. This act of the U. K. Government has been strongly condemned by the Indian Workers' Association, the India League and the Federal Council of Indian Organizations. This has also been condemned by many prominent Members of Parliament of the House of Commons.

I bring it to the notice of the House through you and also to the Government of India to take up this issue urgently with the U.K. Government so that such things may not be repeated in future.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): This should be debated in this House.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर मंत्री जी को बतलाने के लिए कहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: You have made the demand. It will be seen. It is upto the government. Please wait.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The issue was taken up in the House of Commons also. They have called it 'outrageous'.

MR. SPEAKER: I know the gravity of the situation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): The question is that you admit a call attention motion. On this many members have given a call attention notice.

MR. SPEAKER: When the time comes we will consider it. Now it has been brought to the notice of the government and please wait for the action of the government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I gave notice of a motion about Mr. J.R.D. Tata. It is quite sometime now.

MR. SPEAKER: I am studying it. There is no Privileges Committee yet. It will be made known to the House. I have told you to please wait. Don't take any more time. Now we take up the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: What happened was: yesterday you were not there. I raised the matter that the time should be extended for this debate.

MR. SPEAKER: We have extended it by one hour to-day. There will be no lunch break to-day. Even yesterday. Mr. Yadav you were not here. I requested the House and appealed to the House that if they wanted more time, I would extend it. All the opposition members were agreeable. So I agreed. Otherwise I could have given two more hours yesterday.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My submission is: why should J.R.D. Tata be protected like this.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, why do you want to waste the time of the House? I said it will be done before the 2nd.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On the 2nd the House will adjourn.

MR. SPEAKER: Doesn't matter... (Interruptions) I know the urgency of the matter. Now you have said it and I have heard it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It should be before the House adjourns. Let me exercise my right.

SHRI N. G. RANGA (Guntur): How can there be a dialogue between a Member and the Speaker on the floor of the House? Such dialogues should take place in the Chamber. ... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of any special treatment. Everybody is alike before the House. Nobody is high or low. Mr. Bosu, I have heard you. I have talked it over. If you are still persisting, all other members will object to it. Please don't try to monopolise. You are against the monopoly system.

12.44 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): The President's Address has tried to cover a very wide ground no doubt, but I regret to find that there is no mention whatsoever in this Address of two very important matters, crucial matters I should say, which have been affecting the political life of this country for a considerable time now. One is the question of defections and counter defections which have corroded the political life and political standards of this country. I should have thought that some mention would have been there in the President's Address of the early need for some anti-defection legislation which has been pending for a large number of years to be put through. But there is no mention whatsoever about it and the reasons are not far to seek, because it seems that whichever Party is in power at the centre likes to go slow on the question of bringing in any effective anti-defection legislation.

It may be that this time the Government may not yet be in a position whatever its inclination is, to dismiss out-right from the Centre those State Governments which are run by parties which are not the same as those of the Congress(I). Therefore, Mr. Yashpal Kapur and other people are on their peregrinations through

out the country, trying to organise defections or counter-defections in order to bring about the downfall of some of the State Governments from within.

My friend, Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhuri is not so subtle; he is a very outspoken person. He openly declared twice that the left-front Government in West Bengal should be thrown into the Bay of Bengal. I think that any responsible Minister who makes a public statement like that owes an apology to this House. We are being told everyday by the Ministers that they are not prepared to follow in the footsteps of the previous Janata Government which, we also, at that time, opposed when they dismissed outright those State Governments which did not owe allegiance to them. Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhuri has openly called for throwing out the Government in West Bengal which has been returned with a huge majority. Mr. Yashpal Kapur is busy touring various States as an unofficial emissary and it is quite obvious for anybody that his only job and purpose is to organise defections and counter-defections.

I would like to point out with all modesty that today, in India, it is only the Leftist Parties—the C.P.I., C.P.M., R.S.P., Forward Bloc and other Leftist Parties—which cannot be accused of indulging in this game of defection and counter-defection. You will not be able to show me instances of M.Ps. and M.L.As. belonging to these parties who can be bought and sold in the market like the commodity. But, regrettably, other parties are all prone to this disease. And therefore I wish that the President had highlighted this matter and emphasised the necessity for an early Anti-Defection Bill. But, it is not there. The second issue which has not been mentioned at all is the need for restructuring the election system in this country.

Sir, in the 1977 Election,—I think the Congress Party had not split and

it had not divided into Congress(D) and Congress(U) at that time—they won 115 seats in this House having secured about 35 per cent of the total votes cast. This time, with an increase of only 8 per cent—approximately 8 per cent—of the votes which they have polled over 35 per cent they have registered an almost three hundred per cent increase in the number of seats. Do you consider this to be a fair system of voting? It does not apply only to one party. It applies to everybody; it applies to all the States also. It may go against a certain party in one place against another party in another place. Only the system of proportional representation which is there in so many other countries which are supposed to be democratic countries, is good which they follow. France follows the proportional representation system. Recently we have been hobnobbing with a very high level delegation led by the French President with which we want to collaborate on many technical, economic and commercial matters. Why not borrow something from them from their Parliamentary system also? They have got the system of proportional representation. Here, in any election, if two or three per cent of votes go this way or that way, it may mean a complete landslide in the number of seats which are won or lost. So, I plead for what my party has been agitating for many years that the system of proportional representation should be introduced into our electoral system to properly reflect all the different points of view of the different political parties in this House. There is no mention of that in the Address.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of the cold-war to which, my respected friend, Shri Jagjivan Ram has also referred. In his speech, the President has mentioned that the cold-war is coming near to our borders; the Prime Minister has also referred to it. I may also mention, Sir, the point raised just now about the detention at

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the London Airport of Mr. Romesh Chandra who has been put in the next plane and sent back. This is what the *Guardian* of the 26th of January has to say about this incident: I quote:

"The Home Secretary signalled a return to cold-war stances yesterday by refusing to let the Leader of the Soviet-backed World Peace Council into Britain for a Conference. The decision is clearly a part of the current fist-shaking in the direction of the U.S.S.R...."

"Mr. Chandra was due to attend a two day Conference at the Conway Hall in London....aimed at trade unionists and designed to urge disarmament."

I think India is one of the foremost champions of disarmament in the world and here, a citizen of our country, a distinguished citizen, who happens to hold a high office of President of the World Peace Council with which many Members in this House are not only familiar but are also associated with the activities of that organisation including some Ministers whom I see sitting here, who have benefited from their association with that council. I am asking them whether it is not proper that if a matter like this can be protested against in the House of Commons in London should our Parliament not go on record protesting against this high-handed and humiliating behaviour which has been dealt to a distinguished citizen of this country simply because he is associated with a particular organisation?

Now, Sir, this cold war has come close to our borders. This is a matter in which we should rise above party interests and consider what should be done. The sole thing which we should be guided by is considerations of our own security, defence of the national sovereignty and the territorial integrity of our country. There should be no other criteria by which

we should take an attitude on this question.

Sir, it has become a fashion to attribute everything—I regret to say—to this formula of super-power rivalry. It is true that there is a super power rivalry in the world and one of these powers, though a super-power, is a socialist super-power. The other is an imperialist super-power, and I would like to ask this House whether it is not a fact that sometimes this so-called super-power rivalry has benefited us also in this country from the point of view of our own security. We should be very careful.

Sir, I agree completely with Babuji in this matter, that is, be very careful and circumspect in what we say keeping our own interests in view. Whenever the question of Kashmir was raised in the Security Council by one super-power when we were sought to be branded as aggressors because we had sent our forces to Goa to liberate Goa which is part of our motherland a resolution was moved in the Security Council asking that India should be branded as an aggressor for recovering its own territory. What might have happened had the other super-power not been there to defend our stand? Did we not benefit from that? I would ask the hon'ble Members and also the Prime Minister to consider this very carefully. Sir, what happened in 1965? Before the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan, is it not a fact that for several days and weeks there was infiltration across the line of control or the ceasefire line not by regular units of the Pakistan Army but by so-called tribesmen—armed tribesmen—who had been sent in across the border into Kashmir, and was it not the beginning of an aggression? Does it mean only when people are dressed in regular military uniform, then only they can be treated as aggressors and not otherwise? What happened in 1965? Why today we are shouting only about the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan? What about these people, not dressed in military uniform, who, for three to four months

together were being trained, organised, armed, equipped and financed from Pakistani soil by another group of powers and were being sent across the border in order to attack the people inside Afghanistan, to carry out pillage, burning and killing of people? Is that no aggression? We should be very careful. We should not say things which may put us into difficult positions.

Sir, the Afghan Government says that it is their internal affair. They say that they asked for the Soviet help because they were in great difficulties and this was done under Article 4 of this Treaty, which exists between them and the Soviet Union.

Now, Sir, I want to remind the House that the Government which asked for the Soviet help in Afghanistan was at least located in Kabul. But, Sir, would we agree if somebody says to us: You went into Bangla Desh in 1971, on an appeal of a Provisional Government of Bangla Desh which at that time, was not even functioning from the soil of Bangla Desh? Everybody knows it. I don't want to labour the point. That Provisional Government was located in Mujibnagar—which was not located inside the territory of Bangla Desh. Are we now to counter this argument in another way then? Is it not a fact? Is it right for somebody to say that because in 1971 we entered into a long-term treaty of friendship and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union, therefore, that thing provoked President Nixon to send in his Seventh Fleet into the Indian Ocean because it is super-power rivalry? Is everything a super-power rivalry? We don't accept that argument, because, we were very much involved in that matter with our own security and our own defence.

Then, Sir, it is being argued in some quarters that these tribesmen,—these Afghani tribesmen,—who are operating from across the border and from Pakistan are after all nationals of that country. They have become refugees; they have been forced to leave that country; and therefore, if they carry

on a so-called war of liberation—operating from foreign bases—we should sympathise with them. Therefore, Sir, I beg of this House not to use an argument like this because these arguments will be used against us. Here in this country, you have citizens of this country—their number may not be large, but you have people from Nagaland, people from Mizoram, people from Manipur and now I read in the Press that there have been even some boys from Assam—they are citizens of this country. They are using the same argument. They are going out from this country to seek arms and training; we know where they are going across our borders. And they are being sent back in order to create trouble inside the country—the so-called insurgents on our borders. See what is going on in the North East border? Are we to accept the argument that because they are actually citizens of India therefore they should be sympathised with? Do you accept this argument? Then why do we prevaricate on matters which are the internal affair of Afghanistan? I should like to tell you that regarding the power which is now supporting Pakistan with new armaments we know in the past what they have done and how they regarded us. Therefore, Sir, I would beg of this House to remember who are the powers involved, whether some of them are traditionally, historically, hostile to us or some which are historically, traditionally, friendly to us. We cannot take up a so-called neutral attitude between them and say, oh, it is all super-power rivalry. We have also got a long term treaty with the Soviet Union. I don't say that under that treaty you are going to ask the Soviet people to come here. But I want to know if there is any treaty, suppose at any time, such a critical situation does arise when under the treaty you are forced to ask for foreign help, suppose your Government in this country, any Government in this country is forced to take such a step, then, will you term that as ag-

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gression against this country? This is a delicate and tactful question and we should not join the general chorus which is being indulged in by those in the monopolist and capitalist press. This is all what I would like to say. Is my time over, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: More than that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then, I will conclude by saying that there is not much, but a little, in this President's Address about rising prices and the need to control prices. I would just remind the House that we will probably debate it at some other time. But, Sir, it is not only a question of rising prices. There is the problem of rising prices in respect of commodities which you and I purchase, essential commodities or manufactured articles and so on. But nobody talks about the fall in prices which the farmers are suffering from, the unremunerative prices which growers of all commercial crops suffer from, in this country. The growers of raw jute have been suffering for the last so many years in my own State, irrespective of whatever regime may be in power at the Centre; they have never been paid their economic price and they have been defrauded to serve the interest of the big jute mill owners whose factories are situated in and around Calcutta. Therefore, Sir, we should look at all these questions in the proper economic perspective.

13.00 hrs:

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA (Guna): The election results to the Seventh Lok Sabha have demonstrated that the Indian electorate has blossomed forth from adolescence to full maturity.

At one stroke, our electorate has ended a traumatic period of non-Government. In these 24 years, we have witnessed a scramble for seats of power which has tarnished the very image of the politician and shaken the roots of democracy. In Delhi nothing

moved Ministers engaged in hectic in-fighting were too busy for anything else. What we were experiencing was not merely a crisis but a paralysis. Hypocrisy became official policy—morality only symbolic. Under the Janata Government, if you were lucky enough to be born a vegetarian and a teetotaler, 90 per cent of your morality was guaranteed. The other 10 per cent could then be devoted to amassing money and land, indulging in bribes and in extensive foreign travels. There was neither vision nor supervision—only division. The Presidential address has rightly highlighted the seriousness of the situation. To set things right, we will first have to attack the core sectors whose malfunction has paralysed the whole system. Coal is in short supply, power cuts are frequent and severe, wagons are not available and ports are congested. All these are having their downstream effect on agriculture, industry and exports. Each public sector undertaking blames the other. The coal industry points its finger at the electricity undertakings. No electricity, so no coal. The electricity undertakings say: no coal so no electricity! What came first the chicken or the egg? The hard truth is that coal production in the past 3 years has remained stagnant at 100 million tonnes, the gap between demand and supply of electricity continues to be 12 per cent, and traffic moved by railways does not go beyond 210 million tonnes. Then how is the economy to grow? To compound the zero growth in these core sectors is the spread of the tentacles of corruption. I am told there are industries in the Delhi area which due to power cuts, are officially restricted to 2 days working but are actually working the full week. Money is paid under the table to certain people and power is drawn directly, bypassing the meter-reading. What a shocking state of affairs? In the last 3 budgets the Government has made additional investments of 6112 crores in power generation, 1220 crores in coal and 1637 crores in railways but with-

out any additional production. These sectors often called India's topless wonders have proved to be bottomless pits. It is all a matter of management. For instance in power generation, only 45 per cent of installed capacity was utilised. In some plants it was as low as 25 per cent. The rest of national investment was wasted because of non-utilisation. Targets for performance must be set and those who do not measure upto the standards set should be immediately replaced.

These management bottlenecks, coupled with the large projected budgetary deficit of 2500 crores of rupees and a zero industrial growth rate have had a devastating effect on the price spiral, which rose in the 3 years period by 30 per cent. The common man and the farmer are being crushed under this burden. Stringent anti-inflationary measures have to be taken but taking care that massive and indiscriminate credit squeezes do not affect the production levels. This nation is a farmers nation and injustices to our farmers and poorer sections must be removed. Adivasis and most harijans live in a most backward economic condition. In fact the greatest victims of the deteriorating law and order situation have been the harijans. In Belchi 14 were burnt alive and harijan atrocities have occurred in countless villages. I therefore suggest the formation of a separate Ministry for Harijan and Advasi Welfare which can directly ensure their security and provide facilities for their progress.

The President in his address makes mention of another obstacle we face, that is, the massive petroleum bill of approximately 5000 crores, enough to wipe-out our foreign exchange reserves. Measures to conserve and tap alternative sources must be immediately undertaken.

An investment in solar energy R&D would not be out of place and could prove to be the lifeline of the nation. Other measures like the ban on private vehicles for one day in the week and the switching off of neon signs

after 9.00 p.m. can contribute greatly to the conservation of fuel and power. There must be a general tightening of the belt all around.

In the sphere of external affairs, the region faces a situation pregnant with explosive possibilities. At one stroke overnight, a whole area of the world became a tinderbox. The Soviet entry into Afghanistan touched off a seismic shift in Super Power relations. Control of Afghanistan has put the Russians within 350 miles of the Arabian Sea, the oil lifeline of the West and Japan. Soviet war-planes based in Afghanistan could cut the lifeline at will. And all that now stands in the way of Russia's historic, age-old, quest for entry into the warm waters is Baluchistan straddling the Iran-Pak border. Under the sagacious leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, India can play a crucial role in defusing the issue.

Firstly, it is alleged that Pakistan was arming this rebels and creating a situation which the Afghan army, weakened by coups and counter coups, could not combat. This has ricocheted on Pakistan and it is in their interests that these activities cease immediately.

Secondly, Islamabad must be persuaded to understand that in the changed circumstances, a strong Pakistan is vital to India's interest so as to act as a buffer between Soviet controlled Afghanistan and India. It is indeed unfortunate that General Gha Chose to make a mention of Kashmir in the recent Islamic Conference because the only way to face this possible threat, is for Delhi and Islamabad to act in the Simla spirit and work in unison for peace in the region, but a pre-requisite for this is that Pakistan refuse American arms aid. If Pakistan keeps receiving massive arms aid from America and China, it is inevitable that India too will start arming itself and there is no knowing where this escalation of the arms race would end, causing a tremendous set-back to the economic progress of both the countries.

[Shri Madhav Rao Scindia]

Thirdly, Tehran must be made to realise that the 'hostages' issue may cause Washington to take drastic action against Iran. But the moment it does so, Soviet Russia may make it a pretext to commence their thrust Southwards making Iran the main cockpit of Super Power fighting. It is, therefore, in Iran's interest that they release the hostages and thereby eliminate the risk of the triggering of of Super Power action and reaction in Iran.

Finally, the Russians must be persuaded to bow to world opinion and withdraw their forces at the earliest.

The din and dust of electoral battle has subsided. And at this juncture, the country is undoubtedly passing through a critical situation. In a crisis one faces grave danger, but also has unparalleled opportunities. The expectations are great but the patience of the people is limited. To live up to the expectations, we will have to create a positive psychology in this country. Mrs. Gandhi has taken the lead in creating this psychology by rejecting the negative sentiment of vengeance. In my view, a politics of vengeance is not politics. Revenge is a racklessness towards the future, in a vain attempt to make the present abolish a suffering which is already past. We have entered a new age. The ghosts of the past should have long ceased to haunt us. Unfortunately, though political systems have changed, the underlying psychology remains the same. The princes are long dead and buried but feudalism still lives. Feudalism is not represented by coincidences of birth, but it exists as an attitude of mind. It exists in the action of the Janata Minister in Bhopal, who involved hundreds of Government servants, cars and paraphernalia in the pompous wedding of his children, it exists in the mind of a former Janata Minister in Delhi who claimed ministerial privilege from being searched by airport security; it exists in the mind of the another Janata Minister

in Delhi who on his return from South America refused to go into quarantine at the airport and travelled from Bombay to Delhi at great risk to all the passengers travelling in the aircraft. Let us break out of these as shackles shed the skin of hypocrisy and emerge into the sunlight to lead the nation into the new age. When I was at school, a passage of Tagore was painted on the wall at the top of the stairs we climbed every day. Those words are still imprinted in my memory. And when each sentence of his is reviewed in context to what exists to-day, the magnitude of the people's disappointment can be understood. I take the liberty of reading those words of Tagore; and I am sure you will give me just that little time extra to quote him. I read it now:

"Where the mind is without fear,
and the head is held high;

where knowledge is free;

where the world has not been
broken up into fragments by
narrow domestic walls;

where words come out from the
depth of truth;

where tireless striving stretches
its arms towards perfection;

where the clear stream of rea-
son has not lost its way into
the dreary desert sand of dead
habit;

where the mind is led forward
by Thee into ever widening
thought and action.

Into that Heaven of freedom,
my father, let my country
awake.

When applied to the circumstances existing to-day, these words should be enough to stir anyone's conscience. Let us resolve to build the India of the dreams of Tagore, Vivekanand, Subhas Bose, Gandhi and Nehru. At this critical juncture, we the representatives of the people have a most difficult role to play. Let us attempt

to live up to that role. Otherwise, history will never forgive us.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY (Bettiah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. The Address is well-thought-out, and has touched all the important points concerning the nation.

Shri Jagjivan Ram had referred to the structure of the society. We are living in a capitalistic society and we wish to change it. Rather, we want to transform this capitalistic society into a socialist one. And the methods have already been chalked out. During the regime of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru—when Shri Jagjivan Ram was one of the very important members of his Cabinet—we accepted certain principles viz. that we have to have secularism in this country, we have to have democracy in this country, that we have to have a socialist society and that our foreign policy should be one of non-alignment.

14.28 hrs.

[SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURY in the Chair]

At that time, there was a session at Bangalore, and the 10-point economic programme was there. Very important programmes were chalked out to transform the society. Banks were nationalized, land reforms were mentioned and so many institutions were nationalized. Because ours is a capitalistic society, there is exploitation in the society. There are high-ups, there are persons who live on the labour of others. So, the banks were nationalized, privy purse was abolished and there were land reforms. The Congress did it, and Shri Jagjivan Ram was also a partner to this. So, during the last 30 years of the Congress regime, much has been done. No doubt about it. But still much has to be implemented. We find to-day that there is disparity and discontent and acute unemployment. So, we have to deal with this

problem; and the methods have already been chalked out. What should we do? We find the 20-point programme mentioned in the President's Address.

The 20-point programme relates to the economic programme. It includes a minimum wage to the agricultural labour and Land Ceilings Acts. All these things are mentioned in the 20-point programme. Of course, that was there in the emergency period, but it does not mean that during the emergency period, this 20-point programme was not scientific and uniform. This was a scientific programme, but it was not cared by anybody.

Now in the capitalistic society, there are agricultural workers. They must be getting a minimum wage. They must get a fair wage. But there was much that had not been implemented during the Janata Party regime. What happened when they came to power? They did not care for the implementation of the 20-point programme. During the Congress regime, we had passed certain laws. I was the Chief Minister in Bihar in 1972. At that time, the Land Ceilings Act was passed. We got them implemented to a great extent. But when the Janata Party came into power, they did not care at all for the implementation of those programmes, and rather they became sympathisers with the capitalists, *rajās*, *maharajās* and a number of big landlords. They with the help of big politicians, formed the Janata Party. Whatever programmes we had formulated and were pursuing, they gave a goodbye to those programmes. At that time, Shri Jagjivan Ram who also a party to it. Why were they not implemented? That is the defect of the Janata Party, and Lok Dal. During their 2½ years' regime, they did not care to implement those programmes.

If you wish to change the society, this capitalistic society, transform this capitalistic society into a socialist

[Shri Kedar Pandey]

one, you have to follow those programmes in a democratic manner. You did not do it. Mrs. Gandhi was the Prime Minister for 11 years. She did whatever was started by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in this country. You must accept this truth. But when you came into power, you never cared to implement all these economic and social programmes. You should have done it. So, you have committed that mistake and that is why, people have punished you. You have lost the grip. You are now in the Opposition and are in a minority.

So far as land reforms are concerned, we see that land-reforms constitute the crux of the burning problem plaguing the Indian economy. There are 35.7 million operational holdings. These constitute 50.6 per cent of the total operational holdings which number 70.5. Mere 35.7 million operational holdings have less than one acre each and cover 9 per cent of the total cultivable area. 2.7 million holdings which are 3.9 per cent of the total cultivable land cover 31 per cent of the total cultivable land. There is a growing inequality.

A series of ceiling laws is in force for the last ten years but still the work is not completed. Forty per cent of the total cultivable land still remains in the hands of 5-6 per cent of the land-holders. 60-70 per cent of the agricultural population possess only 5 per cent of the land. The Janata Party Government and Lok Dal have miserably failed on this front. The Planning Commission has made a cautious and conservative estimate of the surplus land and its figure is 21.5 million acres.

The Economic Survey of the Government points out that only 4.6 million acres have been declared surplus. Only 2.5 million acres have been brought under Government possession. Only 1.6 million acres have been distributed to the landless. In

fact these were distributed before the Janata rule came into being. There is no credit of yours—either of the Janata rule or the Lok Dal rule. Whatever the credit comes, that comes to the Indian National Congress regime under the prime ministership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. That is the truth. We must face it. You have done nothing for land reforms during your 2½ years regime. You must feel this and you must accept this truth and you must say that you have done nothing for the uplift of the poor. Whatever has been done, this has been done by Smt. Gandhi when she was the Prime Minister of this country. That is the truth. You must realise it.

What about prices? In 1977-78, prices started spurting. The monthly average rise was 8 per cent above that of 1976-77. Prices to-day are all higher than they were at any time in the past. The index of the whole sale prices is not correct indicator of the prevailing price situation. The consumer price index should be regarded as the correct guide. There is a rise of at least 4.4 per cent between April 1978 and December, 1978. This rise has come on top of massive increase in previous years. If we take into account the Budget of Shri Charan Singh, we find that there is a deficit of Rs. 1071 crores. Two supplementary demands for grants shall increase the deficit to Rs. 1,400 crores. In the last three years it has increased to nearly 4,000 crores. This huge deficit is bound to have unhappy consequences. Fiscal prudence or caution has been thrown to the four winds. Between 1972-74, money supply increased by 42 per cent. It has already increased by 50 per cent during the last three years. This year money supply is expected to increase by 20 per cent. This shall be quite the inflationary fire which cannot be quenched and fuelled by large stocks of food grains and maximum foreign exchange resources. It takes at least between 18 months to 24 months for the expanded money supply to have its

effect on prices. Hence price stability becomes very difficult. We know that in the developing economy, it is very difficult to have stability. Our country has got a developing economy. It is not a fully developed nation. Of course, it is natural that we may have some inflation, no doubt about it. But at the present moment we have the highest inflation in this country. This is what we see to-day. This is the legacy of the Janata rule. What is that? We may say that this is a bankrupt economy. Now how to revitalise it and how to revive it, it is a difficult question. There is acute unemployment and demoralised bureaucracy. What have you done? Have you done anything for the good of the nation? You must think on it. This is the position that you have achieved during the last 2-1/2 years.

What about energy? Only 48 per cent of the total capacity of the energy is utilised. The other 52 per cent of the capacity remains unutilised. What is the cause of it? Your bad management, your mismanagement. This is the position. You must realise it. So, you have got the defeat at the polls due to two important reasons. One is complete break-down of law and order during your regime.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If you permit my intervention, I would just request the hon. Member to tell us what was the state of the economy of the country when the Janata Party took over the Government.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: That I have referred, for the years 1974-77 and 1972-74. That was much better, balance of trade and all these things. Now, I said that only on two important points you could not reply to the people and so you got the defeat. One is complete breakdown of law and order in this country during your regime, during the regime of Janata and Lok Dal. Second is high prices. And you could not reply to the people on these two points and so you got

the defeat. These are the two important factors which are responsible for your defeat and which are responsible for our success. You must realise it. This is the truth. You have failed in your administration. (Interruptions). Now we shall do it. With the better administration of law and order in this country we are confident of our success. Secondly, we must try to reduce the prices. Prices must be stabilised to some extent. These are the two important factors and we must now be in a position to reply to these questions.

There is one difficulty in this country. Now, the State Legislatures are there in different States. They are your creation, the creation of Janata Party or Lok Dal as the case may be. I do not know how far they will respond to the answer of these two questions. This is the difficulty at present. Because ours is a federal structure we must try to find some solutions as to now to get on and how to find out the solutions and how to maintain law and order in a perfect condition and how to minimise the prices, how to reduce the prices. These are the two questions. So, you must acknowledge your defeat. Don't calculate 43 per cent and 57 per cent. I completely agree with Shri Jagjivan Ram when he said: "Don't make this argument". The fact is that you are defeated, you must acknowledge your defeat. Don't try to minimise the thing and defend it, saying that 43 per cent of population gave us votes and you got so much. This is a faulty argument. In the present democratic set up this is the system which is prevalent in this country, in England also which you follow. So, you must know and realise your mistakes, you must apologise to the people and you must show respect to the Government and you must rather atone for it. That is the position, and I do feel that you are realising it. So, there must be a complete and radical change in your tone in your speech and all these things. This is what I have to say.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The President's Address which we are discussing now does not reflect in totality the major realities in the political scenario of our country. The Address to some extent is fragmented. There are certain omissions and distortions which have found a place in the Address which can hardly escape the notice of the hon. Members of this House and the nation outside.

The President has been very much pleased to refer to the massive mandate obtained by the ruling party. I would crave the indulgence of the House as other hon. Members have done already to explode that myth, because there is no massiveness in the so-called massive mandate. Facts will go to substantiate that the total votes polled were 57 per cent of the electorate, and out of that only 42.6 per cent was secured by the ruling party. This implies, you will agree with me, that by an approval of about one-fourth of the electorate, the ruling party has secured two-thirds majority, which means in the final analysis the rule of the minority over the majority of the people. This paradoxical situation is due to the fact that there are inherent defects in our electoral system which has once again underscored the urgency of electoral reforms. This paradoxical situation can be done away with if we adopt the widely accepted principle of proportional representation as the main basis of our electoral system.

The President has been pleased not to take any note of the significant defeat of the arch communal and casteist forces in the country. The election results have clearly demonstrated that our electorate has attained political maturity and has rejected the communal and casteist approach to the national problems of our country. The electorate has thoroughly rejected the pernicious theory of Hindu backlash and has given their verdict in a more pronounced manner in favour of the secular forces as against the communal and casteist forces.

The President has also taken no note of a new situation that has arisen in our country. Particularly he has ignored the emergence of the left and democratic forces in larger numbers in the Seventh Lok Sabha. These left and democratic forces constitute a bright promise for tomorrow, which is alone capable of being a national alternative to the bourgeois landlord parties, whether taken singly or together. The election results have also unerringly proved that the masses of this country are looking forward to a third alternative. Wherever such an alternative was made available to the people, they have deliberately, consciously and firmly opted for that alternative. The results of Tripura, West Bengal and Kerala unerringly demonstrate that fact.

The President has also been pleased to refer to the need of the spirit of conciliation instead of confrontation today, but the actual trends reveal that the ruling party has already taken resort to a spirit of confrontation and not conciliation. I would only mention three statements falling from three Cabinet Ministers very recently.

Mr. P. K. Mukherjee, the Union Commerce Minister is reported to have said:

"They (West Bengal) should forget the existence of a weak Government at the Centre. We in our area of competence know how to make a State Government implement legislation" (*National Herald*, January 27).

Again, says Mr. P. C. Sethi, another Union Cabinet Minister: "If the States do not implement the Central Acts, action would be taken against those State Governments." I have quoted this from *National Herald* of 27th January. Mr. A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri has topped both these Ministers and he says that he has taken a solemn pledge to drown the Government of West Bengal into the waters of Bay of Bengal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Bay of Bengal will become Red Sea.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: We will be glad if the Bay of Bengal becomes Red Sea. Does this reflect a spirit of reconciliation? It really shows nothing but throwing the gauntlet. I wish to remind them that 1980 is different from 1970. Eighties will be different from the Seventies. We shall fight tooth and nail against any kind of unilateral assault on any non-Cong. (I) State Governments, which are existing on their own rights because they have secured the mandate of the people. They are there not because of any gift of the ruling party at the centre, to be taken away at any suitable time at their convenience. While making this kind of pronouncements through the Cabinet Ministers, moves are on to resort to operations of toppling the State Governments. One so-called emissary of the Prime Minister is hopping round the country, engineering defections and counter-defections, engineering the so-called movements to bring down the existing State Governments. That shows the very strained relations between the Centre and the States. This is not only reprehensible but also contrary to the basic principle of federal polity. We are prepared to preserve the federal principles. It is they who have started an assault on the federal principle of our Constitution? People should be on vigil and they should resist any such move on the part of the ruling party.

All the events which are unfolding themselves in quick succession lead one to believe that the return of the days of parliamentary authoritarianism and if necessary, extra parliamentary authoritarianism is imminent and it is a great danger to democracy, to parliamentary democracy, the parliamentary democratic system in our country and all these efforts are to be fought back and resisted. Let there not be any illusions about it. We on this side will always be against parliamentary authoritarianism, extra-constitutional authoritarianism because that is a grave danger which is being posed to the democratic system.

The President has referred to the new challenges facing the nation. The challenges are undoubtedly gigantic. We are passing through a period of deep economic crisis. Our economy is really reeling under the impact of high costs instability on the price front, runaway inflation, mounting trade deficit, staggering deficit financing, incidence of heavy tax burdens; stagnation has followed and sometimes even declining production has followed. A radical socio-economic programme is needed to salvage the economy from this deep malaise. Structural and institutional changes alone can change the basic character of our economy. But instead of spelling out such radical economic programmes, the President has been pleased to refer to the much boasted 20-point programme. It is essentially a *status quo* programme; it represents nothing but palliatives and it does not represent any fundamental change of the institution and the structure of our economy. Therefore, I would say that this 20-point programme, even if it is honestly implemented, cannot lift the economy from deep morass. It would prove, as in the past, a great failure to lift our economy from morass.

Now, freedom of the press is also under attack today. Freedom of the press is very precious to us. In this connection, I would like to refer to certain pronouncements made by certain Cabinet Ministers. The Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Vasant Sathe, was pleased to say:

"If the press is really to be free, then it cannot be partisan."

What does it mean? It means categorically and clearly that if the press goes partisan, then freedom of the press will be curbed. Who is to take care of the partisan press? It is not you, the Government. It is the leadership which can take care of the partisan press.

Then, Mr. Sathe goes on to say:

"We shall now judge the press by its objectivity."

[Shri Chitta Basu]

The question arises, what is the benchmark of this objectivity? Is it sycophancy or fearlessness? The demand of the Government is sycophancy, not fearlessness.

Further, he goes on to say:

"If anyone purposely maligns the administration, the reciprocity between the Ministry and the press and media will be lost."

What does he mean by "reciprocity"? Does it not throw a challenge to the free press?

Before concluding, therefore, I would say that there are discernible trends, strong trends, towards authoritarianism. It is for the House to rise firmly against those trends of authoritarianism. It should be put down firmly.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH (Banka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been patiently listening to the speeches made by the hon. Members of the Opposition. I am sorry to note that I found hardly any evidence of the fact that the political scene has changed and that they have to play a different role in the present political context.

The hon. Members of the Opposition have talked of electoral reform. It is a question which requires a debate in depth. We will not be averse to any new arrangement which may result from it. But at the moment, it has been repeatedly pointed out amidst applause from the members of the Opposition that we represent 45 per cent of the people of this country while they represent 57 per cent of the people. I would most politely submit that politics is not governed by the rules of arithmetic and that in politics, two plus two do not always make four. Even the leader of the C.P.M. talked in those terms and was very assertive about his 57 per cent representative character. Whose views would he express here? Would he voice the opinion of the R.S.S. with all its communal manifestations? Would he be guid-

ed by the Janata Party power seekers? Or would he still team up with the Kulak lobby of the Lok Dal? I hope and wish the Left groups would save their soul and stop speaking for 57 per cent of the people. If the opposition groups still prefer to function as a rudderless conglomeration of parties, bereft of any ideological moorings, and bound together only by their blind wrath and frustration, their future is no doubt going to be worse than their present predicament. But if political parties have any ideological foundations and live by them, then the concept of 57 per cent representative capacity is a total myth. The Congress (I) represents the authentic national mainstream of Indian public opinion.

Even after this nerve-racking experience, if the Opposition does not realise that the old strategy of 'Grand Alliance' would not work, God alone can help them. They are busy today dividing seats for the pending by-elections and Mr. Fernandes has taken a brisk step forward to canvass for joint campaigning by all Parties. If basic beliefs and ideological postures do not mean anything to you, and you want to wear the halter of communalism and casteism round your neck like badges of glory, you are bound to be doomed. You cannot stop that rising tide of the people's faith in the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi in this manner.

Another phobia which plagues them is the image of Shri Sanjay Gandhi. He is an Hon. Member of this House and has come here with the sanction of the people. And at least the Lok Dal should be indebted to him that his strategy helped their leader achieve his life's ambition of becoming the Prime Minister of India. It is a wonder or wonders that he could make it without the necessary support in the Lok Sabha, without facing the House even for a day. (Interruptions).

I hope you realise I am stating real facts....

Now, what is the legacy which we have inherited from you? Law and order is shaken to the roots and there

is complete erosion of authority in all parts of the country. But the most outstanding feature of the 33-month old rule has been the resurgence of the R.S.S. menace and their accession to unbridled power. It was a sad day for our country when we saw all the Janata Party leaders, standing in a row, with bowed heads and garlands in their hands, to pay their respects to the R.S.S. Chief. The R.S.S. was then talking of capturing power within the next ten years.

The President's Address is proof of the fact that on all fronts, we mean to keep our promises to the people. It has been announced that the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University would be soon restored. Our Government would do every thing to give the minorities their rightful place in every sphere of national life. It is really not a question of promises; it is a matter of faith to us. Ours is the only political party, I am proud to say here, which has always kept the RSS and the Jan Sangh at a distance and has never shared power with them even under the most adverse circumstances. Congressmen may differ on many issues, but where national interests and secularism are concerned, I can assure you and Members of the Opposition that we shall never falter.

The country is in safe hands today. We are confident that the Prime Minister would untangle the Assam situation and the explosive situation on our north-eastern borders and restore complete normalcy very soon. Events are fast developing into a hot war on our northern border in Afghanistan. The American response to the situation, to buttress Pakistan militarily, has created serious problems which concern our security; so also the present triangular relationship, the axis between the United States, Pakistan and China. The present situation, if not checked in time, is likely to completely upset our priorities even at home. We fully agree with our friend, who made a speech just now, that Soviet Russia is a dependable friend and has stood with

us in hours of crisis. The Prime Minister, even before her assumption to power, took the initiative and clearly stated the position that our national interests lie in making every effort to defuse the crisis and de-escalate the present tension.

On the economic front, the Janata Party's and the Lok Dal's legacy is most unenviable—a massive backlog of economic travails. The industrial growth has come down to zero. The GNP has been reduced to one per cent during the current financial year. The rate of inflation is nearly one and half per cent per month. It is really a case of stagnation, economic stagnation and inflation feeding upon each other. The trade deficit is to the tune of Rs. 2,000 crores. The oil bill is likely to come up to Rs. 5,000 crores which is 80 per cent of our export earnings. Power generation, as Mr. Pandey has just now mentioned, has reached the low level of 48 per cent of the installed capacity. Transport bottlenecks have further aggravated the situation. This year the man-day losses have been to the tune of 50 millions and labour unrest is getting acute every day. With the Janata Party's announcement of a ten-year countdown on ending unemployment, the number of jobless has shot up and the percentage of available jobs has gone down. Deficit financing was recklessly adopted and credit facilities were generously liberalised even for speculative activities. The planning process was rolled up and given a complete holiday. With shortages of industrial and consumer goods, there is complete chaos on the economic front.

The Address has clearly laid down and defined the immediate objectives of removing shortages of key factors, ensuring greater availability of mass consumption goods and price control. All efforts have to be directed towards full utilisation of unused capacities.

The public distribution system has not only to be enlarged but has to be given a completely new orientation so as to protect the proper interests of

[Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh]

the most vulnerable sections of the society.

The Minimum Needs Programme has been rightly revived and I hope, will be, pursued with all speed.

I have full confidence that the government will use its massive mandate to ensure political stability and also to usher in an era of socio-economic transformation, which would not just be a cosmetic change but which would be fundamental in character so as to maintain an automatic pro-people balance in our economy.

We are happy that the charismatic leadership of Mrs. Gandhi is once again on the saddle to guide the destinies of the nation. We also hope that the opposition groups would not continue to be counted under the anonymous anti-Congress label and that they would not barter their principles and identity for some immediate and illusory gains.

Our leader has proclaimed that she has forgotten the nightmarish experience of the thirty-three months and would not carry on any personal vendetta against any one. I hope the opposition too would not remain tied to the past but look towards the future. They should be able to overcome their present frustration and strengthen the national will to build up a self-reliant nation, to create an equitable and just order and ensure a better future for our people.

श्री सतीश प्रसाद सिंह (खगरिया) : समापति महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ बातों की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वैसे तो 1952 से ही कांग्रेस के खिलाफ विभिन्न विचारधाराओं के लोग पार्टी के रूप में देश के सामने आये और उस समय से यह प्रयास रहा कि कांग्रेस को अपदस्थ कर के शासन में आये। लेकिन 12 वर्ष के बाद इन लोगों ने यह अनुभव किया कि अलग-अलग विचारधारा रख कर हम लोग सरकार में नहीं आ सकते। ऐसी हालत में सारी पार्टियों ने मिल कर संविद की सरकार बनाने की कोशिश की लेकिन उस समय भी इस मुद्दे के लोगों ने पूरे का पूरा शासन न लोगों के हाथ में नहीं दिया और दस राज्यों में संविद की सरकारें बनीं, लेकिन केन्द्र में कांग्रेस की

सरकार ही रही। उन संविद की सरकारों का जो रवैया रहा उस से यह साफ़ जाहिर हो गया कि विभिन्न विचारधाराओं के लोग मिलजुल कर सरकार नहीं चला सकते, वे सरकारें बिखरी, टूट गई और फिर सारे मुद्दे में यहां की जनता ने कांग्रेस के हाथों को मजबूत किया। उस के बाद जितने विरोधी दलों के नेता थे, उन सब ने जनता के बीच में यह बात रखी कि अगर हम लोगों को सेंटर में भी मौका मिलता तो हम द्रुत गति से जनता का फायदा कर सकते थे, जनता की समस्याओं को जो कांग्रेस धीरे-धीरे हल करना चाहती है, हम उस को द्रुत गति से हल कर सकते थे और कम समय में देश का नक्शा बदल देते। इन बातों के लिए भी प्रयास करने में उन को 10 साल का वक्त लगा। उस के बाद 1977 में जनता के सामने इन लोगों ने सब पार्टियों को मिला कर कहा कि हम एक पार्टी हो जाते हैं हमें मौका दीजिए। और जनता पार्टी नाम रख दिया, जनता के हितों के लिए। इस से जनता के मन में यह बात उठी कि हो सकता है कि कांग्रेस धीरे-धीरे देश में प्रोग्रेस कर रही है और अगर इन लोगों के हाथों में सत्ता दी जाए, तो हो सकता है कि द्रुत गति से हम लोगों को कुछ फायदा मिले, हम आगे बढ़ें और हम लोगों में खुशहाली आए। इसलिए सन् 1977 में जनता ने इन लोगों को जितया और स्टेट्स में भी और केन्द्र में भी सरकार बनाने का मौका दिया और बड़ी उम्मीदें ले कर यह मौका दिया था कि अब हम लोगों के लिए अच्छे दिन लौटने वाले हैं लेकिन जो कुछ हुआ, वह सब को मालूम है। इन लोगों ने शुरू शुरू में जब सरकार का काम संभाला, तो कुछ दिनों तक तो लोगों के मन में यह आशा जगी रही कि हम लोगों की प्रगति होगी लेकिन विभिन्न विचारों के इन लोगों ने एक नाम रख कर विभिन्न दिशाओं में खींचतानी शुरू कर दी। खींचतानी आपस में बढ़ने लगी और वह इतनी बढ़ी कि ढाई साल भी जनता पार्टी नहीं चल सकी और उस की सरकार बिखर गई, दो भागों में वह बंट गई और फिर सरकार टूट गई।

14 hrs.

एक बात में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक बात जनता पार्टी की ओर से पिछले आम चुनाव में बड़े जोरों से यह कही गई कि आप लोग जनता पार्टी को बोट देंगे, तो हम श्री जगजीवन राम जी को प्रधान मंत्री बना देंगे। जब जनता पार्टी बहुमत में चुनावों में आई थी, तो उस समय उन्होंने अपने यहां चुनाव नहीं करवाया। श्री जगजीवन राम जी को प्रधान मंत्री न बनाने के लिए कुछ लोगों ने चुनाव नहीं होने दिया और श्री मोरारजी भाई को प्रधान मंत्री बनाया। फिर भी जनता पार्टी ने इस बार इस तरह का काम किया है जो कि मैं समझता हूँ कि दुनिया की किसी भी प्रजातन्त्रीय प्रणाली में नहीं होता है। उन्होंने अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में प्रधान मंत्री का नाम पहले लिख दिया। दुनिया में इस किस्म की एक भी मिसाल देखने को नहीं मिलती है। यह सभी जानते हैं कि प्रजातन्त्रीय प्रणाली में जिसके ज्यादा लोग रहते हैं, उस का ही प्रधान मंत्री होता है लेकिन इन्होंने पहले ही डेक्लेयर कर दिया।

इसी लिए कि जनता पार्टी यह दिखाना चाहती थी कि जगजीवन राम जी आयेरीटोरियन हैं और वे यह चाहते हैं कि मेरा नाम पहले से ही मैनीफेस्टो में दे दिया जाए। इस के बाद आप यह देखिए कि चौधरी साहब जनता पार्टी से अलग हुए और उन्होंने लोक दल बनाया और बीच में जब उन को सरकार से श्री मोरारजी भाई ने निकाल दिया था, तो एक बड़ा प्रदर्शन भी किया दिल्ली में और उन को फिर से सरकार में रख लिया गया लेकिन उन की एक बहुत बड़ी मुराद थी कि जिन्दगी में प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनना है और अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं बने तो यों ही मरना बेकार है। इसलिए उन्होंने अथक परिश्रम किया और बाद में प्रधान मंत्री बन गये लेकिन एक बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोक दल के आदमियों को तो कम से कम इन्दिरा जी के खिलाफ नहीं बोलना चाहिए क्योंकि इन्दिरा जी ने ही चौधरी साहब का जीवन सुधारा है। इस बात को याद रखें कि अगर इन्दिरा जी उन का समर्थन नहीं करती, तो उन का नाम प्रधान मंत्री के लिए नहीं आता।

अब एक सवाल और उठता है। हमारे एक पुराने मित्र हैं, जिन्होंने कांग्रेस के साथ बहुत दिनों तक काम किया है और वे हैं सी० पी० आई० के मित्र। अब वे भी कांग्रेस के खिलाफ बोलते हैं। जब बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम चलाया गया था, तो उस की तारीफ करने वाले यही थे, इमर्जेन्सी की तारीफ करने वाले सी० पी० आई० वाले ही थे लेकिन एक बात सभी लोगों को मालूम होनी चाहिए कि इन का रवैया शुरू से ही एक जैसा रहा है कि यह पार्टी हमेशा सरकार के पीछे रह गई है। जिस समय अंग्रेज थे और यहां पर आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी जा रही थी, उस समय भी सी० पी० आई० अंग्रेजों के साथ थी। जब इन्दिरा जी का 20-प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम आया और गरीबों के लिए भलाई की बात हुई तो इन्होंने कहा कि हम भी गरीबों का भला करना चाहते हैं। उस वक्त वे कांग्रेस के साथ थे और जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी, तो फिर वे जनता पार्टी के साथ हो गये। और जब लोक दल की सरकार बनी तो वे लोक दल के साथ हो गये। इस से साफ जाहिर हो गया है कि वह पार्टी सत्तापरस्त है और सत्ता के साथ रह कर ही फायदा उठाना चाहती है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि फिर वे हमारे साथ आ जाएंगे और यह कह कर के आ जाएंगे कि आपके साथ रह कर गरीबों के लिए काम करेंगे।

सी० पी० एम० के लोग बहुत उतावले हो जाते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि गनी खां चौधरी साहब ने क्यों कहा कि इस पार्टी को बंगाल की खाड़ी में भेज देंगे। यह बात सभी जानते हैं कि बंगाल की खाड़ी के द्वारा ही इस पार्टी का जन्म हुआ और वहीं यह बनी है। इस पार्टी का प्रजातंत्र पर विश्वास नहीं है और न कभी था। न इस पार्टी की चुनावों में मान्यता थी और न अभी भी है। एक बात सभी सदस्यों को जान लेनी चाहिए कि जो रवैया इस पार्टी ने बंगाल और केरल में अख्तियार किया है वह कोई भी प्रजातंत्र

प्रेमी आदमी अख्तियार नहीं कर सकता है। चुनावों में इन्होंने गांव वालों के साथ जो व्यवहार किया वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। उन लोगों को इन्होंने जबर्दस्ती वोट डालने के लिए जाने नहीं दिया और जबर्दस्ती वहां बूथ केपचरिंग किया गया। अगर गनी खां चौधरी साहब ने ऐसी बात कही तो कोई गलत बात नहीं कही है। ऐसी पार्टी यहाँ नहीं पनप सकती है और न उसे पनपने देना चाहिए जो देश के हित में नहीं है और समाज के हित में नहीं है।

आप यहां कहते हैं कि हम लोगों को चुनावों में कम परसेंट वोट मिले। लेकिन मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि आप अगर अलग अलग चुनाव न लड़े होते तो आप का परसेण्टेज बहुत कम होता और कांग्रेस का बहुत ज्यादा होता। क्योंकि बहुत से मतदाता किसी जातिविशेष पर वोट देते हैं, बहुत से लीडरशिप पर वोट देते हैं। इसलिए यह कहना सही नहीं है कि कांग्रेस को कम वोट मिले।

दूसरी बात सी० पी० एम० के सम्बन्ध में जो गनी खां चौधरी ने कही है उस पर हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। जो वहां चुनावों में हुआ उसके लिए वहां इक्वायरी होनी चाहिए। लोगों के साथ जो वहां व्यवहार किया गया, उन्हें बूथ पर नहीं जाने दिया गया, वोट नहीं डालने दिया गया, इस सब की इक्वायरी होनी चाहिए। इस पर यहां बहुत जोरों से यह कहा जाता है कि हम लोगों की केरल में जीत हुई, वेस्ट बंगाल में जीत हुई। वहां के सब लोगों को मालूम है और मेरा प्रांत चूँकि बंगल में है, इसलिए हम लोगों को भी मालूम है कि किस प्रकार से इन लोगों की वहां जीत हुई है। कोई भी राज्य सरकार इस ढंग से चुनावों में नहीं कर सकती है जो वहां की राज्य सरकार ने किया है। मुझ इस सम्बन्ध में इतना ही कहना है कि इन बातों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक बात आपको और जान लेनी चाहिए। यह सब कुछ हुआ सो हुआ और उसके बाद भी कांग्रेस शासन में आयी। लेकिन विरासत में हम लोगों को जो कृषि व्यवस्था खराब मिली है, वह बड़ी दुखद स्थिति है। मैं आपको खास कर बिहार में कृषि की हालत के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। वहां हालत यह है कि रात को काश्तकार अपने खेत में नहीं रह सकता है। उसकी खेती का सामान गायब हो जाता है, पम्पिंग सेट का सामान गायब हो जाता है। यह सामान उससे छीन लिया जाता है और उसे मारा जाता है। भले आदमी काम खत्म होते ही अपने घरों को चले जाते हैं। मैं एक ही क्षेत्र के दो प्रखण्डों में जो घटनाएं घटी हैं उन के बारे में सारे सदस्यों को जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि अपोजिशन के सदस्य भी इन बातों पर गौर करेंगे और विचार करेंगे। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी निवेदन करता हूँ कि ये जो घटनाएं हैं, जिस ढंग से ये घटती

[श्री सतीश प्रसाद सिंह]

हैं, उनकी तरफ उनका ध्यान जाना चाहिए और जिस तरह से एक ही प्रान्त के किसी एक भाग में अगर वे इस तरह से घटती हैं तो उनकी तरफ तो विशेष ध्यान जाना ही चाहिए। कांग्रेस के शासन में पहले भी हत्याएँ हुई होंगी लेकिन इस तरह से नहीं। मैं दो ही प्रखण्डों की बात आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और वे हैं नौगछिया और गोपालपुर प्रखण्ड, जो एक ही विधान सभा क्षेत्र में पड़ते हैं। वहाँ से जो रिपोर्टें मिली हैं उनके आधार पर ही मैं आपको ये सब डिटेल्स दे रहा हूँ। 1977 के इलेक्शन के बाद थाना नौगछिया के ए एस आई को 31 राजपथ पर शाम को गुंडों ने गोली मार दी। उसके कुछ दिन के बाद एस डी ओ द्यूबवल की पत्नी की हत्या नौगछिया बाजार में गुंडे तत्वों ने कर दी। जगतपुर ग्राम थाना नौगछिया के बासा पर तीन व्यक्तियों की हत्या कुल्हाड़ी से काट कर 1978 में कर दी गई एक सप्ताह के अन्दर बारह व्यक्तियों की हत्या असामाजिक तत्वों ने कर दी। इन सारे व्यक्तियों की लाशें बरामद हुईं। 7 अगस्त 1979 को महेन्द्र मंडल, मुखिया, ग्राम पंचायत मालपुर, थाना गोपालपुर की डेढ़ बजे दिन में नौगछिया बाजार में गोली मार कर हत्या कर दी गई। इसके बाद चौदह अगस्त 1979 को राम लरा, गोपालपुर थाना, में तीन व्यक्तियों को कुल्हाड़ी से काट कर मार दिया गया। सात नवम्बर 1979 को पांच बजे संध्या हजारों लोगों के बीच नौगछिया बाजार में डाका पड़ा जिस में नौ व्यक्तियों को गोली मार दी गई। एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु—पी एस सी एच पटना में हुई। फिर इसी साल 1979 में बैजू शरीफ के भिषाही, ग्राम इमलामपुर, थाना गोपालपुर में दिन दहाड़े हत्या कर दी गई। पंद्रह जनवरी 1980 को बारह बजे दिन में पूरन भगत और टेगर मंडल की हत्या लतीपाखर ग्राम में कर दी गई। पूरन भगत ग्राम अभिया, थाना गोपालपुर और टैगर मंडल, ग्राम परवत्ता, थाना नौगछिया के थे। पूरन भगत को गोली मार दी गई और टेगर मंडल को काट काट कर टुकड़ों में फेंक दिया गया। 23 जनवरी 1980 को लतीपाखर के लाला सिंह जो कांग्रेस (आई) के एक सक्रिय कार्यकर्ता तथा नौगछिया प्रखण्ड कांग्रेस कमेटी के कार्यालय मंत्री थे, की चार बजे दिन में सैकड़ों लोगों के बीच गोली मार कर हत्या कर दी गई।

1977 से अभी तक इस प्रकार की 34 निर्मम हत्याएँ एक ही विधान सभा क्षेत्र में जिस में दो थाने पड़ते हैं—नौगछिया और गोपालपुर—की गई हैं। विधि व्यवस्था की जब यह हालत हो तो यह चिन्ता की बात हो जाती है। यह हाल वहाँ बिहार में हो रहा है। इन मुद्दों पर और इस सारे मामले पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए और सोचना चाहिए कि वहाँ की सरकार अगर कारगर नहीं तो यहाँ पर प्रधान मंत्री जी या गृह मंत्री जी या दोनों

मिल कर कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करें ताकि वहाँ के लोगों के जान और माल की रक्षा हो सके और शान्ति से लोग अपना जीवन बिता सकें। वहाँ पर लोग तबाह हो रहे हैं लोग कोई काम नहीं कर रहे हैं और परेशानी में पड़े हुए हैं। इस ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

SHRI BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): I cannot say that I am happy like the other friend who spoke from the other side. Our President was speaking about the stability which has entered into the country. But stability for whom? For the big growers, for the monopolists and the high priests of the capitalist class? If the total policy so far followed, is not changed then stability cannot come. Stability could come only if the total policy is changed. And therefore I beg of the Government to spell out what the drastic changes in policy which they propose to take.

And secondly, Sir, somebody said here about the big majority which they have got in the Lok Sabha election. That is a fact. But I want to mention the other side of the picture also. You will find this situation in Tripura, in West Bengal and in Kerala. The Ruling Party—the Congress (I) Party—was rejected by the people. After the Lok Sabha election is over, there has been the election to the State Assembly of Kerala. Our Prime Minister came to Kerala and she told the people about the benefits of the Congress (I) Rule, if they came to power in Kerala. But what happened? I need not narrate the whole thing. She came to Kerala and she visited Padmanabhaswami Temple and Guruvayur Temple in order to catch the votes of Hindus. The President has been talking about the communal harmony and there should not be any reference to communalism during poll. In Kerala the Congress-I had entered into alliance with all the caste and communal parties. More so, they were in alliance with the Janata Party. Yesterday, the Prime Minister had said that the Congress-I Party had no understanding with other communal parties. I can tell you that Mr. Ra-

jagopal and Mr. Sukumaran Nayar are the R.S.S. leaders who were also supported by the Congress-I Party in Kerala. What was the result? The result was that only 17 seats they could win out of 140 seats. So, in Kerala the Congress-I were rejected by the people. But you claim a massive majority throughout the country. I have to remind those people who talk of big majority, that the other side should also be taken into account. The hon. Member who spoke just before a few minutes wanted that the C.P.I.(M) in West Bengal should be thrown into the Bay of Bengal. It is a wonderful suggestion. But you have to remember that our President has all along been saying about cordial relations between the Centre and the States. Whereas you have been talking the other way round. Many people are thinking that the CPI(M) in Kerala can be thrown into the Arabian Sea or the CPI(M) in West Bengal can be thrown into the Bay of Bengal. But I can tell you that you are in a day-dream. If you do not respect Centre-State relations, you will be thrown into the Indian Ocean.

Here I do not want to mention about the rising prices. Everyone was talking about that. It is because of black-marketeers and the hoarders that we are witnessing the price spiral. It is a fact that they are doing their mite. But the basic policy of the Government is that the Government year after year has been increasing tax rates, resorting to deficit financing and also other methods by which the prices are going sky-high. If you want to arrest the price-rise, you have to change the policy. Then only you can arrest the spiralling price.

In the President's address mention has been made about the environmental protection and solution of the pollution problem. But before considering all these things, one expects the government to work out a scheme by which more than 50 per cent of the country's population who are living below the poverty line could be ameliorated. Nobody is against protecting

scientifically flora and fauna in the country. Here I would like to refer to the National Environmental Protection Committee's report which had gone into the environmental conditions in the Western Ghats. They had submitted a report on three projects. One is Kudremukh, the second is the Silent Valley and the third is the Kodachadri project. For preparing this report 10,000 dollars were given by the International Wildlife Fund. I would like to know from the Government whether our Government was not in a position to provide funds for the preparation of such a report. The Committee report was amply rewarded by giving clearance to the Kudremukh Project in Karnataka which is a project completely against environmental and ecological protection. In Kudremukh project, they have also two dams which cover about 1000 hectares for coal washeries. This has been agreed to. Another project at Kodachadri in Mysore has also been agreed to. About Silent Valley project alone, this Committee has raised certain objections. These international agencies which pay money to others for such things are interested in one thing and that is that the developing countries should not get cheap energy and cheap food. Therefore, they resort to all kinds of tactics in the name of protection of wild life, special birds etc. and they try to get the forests under their control and indulge in all kinds of espionage. Did the Government go through this report? They did not. Somebody from Kerala had gone to the Kerala High Court; the High Court cleared this project, but somehow some objection has been raised by the Centre. I would strongly urge that that objection should be removed because by this project, Kerala State will get cheap energy and cheap food and for which clearance should be given.

There is another point. For supporting Congress(I) Party; the monopolists throughout the country are making very big demands. They want to go over to the core sector hitherto reserved for public sector. They want complete freedom in that respect. They

[Shri Balanandan]

want to enter the fields of electricity, coal and other core sectors. Then, the international monopolists also want that they should be given complete freedom in the matter of investment in the private sector or any sector whichever they want. I would like to say emphatically that if we want to get out of the present economic crisis, these monopolists must be dealt with properly and sternly. Our public sector has got to be kept intact, nobody should be allowed to go into the fields reserved for public sector.

Sir, the President has covered many subjects, but I have no time to express my views on them. I would like to make one point about Kerala's traditional industries. The Government should pay special attention to see that these industries not only survive but prosper. Millions of people are engaged in coir, cashew, bamboo and mat making industries in Kerala. I would, therefore, urge that Kerala needs special attention from the Government. Only if special attention is given to these aspects, the economic equilibrium in the country can be kept.

And finally, I would submit that the Central Government should not do anything which would estrange the Centre-State relations. On the other hand, every effort should be made to strengthen these. The States should be given more powers. The attitude shown by one of the Ministers here when he talked about the Government of West Bengal is not at all desirable. He should be asked to behave properly. We have to take the country forward and that can be done by changing the basic policies hitherto adopted.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद-प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ है मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सब से पहले मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस देश में बिगड़ी हुई कानून और व्यवस्था की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने घोषणा की है कि स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए पूरी ताकत के साथ कोशिश की जायेगी। लेकिन बहुत अफसोस की बात है कि तमाम राज्यों में जो सरकारें काम कर रही हैं वे केन्द्रीय सरकार के साथ सहयोग नहीं करना चाहती हैं। कुछ राज्यों की सरकारें तो अपराधी तत्वों के साथ मिल कर और अपनी पुलिस तथा पी० ए० सी० के जवानों को साथ ले कर जनता पर अत्याचार कर रही हैं। मैं इसका एक उदाहरण आप के सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ।

यह अखबार है, जो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर जिले से निकलता है। देवरिया जिले में लोकदल के एक विधायक, पुलिस और मैजिस्ट्रेटों के अप्सरों ने मिल कर जितना भयंकर अत्याचार नारायणपुर गांव में किया है, सब से पहले मैं उसका रहस्योद्घाटन करना चाहता हूँ।

इसमें लिखा हुआ है—

“देवरिया के नारायणपुर गांव में पुलिस व पी०ए०सी० का अमानुषिक अत्याचार :— लाखों की सम्पत्ति लूटी गई : ग्रामवासी पीटे गये : महिलाओं की असमत् लूटी।”

समाचार में लिखा है—

“ग्रामीणों ने बताया कि यह लोपहर्षक कांड एक विधायक की उपस्थिति में हुआ।”

फिर आगे लिखा हुआ है—

“पुलिस ने वृद्ध महिलाओं तथा दस ग्यारह वर्ष की मासूम बच्चियों तक के साथ मूंढ काला किया।”

आगे लिखा हुआ है—

“ग्रामीणों ने बताया कि गांव के हिन्दुओं को मुसलमानों का भुज पीने और मुसलमानों को हिन्दुओं का भुज पीने के लिए बाध्य किया गया। पुलिस ने हिन्दुओं की चोटी और मूछ नोचने के लिए मुसलमानों तथा मुसलमानों की दाढ़ी नोचने के लिए हिन्दुओं को मजबूर किया।”

यह काम किया है उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की पुलिस ने और उत्तर प्रदेश में जिस पार्टी की सरकार है उस पार्टी के विधायक ने। बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने पहले बड़ी बेगमि के साथ इस बात को कहा कि इस प्रकार की कोई भी घटना जहां पर नहीं घटी, लेकिन जब उनके मंत्रीमंडल के एक मंत्री ने यह एडमिट किया कि बाहर भी और सदन के भीतर भी कि इस

तरह की घटना हुई है तो मुख्य मंत्री आज अपनी जान बचाने के लिए तरह तरह की दोहाई दे रहे हैं। इस तरह की निकम्मी सरकारें तमाम राज्यों के अन्दर काम कर रही हैं। अगर इसी तरह की सरकारें राज्यों में काम करती रहीं तो केन्द्र सरकार देश के अन्दर कानून और व्यवस्था की रक्षा नहीं कर सकती। यह एक बहुत ही शर्मनाक घटना है कि जो वहां घटी है और मैं इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इस घटना को ध्यान में रखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश की इस प्रकार की भ्रष्ट और बेशर्म सरकार को तत्काल बरखास्त किया जाय और वहां पर फिर से चुनाव कराया जाय। वहां के मुख्य मंत्री.... (व्यवधान).... आप अपने काले कारनामों को सुनिए और देखिए। आज जिस बेशर्मी के साथ आप इन तमाम कामों को करा रहे हैं उनको भूलिए मत.... (व्यवधान)....

यह अखबार है जिसमें कहा गया है कि हरिजनों और अल्पसंख्यकों के ऊपर इस प्रकार के अत्याचार उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा में किए जा रहे हैं। अलीगढ़ के अन्दर अल्पसंख्यकों के ऊपर कितने अत्याचार किये गये। मैं इस बात का गवाह हूँ, उस समय भी मैंने जाकर वहां पर आवाज उठाई थी और उस मुख्य मंत्री से कहा था कि आप वहां के अपराधी अफसरों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करें, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि मुख्य मंत्री ने जिन्होंने कि हमेशा ही अल्पसंख्यकों के विरुद्ध काम किया है, उन्होंने कोई भी कार्यवाही इस पर नहीं की और उन्होंने इसे नमंजूर कर दिया। मैं अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार की निकम्मी सरकारों को तत्काल बरखास्त किया जाय।

कल चौधरी साहब जाति पांत की बात कर रहे थे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर अगर जातिवाद का विष किसी ने फैलाया है, अगर जातिवाद के भयंकर विष से इस देश को कई टुकड़ों में तोड़ने की साजिश किसी ने की है तो वह चौधरी चरण सिंह जी हैं जिन्होंने यह कुकृत्य किया है। इस बात का उन्हें जवाब देना चाहिए और देश को आश्वस्त करना चाहिए की आगे आने वाले दिनों में इस तरह की कोई घटना नहीं होगी। आज देश में केवल कौम के आधार पर, वर्ग के आधार पर, जाति के आधार पर इस प्रकार के तमाम संघर्ष फैलाए जा रहे हैं और लोकदल के नेताओं ने खुले आम यह भाषण किया है कि अगर कोई ब्राह्मण है तो उसका तिलक जूते की नोक से पोछ देना चाहिए। यह लोक दल के लोगों ने कहा है। इस तरह से संघर्ष फैलाने का काम किया जा रहा है और आज जाति पांत को मिटाने की बात की जाती रहती है। शर्म की बात है। इस तरह की बातों को लेकर आप देश को नहीं चला सकते, यह मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ।

मैं सरकार को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के अल्पसंख्यक स्वरूप को आश्वस्त करने के लिए विधेयक अगले सत्र में लाया जायगा। यह एक बहुत ही अच्छी बात है। इसके साथ अल्पसंख्यकों की भावनाएं जड़ी हुई हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि शीघ्र ही इस विश्वविद्यालय को माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर रेस्टोर कर दिया जायेगा।

हमारे देश में साइंस और टेक्नालाजी की क्या स्थिति है इस पर भी मैं प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ। आज भाभा एटामिक रिसर्च सेंटर के वैज्ञानिकों का बहुत ही डिमारेलाइजेशन किया गया है। उनके साथ इतना अन्याय हुआ है कि वहां पर वैज्ञानिक सूसाइड कर रहे हैं। अभी तक ऐसी घटनाएं आइ० सी० ए० आर० में हुआ करती थीं लेकिन आज वी० ए० आर० सी० में भी यह घटना हो रही हैं। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि नई सरकार इस दिशा में ऐसी कार्यवाही करेगी जिससे इस प्रकार का डिमारेलाइजेशन जो हमारे देश के वैज्ञानिकों का हुआ है उसकी समाप्ति हो सके।

मैं सरकार से एक अनुरोध भी करना चाहूंगा और वह यह कि डा० भीमराव अम्बेडकर का एक चित्र संसद के केन्द्रीय कक्ष में लगाया जाये क्योंकि वह देश के एक महान नेता थे और उन्होंने देश की आजादी की लड़ाई में और देश के नव निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी।

मान्यवर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ चुनाव के समय में कितनी रिंगिंग हुई है—सबको विदित है। इस काम को कराने में राज्य सरकारों ने अहम भूमिका निभाई है। इस बात की जांच कराई जानी चाहिये और जांच में जो राज्य सरकारें दोषी पाई जाएं उनको तत्काल बरखास्त किया जाना चाहिये। इनको बरखास्त करने के लिए यही एक मुद्दा काफी है आज देश में कानून और व्यवस्था बिगड़ रही है। किसी की इज्जत, किसी की सम्पत्ति की कोई सुरक्षा नहीं रह गई है। केवल यही एक ऐसी बात है कि जिस को लेकर इन सरकारों को बरखास्त किया जा सकता है। इसके लिये फिर से जनता के सामने, जनता की अदालत में जाने की जरूरत है और वहां से मेन्डेट लेकर हम उन असेम्बलीज में बैठ सकते हैं, जिस प्रकार हम संसद में आये हैं। इसलिये मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि बिगड़ती हुई कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति को सुधराने के लिये, बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई को दूर करने के लिये शीघ्र कदम उठाये।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा—आज देश में दिन प्रति-दिन—यैरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है। हमारे देश के नौजवान जो स्कूलों, कालिजों और

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

विश्वविद्यालयों से पढ़कर निकलते हैं, निराशा के वातावरण में झड़-उधर भटकते रहते हैं। अगर इस निराशा को खत्म नहीं करेंगे तो देश में हिंसा बढ़ेगी। जनता पार्टी और लोक दल के शासन काल में 6ठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप पर बहस हुई थी और उसको पास किया गया था। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस पर अभी तक कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। इस बात को कान खोलकर सुन लीजिये—अगर देश के नौजवानों में व्याप्त इस अशांति को दूर नहीं किया गया, देश के लोगों का शोषण करने का प्रयास किया गया, यह सत्ता की कुसियों पर बैठकर उनको गुमराह करने का प्रयास किया गया तो देश की जनता इसको बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकती है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहूँगा—6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना जिसको लागू करने के लिये पिछली सरकार ने कोई काम नहीं किया, अगर यह सरकार उस पर प्रभावशाली तरीके से कार्यवाही करेगी तब ही हम इस देश की बेरोजगारी को दूर कर सकेंगे और इस देश के नौजवानों के जीवन में उजाला लाने का काम कर सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव आया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

✓ PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): I rise to support the Address of the President to the Joint Session of Parliament. I take this opportunity to thank him for the Address and support the statement made by him regarding the task that we have to face in the future and also the reference made by him to the Janata regime. I agree with the statements and also the kind of problems that we have to face as a country, as a Government.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the rule of the Janata Party. The Janata Party is not a new baby. It was not born in 1974. In fact, the Janata Party was born in 1967. The Janata Party is wedded and was wedded to its role of destabilisation in the country. They started this game way back in 1967. It was a notable political monstrosity when political parties professing different ideologies came under one banner; and they were pitted not so much against the Congress programmes as

against Mrs. Gandhi as an individual. This fight started in 1967; and then they succeeded by hoodwinking people and by dishing out hapney tapney rhetoric and ideologies. They succeeded in destabilising Congress Governments in many States and they captured power and you know the consequences which followed. The whole country is aware of their disruptive role. They lowered the morale of the people, ruined the discipline in the country. Well, they were safely deposited into the dustbin of history. Then Mrs. Gandhi, as the leader of the Congress Party had to take some bold economic steps to refurbish the image of India abroad and to ameliorate the worsening economic conditions of the poor and as a consequence the 1969 famous split in the Congress followed. Many of them are now adorning the Opposition benches. They were with us then. They broke away from us on certain economic issues and joined hands with the people who are boasting of democracy and are raising third-rate slogans about democracy versus dictatorship.

Again the 1967 drama was played in 1971. This discredited alliance was formed which came to be known as a grand alliance. The point which I want to emphasise is that the whole movement was not directed against the programmes and policies. If they were against the programmes, then how could the Jan Sanghies, the supporters of capitalists who were playing in the hands of the foreign lobby and the communists come together. How did it happen? So, my point should go home that they were not against the Congress programmes but against Mrs. Gandhi individually. Again this was revived with the support of our erstwhile Congress

friends and the entire opposition. Now the difference is between them is that of dweedledum and dweedledee—Lok Dal people or Janata people or their friends communists, because there is hardly any difference between the communists and communalists. The difference is very thin and it gets obliterated in the heat of their argument as they have been doing.

In 1971 they again ganged up under a new banner. They had a new garb this time. But the people of India knew their Indira better. They again defeated them. They gave them a mortal blow and sent them into wilderness. They had to live on herbs and grasses for many years. But unfortunately, time was not very propitious for us. We will remember and the whole House will remember. During this time, what happened when Mrs. Gandhi took over as the Prime Minister? Bangla Desh war, a new catastrophe for the country was looming large on the horizon and Mrs. Gandhi won the Bangla Desh war and covered India with glory. The people on the Opposition benches who were applauding Smt. Indira Gandhi as a 'devi', Durga mata, 'the defender of India', the same people took advantage of the attendant troubles which come in the wake of all wars and then, unfortunately, a spate of drought and flood conditions in many parts of India occurred. Taking advantage of this, they launched a movement. Revival of 1967, 1971 was again seen in 1974 and excuse me for saying this—the hordes of Philistines who came in the field during 1967 and 1971, later came to be known as total revolutionaries. Petty saboteurs who were responsible for the blowing up of Railways, they became instant revolutionaries and in the garb of instant revolution again the process of destabilisation was launched in a very mighty way by the reactionaries who are sitting on the Opposition benches and by throwing tonnes of dust into the eyes

of the Indian people, by hoodwinking them, bambeezling them, these people succeeded in wresting power, from the Congress Party. What followed and what happened after that, you please open your ears and listen to me. (*Interruptions*)

You please listen to me. This will educate you, some of you. When you came to power, when Janata Party came to power, the known slogan was that you were fighting in the name of democracy. I would like Shri Shastri, who is perhaps the most vociferous, irrationally vociferous member on the Opposition benches to hear. What happened? You are talking of democracy. What was your role? I would take you back to 1942. You and your Jan Sanghi friends, it does not lie in the mouth of Jan Sanghis and Communists to talk of democracy. When we were fighting, the whole country was engaged in desperate fight for freedom. What you and my communist friends were doing is known to the whole world. I need not shout it from the house tops.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You were not born in 1942.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: If Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee is in the House, I would like to remind him what the Jan Sanghis were doing. Is it not a fact that not even half a dozen lathi wielding R. S. S. friends courted arrest in 1942? What were they doing? And they are now talking of democracy. They should thank their stars. (*Interruptions*). And when you took to the streets you unleashed a war, a slanderous war against Mrs. Gandhi in 1974. You disrupted the functioning of duly elected governments. This august House was subjected to all kinds of vilification. You got leaflets thrown from the galleries of this House. You are responsible for all this. Even then, Mrs. Gandhi gave a call for elections and after the election results were declared, the power was

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gracefully handed over to you. And what did you do? You are talking of democracy. You remember the slogan that you are wedded to the removal of corruption from India and I would like my friends to remember when your Janata Party was in power, when Morarjibhai was the Prime Minister, unprintable and unspeakable charges were levelled by no less a person than the Home Minister of India against the Prime Minister and his son. They should be known to you. These are the landmarks in the field of removal of corruption. You remember your great leader, Morarjibhai, your great leader Babu Jagjivan Ram, and your great leader, Chaudhury Charan Singh were overnight 'replaced' by their sons and sons-in-law. How? Because they had acquired name and fame all over the world in the field of corruption. Where are these charges? I would like this House to take up the charges, the charges submitted by Chaudhury Charan Singh against Kantibhai Desai. They must be taken up, they must be proved and you must agree to this scrutiny. Then, you talk of corruption? I will speak about Mr. Jagjivan Ram, the photographs circulated in the city of Delhi and hundreds of charges levelled against him. Who did it? Was it done by any Congressman? It was done by your Lok Dal leader, Mr. Raj Narain. He levelled charges against Mr. Jagjivan Ram. Mr. Charan Singh levelled charges against Morarjibhai. You were very alert, very vigilant in removing corruption. These are some of the landmarks achieved by you in the field of corruption. Do not forget these things and your role is well-known in history. You will go down in history as the perpetrators of corruption, as people who immortalised corruption. And then you talk of defections. (Interruptions). When your so-called revolution started, you wanted anti-defection laws to be enacted. Let me remind you as to who started this vile game of defection in

India. You have called Mr. Charan Singh by various names. You have called him the king of defectors. Who initiated him into this sordid, vile game of defection? Have you forgotten 1967? He was a Congressman, you lured him out of the Congress fold, you offered him Chiefministership. You installed him as the Chief Minister. You taught him defection. So, he was the first defector at the instance of Jan Sanghis, and therefore, I say the difference between Jan Sangh and Charan Singh is that between tweedledum and tweedledee. The people of India have deposited the flotsam and jetsam of the Janata group who are sitting on the Opposition benches into the gutters. You should not forget it. Then you talk of defections again. I will again remind you when defections started and the most prized defector was Mr. Jagjivan Ram. Jagjivan Ram had defected after the elections were announced. The most prized defector is Mr. Jagjivan Ram and you welcomed him with open arms and you say you have saved democracy, you say you have ended the defection in the country.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna): What about Mr. Bahuguna?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Listen to me. The time at my disposal is awfully short. Otherwise, I would have extended the privilege of naming each one of you. One of the biggest defectors on the front benches is Mr. Charanjeet Yadav. Not long ago he was the General Secretary of the All India Congress Party and I had the good fortune or misfortune of meeting him very often. He was the Convenor of the Socialist Forum within the Congress Party. Remember his role. He was bringing about socialism. And now he happily shares his seat with the once famous Mr. Charan Singh, who is now the incarnation of casteism, communalism and groupism of the worst type. I would request you to ponder over the formidable problems facing the country to which

the hon. President has drawn our attention. You broke, you got split up. How? Not because of Congressmen, but because of your inner contradictions. And I am reminded of many of your misdeeds during your regime, but all these things have sufficiently been dwelt upon by my friends on this side. I would just draw your attention to one or two more points.

While I speak from this bench, I am again reminded of the grim struggle that we had to launch against your misrule. For this struggle, as on all previous occasions, the credit has gone to Mrs. Gandhi, and this time also the credit went to her for launching a grim struggle when you were bringing ruin to the country, when you were disrupting the economy of the country, when you were earning the opprobrium of the world and you were reducing the country to a non-entity when you were doing all this. (*Interruptions*). You talk of the welfare of the people the backward people and Harijans. I regret to remind you of what happened during your own regime. Nearly 23 persons were burnt alive in Belchi. Then your Government was in power, and you had a Trojan Horse in Jagjivan Ram. You brought him to the fore and you wanted the gullible people of India to vote for you, and you wanted to make him the Prime Minister of India. Who went to Belchi? It was the Congress President, Mrs. Gandhi, who went to Belchi, riding on the back of an elephant. (*Interruptions*) Even in the face of such provocations and the total ruin that was brought, Mrs. Gandhi advised Congressmen to launch only a peaceful struggle. Fortunately for the country, you have been cut down to your proper size.

You talk of foreign policy. What was your foreign policy? The kind of confusion that prevailed in foreign policy during the Janata Party regime makes every self-respecting Indian hang his head in shame. You were

trying to mend your fences with China while China was trying to mend its fences with America. So, you were pawns in the hands of the international imperialist lobby. You, Communist friends, you have forgotten all your past and also your Marx, and you can safely shake hands of friendship with the communalists sitting by your side. Similarly, China, is shaking hands with America. You were playing to the gallery. That was your achievement in foreign policy.

Just now, my young friend was talking about some State Governments. I must say something about the achievements of the State Governments. They are well known to the Members of the House. You may be ashamed of admitting your drawbacks and the follies committed by your Government, but tell me if there is any Government in Bihar today. Bihar is characterised by sheer lack of government. There is no Government in Bihar. I can say this on oath. I was contesting from Buxar against one of your stalwarts, Mr. Ramanand Tiwary. The present Janata Chief Minister happens to be an old disciple of Mr. Ramanand Tiwary. He camped there for one whole week, then he had deputed six cabinet rank Ministers in the six segments of the constituency and they were distributing money, granting licences for rifles and pistols, they were passing orders for construction of roads. Hospitals were being constructed, of course, only on paper. But we fought with full determination and faith under one leadership, the one which can deliver goods, which has saved the country in the past and which will save this country in future too. (*Interruptions*) Your great leader, Fernandes, who is a petty saboteur, was pitch-forked into an instant revolutionary, Mr. Fernandes contested from Muzaffarpur—what did he do? These things have come out in the press. He spent Rs. 1 crore in Muzaffarpur constituency, he hired a number of criminals and these criminals descended on the

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

constituency on the election day and about one hundred booths were captured and I have also information that Mr. Fernandes distributed motor cycles and cycles and....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. The hon. Member should not make accusations against another elected Member of the House in this fashion indiscriminately. I would ask him....

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Let him come and defend himself: You form a House Committee to go into the charges I have levelled against him. I stand by the charges I have made. If my charges are not proved, I am prepared to suffer any penalty you impose upon me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request him to maintain some restraint.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): We have also heard about bicycles and blankets being distributed by your party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is such a thing as election petition. If you think that Mr. Fernandes had indulged in any corrupt practice, it is open to anybody to challenge it in a court. Let this House not be turned into a court and forum for trading mutual accusations.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I do not believe in the philosophy of recrimination.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would only request you to exercise some restraint.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I would just draw your kind attention to one thing. As you said, no member should level this kind of baseless allegation against another member...

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: In the last elections, which was to determine the fate and the destiny of India, the people of India in their wisdom have elected a Government which can lead

us well, which has led in the past also. I am sure that the sacrosanct nature of our socialist programmes and policies will be carried out and will be implemented and the Government will firmly deal with an iron hand with all kinds of disruptive elements, whether they are speaking in the name of democracy or socialism, who are out to impose a sort of regime on the people of India which would lead us to destruction, which will unleash, as they did unleash during the Janata and Lok Dal rule, a kind of civil war based on casteism, sectional and narrow interests. I wonder how my friends who belong to CPI and CPM the people who swear by the name of Marx, can—they boast that they have won hands down—sit with the Jansanghis? Mr. Ram Avtar Shastri is always on his legs... (*Interruptions*) Why do they feel sad? By doing this, they have brought the name of "Marxism" into disrepute. They are a party wedded to the worst kind of communalism. They are aligning with people who are against the integrity of India; they are aligning with people who outright believe in casteism. They are aligning with people who are replacing our socialist and economic programmes by an extended and sustained programme of casteism. They supported Chaudhuri Charan Singh. Do you forget that in the late '50s, you used to call him a kulak leader of India? The communists are now very friendly with him; they are chummy with him. You support all the virulent casteism that he has unleashed... (*Interruptions*) You are quibbling with words. I make an appeal to my hon. friends to listen to me peacefully because I am trying to develop my arguments on something which is part of history and which cannot be forgotten by more quibbling of words. I am not quibbling, I am stating solid facts. If you have any arguments, you bring them up. You will get an opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I am making a solemn appeal to my hon. friends, let them not forget that the people are watching the sordid performance of communalists on the one side and that of communists on the other side. The people of India will not forget that.

There is a Bill before the House against hoarders and profiteers. I was rather shocked when I saw the abullient Bombay lobby working here which includes my colleague, on the other side, as senior Professor of Physics—he was equally abullient forgetting his age—and also an eminent lawyer from Bombay. They were in unison and they were the most vociferous members in opposing the introduction of the Bill against hoarders and profiteers. The Bombay lobby may flourish; they may be profited. But the people at large in India will be put to a grievous loss. They will continue to suffer because of the scarcities of essential commodities all around.

I am making an appeal to the people of this country to take note of how they are conducting themselves and that, in future too, when they talk of democracy, how they are utterly hypocritical. They should not give any credence to these people when they utter the name of democracy. Day in and day out, they are throttling democracy.

I want to refer to Mrs. Indira Gandhi's election. She was elected hands down with a thumping majority despite all the hurdles created by the Janata Party and the Lok Dal people and the communists alike. She won from Chikmagalur. What happened? This is the kind of democracy they are preaching and practising. This House saw the most vile drama ever enacted in free India where a leader who had led India for 11 distinguished years and who had earned name and fame for her outstanding statesmanship was removed from the House just to please a handful of people. All of you were silent spectators. You aided and abetted in that sordid

drama, sometimes at the behest of some of your colleagues and sometimes at the behest of the foreign lobby. Don't try to hide it. This is the kind of democracy you practised. I again warn you—it is a warning, not a threat; it is in your own interest—don't try to be hypocritical. Try to follow the great standards set by Jawaharlal Nehru. When you talk of socialist programmes, don't forget Mahatma Gandhi. You got vile books published against Mahatma Gandhi. You got the wildest possible books published against Jawaharlal Nahru. You funded them; you financed them. Sometime the Jana Sanghis financed them; sometimes your CPI friends financed them.

15 hrs.

So, this country will exist even if you remain divisive. Therefore, friends, the uppermost interest, the prime interest in our minds should be the well-being of the people—the teeming millions of India. And at the moment, we are the elected Party and we are proud to have Mrs. Gandhi as Leader of the Indian National Congress. The people have reposed their faith in her leadership and policies and programmes, and all your hapney tapney rhetoric, your attempt to deflect us from the path, will not succeed. Therefore, I again make an appeal to you to be a constructive Opposition. You always talk of British democracy; you talk of American democracy, but the way you behave in the House and outside is the opposite. Your Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some other friends, including Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu—who is conspicuously absent—were so much agitated about the Assam agitation. Mr. Vajpayee has said he will lend his whole-hearted support to the agitation in Assam. What are you doing? Are you not a party to the disruption of the basic unity of India? Remember it: you may play to the gallery but the people of India will not forgive you and once again you will be deposited in the dust bin of history and forgotten for good.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): Mr. Chairman, it has been a tradition of this House to pay a suitable compliment when a maiden speech is made. Before Lunch my young friend Mr. Madhav Rao Scindia made a maiden speech in Parliament and I wish to record my sense of appreciation of the excellence of the speech. It is not out of respect for tradition that I am doing so: it is my genuine sense of admiration, of what my young feeling and wishing that some day his feeling and wishing that some day his reason, his conscience and his influences at home will put him in the right company.

Mr. Chairman, a Motion of Thanks on the President's Address is an occasion on which the Government indicates its legislative and administrative proposals and outlines its solutions for solving the country's problems. It is an occasion on which the Opposition points out, according to its own light and wisdom, the inadequacies and pitfalls in the Government's policies and makes constructive suggestions for the acceptance of the Government, if the Government so chooses. I shall therefore utilise this occasion for only those legitimate purposes for which this occasion is meant and I shall not succumb to the temptation of making misuse of this occasion. I shall at least refrain from indulging in accusations and counter accusations, from hurling abuse and counter abuse. I think my Party has been abused to the satisfaction of the distinguished leader of the House.

I have something to say about Shri Kedar Pandey. (Yes, he is present). He told us at least six times in his speech that the Janata Party must admit defeat. We admit defeat; we have admitted defeat and we are here on this side of the House because we have been defeated.

It reminds me of a small little story. Once upon a time the great Birbal was asked by his Emperor to

find out how many blind people there were in the city of Delhi. Birbal did the extraordinary thing of sitting on a public road and polishing the shoes of other people and every friend who saw him polish still came and asked the question 'Birbal, what are you doing?'. So Birbal reported that everybody in the city of Delhi was blind. If somebody were to ask me to make a report on the faculties of Shri Kedar Pandey, however distinguished he is, I am afraid I shall be compelled to make a very adverse report.

Mr. Chandra Shekhar Singh embarked upon the role of an astrologer and he made a prophecy....

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): Sir, on a point of order under Rule 352. I invite the attention of the hon. Member through you, sir, to Rule 352 which clearly says that a Member, while speaking, shall not make a personal charge against a Member....

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a personal charge. Please sit down. There is no point of order. Mr. Jethmalani will continue.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I have one word to say about what my distinguished friend, Chandra Shekhar Singhji, has said. He made a prophecy about the future of the Janata Party and he said that, in course of time, the Party shall vanish. It shall be a sorry day for this country when this Party vanishes because this Party shall vanish when democracy will have vanished from this country and when dictatorship will have been re-established. So long as democracy survives, this party shall survive, and this party shall survive for the protection of yourselves; it shall survive for the protection of you from you who today talk ill about the Janata Party....

THE PRIME MINISTER (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): We have had ample evidence of protection, Sir

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I shall not go into the question of defections about which my friend, Mr Tiwari, talked. He talked about the king of defectors too: I do not wish to go into this question because but as a believer in democracy, I believe that it is the right of everybody in a democracy to change his opinions, to leave a Party and go and join another Party. (*Interruptions*). But, Mr. Chairman, I have a condition to put, that he who changes his mind, who changes his policy, must give up the benefits which he has acquired and which he continues to hold as a result of his previous protestations and previous declarations. On that footing, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram was not a defector because Mr. Jagjiwan Ram left a Party on the eve of elections and he resigned his office as Minister and went to the people contested elections. Those people who talk about defection ought to know what defection means. I am afraid we are taking recourse to using a lot of unintelligible clics going round and flying in the air. Nobody seems to have mastered the democratic spirit or seems to understand the true spirit of any concept whatsoever. (*Interruptions*) I have no admiration or sympathy for the defection from Janata Party of Mr. George Fernandes who is a Member of this House; I have no sympathy or admiration for his current actions or recent actions in the past. But let me say this that he too has been returned by an overwhelming majority of the people of his constituency. He is a distinguished Member of this House, and we shall oppose every move to denigrate any Member of this House without evidence. If Mr. Tiwari is prepared to take an oath in this House which he did—it not a practice in the House for Members to take oath because we believe the word of our members—, if he wants to take an oath and if he is satisfied that his oath is credible, let him take an oath before an election court and have Mr. George's election set

aside and have him disqualified for the next six years. We shall be happy if he brings about that result. But we hope that the court shall accept his word and the oath for which he claims credence. (*Interruptions*)

Now, let me apply myself to the few problems which are upper most in my mind. The first problem on which I wish to speak is a problem on which I have a plaintive cry to make, on which I have a pathetic appeal to make, to the Government of the day. It is not a question of politics, it is not a question of votes, it is not a question of gaining popularity or popular slogans. I am talking of the unfortunate plight of a very unfortunate section of the people of this country, namely, those who dwell in what have come to be known as slums. In my own constituency I have 250,000 people living in the slums. I want the Government and I request the Government. (*Interruptions*) Will you please sit down and listen for a change?..

SHRI HARIKISHAN SHASTRI (Fatehpur): In 1977 you should have said it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I want the government to accept three principles. The first principle which I want the Government to accept is that those slums which are situated throughout the country on land belonging to the Central Government—there are four departments—the Defence, the Railways, the Civil Aviation and the Communications—all those poor people who are living in slums constructed on this kind of lands must get the same facilities from the State Governments and the local corporations as slum dwellers on other land..... (*Interruptions*) Have you not shouted enough? Your leader is impressed. Why are you shouting more?

I want this to be accepted.

The second principle I want you to accept is that no poor man should be displaced from the hut or cottage

whether it is legally constructed or illegally constructed. He shall not be removed until and unless some national emergency requires it and only when a national emergency requires it shall he be removed and even then and this is the third principle subject to the condition that suitable alternative arrangement shall be made before the man's possession of his small house is touched.... (Interruptions) I have too little time to make a political issue out of the misfortune or misery of others. But if you are inclined to make a political issue of it, you have it. For thirty years or more these slums have existed. These are not slums which have come into existence during the Janata regime. They even existed at a time when the Congress Party after every five years fought the elections and in every election you got their votes and you betrayed them. It is true that during the 2 1/2 years the Janata Party did not fulfil its promises to the poor people of this country living in the slums. I plead guilty to the charge that in 2 1/2 years we were not able to do what we ought to have done. That is why we are here on this side today. We did not do it for 2 1/2 years but you had 30 years and yet you could not do it. We were trying to do it until the dishonest persons interrupted the process of improving the quality of the existence of these people..... (Interruptions)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (झीलवाड़ा) : इन्होंने यह किया कि जिन बड़े बड़े आ प ने गरीबों के मुकदमे लड़े, उन को हटा दिया।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): In Delhi the Congress Party gave alternative sites when they were in power. But you never gave alternative sites.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Shame on you. Jawaharlal Nehru's policy was negated.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मगरमछ के आसू कब तक बहाते रहोगे।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Chairman, it is your business to keep the House in order, not mine. I shall keep mum till the disorder dies out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow him to conclude. He has very little time.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: During the election campaign promises have been made to the gallant Christian community—though small, it is a gallant community—that legislation which is designed to interfere with their legitimate fundamental rights, particularly, the right to propagate their own faith will not be tolerated and will be annulled. I, therefore, request the government to remind itself of a speech which their present Prime Minister made during the course of the election campaign in which she said that she was opposed wholly to and she had fought against Mr. Tyagi's Bill. Mr. Tyagi is not in this House any longer but as a member of the Janata Party had introduced that measure but the whole Janata Party opposed it and ultimately the Party came to the conclusion that such measures ought not to be encouraged.

I hope the Government will live up to its election promises and repeal the legislation which has already come into force in the three States of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Arunachal. If the promises made during the elections are seriously meant, I hope this promise will soon be fulfilled (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jethmalani, you will please conclude now.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: What can I do, Mr. Chairman?

Then, Sir, I wish to congratulate the Government for having promised to create in this country an independent judiciary and to maintain its independence. The sole cause of my be-

ing in politics is because of this. I would not be in politics if there was no threat to the independence of the judiciary. I am glad that they have now promised. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. (*Interruptions*).... I hope that in future, the appointments which are going to be made will be upon the basis of qualifications on merits and the hated thesis of committed judiciary propounded by the late Mohan Kumaramangalam will be abandoned; the doctrine of the committed judiciary will be renounced. And the people will be appointed to the Bench on the basis of merits. (*Interruptions*) Sir, the Janata Government did a breath taking thing. They ratified the U. N. Covenant on Human Rights of 1966. But, even they did not go the whole hog to the extent to which I wanted. I request this Government seriously to consider the question of making a declaration under Article 41 of the first Covenant which deals with Civil and Political Rights—and I appeal to this Government if it wants to enhance its own reputation to ratify the Optional Protocol and create a fresh complaint to the U. N. Human Rights that every citizen is free to make a complaint to the U.N. Human Rights Body if they are being violated in this country. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, there is talk today in the air that the State Assemblies are going to be dissolved and the precedence of 1977 is being used. I want to make it clear. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will nobody be allowed to speak? Mr. Chairman, if rowdiness is going on like this in this House, if anybody wants to make his observations and if he is not allowed to make them, how can we function in this House? They should not be allowed. The person is not even allowed to express himself. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, Order. Everybody should sit down. Please sit down I am on my legs. Allow Mr. Jethmalani to conclude his speech. He is winding up.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, if Mr. Jethmalani is not allowed to express his opinion then how this House is going to function. He simply said that it is in the air that the Government is thinking of dissolving the Assemblies. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I wish to remind the Government that the situation in 1980 is widely different from the situation in 1977. First of all in 1977 elections the conduct of the State Governments was directly an issue because the State governments had enforced the Emergency measures promulgated by the Centre. Therefore, the whole 1977 elections was fought on the principle of condemnation of the Emergency and in the enforcement of Emergency the State governments were equal partners as much as the Central government was. (*Interruptions*)

Moreover, out of the Assemblies dissolved all except two had outlived their normal legitimate tenure of five years. They were all relying on the 42nd amendment to the Constitution. The 42nd Amendment and its propriety were directly the issue in the 1977 elections. I would commend to the Law Minister that he must read the judgment of the Supreme Court, particularly of Justice Fazal Ali—The Government must carefully study the judgment—and they will know the ground on which dissolution was upheld. It was not on the ground of merely the voting pattern but it was upheld on the ground that the conduct of the State governments was directly an issue in the elections. The situation is not comparable today.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullunder): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel privileged to stand before you for my first speech in this august House today in support of the Motion on the President's Address.

Sir, the first point on which I would wish to congratulate the House and my countrymen is for the benefit of outside people who may wish to know

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

how we move about in our country that constitutional democracy is functioning and functioning very well. We have our ups and downs but amidst all types of turmoil around Central Asia and other places the teeming millions—660 million people—of India do have constitutional democracy and I think we all ought to be very proud of it.

I want to just bring out a few important facets concerning the Presidential Address. Some of the opposition members had remarked that perhaps the Presidential Address is somewhat over-ambitious. I would like to point out most humbly to them that any aim or any objective settled or established, has to be kept achievingly high, optimistically viable, as also practically workable.

So, this particular document that has been prepared is of very important consequence to all of us. I fully support that myself, individually.

Then, we have to take up the various facets concerning the background points which have got to be brought into focus very clearly.

I would now touch upon some of these important points very briefly.

Sir, India was on its way to progress. I do personally think—looking around other countries—that we were progressing very, very satisfactorily. And in fact, we were nearly achieving or had achieved a very high stature.

And now I will touch upon a couple of historical land-marks.

Sir, foreign aggression had been forced on us many a time. It started with the Jammu and Kashmir Operations of 1947 till the 31st of January, 1949. Then, as you will recall, there were troubles about our borders many a time. I will try to bring back to your memory the aggression in the Rann of Kutch. Then there was the Goa Wrangle of the Year 1960. Then there was the Chinese aggression of 1962 and then there was the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965. And then you have the triangular turmoil involving Bangla Desh, Pakistan and

India culminating in the Indo-Pakistan war of 1971. How certain powers usually wanted to make pawns of the under-developed and developing countries can very well be understood by many of us. But these did happen. The very first historical mark through which stature of India went high, I will shortly explain. The 1971 Indo-Pak War started. Yahya Khan and his associates on the other side were threatening us in no uncertain terms. We did not inflict war on them from our side. It was their own wrong choice to aggress into our house. Pakistan kept on threatening us menacingly. Not only that. Some other powers also came in to join her at it. Someone has already mentioned about the coming in of the Seventh Fleet of the USA in the Bay of Bengal. They were supposed to have told the Pakistani regime that they were coming, with all the force. The Voice of America and so many other papers spoke about this in no uncertain terms. China for that matter also started sending messages to say that Pakistan should keep on fighting, and that all arms would be sent to them. This was the situation that I am just recapitulating. Friendships can change. That is one thing. But China backed up Yahya Khan's regime then and told him that he should continue the war and would find all types of armaments sent to him. India fought alone; we were all by ourselves to fight these battles. The idea of the two big powers then was this: They were trying to frighten the then Prime Minister.—Shrimati Indira Gandhi,—a woman. They thought that they could frighten her to submission easily. They thought that possibly with such brow-beating she will say: "All-right", and with that coaxing, and that type of frightening attitude she perhaps would accept to go to the Security Council or the UNO and say, well, we are brothers, let us make it up; and so on and so forth. But the point to note is this that she did not get frightened. She was not at all frightened. She was made of a tough metal, she kept clam, steady and went on unshaken with the

task that was to be handled by her as Prime Minister, and the result was somewhat sensational;—sensational from historical point of view. She had to be very resilient to all types of talks, because all types of frightening stories were built. She had to remain calm and quiet, strategically and tactically balanced. She had to handle the war situation in a determined and adroit manner. Ultimately what happened? The result was that the armed forces of Pakistan were defeated in detail. Our forces under the aegis of our Prime Minister at that time fought all battles successfully, winning a resounding victory and Pakistan was broken into two. General Yahya Khan was previously referring to the old glorious names like Mahmud. Gazni, Timur and Chenghiz Khan. He said:

मिस्मार कर देंगे, फताफिल्लाह कर दगें ।
But no. It happened the other way.
In other words. Gen. Niazi had to put his arms down—
हथियार-बंद-जमीन

which incidentally reminds me of something else historically. I will recall this incident for your information about Chandragupta Maurya who 2300 years back went all the way to demolish the great empire of Alexander the Great. He had to give a big battle at Madain (Ctesiphon), 27 Km. south-east of Bagdad. I had the opportunity to visit that place some years ago. He fought this great battle against famous General Nicator Salucas, successor of Alexander the Great. A pitched battle took place and Gen. Salucas was defeated, his forces were destroyed. Chandragupta Maurya told him at that time: 'Put your weapons down'. Here also a similar thing took place in the case of Gen. Niazi. The above historical fact has also been recorded by a famous Persian poet Khaqani. The hon'ble Speaker had asked yesterday if there were any Persian couplets, to quote. And, here is one, showing the destruction of MADAIN:

ग्रावख कि मदायन बुद

बैतुलशक्र ई रा रा

कर दे खजल अफ्रगश

खुरशीदे दरखशा रा ।

बुद जिं तन मामुन

असकंदरो खाका रा ।

इमरुज बया विगर

ई बुगाए वीरा रा ।

Mr. Chairman, Sir, India for the first time, after a long lapse of time, stood on its own two strong legs under the aegis of the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We showed our mettle in a cumulative fashion correctly to the world at large. Not only that. Another historical landmark must be kept in view revealing the magnanimity part of Mrs. Gandhi, the winner of the 1971 Indo-Pak War. She knew that the enemy had been beaten in detail. Gen. Yahya Khan also knew that he had been beaten in detail. Yet with a large and magnanimous mind, she decided unilaterally and declared to bring cease-fire within 48 hours from India's side. She declared that the very next day of victory at 8.00 P.M. The person who used to say that he would fight for a thousand years also declared within half-an-hour cease-fire from Pakistan side. For the first time, in the history of the world, every bit and every inch of the ground taken possession of was returned with honour to the vanquished country. For the first time in the history of the world, no reparations were taken by the victor. Just take, as an example, the case of Germany. From the cease fire time of World War II, in 1944 till today, in one form or the other, Germany keeps on paying indemnity to NATO forces or others who still are on their soil. There are also some other countries which are still holding on to other people's land and soil and are not parting with it. It was

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who set a fine pace of ultimate good will and friendship or call it what you like and behaved so well with the fallen enemy. Our great traditions of India, our civilization and our culture were pragmatically applied. This was one point which I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Members. With that, India's stature went high. Unless you have some kind of actual power and potential power, no one cares a fig for you. Here was the first moment when India started feeling that we are on our own, we are not anybody's tools, not under anybody's bonds, we are independent India worth something great.

Not only that, then we had the nuclear explosion at Pokhran. There was, of course, some furore all round; but the main point was that it was accepted by all that how good the technocrats and scientists of India were; without much help from outside they placed India among the first six nations of the world in progress in respect of technology and potential power. These are the things which I thought, I would mention as a little background.

Then, I come to the economic field. I had myself had the opportunity of producing grain for the Central pool in the capacity of Minister for Food and Agriculture in Panjab. And I know the position. I heard Shri Charan Singh giving certain statistics. I would like to point out that there are other people who have also some statistics. We used to worry about PL 480 when they used to give us some kind of an awful wheat and also wanted us to put our signatures on the "dotted lines" in return. They were trying to dictate their own terms to us. But during the eleven years of Prime-ministership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our stocks went high. I remember, at one time when we used to put six and a half lakh tonnes of wheat into

the Central pool. Then in a couple of years we went upto 20 lakh tonnes and then 25 lakh tonnes. I want to remind Shri Charan Singh who was at that time the Chief Minister of U.P. that he had in his own State a deficit of 27 lakh tonnes of grain. That is just one small example to show as to how we kept coming up economically, potentially and from every point of view under an able and big leader, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Such things historically cannot be forgotten.

Then, I would like to come to the industrial output. I come from a place where we have also certain industries, most of these in small scale and possibly some in mini size and so so. Industrially, we had started churning out so much output all round all over the country and our goods started going to foreign markets right upto Canada and Alaska; it may be hand tools, sweaters or shoes or anything. There is one Basti Sheikhan, in my own place Jullundur where we had started exporting goods worth about five and a half crores of rupees. If it works this way then you know what happens economically. Your manufactured stuff goes out of your country and money and other credits come in and circulate round, which in turn brings up the living standards of the masses. That is how America and Europe were built and this process was going on with leaps and bounds forward to our countries advantage. You may, from one angle or the other, minimize this statement. But I am looking at it from a bigger and factual angle. The foreign exchange was built up in its tall shape and our give-and-take accelerated, economically to help keep the price level in order whilst finding our way on to raise our living standards.

We own our mistakes. Yes; certain mistakes can be made. But so long as the scales outweigh the silly slips, I think, one has to accept the same to keep the country's progress going.

And then, as chance, would have it. suddenly the nation was taken on a vicissitudinal set back. The wheel turned the other way, and the Janata Party came into power. I do not want to go into details as to how it happened. Yes, I know every bit of it. One of my ex-General Secretaries, i.e., of the Indian National Congress Mr. Chandrajeet Yadav is sitting here who then asked me when the election results came, as to how it all happened. I gave it to him in writing as to how the Congress defeat occurred. Anyway, the wheel of destiny had turned. And this is what happened. I will not hesitate to point out to this august House a few things that came to my notice in that context. The wheel turned with so much of gusto and with so many promises from the side of Janata Party leaders that all seemed so enticing. And nothing seemed wrong with that at that time. But the Janata Party had hardly started, when things started going away. And the first thing that happened was that their team work would just not click. In fact, one top leader started to get at the throat of the other.

I want to make just a simple comparison. You want to play a game of football or hockey, but then if you start hitting your own companions, the goal is not going to be scored by your team. Only the opponents would score the goal.

You are talking about administration. I know what happened to administration during these 2-1/2 years. The team mates who were expected to carry out this task concerning 66 crores of people had really not time outside their own quarrels to attend to administration in reality. (*Interruptions*)

They were not children, but the sagacity needed to handle vast problems was not there. The thought of having to dovetail their efforts was not there. The result was that they did everything wrong for India, and India cannot excuse them for that.

Facts have to be mentioned. I have got the highest regard for many of the friends there. Atal Ji and others were there. I have the highest regards for them; but it is a question of playing with the destiny of the people of our country.

I will tell you something personal. I have no right to be standing before you here ladies and gentlemen. I should have been a dead body in the presence of others—18 counted times. When I used to fight from the burning tanks, it was the image of Bharat Varsha which made me keep on fighting and thinking that I should continue to fight. This is my perspective. How can then we afford to let India down. And I am not going to excuse anybody who does it. And, my party is not going to excuse such a group of them.

May I give some examples of mis-handling of our affairs.

Kindly bear up with me now because previously we had wasted so much of the time not through you Sir, but through some of my friends. I first bring in just one example. You know all about gold. How it vanished? How it was thrown up to disappear amidst the four winds. 7.7 tonnes of the gold reserve was disposed of at such a huge loss. I do not know why that big old gentleman was against gold. Sometimes he would bring in gold control and then just put it on for auction. I could not understand it. Nobody understood it. I have done my Economics also. Others have done it much more eminently, better than myself. This action of the ex-Prime Minister is something unheard of. Gold reserve is one of your national guarantees. Every nation has it. Russia has it. England has it. America has it. This is the guarantee for give and take, for aids, for running your business, for running all types of give and take trades. And here you were just throwing it through the auction hammer for about Rs. 640 per ten grammes. It was auc-

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

tioned in between Rs. 600 and Rs. 700 per ten grammes and the promises that were given went something like this. Let it go into the masses and it will become very cheap to buy. But that proved wrong within a period of three months, it was at Rs. 800, Rs. 900, Rs. 1000; and then it went up and up till it came to Rs. 1500; and lately, about a month ago, it went up to Rs. 2000. After this Government quitted, it started to slide down in price. Economically, one could say more on this, but I will not take up your time because time is not there. But I have something more to say, if you very kindly bear up with me for another minute or so.

Much has been said about law and order and the rule of law. But what I want to bring to your notice is that there had occurred so much of carnage and blood shed during 2½ years of the Janata Party rule. According to statistics, as Chairman, Statistical Compilation Committee, I would be able to tell any of my friends, if you come to me, as to exactly how many deaths took place by shooting and by communal disturbances and by turmoil that cause to be all over India in that period. To quote a few cases it may be Aligarh, it may be Agra; it may be Aurangabad; it may be Amritsar; it may be Belchi; it may be Jamshedpur; it may be so many other places. All that happened, but the Janata Party was only staring dumb at it as if nothing was happening. Is this your creation or somebody else's creation is not my worry. But the fact remains that even during the Englishmen's regime, all the period—I know they used to bring two communities against each other—they had some idea or controlling disturbances. Here there was no control. It may be Pant Nagar; it may be any other place for that matter. Here you (Janata Party) failed miserably. I am sorry to say this. Let us not anyway let repeat such a thing again. If you have to stamp

somebody down, stamp it with all your emphasis and strengthen quick enough, so that others live happily.

About our foreign policy, I have to say something about which Janata Government missed very badly; and on that, I want to bring to your kind notice that in collusion with China, Pakistan put up Damocles' sword on our head, India's head, that is, Karakoram Road. They put it up there starting from Havelian, Thakot, Jalkot-Chilas Gilgit-Baltit-Pasu-Misgar-Khunjarab Pass and so over to Kashgar right into Sinkiang Province of China. I know to what limit its clause classification is 70, 30, 9 and so on. I also understand what military significance this rather strategic road holds. Unfortunately, such a serious. Thing had happened and the Janata Party did not move even a finger or make a protest on it. They did not care about it. I was surprised in my mind. If you do not know these things, for God's sake ask somebody who could help you. It is a vast country where there is no shortage of knowledgeable persons. This is something for which I cannot excuse the defaulters because we have to guard our national integrity very carefully. I know General Zia ul Haque is possibly making a mistake and our Prime Minister in very correct words has given our policy of non-alignment. We are going to stand on our own feet and we are friends to all. If somebody fights against us or is trying to give us some kind of trouble, he will be treated as an enemy. Otherwise, we have not got anything against anybody. Zia ul Haque was in my corps, in my own tank corps, then a junior officer, working sometimes under my aegis. I want to pass these words on to him. "For God's sake, do not indulge in something nasty, because whosoever in the world has been getting foreign aid of armament has destroyed himself." It may be Korea. It may be Kampuchea, Vietnam, Congo, Katanga, Uganda, Nigeria, Iran and now Afghanistan.

"For Gods sake, Zia, do not indulge in this wrong reverse type of race, otherwise you will smother yourself and not us. We our friend. We are not out to attack. My Prime Minister has a big mind. She gave everything that you asked for—I mean you predecessor. Think about mean your predecessor. Think about that we will help you. Why not? This sub-continent has to live by itself. We are both a prime force and we should be friendly. Therefore, we will help you in all matters."

Sir, I am a trained up man and I have to take notice of your bell. I must, therefore, stop. I have a few things to say, but now I cannot. A gracious kindness on your part to let me speak and indulge in this.

15.57 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. SUSPENSION OF LUNCH

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon the next speaker, I have to announce that the Business Advisory Committee at its sitting held today have recommended that the lunch-hour might be dispensed with till the 2nd February, 1980. I hope the House agrees with it.

Accordingly there will be no lunch break from tomorrow the 30th January, 1980.

Shri N. C. Prashar. We are sitting upto 4 P.M. You have only seven minutes.

15.58 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

श्री० नारायण चन्द पाराशर (हमीरपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर आये धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह हमारे लिए सीमावर्ती की बात है कि सातवीं संसद का उद्घाटन राष्ट्रपति जी ने नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के जन्म दिवस पर किया और इन्दिरा जी के नेतृत्व में यह संसद एक ऐतिहासिक रोल अदा करने जा रही है।

राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में सब से महत्वपूर्ण जो बात कही गई है वह है इस प्रकार की प्लानिंग के प्रति, योजनाबद्ध विकास के प्रति कमिटेमेंट की। हमें खेद है कि हमारी पिछली सरकार ने जो मोरारजी देसाई के नेतृत्व में चलती रही और जनता पार्टी के कार्यक्रम को अपनाती रही, उसने प्लानिंग के कंसेप्ट को सब से ज्यादा हानि पहुँचाई। यह देश का दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस का नाम लेने वाली और महात्मा गांधी की समाधि पर कसम खाने वाली सरकार ने रोलिंग प्लान का कंसेप्ट निकाला जिसके द्वारा प्लान को ही रोल कर दिया गया। छठा प्लान बन नहीं सका, सातवें की तो बात ही क्या। इस प्लान के बनने के पहले ही जनता पार्टी के मोरारजी देसाई और चौधरी चरण सिंह सभी रोल हो गये।

मेरा कहना यह है कि देश ने आज नहीं आज से 40 साल पहले, जब कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन बम्बई में हुआ था तो नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की अध्यक्षता में एक प्रस्ताव पास किया गया था कि योजनाबद्ध विकास के जरिये से देश के सब से ज्यादा गरीबों की किस्मत को सुधारा जाएगा। जवाहर लाल नेहरू की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनायी गयी थी और बाबू सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की सलाह से बनायी गयी थी तर्क प्लानिंग के जरिये से इस देश की किस्मत को सुधारा जा सके।

मुझे मालूम है कि जनता पार्टी में कुछ ऐसे तत्व थे जिन का प्लानिंग में न कभी विश्वास रहा था और न है क्योंकि उनके वास्ते तो प्लानिंग का मतलब यही था बड़े बड़े जो लोग हैं, जो अमीर लोग हैं और जो बड़े बड़े राज घराने हैं, उनकी ही सेवा की जाए और उनकी सेवा करने के सिवाए और कुछ प्लानिंग का मतलब नहीं है। सुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने कहा था, कांग्रेस ने कहा था कि प्लानिंग के प्रति हम को कटिबद्ध होना है क्योंकि प्लानिंग से ही हर गरीब आदमी की थोपड़ी में प्रकाश का दीप जलाया जा सकता है। इस वास्ते यह प्लानिंग का कंसेप्ट रखा गया था। इस प्लानिंग को तीन साल तक की छुट्टी दे दी गई, इससे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य देश का और क्या हो सकता था। नेशनल डिवेलपमेंट काउंसिल की मीटिंग बुलाई गई उस में छठी योजना का स्वरूप स्थिर नहीं किया जा सका और विभिन्न प्राप्ति से ग्रहण हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों और दूसरे लोगों को यह कह दिया गया कि हम को इस नीति पर विश्वास नहीं है। यह देश के इतिहास में सब से ज्यादा अंधकारमय यग था जब प्लानिंग को छोड़ दिया गया और गरीबों के प्रति जो हमारा संकल्प था सेवा भाव का, उसको भी छुटी दे दी गई। इसके लिए जो सजा श्री मोरार जी देसाई और जनता पार्टी को दी गई है वह सब के सामने है। एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक एक ऐसी ज्वाला उठी कि जनता पार्टी तारीख से ही मिट गई। ये लोग आपस में लड़ते रहे हैं। भारत की जनता ने एक काम बहुत अच्छा किया है। जो जगजीवन राम जी और

[प्रो० नारायण चन्द पाराशर]

सिंह जी इकट्ठे बैठते नहीं थे दोनों को अपोजीशन के बेंचों पर उस ने ला कर एक साथ इकट्ठे बिठा दिया है और अब दोनों आराम से बैठेंगे पांच साल तक। मेरा विश्वास है कि अब तो उन्होंने सबक सिख लिया होगा और उनको पता लग गया होगा कि उन लोगों ने असली गलती क्या की है।

जनरल स्पेरो ने बड़े अच्छे ढंग से बताया है कि टीम के तौर पर लोग चल नहीं सके। देश चाहता है कि जो सत्ता की कुर्सी पर पहुंच जाए वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझे, देश को सम्भाले, परसनल बातों को हवा न दे। इन लोगों ने देश की एकता के साथ उसकी अखंडता के साथ मजाक किया। पांडिचेरी और सिक्किम के बारे में क्या किया और क्या कहा? श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने देश की एकता के साथ कैसा मजाक किया वह इसी बात से साबित हो जाता है कि जब उन्होंने कहा था कि उनका अपना विचार है कि सिक्किम को इस तरह से मिलाया नहीं जाना चाहिए था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या देश के साथ इस तरह की बात करना न्याय था? सिक्किम के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ यह न्याय था? वे लोग हमारे साथ कदम से कदम मिलाकर, कंधे से कंधा मिला कर चलना चाहते थे जहां कांग्रेस पार्टी और उस की नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी देश को एक रखने के लिए आगे बढ़ते हैं वहां दूसरी तरफ श्री मोरारजी देसाई महात्मा गांधी की समाधि पर कसम खाने के बाद सिक्किम को यह हवा देते हैं कि वहां पर दूसरे तत्व सिर उठाएँ। इसके अलावा पांडिचेरी के विलय का सवाल जब आया और प्लेबे साइट और रेफ्रेंडम की बात आई तो श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा कि हमें मालूम है लोगों का मंशा क्या है और इनका नतीजा क्या निकलेगा। वहां के लोग मद्रास में शामिल होना चाहते हैं। पांडिचेरी मिल कर रहेगा। आज श्री मोरारजी देसाई सदन में नहीं हैं लेकिन पांडिचेरी एक ईकाई है। लोगों ने यह साबित कर दिया है कि तानाशाह कौन है, श्री मोरारजी देसाई थे जनता पार्टी थी जो लोगों की भावनाओं को कुचलना चाहते थे या श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और कांग्रेस पार्टी थी। इतिहास ने यह साबित कर दिया है। पांडिचेरी में आज भी कांग्रेस आई को तथा उसके दूसरे साथियों को विजय मिली है और श्री मोरारजी देसाई की पार्टी को सिफर। अब मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की एकता और प्लानिंग दोनों को एक नया जोश मिल है, एक नया प्रोत्साहन मिला है और आने वाले सालों में देश की एकता और भी मजबूत होगी और हमारा प्लानिंग का प्रोसेस और भी आगे बढ़ेगा।

प्लानिंग की जब मैं बात करता हूँ तो हमें एक बात को ध्यान में रखना होगा। सारे देश के लिए प्लानिंग एक समान नहीं हो सकती है, उस में एकरूपता नहीं लाई जा सकती है क्योंकि

देश के कुछ ऐसे इलाके हैं जो सीमाओं पर स्थित हैं, बोर्डर स्टेट्स हैं और कुछ हिल एरियाज हैं और उन के लिए हमें प्लानिंग का क्राइटीरिया डिफेन्ट रखना होगा। अगर हम 1 रेलवे लाइन प्लेज में पंजाब में डालना चाहते हैं तो हो सकता है कि उस पर तीन या चार लाख रुपया खर्च हो लेकिन हिमाचल में या जम्मू काश्मीर में उस पर 35-40 लाख रुपया खर्च होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You conclude today because the Prime Minister will reply tomorrow.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pomani): But, Sir, there are several others who have not spoken. The Muslim League is totally shut out of the discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What can I do?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: That is not fair.

प्रो० नारायण चन्द पाराशर : हिमाचल, काश्मीर, नागालैंड, मणिपुर, अरुणाचल आदि के लिए वही यार्ड स्टिक नहीं हो सकता है जो उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा या पंजाब आदि के लिए आप रखते हैं। ऐसा आपने किया तो यह देश किस्मत के साथ न्याय करना नहीं होगा। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में जहां प्लानिंग के प्रति कमिटमेंट है वहां में यह भी चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि यह क्राइटीरिया भी डिफेन्ट हो। अप्रैल 1975 में विज्ञान भवन में आल इंडिया हिल पीपल्स वेलफेयर एसोसिएशन की तरफ से एक सैमीनार का आयोजन किया गया था जिस में पर्वतीय प्रदेशों के विकास संबंधी योजनाओं पर विचार किया गया था और उस में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी आई थी और उन्होंने उसका उद्घाटन किया था। उन इलाकों की समस्याओं को सामने रखते हुए उस में एक प्रस्ताव पारित कर सरकार से यह कहा गया था कि विपुल धनराशि 'सफीशॉट रिसोर्सिज' उपलब्ध किए जाने चाहिये प्रदेशों के उन हिस्सों के लिए जो पहाड़ी हैं ताकि वहां पर लोगों का आर्थिक विकास हो सके। ताकि वहां पर लोग अपना आर्थिक विकास कर सकें।

इसके अलावा और बहुत सी चीजें हैं, लेकिन समय कम है। मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी ने देश की किस्मत के साथ न्याय नहीं किया और इसलिये नहीं किया क्योंकि उनका एप्रोच यही रहा कि कांग्रेस द्वारा जितने भी विकास के काम शुरू किये गये उन को खत्म किया जाए। स्वर्गीय ललित नारायण मिश्र ने 22 दिसम्बर 1974 को हिमाचल प्रदेश में पहली बड़ी रेलवे लाइन का उद्घाटन किया...

16.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been announced that the House will conclude at 4 p.m. to enable Members to witness the Beating of the Retreat. So, you please conclude.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Please give me five minutes at least.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, how can I? कल प्रधान मंत्री जवाब देंगे, इसलिये आपको आज ही अपना भाषण खत्म करना है।

प्रो० नारायण चन्द्र पाराशर : मैं कह रहा था कि उस रेलवे लाइन का उद्घाटन हुआ, उसके लिये राज्य सरकार ने जमीन दी, लेकिन उस लाइन को पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि सरकार ने यह कहा कि कांग्रेस सरकार में यह काम शुरू हुआ था और उसकी कोई रूप रेखा नहीं है इसलिए इस काम को पूरा नहीं किया गया। अभी हाल ही में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने हिमाचल में यह घोषणा की थी कि उस लाइन को पूरा किया जायेगा, इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस लाइन को बनाया जाए।

इसी प्रकार डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा ने 19 दिसम्बर, 1976 को यह घोषणा की थी कि हिमाचल के लिये पी० एंड टी० सकल होगा और उस दिशा में काम भी शुरू हुआ था। मैं चाहूँगा कि उसको भी अब पूरा किया जाय।

भारत की प्रतिष्ठा जनता पार्टी सरकार के जमाने में बहुत नीचे गई है और ट्रि-यन अखबार में कहा गया है कि विदेशों में हमको वह सम्मान नहीं मिलता है जो पहले मिलता था। हमें आशा है कि नई सरकार के आने से भारत की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ेगी। और प्रदेशों में जो भावना है कि हमारे साथ न्याय नहीं किया गया था जो विकास के

काम शुरू किये गये थे लेकिन जनता सरकार के समय बन्द हो गये थे उनको दुबारा शुरू किया जायेगा और पहाड़ी लोगों के साथ न्याय किया जायेगा। विदेशों में हमारा मान बढ़ेगा। हम चाहते हैं कि जो नया युग आरम्भ हुआ है उसमें भारत का सर ऊँचा हो और भारत के लोग भी प्रसन्न हों और समृद्ध हों।

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FIRST REPORT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to present the First Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I propose to adjourn the House now to enable Members to witness the Beating of the Retreat. Before doing so, I may remind Members that tomorrow at 11 A.M. two minutes silence will be observed by the House in memory of those who gave their lives in the struggle for India's freedom. The Speaker will take the Chair a little before 11 A.M. The Members may kindly take their seats in the House by 10.55 A.M.

The House now stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 10.58 A.M. 16.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till fifty-eight minutes past Ten of the Clock on Wednesday January 30, 1980/Magha 10, 1901 (Saka).