

Seventh Series, Vol. III, No. 12

Wednesday, March 26, 1980
Chaitra 06, 1902(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. III Contains No. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price: Rs., 06.00

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LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March, 26, 1980/Chaitra
6, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Land for Industries in Backward Areas of Gujarat

*203. SHRI AMARSINH V.
RATHAWA:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) the names of industrially back-
ward districts in Gujarat State;

(b) whether there is any proposal
to allot land for setting up industrial
units in those areas; and

(c) if so, the criteria adopted and
the names of the Government agen-
cies through which land is being al-
located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the
Table of the House.

(a) Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh, Kutch Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Surendranagar districts of Gujarat have been declared backward to qualify for concessional finance from the financial institutions. Out of these districts Panchmahals, Broach and Surendranagar also qualify for Central Investment Subsidy and units set up there are eligible for subsidy at 15 per cent of

fixed investment subject to a maxi-
mum of Rs. 15.0 lakhs.

(b) Allotment of land for setting
up industries is the concern of State
Government.

(c) In Gujarat, sheds and plots are
allotted to Industrial entrepreneurs
by the Gujarat Industrial Develop-
ment Corporation.

श्री अमर सिंह राठवा : मंत्री जी ने
बतलाया है कि गुजरात के कुछ जिलों
को पिछड़ा हुआ माना हुआ है, लेकिन
हमारे यहां बड़ोदा जिला ऐसा जिला है,
जिस में आदिवासी प्रजा ज्यादा है,
सूरत जिले में भी ऐसी ही स्थिति है।
मैं चाहता हूं कि इन जिलों के लिये
भी पिछड़ेपन के आदेश दिये जाने चाहिये।
जो उद्योग वहां पर चलते हैं वे शहरी-
करण से प्रभावित हैं, यदि आप इन को
पिछड़ा जिला घोषित कर देंगे तो जो मजदूर
और किसान शहरों में काम करने के लिये
आते हैं और जहां कम मजदूरी दे कर
उनको लूटा जाता है, उन के लिये
ग्रामों में छोटे उद्योगों की स्थापना करके
उनको काम दिया जा सकता है और
उन के लिये रोजी-रोटी की व्यवस्था
हो सकती है। क्या सरकार के पास
इस तरह को कोई योजना है?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:
We will examine the valuable sug-
gestion made by the hon. members
in consultation with the Planning
Commission, which has appointed a
committee on the development of
backward areas.

श्री अमर सिंह राठवा : जिन क्षेत्रों
को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है
वहां पर भी मुख्य शहरों में ही उद्योग

शुरू किये जाते हैं, इस से आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को या जहां पर पिछड़े लोग ज्यादा रहते हैं उन को लाभ नहीं पहुंचता है। क्या सरकार के पास इन जगहों पर उद्योग स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है?

श्री चरणजीत चानना : यह काम राज्यों की सलाह पर होता है। जिन जिलों को पिछड़ा डिक्लेशर किया गया है, उन के लिये प्लानिंग कमीशन ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी, जिसने सब बातों को स्टडी कर के किया है। इस एरिये के लिये अगर कोई प्रावलम आप के सामने हो तो आप हम को बतला दीजिये, हम उस को भी कमेटी को रेफर कर देंगे। जो बातें आनरेविल मेम्बर साहब ने कही हैं, वे सारी डिटेल्स वे हम को दे दें और हम उन को देख लेंगे।

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: The Government has declared the districts as industrially backward. Would there be a proposal of Government for having treated not districts as backward but talukas as backward so that more equitable distribution of development of industries is there?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: In fact the hon. Member has raised a very relevant question. The reply to this is that we already have two stratum as far as development of industrially backward areas in this country is concerned. One is the industrially backward districts and the second is industrially backward areas. It may be a district or a patch of district. It is done already. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to Chapter 6 regarding guidelines for industries and Chapter 1 for policies and procedure.

श्री सोमबी माई डामोर : इंडस्ट्री शुरू करने के लिये जो कन्सेशन्स दिये जा रहे हैं, वे हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिये

भी हैं लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो हरिजन और आदिवासी अपनी इंडस्ट्री चलाना चाहते हैं क्या उन को 100 पर सेन्ट लोन और दूसरी सुविधाएं और ज्यादा आप देने के लिये तैयार हैं?

श्री चरणजीत चानना : यह जो आप का प्रश्न है, यह इंडस्ट्रियली बेकर्ड एरियाज का है। जातियों के आधार पर ऐसे एरिन। ज नहीं बने हैं परन्तु ऐसा होता है और यह कोइन्सीउन्न की बात है कि ये दोनों इकट्ठे मिल जाते हैं लेकिन कास्ट्स की बेसिस पर अभी तक सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है और सारा काम एकोनामिक बेसिस पर किया गया है।

SHRI JAIDEEP SINGH: In continuation of the question asked by Shri Digvijay Singh, in Gujarat there are three districts which have been declared as backward. Now, all these three districts naturally are not backward. In fact, parts of these districts are as developed as many others but some are very backward and, therefore, this question was asked. Because unless that is done, what is tending to happen at the moment is that industries are being located in the forward areas of these districts which are close to very big industrial areas like Baroda.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I have already drawn the attention of the House that there is a Committee headed by Mr. Sivaraman, known as National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas. They are studying the economic impact of the policies etc. of these very areas. They are also considering the issue which the hon. Member has raised.

श्री मोतीभाई आर० औधरी : यह जो प्रश्न किया गया है, उस में तीन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स जो हैं, उन को पिछड़ा हुआ जाहिर किया गया है। इस के पलावा बनासकांटा मेहसान और अमेरली भी पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं। मैं

आनना बहुता हूँ कि क्या मंडी जी उन को भी पिछ़ा घोषित करेंगे।

श्री चरणजीत आनना: आनरेविल मेम्बर को यह सूचित किया गया है, हाउस को यह जो प्रश्न उठाया गया है, उस के बारे में सूचित किया गया है लेकिन जो इशू अभी आनरेविल मेम्बर ने रेज किया है, इस प्रकार के जो इशूज हैं, उन के बारे में नैशनल कमेटी आन दि डेवल परमेंट आफ बेकवर्ड एरियाज कंसिडर कर रही है। जब तक उस कमेटी का काम पूरा नहीं हो जाता, तब तक क्या किया जायेगा और क्या नहीं किया जायेगा, इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता।

SHRI XAVIAR ARAKAL: The hon. Minister has said that a sub-committee is looking into the plans and sanctioning of these projects. But I would like to say that certain units have failed miserably. Has the Government considered the causes of failure of those industrial units which were started by the Government and whether they are considering to give some help to these industrial units?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: As far as the norms for identifying the areas are concerned, the Committee I have referred to is not reconsidering the norms at all. The norms remain the same. It is only the functioning and the growth of these areas which has been considered by this Committee. In the process, if there are some areas to which the attention of the Committee is drawn, the Committee would consider that aspect.

SHRI B. K. NAIR: We have to make a distinction between industrially backward and industrially not so backward districts as well as the backward & not so backward States. In Kerala we feel we are industrially very backward. In spite of all the

facilities available, no new industrial unit is coming up in our State. Therefore, while setting up industrial ventures in the country, will the hon. Minister consider the backward States? Would he also evolve a formula by which the capital investment by the Centre will be distributed throughout the country on a population basis?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member has shifted from the district to the State. In fact, the district is a part of the State. The object of identifying these areas as industrially backward districts or areas is to promote higher development in those areas and, therefore, in those States. If you see the list of industrially backward districts, you will see that the industrially backward States have the maximum number of such districts and areas. Therefore, this is already being covered by the scheme of industrially backward areas.

Mishap at Tarapur Atomic Power Station

+

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
*204. **SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated the 2nd March, 1980 under the caption "Major nuclear mishap averted";

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to avoid such dangers; and

(c) the action being taken against those responsible for proper maintenance of the Power reactor at Tarapur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the routine hydrotesting of various sections of Unit I of Tarapur Atomic Power Station, before starting the reactor after refuelling some minor leaks were noticed in the by-pass lines of the recirculation loops. These tests/inspections are periodical-ly carried out on all reactors. There was no danger to the surroundings or the station.

(c) Well-established preventive maintenance procedures are followed at the Station and this has enabled detection of the leaks and hence the question of action against maintenance personnel does not arise.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The hon. Minister has probably referred to an accident which took place somewhere in the third week of February. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that another accident took place on 14th March 1980, which resulted in the gushing out of radio-active water into the regular building? This happened when attempts were made to repair the cracks in the 6" by-pass line of the primary coolant tubes, which carries the radio-active water from the reactor core. As a result of the accident, the contaminated water drained from open-ended by-pass line into the reactor building, from where it was pumped out. What is the amount of radio-activity caused on account of this and whether it is a fact that such an accident again occurred on the 14th March?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I think the hon. Member is not aware that it was not really an accident. What happened was that during the months of December 1979, January and February 1980 re-fuelling operations were going on and most of them were completed by the middle of February. As per the normal procedure, hydro-testing of the various sections of the system was in progress prior to the preparing of the unit for a re-start. In this process, some minor leaks were noticed in the by-pass lines of the re-circulation loops of the unit.

The second question which the hon. Member asked was when this was discovered. It was during the process of routine hydro tests.

It was also decided to make a metallurgical examination of the defective pipe. For this purpose a piece was cut. Till a new piece was welded in its place, an ice plug had to be formed, using liquid nitrogen to prevent leakage of water. The ice plug remained intact.

This is the second incident the hon. Member is referring to. This ice plug had been put there, but unfortunately after a period of 12 hours it got dislodged. Leakage of water due to dislodging of the ice plug was controlled by using another plug which had been kept ready for such an eventuality. The level of water in the core was maintained at the required level by recirculation of the water which leaked from the pipeline.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, my question is very simple. He is simply reading the notes that have been put up by the Department. My question is whether an incident about which reply has been given in this House occurred in the third week of February and it was reported in the newspapers on 2nd of March. I would also like to know whether another incident or accident occurred on 14th March resulting in the gushing out of radioactive water into the reactor building.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member did not get my point. The hon. Member is a very old and experienced Member and I hope he will give some time and understand what I am trying to say.

What happened was that at the time of routine testing, these leaks were discovered. And the second accident which the hon. Member is referring to was when the test was being conducted, an ice plug was used to prevent leakage of water that has been

caused, but at the stage when it got dislodged, another plug had also been kept ready for the eventuality. That is the accident that you are referring to.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: On 14th of March?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Yes, on 14th of March. The first unit was shut down on 29-9-1979 for refuelling. And the routine hydro testing was conducted when the leaks were discovered. That is the first accident that you are referring to. And on 14th March, the ice plug got dislodged. That is the second accident that you are speaking of.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I asked in this very question about the radio-activity. My question has not been answered in full. This part of the incident has not been replied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is your second Supplementary?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: How can it be? The last portion of my first question was not replied. In that particular connection I enquired about the radio-activity because the hon. Prime Minister in this very House had stated on 19th March, 1980:

"No significant releases of radio-activity had taken place either due to the recent breakdown at the Rajasthan atomic power station or the defects noticed at the time of re-fuelling in the bypass lines of the re-circulation loops at the Tarapur atomic power station."

I enquired in the last portion of the first question as to what is the radio-activity. The Prime Minister said that no significant releases of radio-activity had taken place. But then, how much radio-activity had taken place?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has asked about the radio-activity aspect. I would like to inform him that the leaks that were noticed could not have caused any

disaster even if the reactor was in operation. There are provisions for monitoring leaks and for bringing the reactor to a safe shut down condition. The design is such that even when a 24" pipeline ruptures with the reactor operating at full power, the reactor can be brought to a safe shut down condition without any escape of radioactivity from the reactor containment.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wanted some clarification to the first Supplementary.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There is no provision for clarification under the rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: May I know whether any guarantee was given by the concerned foreign manufacturers against such accidents, and if so, whether the Government of India has claimed any damages or compensation from them or asked them to repair the damage and ensure non-recurrence of such accidents in future, and whether also, since our reactors and the American reactors are designed alike and both are using light water, whether the Government of India has contacted the American unit to ascertain the techniques that they are following to avoid such accidents and if so, with what results?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Regarding guarantees, I would like to have notice, but it should perhaps be mentioned here that reactors of this type are in operation in other parts of the world, notably in USA, Europe and Japan, and they too have experienced leaks in certain parts of the piping system. The pipes in question have been built and tested as per the procedure existing at the time of construction.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: My question is more out of anxiety than inquisitiveness. May I ask the hon. Minister if a similar incident in the

heavy water plant at Baroda took place some time ago, and whether it was suspected to be a case of mischief? So, in the circumstance of what the hon. Minister has described as an incident and not an accident, may I know whether the enquiry has revealed that there was not merely an element of negligence, but there is a probability of mischief too, and if so, what action the Government are proposing to take?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: We have no knowledge of the accident that the hon. Member has referred to.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I wonder whether the hon. Minister has with him statistics of the number of times the Tarapur plant was shut down during the last one year, whether he has seen reports in international journals that the General Electric Co., which sold the Tarapur plant has old sub-standard and defective material and cheated the Government of India on this deal, and whether the Government has investigated this aspect.

SHRI C. P. N. Singh: We will definitely look into the aspect that the hon Member has pointed out.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: What about the number of mishaps during the last one year? Has he any statistics on that?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I said, this was not a mishap. It is merely something which come up in routine check-up. As far as the number of accidents that have taken place is concerned, I will need notice.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Please read what the question says. "Mishap at Tarapur". I asked for the number of mishaps during the last one year. I am not asking what happened in this particular case.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: The hon. Member refers to the question tabled by another hon. Member saying that it was a mishap, but the answer is

that it was not a mishap.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: We are glad from the hon. Minister's reply that our able scientists have plugged the leak in the reactor of the Tarapur atomic power station. I also learn from reliable sources that the work done by our scientists is something fantastic. I would like to know what type of reward they are going to give them. The hon. madam Prime Minister also knows that during two and half years rule of the Janata Party, they have systematically damaged the excellent infrastructure built up by our party. You are well aware that even France, which is generating nearly 15 per cent of the power generation, plans to produce 50 per cent by 1985. I would like to know what steps our present Government is going to take to see that the morale of our scientists is again brought up to a proper shaps, so that the country comes to have a proper nuclear energy policy.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MATI IINDIRA GANDHI): The hon. members opposite need not get excited because it was nobody's contention that the Janata Party damaged the plants. But what they did do was to dengriade Science and it is true that the Scientists did feel demoralised. Teams, which were working together were dispersed and as a result the work could not be so effective. It is not easy to suddenly build up the morale. But we are trying to do it. I think... (Interruptions) Before 1930, there was no science in India Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, Perhaps, you were doing something with the British at that time—I do not know.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Minister's reply that it was not a mishap is what really raises the question of the extent of radio-activity involved and the extent of damage involved. The Minister said in the course of his reply that before starting the Reactor after re-fuelling, some minor leaks were noticed in the by-pass lines of the recirculation loops. In other words, the leaks were there, they were noticed when you

shut down the reactor and then started feeding it with fuel. What happened till these leaks were noticed is the first point. The second point is, you had decided to commission the reactor on the 20th of this month. But without any notice, you have again said, a very cryptic announcement has come from Tarapur that it is delayed by another fortnight. What happened? You said that nothing happened on the 14th, it was no accident, some plugs, extra plugs and so on. What happened? Why is it that though there was a public commitment by you that the reactor would be recommissioned on the 20th, it has again been put off by another fortnight. Thirdly, is it not a fact that steps were taken in Tarapur to evacuate the villagers and is it not also a fact that a number of employees from Tarapur are currently in Bombay hospital being treated for the damage done to them due to radioactivity?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I think the hon. member's concern regarding Tarapur is very necessary and good. He talks about the incident of Tarapur villagers being moved out. I am sure, the hon. Member will appreciate the fact that precautionary measures are far better than taking steps after something happens and we do that. He talks about certain people being in hospital. You will appreciate that in all, 26 persons were involved in the operations regarding insulation of back-up plug. All these persons had been checked up for radio-active contamination as per health physics procedures and no contamination has been detected on any of them after they took their usual showerbath.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: My question has not been answered. You have said first and foremost that it would be commissioned on the 20th. Why the postponement? Secondly, the Minister is now admitting that the villagers are being evacuated.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: No, no.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He said that they are taking. Some

precautionary measures.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On every reply, you cannot make out another question.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He said that they are taking precautionary measures. Have you evacuated or are you evacuating them? Thirdly, as far as the hospitalisation is concerned, I am not talking about the number of people who are engaged on that. The real question is in your reply. The leak was noticed at the time of refuelling. When you shut down the reactor and re-fuelled, then you suddenly noticed the leak. The leak was already there and at that time there were a number of people who were affected by radio-activity. Are not they in Bombay hospital just now?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: No, Sir. I had replied it very clearly. I wonder why the hon. Member did not get me. I will clarify it again. There was no radioactive contamination of the people. They have all been cleared after the necessary check-up. Regarding the starting of the reactor, the hon. Member has pointed out about the time factor. It is like this. The hydro test was planned for the 3rd April, 1980. To start a reactor after this particular test, a certain period of time is required, say, 2 to 3 weeks.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: But you did make an announcement that it will be commissioned on the 26th.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I am sure, the hon. Member will appreciate that certain things have to be taken into consideration before the reactor is commissioned. There is a certain procedural aspect.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that radiological tests by Indian scientists of the main vessel of the Tarapur unit had revealed hidden hair-cracks and, if so, whether they are a

potential danger due to the well-known phenomenon of metal fatigue that is metals give way after prolonged use due to stress and strain. Further the Tarapur unit being a turn-key project, I want to know whether the U.S. Government or the General Electric Supply Company has given an assurance that they will compensate for any damage or loss caused to giving way of such a defective vessel.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: The hon. Member has asked a number of questions. Firstly, I would like to tell about the metallurgical aspect. He asked about the metal fatigue. The corrective action is needed.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: My question was that Indian scientists had made a radiological X-ray examination of the main vessel of the Tarapur unit and had detected hidden hair-cracks. It is a potential danger or not and, if it is a potential danger, what assurance the U.S. Government has given about it, about giving compensation for any damage or loss caused?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: The hon. Member is asking something different from what was asked in this Question. For that, I will need a separate notice.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will you permit a full-fledged discussion on this question?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That does not come in supplementaries.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Of course, I am somewhat confused as to whether we had a number of accidents or mishaps. I am not quite sure of that. But in any case I would like to know whether it is a fact that these leaks were detected in what is known as the primary coolant system and detected at the time, fortunately for us, when the reactor was not working. When it was being checked up and

inspected, these leaks were found and, at that time, the reactor was not working. The leaks were obviously already there. My question is, had the reactor continued to work, if it had been working, was there not every possibility of a major disaster taking place, like the one that happened in the Three-Mile Island station in the United States?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: No, Sir. It was a routine check.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He says, it was a routine check. Fortunately, we were saved because the reactor was not working when the routine check was being carried out. But supposing the reactor had been working and the leaks had been there, there would have a major accident.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has replied that.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, the Tarapur power plant is in my constituency, the constituency which I represent in this House. My distinguished friend, Mr. George Fernandes, raised two very important questions. One is whether anyone who was working...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you going to repeat his question?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The question has not been answered and the House has a right to get an answer from the hon. Minister. This is a very important question. The question is, whether anyone who was working in the plant at the time the leak was detected is still in hospital and, if so, what is the number of people who are in the hospital and what treatment is being given to them.

Secondly... (Interruptions) It is not a question of repetition. I represent that constituency and I have every right to raise this question. My second question is whether...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may ask in continuation of the first question. You cannot raise two supplementaries.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you cannot have two standards. My question is related to the first, and I must be permitted to raise it. (Interruptions) My question is whether it is a fact that villagers were asked to vacate as a precautionary step, and if so, whether the villagers have been asked to return or permitted to return, and what checks were conducted to decide that safety was such that they could be allowed to return to the villages from which they were evacuated.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: The hon. Member is quite right. There should be very strict procedures regarding its safety, and that aspect will definitely be looked into. As far as the people going to hospitals is concerned, our information is that they were sent there for a routine observation. That is the information we have.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My question is whether there is any one still in the hospital. We are entitled to an answer for this simple question.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI
rose—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister says that they were sent there for a routine observation, and, therefore, they need not remain there. Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My question has not been answered.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Prime Minister got up, got frightened and sat down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My question has not been answered com-

pletely and you are passing on to another hon. Member. (Interruptions)

AN. HON. MEMBER: The Prime Minister had got up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Have you called Mr. Niren Ghosh on the same question or on the next Question?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On the same Question.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I can answer either after him or before, as you like.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My question is whether there is any one still in the hospital. That has not been answered.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: May I answer now?

Firstly, it is our information that nobody left the village. Secondly, 16 out of 26 people were checked for internal contamination also, and nothing adverse has been found. There is no one in hospital for any treatment.

Earlier on, my colleague has answered very clearly that, because of these leakages taking place in other countries also, starting from about five or six years ago, an in-service inspection of various pipe joints, and so on, has become mandatory and is being carried out regularly, and also that there is no danger to the persons involved in this repair work or to the people living in the neighbourhood. He has also said, the reactor system is designed to handle a complete break even in a 24-inch pipeline with the reactor operating at its full rated capacity. This is in answer to the question of my hon. friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: If we go on like this, the other questions we may not reach at all.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is an important question.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The Prime Minister said that some projects were not taken up during the Janata Government and that scientists were demoralised. If so, what are those projects and what is the decision of the present government? And since it has been found that the supply of materials by the GEC is defective and also in view of our dependence on USA for fuel, may I ask whether India has any plans to build, design and fabricate reactors on its own and manufacture and produce fissionable material, heavy water and all the component parts? If so what are those plans?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The question is a very much larger question. I do not think it comes within the purview of this.

He has asked about scientists. It is not a question of particular projects. Somehow an impression was given by some members of the government that they did not regard science as an important activity. For instance, the then Prime Minister himself said that he did not believe in peaceful nuclear explosions. That was not a solitary statement. There were other such statements made about science and scientific work and therefore, our scientists felt may be their work was not considered useful—that they were not considered as important as we think they should be and they think they could be.

Decline in Industrial Growth

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

(a) whether the industrial growth is on decline during the year 1979-80;

- (b) if so, full facts thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reverse the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the general index of industrial production released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and available upto November 1979, the rate of growth for the period April-November 1979 was 0.3 per cent as compared with 7.9 per cent for the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) The steps taken to improve industrial production include measures to ensure fuller utilisation of capacity by close monitoring to achieve targets, availability of requisite imports where necessary, improved labour relations and increase in infrastructural facilities.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I want to know whether it is not a fact that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce submitted a memorandum to the Government of India suggesting an immediate action for economic progress which included, Sir, amongst others entry of big houses into coal, power generation, road transport and steel industry, inclusion of the representatives of the big houses in the Board of Directors of the public sector industries, handing over certain public sector enterprises to the private sector on a long trial and contract basis and deletion of certain provisions of the MRTP Act and also stricter measures for disciplining the labour. If that memorandum was received by the government, may I know, does it not constitute a complete reversal of the industrial policy of the government and what are the reactions of the government in regard to that particular memorandum for economic regeneration given by the FICCI?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): It is true that the FICCI presented a memorandum which contained many of the things the hon. Member had listed. But like any other person in India they have a right to represent their point of view and every person who presents his point of view cannot think that his point of view is accepted by the government. All that I can say is that a number of memoranda have been received by me. They are all under consideration and no decision has been taken.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Is it a reply, Sir? I did not say that the FICCI has not got a right to present a memorandum. I wanted to know the attitude of the government regarding the points they have raised.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have said very clearly that Government has not taken any decision on this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You come to your second Supplementary.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: In view of this fact, does the Government propose to overhaul the entire industrial policy in relation to this and also whether it is a fact that this decline has been due to the under capitalisation, and under utilisation of the capacities, particularly, in the production of the Public Sector industries. If so, what particular steps does the Government propose to take except those that have been mentioned with regard to overcoming these difficulties?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, Government are considering each statement on the industrial policy. It does not imply a complete overhaul in the sense that all that we stood for and stood by in these thirty years will be given up. On the contrary, it will be strengthened. We are going to make it a more effective instrument for industrial growth and deve-

lopment. The second part of his question is relating to public sector. I wish to inform the hon. Member that we are committed to a policy of improving the performance of the public sector and we will afford every facility to the public sector including higher capital resources, better utilisation of facilities and higher import of raw materials and larger facilities for the infrastructure. These are the points that we have in mind.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Is it a fact that the decline in industrial growth rate in 1979-80 was due mainly to the incompetence of the previous Government in their systematically damaging the economy of the country? I want to know whether it is a fact.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the public have decided it without any doubt.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: It is obvious that the industrial growth in 1977-78 when the Administration was stable, was 7.9 per cent but in 1979 when Government was completely unstable as the Battle Royal and internecine warfare was going on in the Government, the industrial growth went down to 0.3 per cent. Obviously the political stability is very important for the industrial growth. I want to know what is the projection for the growth in 1980?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the hon. Member has given his inference, his reasons, for the lower rate of growth in 1979-80. It is obviously a fact that unless there is a determined direction in economic spheres, the country cannot progress. It is our conviction that the country lacked during 1979-80 the determined directions that the country needed.

So far as our policy is concerned, as I have already mentioned, we will strengthen the infrastructure, produce more power and make it available to the industry so that they can get over the depression in which they had fallen.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, it has been revealed by the leading Economic Daily that the industrial production during the current financial year is now expected to show a zero rate of growth as compared to 7.6 per cent last year. Would hon. Minister kindly tell us how is it that during the Janata regime of the previous year, the growth rate was 7.6 but in this year it is 0 per cent? In which sector the weaknesses are?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, the hon. Member's question will be replied by the data that I read out monthwise. Then, the hon. Member would be enlightened on the behaviour of the growth rate.

The industrial growth rate between 1978-79 and 1979-80 is as follows:—

April	+2.1	You take it as the best.
May	—1.7	
June	—0.3	
July	—1.3	
August	+1.5	
September	0.4	
October	2.5	

What I was reading was minus figure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want your protection. My question was this. During the same regime, the Janata regime, in 1978-79, the growth rate was 7.6 per cent according to the leading Economic Daily of the country. In the same regime while there was political instability, from the month of June when politicking started, originated by Mrs. Gandhi—We will agree—how is it that in the same ruling party regime, from 7.6 per cent it is now coming down Zero? This is what I want to know from him.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am replying to the hon'ble Member's question. I would only request the hon'ble Member to wait till I bring him from the past regime to the regime which

started under Mrs. Gandhi. (Interruptions).

When I am talking of the averages I am talking of the months between 1978-79 and 1979-80. I was talking of the month of November and said it was —0.6. (Interruptions). 7.6 was the total for the last year. This is the month-wise break-up which will take you deeper into the matter. We have not yet got the data for our period. I would like to tell the hon'ble Member that for growth rate there is a formula which takes into account many factors. 7.6 is the total but I am going to give you the break-up. (Interruptions). 0.3 which the hon'ble Member is talking of is for the period of the Janata government excepting two months.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You toppled the Janata government long back in collaboration with others.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Mr. Dandavate has said that Janata party at that time was in dialysis.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We might be in dialysis but you were in paralysis.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The hon'ble Minister was trying to give us the figures month-wise so that we may understand that from minus growth during the Janata Lok Dal regime we have come to plus growth. Further, the hon'ble Minister has said that they are going to revise the industrial policy. I would like to know in which direction they are going to revise the same.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Member's question is right as to whether we are going to convert the minus rate into plus one. That is correct. But converting the minus into plus is a gigantic task on which we are already working. People are seeing that. Plus indications are already available in the economic indicator.

Secondly, the first chapter of our industrial policy would definitely be to cure the damaged infrastructure which we have inherited from the Janata and the off-shoot of Janata which hon'ble Member was referring to.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Lakkappa, you are the last.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the accumulated decline in industrial production has been reflected during the last 2½ years. At the time of the Janata Government the public sector undertakings were not functioning in a disciplined manner and there was a dismantling of the entire system because the previous Government followed a laissez-faire policy. In view of those things there was the accumulated lack of growth because of the unrest in the public undertaking system and their functioning. All these things accumulated and created a situation where the public undertakings were not functioning properly in this country. Therefore, in view of these things which I mentioned, I would like to know whether this Ministry is going to have a high level committee to bring discipline on the public undertakings and reverse the policy adopted by the previous Government. This is my question. Will the hon. Minister agree with the suggestion that we may have a high level committee to discipline the public sector undertakings to yield maximum results and also to use their installed capacities properly?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: We welcome the hon. Member's comments but I may draw the kind attention of the hon. Member to the fact that we have already formed a Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure which was set up in January, 1980 which is working on this, which is trying to see how we can repair the damage done by the previous two governments.

Prevention of Pollution Resulting from Operation of Industrial Plants

*206. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Industry at the time of granting licences for setting up new industrial plants do impose conditions to prevent large scale pollution and emission of toxic wastes likely to result from the operation of the plants;

(b) if so, details of precautions taken; and

(c) further measures contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Standard condition in letters of intent is as follows:

"Adequate steps shall be taken to the satisfaction of Government to prevent air, water and soil pollution. The anti-pollution measures taken should be according to the standards prevailing in the State in which the factory of the industrial undertaking is located."

(c) The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 is proposed to be amended to provide for measures relating to the pollution control conditions being included in industrial licences also. Industrial undertakings will be required to indicate the details of steps taken to prevent pollution, equipment etc. installed, expenditure incurred, and the period of completion of pollution control measures etc., in their periodical reports.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: There is no shortage of laws in this matter to control pollution. There are literally

rally hundreds of laws in this regard by the Centre and by the States. Now difficulty comes about the implementation of these laws. These laws are not being properly implemented. Therefore, firstly, may I ask the Minister what are the specific steps that he contemplates to take to implement these laws regarding control of pollution? Secondly, in view of the clash between industrial development on the one hand and control of pollution on the other, whether he intends to give tax incentives, grants or loans, to small industries to carry on the treatment plants and these pollution control measures?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:
Number one: The hon. Member must know that when a law is made the implementation agency is also identified. In this case the implementation agency is the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

As far as local level implementation is concerned after licence is given it is the State Government which does it. Regarding the second part, about small scale industries and helping them for control of pollution, Government is already on this job. There is a machinery for it. If the hon. Member brings up any specific case we will examine the whole thing and we will initiate the thing and refer the matter to the concerned Ministry for action.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Perhaps the hon. Member is aware that we have referred to this in our election manifesto. We are setting up a special department to co-ordinate work on the conservation of nature and ecological balance. We already have a committee of people who are deeply interested in the matter to see that there is proper implementation of the provisions, as far as possible.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reconstitution of S.C. and S.T. Commission

*207. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission tendered resignation in view of the changed political situation; and

(b) whether Government propose to reconstitute the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA): (a) Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri, M.P., Chairman of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has sent his letter of resignation from the Chairmanship of the Commission, stating that he was resigning to enable the new Government to constitute the Commission in the manner they consider fit.

(b) No decision has yet been taken regarding the reconstitution of the Commission.

Research Project on Indo-Pakistan Border

*208. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:**
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Smithsonian Institution of U.S.A. is sponsoring a research project in the Rajasthan desert area on the Indo-Pakistan border;

(b) if so, the purpose of the project and its estimated cost;

(c) the Indian agencies collaborating in the project; and

(d) whether the security aspects of the project have been examined by Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c) A preliminary proposal has been received by the Department of Science & Technology entitled "Monitoring of changes in Arid/Semi-arid lands of Rajasthan and other parts of Indian Sub-continent with time sequential seasonal analysis using repetitive lands at weather satellite data from 1972 to date"; the proposal has been sponsored by Andhra University (Geo-Engg. Divn.) and Smithsonian Institution. It envisages a study over a 5 year period at a total cost of Rs. 1,32,31,000 and a US Dollar component of \$ 15,36,575.

(d) All aspects concerning the project including the security aspects will be considered by Government before arriving at any decision.

Committee on working of Department of Atomic Energy

*209. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Atomic Energy had set up a committee to suggest reforms in its working;

(b) if so, the constitution and terms of reference of the committee;

(c) whether this committee received any communication from the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Officers' Association; and

(d) if so, the main points?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. An internal Committee was constituted by the Secretary, Department

of Atomic Energy to review the department's administrative and management procedures and practices.

(b) The composition and the terms of reference of the Committee as contained in the order constituting it are indicated in the Statement.

(c) & (d) In response to a request from the Committee, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Officers' Association sent a letter listing various suggestions. The main areas covered in the letter are:

(i) improvements in working and service conditions of scientists;

(ii) decentralization and democratization of decision making;

(iii) free flow of scientific information;

(iv) greater role for elected representatives of the scientific community in formulation of personnel policy and in supervising implementation of the policy;

(v) encouragement to scientists to seek employment in other organisations; and

(vi) provision of residential accommodation.

Statement

The administrative and management procedures and practices followed in the transaction of business in the Department and its constituent units have been in vogue for some time and experience has shown that there are areas where improvements and modifications can be made in the interest of more efficient, quicker and smoother disposal of work.

2. With a view to examining this matter broadly with reference to general issues and to the adequacy of the

existing delegation of powers, having responsibilities of the organisation,

regard to the special nature of the the following committee is set up:

1. Shri M. Panchappa, (Chairman)
Additional Secretary,
DAE.
2. Shri Y. V. Pai,
Joint Secretary,
DAE.
3. Two representatives
of BARC (To be no-
minated by the Direc-
tor, BARC)

Representative
of Department
of Atomic
Energy.

4. Dr. M. R. Srinivas an, Power Project
Director, PPED. Engineering Di-
vision.
5. Shri N. Srinivasan,
Project Director,
RRG.
6. Shri K. Kuppawamy, (Secretary)
FAO, MAPP.

3. The Committee will address itself to the task with a full awareness of the fact that administration is not an end in itself and that in an organisation like Department of Atomic Energy the soundness and efficacy of an administrative tool, procedure or method will be judged by the extent to which it serves to further the scientific and technological effort of the Department.

Lock-out in Mohini Mills

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Mohini Mills has declared a lock-out at its factory at Belghoria;

(b) whether the West Bengal State Government has recommended the take-over of the mills by the Centre; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) be in affirmative; the details and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) The management of the Mohini Mills Ltd., Belghoria declared a lock-out in their mills w.e.f. 28-2-80. The management could not make payments to the workers due to financial

stringency, which led to agitation by the workers and lock-out was declared as a security measure. No proposal for its take-over by the Central Government has been received from the Government of West Bengal. The State Government had, however, proposed in January, 1978 for the appointment of an Investigation Committee under the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951 to go into the affairs of the mills. An Investigation Committee was appointed on 11th May, 1978, but the Company obtained an injunction from Calcutta High Court in August, 1978 against the investigation. The matter is still pending before the Court.

Study of Domestic Market Situation in regard to Writing and Printing Paper

*211. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study of the domestic market situation in regard to the writing and printing paper; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) & (b) Yes, Sir, Government had set up a Working Group on the Paper & Paper Board Industry, in May, 1978 to go into all the important aspects and basic issues relating to the

Industry. The terms of reference of the Working Group included the following:-

(i) Formulation of estimates of overall requirements and likely demand for cultural papers and to suggest a policy framework for achievement of targets;

(ii) examination of the present pattern of pricing and distribution policy of the paper industry, and to suggest an appropriate policy framework in this regard.

The Working Group had submitted its report in 1979. This is under examination by the Planning Commission.

Resentment on Import of Paper

*212. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether private sector paper industry has resented the proposal for the import of paper to the tune of 50,000 tonnes; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Unauthorised constructions in Delhi

*213. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are more than 16,000 unauthorised constructions in the Capital; and

(b) the steps contemplated by Government to discourage fresh encroachments on private and public land and whether Government propose to

consider the question of making such constructions a cognizable offence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

हथकरघा बुनकर

214. श्री मूलबन्द डागा: क्या उच्चोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में हथकरघा बुनकरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने सहकारी समितियों के सदस्य हैं।

उच्चोग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): सरकार के पास हथकरघा बुनकरों की संख्या के कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं। तथापि 31 मार्च, 1979 को देश में हथकरघा की कुल संख्या 38.91 लाख थी। जिसमें से

12.68 लाख हथकरघे सहकारी समितियों के अन्तर्गत ले लिये गये थे।

Fair Price structure for Sugar Industry

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

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs is considering a fair price structure for the sugar industry; and

(b) if so, by what time the Bureau is likely to give its reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) This matter is under discussion between the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Food and the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

(b) As the study has not yet been commissioned it is not possible to indicate the time by which the report will be submitted.

Review of Industrial Policy

*216. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH.

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Government at the Centre propose to review the present Industrial policy in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) & (b) Government intend to review the industrial policy, among the other policies of the previous Government.

Increase in Day Light Robberies in Delhi

*217. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government are aware that the incidence of cases of day light robberies has increased in the Capital within the last few weeks with the result that the life has become insecure; and

(b) how many cases have been reported to the police within the last three months and in how many cases the culprits have been caught and prosecuted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA)
(a) & (b):

The comparative statement of day light robberies during 12 weeks of December, 1979 to February, 1980 and the weekly figures of day light robberies during the months of Decem-

ber, 1978 to February 1979 are indicated below:—

		December 1978	December 1979
1st Week	.	4	6
2nd Week.	.	10	..
3rd Week	.	2	3
4th Week	.	5	..
TOTAL	.	<u>21</u>	<u>9</u>
		January 1979	January 1980
1st Week	.	5	2
2nd Week.	.	6	3
3rd Week	.	1	6
4th Week	.	1	2
TOTAL	.	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>
		February 1979	February 1980
1st Week	.	4	3
2nd Week.	.	8	5
3rd Week	.	1	3
4th Week	.	2	10
TOTAL	.	<u>15</u>	<u>21</u>
GRAND TOTAL	.	<u>49</u>	<u>43</u>

It will thus be seen that there is no increase in the number of day light robberies in the Capital. The situation is well under control and there is no insecurity among the public.

2. Out of 43 cases reported during the period 1-12-79 to 29-2-80, 4 have been cancelled. Of the balance, 38 are under investigation, 4 have been challaned and 2 have been filed as untraced. 37 persons have been arrested in these cases. 5 of them have been challaned and their cases are pending trial.

Regularisation of services of daily wage workers

*218. **SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have issued a circular to all Ministries regarding regularisation of services of daily wage workers who have worked for certain period;

(b) if so, what are the conditions and periods of service required for regularisation in the various Departments of Government of India;

(c) whether the employees who have worked on daily wages for more than 250 days are entitled for regularisation of their services in various Departments of Government of India; and

(d) if so, what is the procedure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Instructions have been issued to all the Ministries/Departments for appointment of daily wage workers, who fulfil the prescribed eligibility conditions against regular Group 'D' vacancies.

(b) & (c): The eligibility conditions for appointment of daily wage workers against Group 'D' posts are given in the Statement.

Statement

Eligibility conditions for appointment of daily wage workers on regular Group 'D' posts.

(1) A daily wage worker should have put in at least 240 days of service as daily wage worker (including broken periods of service) during each of the two preceding years, on the date of regularisation. Broken periods of service rendered as daily wage worker

are taken into account provided that one stretch of service is for more than six months.

(2) A daily wage worker should be eligible in respect of maximum age limit on the date of appointment to the regular post. For this purpose, a daily wage worker is allowed to deduct the period spent by him as daily wage worker from his actual age.

(3) A daily wage worker should possess the educational qualification, prescribed for the post.

Continued repression of weaker Sections

*219. **SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of all stringent provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 the Harijans, minorities and other depressed classes in the country continue to suffer repression and indignities;

(b) if so, how it is that the Centre still proposes to seek remedies only through State Governments and keep itself almost a silent spectator; and

(c) if not, how many States have conducted any survey and taken action by way of setting up special courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) The Government are aware that, inspite of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, and the measures taken for their implementation, persons whose Civil Rights are covered by the Act continue to suffer repression and indignities.

(b) The Central Government have set up a Special Cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs, which monitors the working of the Protection of Civil Rights Act. The Governments in a number of States, with sizable population of Scheduled Castes, have also

set up Special Cells, for the prompt and effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act. The Government of India have introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening the machinery for the enforcement of the Act, under which assistance is provided to the State Governments. The more effective implementation of the Act is being vigorously pursued by the Government of India with the State Governments.

(c) The Governments of Gujarat, Karnataka and Kerala have identified certain areas in these States, where disabilities arising out of untouchability are relatively acute, for concentrated attention. On the advise of the Government of India to State Governments, with sizable population of Scheduled Castes, to set up Special Courts for the expeditious disposal of cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, the Andhra Pradesh Government have sanctioned the establishment of Special Mobile Courts, to begin with in 5 districts. The matter is being vigorously pursued with other State Governments.

Proposal to Expedite criminal cases

*219-A. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to take steps immediately to expedite the procedure involved in all criminal cases in courts both at the investigation and trial stages; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) & (b): A comprehensive revision of criminal procedure was undertaken as a result of the recommendations made in the 41st report of the Law Commission. The old Code of Criminal Procedure was revised and a new Code—Code of Criminal Procedure 1973—was enacted. This Code was

further amended by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 1978. The new Code has made several procedural changes with a view to expediting the investigation and trial of cases. Some of the noteworthy changes in the regard are:—

(i) An upper limit of 90 days in respect of offences punishable with death, imprisonment for life and imprisonment for not less than 10 years, and sixty days in respect of other offences has been prescribed for detention of persons in custody during investigation. (The purpose of this is not only to reduce the number of undertrial prisoners, but also to instil a sense of urgency in the minds of investigating officers);

(ii) where an offence is punishable with imprisonment for not less than two years, the investigation can be stopped, if it is not completed within six months.

(iii) Offences punishable with imprisonment upto two years will be tried as summons cases with a simplified procedure (as against one year under the old Code).

(iv) Summons to witnesses can be served by post.

(v) In petty cases, the accused can plead guilty by post by sending the amount of fine specified in the summons to the Court.

(vi) The procedure in summary trials has been simplified further.

(vii) Committal proceedings in Sessions cases have been abolished.

(viii) The need for oral examination of formal witnesses has been dispensed with.

(ix) Trial can be held in the absence of the accused if he persistently disturbs the proceedings.

(x) The powers of revision against interlocutory orders have been taken away.

(xi) The provision for compulsory stoppage of proceedings on the intimation of transfer petition has been deleted.

(xii) the scope for the summary trial of cases has been enlarged considerably.

(xiii) The Courts of Sessions have also been empowered to continue the hearing of the case from the stage of evidence reached by his predecessor. Under the old Code the provision was applicable to the Courts of Magistrates only.

2. Many complex factors have brought about the present situation in which a large number of cases is pending in the criminal courts. In the circumstances reform in Judicial Administration has to be a continuous process. Notwithstanding the observation of the Law Commission in its 77th Report that the legal and judicial system in the country is basically sound and by and large suitable, remedial action will be taken whenever any shortcomings in procedure are discovered.

3. One reason for the accumulation of arrears of criminal cases in the courts has been the inadequate number of criminal courts. The Seventh Fin-

ance Commission has recommended grant-in-aid by the Central Government under Art. 275 of the Constitution for the establishment of 402 criminal courts in 15 States. Administrative approval is being given to the States that have come up with proposals in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

Amount earmarked for development of Coir Board

*220. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN:

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

(a) what is the amount set apart for development of Coir industry to be utilised by Coir Board during 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) how much of it has been utilised and how much lapsed; and

(c) what are the reasons for non-utilisation of funds allocated to an ailing industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) to (c):

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Budget Estimates	Amount Sanctioned	Savings in Reasons or Savings
1978-79	102.06	57.80	44.26 Research and Development Scheme
1979-80	120.75	58.90	61.85 could not be put through as the Buildings had not been completed. The Research and Development equipment and Machinery could not be imported and installed. Non-Plan savings has been due to economy measures enforced by Government of India.

Applications for production of Rubber Contraceptives by Maharashtra Industrial and Investment Corporation

*221. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maha-

rashtra has submitted an application for producing rubber contraceptives in the joint sector in view of the projected shortfall in their availability as compared to the demand;

(b) the date when the State Corporation's proposal was received;

(c) whether there is considerable delay in clearing this proposal by the Government of India; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay and the likely date by which the proposal will be finally cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 6th September, 1979.

(c) & (d) Certain policy issues are under consideration by the Department of Family Welfare, which is the Administrative Ministry concerned. Once this is completed, a decision will be taken.

Major changes in Police set up

*222. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to bring major changes in the police set up in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) & (b) The Central Government have already appointed a National Police Commission to suggest measures for bringing about improvements in the functioning of the police in the country. The National Police Commission have submitted three reports so far. It is proposed to circulate copies of the reports to State Governments for examination and acceptance of such recommendations as have a direct bearing a, making the police more effective.

Improvement of Agia-Medhipara- Phulbari-Tura Road

1976. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Meghalaya have submitted a scheme for improvement of Agia-Medhipara-Phulbari-Tura road through the North-Eastern Council; and

(b) if so, whether Government have approved the scheme and given clearance; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Schemes for improvement of Agia- Medhipara- Phulbari- Tura road have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 333.72 lakhs.

Demand for Tyres

1677. SHRI CHHITU BHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for tyres is rising and is likely to exceed the existing installed capacity in the country; and

(b) whether Government of Gujarat has approached the Central Government for clearing the project which was sent earlier to the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government had requested that a directive may be issued to the I.D.B.I. to clear the proposed Gujarat Tyre project with an annual capacity of 4 lakh tyres and tubes for financial assistance. The State Government were informed that according to a study made by the I.D.B.I. a new unit even with a capacity of 5 lakh

nos. each of tyres and tubes per annum was not economically viable and substantial expansion of the existing capacity was a much more economical, quicker and profitable approach to creation of additional capacity than setting up new units.

Fixation of annual value more than standard rent by D.M.C.

1678. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in a recent judgement, the Supreme Court has held that the Delhi Municipal Corporation cannot recover house tax more than the standard rent;

(b) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation are insisting on fixing the annual value at more than the standard rent;

(c) whether representations to this effect have been made to Government;

(d) the action which Government propose to take in the matter; and

(e) whether Government propose to direct the DMC to enunciate the formulae of standard rent to obviate any wrong assessments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e) The Supreme Court vide its judgement dated 20-12-79 in Civil Appeals Nos. 1143-44/73 and 1201 (N) 1973 Re: Dewan Daulat Rai Kapoor etc. V/s New Delhi Municipal Committee and others, has held that the annual value of the building must be held to be limited by the measure of the standard rent determinable on the principles laid down in the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958.

According to the Corporation, prior to the announcement of the aforesaid judgement, the actual agreed rent had always been construed to be the fair

and reasonable rent expected from year to year in respect of any land and building under section 116 of the Delhi Municipal Act, 1957 (66 of 1957) which provide for determination of rateable value of lands and buildings assessable to property tax, and accordingly the assessment of property taxes was determined in respect of properties which were let out, and in respect of properties the standard rent of which had either been statutorily fixed by the Rent Controller under the Delhi Rent Control Act, the standard rent so fixed was taken into consideration and the properties which are in self-occupation of the owners, the standard rent was determined by the assessing officers keeping in view the provisions of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 (Section 6 or Section 9 thereof). Review petition against the above said judgement has already been filed by the Delhi Municipal Corporation in the Supreme Court, which is still pending.

Representations from some individuals and house owners association have been received by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi which are under consideration and final decision could be taken only after the pending Review Petitions filed against the aforesaid judgment are disposed of by the Supreme Court.

According to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi no coercive method is resorted to by it. Further the remedy against wrong and erroneous action of the Corporation is available to the aggrieved party under Section 169 of the DMC Act, 1957 which provide appeal against assessment etc.

According to the Corporation, no formula of standard rent is required as the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 itself lays down such a formula for determining the standard rent of lands and buildings, which can be determined in many ways as prescribed therein.

**H.M.T.'s Collaboration with M/s.
Citizen of Japan**

1679. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Citizen, the watch manufacturing industrial concern of Japan with which HMT has collaboration, is prepared to give to HMT know-how for manufacturing electronic watches;

(b) whether any scheme was submitted by the HMT for approval; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) HMT have applied for an industrial licence for manufacture of electronic watches envisaging an investment of Rs. 95 lakhs in the first phase. This application is under consideration by Government.

Refusal of Licences in setting up of Industries in Backward and Hilly Areas

1680. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARIASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cancelled the licences of any firm/company/industrial house for refusing to set up industries in the backward regions, including the hill and tribal regions of the country during the last three years (1977—80);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether such defaulters were debarred for getting any licence in future;

(d) if so, the names of such among them as were debarred; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUTSRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Secretariat for Industrial Approvals was formed with effect from 1-11-73. Out of the industrial licences issued from 1-11-73 to 31-12-79 for location in backward areas, 107 industrial licences were revoked/cancelled for non-implementation during the years 1977, 1978 and 1979.

Information in respect of industrial licences issued for location in hilly/tribal regions is not maintained separately.

(b) The State-wise position of industrial licences revoked/cancelled is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No action is possible in this regard under law.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise position of industrial licences revoked/cancelled during the years 1977 to 1979 out of the industrial licences issued for backward areas during 1-11-73 to 31-12-79

State	No. of Industrial Licences revoked/cancelled
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	8
2. Bihar	1
3. Goa, Daman & Diu	1
4. Gujarat	6
5. Haryana	2
6. Karnataka	6
7. Kerala	2
8. Madhya Pradesh	11
9. Maharashtra	7

	1	2
10	Orissa	1
11	Pondicherry	1
12	Punjab	4
13	Rajasthan	8
14	Tamil Nadu	18
15	Uttar Pradesh	17
16	West Bengal	14
	Total	<u>107</u>

Indian Space Scientists Abroad

1681. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian scientists specialising in space research recruited from abroad during the last three years and the countries where they were working; and

(b) the number of them who have again gone to settle abroad?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Six Scientists|Engineers in the Indian Space Research Organisation and eight Scientists in the Physical Research Laboratory, an Institution mainly supported by the Department of Space, have been recruited from abroad during the last three years. The countries where they were working are as under:—

(i) U.S.A.	9
(ii) France	1
(iii) U.K.	2
(iv) U.S.S.R.	1
(v) East Africa	1
(b) Two. . . . .	..

Taking over of Industries in Tamil Nadu

1682. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industrial undertaking or undertakings has/have been taken over in the State of Tamil Nadu during the years 1975—79 by the Central Government under Section 18AA

of Section 18FA or Section 18A of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951;

(b) if so, the total number of industrial undertakings;

(c) nature of the undertakings; and

(d) the present position of the undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two.

(c) Both are cotton textile undertakings?

(d) The Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation are managing these as "Authorised Person" under Section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the durations indicated below:

(i) Cauvery Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., Pudukkottai from 23-12-76 to 22-12-1981.

(ii) Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills, Muthanendal, District Ramanathapuram from 4-11-1977 to 3-11-1982.

Five Days Working Week in Government Offices

1683. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to have a five days working week in the Central Government offices with a view to saving petrol and diesel which are already in short supply;

(b) if so, whether the daily office hours would also be correspondingly increased; and

(c) by what time a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VEN-

KATASUBBAIAH: (a) to (c) The entire question is receiving the attention of Government.

Discrimination in Payment of Overtime Allowance for Sundays and Gazetted Holidays

1684. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is considerable dissatisfaction amongst the employees particularly the non-gazetted staff who are treated with discrimination in the matter of payment of overtime allowance when they perform duties on Sundays and other Gazetted holidays;

(b) whether the personal staff of Ministers and Senior Officers of the Government are entitled to more overtime allowance per month as compared to the other employees working in the same Department;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to remove this discrimination if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VEN-KATASUBBAIAH): (a) The instructions regarding grant of compensatory leave instead of Overtime Allowance for work on Sundays and other holidays are applicable to all Government employees. Government are not aware of any such dissatisfaction on this account.

(b) and (c) According to Government instructions the total overtime allowance payable to a Government servant in a month should not exceed one-third of his monthly emoluments. While this ceiling will normally apply to 'personal staff' of Ministers and Senior Officers, they may be paid Overtime Allowance not exceeding 50 per cent of their emoluments, in special

cases, and on the certificate of the officer concerned that it is required in public interest.

(d) Does not arise.

Resolution by Adivasi Socio-Cultural Association, Chakulia, District Singhbhum, Bihar

1685. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether resolution of the 13th Annual General Body meeting of the Adivasi Socio-Educational Cultural Association, Charkulia District Singhbhum, Bihar has been received; and

(b) if so, the main points of the resolution and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHR YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the resolution, as forwarded by Shri A. K. Roy, Member of Parliament was received on 25-2-1980 and acknowledged the same day.

(b) A copy of the resolution is attached. The resolution is under examination in the Government of Bihar and in the concerned Ministries of the Government of India.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE 13TH ANNUAL GENERAL BODY MEETING OF THE ADIVASI SOCIO EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ASSOCIATION, BIHAR, HEAD OFFICE CHAKULIA, P.O. & P.S. CHAKULIA, DIST. SINGHBHUM BIHAR.

Regd. No. 33/1966-87

Place: At Ghatshila, P.O. Ghatshila, P.S. Ghatshila, Distt. Singhbhum Dated: 1st April, 1979.

The 13th General body meeting of ASECA, Bihar is held on 1st April, 1979 under the Presidentship of Dr.

Hajam Charan Majhi, D.H.-M.S., in the delegate of executive body and following resolutions are adopted and passed unanimously in the general meeting.

1. The Santal of India the Original sons of the soil of the India bear the part and parcel of real heritage of the country, the study of their life can give cause to social and religious practices of India. They have been living in this Indian Sub-continent since the Pre-vedic period they have now been concentrated in the certain States of India. Particularly in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Orissa. The Santal the devotees of almighty God 'Marang Boro' goddess 'Jaher Era' the undaunted devotees of 'SARNA' the holly place of holy grooves of sacred Sal trees have now retained the non Aryan civilization.

2. This Association resolved that the customs and manners of the Santals of India must be preserved by the Govt., of India by given due recognition to the Santal Personal Law.

3. That the Santals of India speaking the same language Santali possess the distinct script Santali (OL Chiki) 'ol Script. It is the script which has the capacity to depict the Santali words correctly. The Santali Script (OL Chiki) scientifically suitable to sound of the Santal words. Psychologically acceptable to the Santal children Phonetically purposeful to the peculiar pronunciation of the santali language is ever essential and ever avoidable for its language santali. This Association resolved that the santali language in ol Chiki be included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India.

4. This Association resolved that there must be an "All India Santali Education Board" for the Santal of India under the direct supervision of

the Govt. of India so that the Santals will receive the homogenous medium of education.

As the education imparted to the santal student of India is heterogeneous, so this association admits the resolution of All India Adibasi Santal Council held on at Betkundri Dahi, Jhargram of 18th, 19th and 20th February 1977 and urges the State Government to declare the following festivals on Govt., holidays Saharay Harian and Mak' More full moon of the month Saharay. San and Baisakh respectively. Baha is 5th day of the Fagun. This Association urges the Government to refrain from inferring in Social dispute settled by the Praganas.

5. The Santal Judicial system be accorded the Government recognition for the trial and final judgement for the social disputes.

6. The radio and Television are the most essential media for the education. The present system of Broadcast of All India Radio and Television of the same style and does not serve the effective purpose for the community development and education. As such the programme in Santali Sanctioned for the santals in All India centres like Calcutta, Ranchi, Cuttack etc., and allotted for a negligible period and not at all helpful rather harmful. So far mass education regarding Agriculture Horticulture and current events of the world are concerned.

This Association therefore resolved that a separate All India Radio Centre at Ghatshila for Santali and other sister Languages should be established without further delay.

(Brij Nath Soren)
General Secretary
A.S.E.C.A. Bihar

(Dr. H. C Majhi)
President
A.S.E.C.A., Bihar.

Visit of a Delegation of F.I.C.C.I. to USSR

1686. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union has offered new dimensions to private sector industry in India; and

(b) if so, the details of the offer made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) Government has learnt that the Soviet Union has shown interest in the promotion of cooperation among companies and firms of the Indian private sector on the one hand, and Soviet foreign trade organisations on the other.

BHEL Collaboration with Siemens of West Germany

1687. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPEE: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to news item titled 'Probe into Siemens deal leakage' in Indian Express dated 9th March, 1980; and state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals (BHEL) had proposed to enter into a collaboration with Siemens of West Germany and at what stage the negotiations stood as at present;

(b) whether action is being taken against an employee of BHEL for leakage of information on the proposed collaboration arrangement and the details thereof; and

(c) whether any Director of the West Germany Company has had discussions with Government or BHEL officials on the subject since beginning of this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes. Sir. BHEL have submitted an appli-

cation for entering into a technical collaboration agreement with M/s. Siemens of West Germany which is still under consideration of the Government.

(b) Shri K. Vijayachandran, while working as Manager in the Corporate Office of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., New Delhi during 1977 and 1978, allegedly leaked out information of the Company, which was of secret and sensitive nature unauthorisedly. Therefore, in terms of BHEL Discipline and Appeal Rules, 1975 and on the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission a charge-sheet was served upon him and disciplinary proceedings were instituted against him in December, 1979.

The Inquiry is being conducted by the Commissioner of Departmental Inquiries in the office of the Central Vigilance Commission.

(c) No, Sir.

Finalisation of Select List for Promotion for Grade-II to Grade I for 1979

1688. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Select List prepared for promotion of Central Secretariat Service officers from Grade II to Grade I for the year 1979 has been finalised;

(b) whether the relevant date for determining eligibility of officers for inclusion in the Select List has been taken as 1st July of the calendar year in which the Select List is prepared as provided for in the Central Secretariat Service (for promotion to Grade-I and Selection Grade) Regulations, 1954; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) There is no

Grade II in the Central Secretariat Service. The Select List for promotion to Grade I of Central Secretariat Service for the year 1979 is under preparation.

(b) and (c) The Central Secretariat Service (Promotion to Grade I and Selection Grade) Regulations, 1964 provide for preparation of the Select List with reference to "1st July" of the calendar year in which the Select List is prepared. Since the action to prepare the Select List was initiated in 1979 itself, the eligibility has also been taken with reference to 1-7-1979. However, certain representations have been received which are under consideration.

Cases filed in High Courts and Supreme Court

1689. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANIDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases have been filed in the High Courts and in Supreme Court from January, 1977 to February, 1980, challenging the Government of India orders issued in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes providing reservations at the time of appointments, promotions and confirmations;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) in how many cases, the interim stay have been granted by the courts and the details thereof; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government of India to vacate the stays and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) the break-up of cases filed in the various courts, in which the Ministry of Home Affairs has been impleaded, is as follows:—

(i) Supreme Court	..	9
(ii) Other High Courts	..	18

(iii) Total	..	..	27
(iv) Relating to initial appointments	..	..	Nil
(v) Relating to Promotions	..	..	24
(vi) Relating to Confirmation	..	..	1
(vii) Relating to carry forward of vacancies	..	..	1
(viii) Relating to reservations in posts Vs. vacancies	..	..	1

(c) In four cases against Ministry of Railways, D.G.P.&T., University Grants Commission and Central Warehousing Corporation, the operation of the orders providing reservation for SC/ST in promotion by seniority subject to fitness was stayed by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, however, subsequently vacated the stay given to Ministry of Railways and D.G.P.&T.

(d) In cases where Supreme Court stayed the operation of orders providing reservation for SC/ST, the Government filed counter-affidavits to get the stay vacated, wherever possible. Every effort is made to defend the orders challenged in various High Courts and Supreme Court.

जबलपुर में उद्योगों की स्थापना

1690. श्री सुन्दर शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुविधाओं प्रारंभ संसाधनों की दृष्टि से जबलपुर उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये एक उपयुक्त स्थान है;

(ख) क्या रक्त संस्थानों को छोड़कर जबलपुर में कोई बड़ा उद्योग अब तक स्थापित नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) क्या जबलपुर में सिरोहा के निकट गेर सरकारी क्षेत्र में वर्मा फैल द्वारा विस्फोटक पदार्थों का उत्पादन करते

बाला एक कारखाना स्थापित किया जाना था और इसकी नींव भी रख दी गई थी और वहां गोदाम आदि का भी निर्माण हो गया था;

(घ) क्या बाद में इसको गिरा दिया गया था और इसकी सामग्री आदि की निलामी करदी गई थी और कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव अस्वीकृत कर दिया गया था;

(इ) विस्फोटक पदार्थों का निर्माण करने वाले कारखाने का प्रस्ताव किन परिस्थितियों में अस्वीकृत किया गया था; और

(ज) क्या जबलपुर में सरकारी और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई नया बड़ा अथवा मध्यम उद्योग की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और यदि हो तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जबलपुर जिले में रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों के अलावा और भी अनेक बड़े और मझौले उद्योग हैं।

(ग) इंडो-बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कंपनी लिमिटेड द्वारा सिहोरा में सरकारी क्षेत्र में विस्फोटक पदार्थ तैयार करने के एक कारखाने की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया था और राज्य सरकार से मिली सूचना के अनुसार एक अस्थायी भंडारण शेड का निर्माण किया गया था। उसकी आधार शिला रखने के बारे में हमें कोई भी जानकारी नहीं है।

(घ) अस्थायी शेड गिरा दिया गया है और इंडो-बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कंपनी ने प्रस्तावित एक को सिहोरा से कोरबा के विद्यमान एक स्थल में ही ले जाने का निश्चय किया है।

(क) इंडो-बर्मा पेट्रोलियम का विचार कोरबा में एक मिले जुले एकक की स्थापना करने का है। संगता है कि स्थापना स्थल को बदलने का निर्णय आधिक एवं प्रशासकीय आधार पर किया गया है।

(च) जबलपुर जिले के पाटन में निजी क्षेत्र में 9000 मीट्रिक टन की वाष्पिक जमा वाली एक रोलिंग मिल की स्थापना करने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

Punishment to perpetrators of rape on women

1691. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the law dealing with punishment of perpetrators of rape on women often fails to book the offenders; and

(b) if so, whether important changes in the law need to be introduced for plugging loop-holes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) Government have received representations and letters representing that the law relating to rape has deficiencies and needs changes. It has been decided to refer to the Law Commission the question whether any changes are required in the law relating to rape or in any other aspects of the criminal law to ensure greater protection to women.

खोकराड़ सीमांदर्ती सड़क को पर्दटकों के लिए खोल देना

1692. श्री रामदान देव : गृह मंत्री गह मंत्री यह बताने की वृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान के सिंघ प्रांत से भारत आने वाले और भारत से सिंघ प्रांत जाने वाले पर्यटकों की बड़ी संख्या और उनको हो रही वित्तीय कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार खोकराबड़ सीमा सड़क (जिला बोड्मेर) रोजस्थान को खोल कर उन्हे सुविधाएं देने का है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में कठिनाइयां क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह सड़क कब तक खोल दिये जाने की संभावना है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) से (ग) : इन्डोपाकिस्तान वीसा समझौता 1974 के अधीन खोकराबड़ मुनाबों भूमि सीमा, दोनों देशों के बीच यात्रा करने का एक निधारित रास्ता है। तथापि, इस रास्ते को खोलने के लिये पाकिस्तान सरकार की सहमति और सहयोग आवश्यक होगा।

Inclusion of posts in Central Secretariat Service Grade I

1693. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts included in the Central Secretariat Service (Grade I) as on 1st January, 1980;

(b) how many were held by IAS and other Class I services and how many were held by Central Secretariat Service Officers as on 1st January, 1980;

(c) the number of persons out of the Central Secretariat Service (Grade I) officers, who had reached the maximum of the scale of pay for Under Secretaries on the 1st January, 1980; and

(d) how many out of the persons referred to above are eligible for promotion and how many are not yet eligible to be considered for promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Posts of Under Secretaries and equivalent are not included in the cadre of any Service but are filled from amongst eligible officers of All India Services, Central Services Class I, State Civil Services and empanelled officers of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service. Therefore, no posts of Under Secretaries and equivalent can be stated to be included in the Central Secretariat Service as on 1-1-1980.

(b) As on 1-1-1980, 230 posts were held by Officers belonging to I.A.S. and other Class I Services and 481 posts by Grade I officers of the Central Secretariat Service, as per the information available in this Department.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Production of power in Madras Atomic Power Project

1694. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in production of power in Madras Atomic Power Project in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government will take appropriate steps to speed up the process of production of power; and

(c) the time by which actual power production will commence?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The major causes for the delay are problems faced in the fabrication of major items of equipment, delays at manufacturers'

works due to labour unrest and power cuts, and also the difficulties arising out of embargo placed by some countries on the export of certain equipment and materials.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Unit-I is expected to be completed by the end of 1980 and Unit II by early 1983. Commissioning will be taken up thereafter.

Decision to remove disparities in promotion avenues of Army and Civilian officers

1695. SHRI UTTAM RAO PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to removing disparities in the promotion avenues and change of ranks of Army officers and Civilian officers, which were under consideration of Government;

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

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The promotional avenues of the various ranks of armed forces personnel are based upon the organisational structure, the functional requirements and the terms and conditions peculiar to the Defence Services which in many cases are not comparable to those of civilian cadres. Government however have recently reviewed the career prospects in the armed forces and carried out a cadre review of officers up to the rank of Brigadier and equivalent in the other two Services to improve their promotional opportunities. Details are as follows:—

(i) Nearly 60 per cent prospects of career improvement have been provided for those in the rank of Majors and equivalent in the other two

Services, 20 per cent of which will be through the introduction of a selection grade.

(ii) About 50 per cent prospects for career improvement have been provided for those in the rank of Lt. Colonel and equivalents in the other two Services. This again will include 10 per cent through selection grade.

(iii) 125 posts of Lt. Colonels/Colonels in the Army have been upgraded to that of Brigadier. 19 posts of Group Captains in the Air Force have been upgraded to that of Air Commodore. On the Navy side, the Government have agreed, in principle, to upgrade 52 posts from Commanders to that of Captain.

सेनिक अध्यास के कारण जिन लोगों को बैयक्षिक हानि होती है उन्हें मुआवजा देना

1696. श्री विरथी चन्द्र जैन: क्या इसमें मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सेना, राजस्थान में भारत पाक सीमा से लगे कई स्थानों पर हर वर्ष अध्यास करती है और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन करती है;

(ख) क्या इन अध्यासों और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा स्थानीय लोगों को हुई बैयक्षिक वस्ति की रकम विभाग द्वारा मुआवजा दिया जाता है; यदि हां, तो उसका मानदण्ड क्या है और मुआवजा मंजूर करने वाली सरकार प्राधिकारी कौन है;

(ग) क्या इसमें राज्य के पदाधिकारियों का भी सहयोग लिया जाता है, यदि हां, तो कौन सा पदाधिकारी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(अ) उन व्यक्तियों की जिलावार सूची क्या है जिन्हें सेना ने अब तक मुआवजा दिया है;

(इ) उन व्यक्तियों का जिलावार, विवरण क्या है जिनके मामले विचाराधीन हैं; और

(च) किस निश्चित तारीख तक उमके मामले निपटा दिये जायेंगे?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सौ. पी. एन. सिंह) : (क) दूसरे राज्यों में स्थित यूनिटों की तरह राजस्थान स्थित यूनिटें भी नियमित रूप से प्रशिक्षण प्रश्योग करती हैं।

(ब) इस प्रशिक्षण प्रश्योग के द्वारा जान अरथवा माल को हुई कोई क्षति या किसी व्यक्ति श्राई चाट के लिये थल सेना वे विभाग द्वारा स्थानीय राजस्व प्राधिकारियों से परामर्श करके मुआवजा दिया जाता है। स्थानीय सैनिक प्राधिकारियों को किसी एक दुर्घटना में, प्रत्येक मामले में एक हजार रुपये और अधिकतम 10,000 रुपये तक का मुआवजा देने का अधिकार है। इसके अलावा चांदमारी क्षेत्र में हुई दुर्घटना में किसी की मत्यु हो जाने पर वे दो हजार रुपये तक और चाट लगने के मामले में 500 रुपये का अनुग्रह पूर्ण मुआवजा दे सकते हैं। मुआवजों की इस अधिक रकम सरकार द्वारा मंजूर की जाती है।

(ग) मुआवजा तय करने के लिये राज्य सरकार के स्थानीय राजस्व अधिकारियों को भी सहयोगित किया जाता है।

(घ) से (च) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

राज्यों द्वारा उपने नियमों के लिए सीमेंट का आयात

1697. श्री सोतीमाई आर० बौद्धरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सीमेंट की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य व्यापार निगम की मार्फत विदेशों से सीमेंट आयात करके पर्याप्त मात्रा में सीमेंट उपलब्ध नहीं किया जा रहा है और क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर सामान्य लाइसेंसों द्वारा आयात करने के लिये छूट दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है, और जिसकी दरें सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की जायेंगी; और

(ब) क्या राज्य सरकारों तथा उनके विभिन्न निगमों को अपनी जरूरत के अनुमान सीमेंट आयात करने के लिये उन्हें छूट देने का विचार है और क्या किसी राज्य ने इस तरह की मांग की है और यदि हाँ, तो उस बारे में क्या निर्णय लिया गया है और इस तरह की छूट देने के क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रणजीत बालना) : (क) और (ख) : देश में सीमेंट की उपलब्धि बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से चालू वर्ष में बीस लाख मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट का आयात करने हेतु राज्य व्यापार निगम को प्राधिकृत किया गया है। इस मात्रा का आयात करने के लिये हरसभव प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

महाराष्ट्र तथा गुजरात सरकारों ने सीधे ही सीमेंट का आयात करने हेतु निजी पाटियों को अनुमति देने का प्रस्ताव किया था। इन अनुरोधों पर विचार किया गया और राज्य सरकारों को सूचित कर दिया गया था कि

उनके प्रस्तावों से सहमत होना संभव नहीं है। फिर भी गुजरात सरकार ने बाद में एक अन्य प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है जिसमें गुजरात इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन को 60 हजार भौटिक टन सीमेंट का सीधे ही आयात करने हेतु अनुमति प्रदान करने का अनुरोध किया गया है। इस प्रनुरोध की जाच की जा रही है।

Guidelines to States on Tribal Sub-plan areas

1698. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMIANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry issued any guidelines to the States regarding the Tribal Sub-plan areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether funds earmarked for the tribal areas, both by the Central Ministries and States, for the year 1979-80 have been fully utilised, and

(d) if not, the State-wise funds provided and utilised so far and the steps proposed to see that the funds do not lapse or are diverted by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) A gist of the guidelines issued to the concerned States for preparation of the tribal sub-plan 1978-83 and the Annual Tribal sub-plan 1979-80 is at Annexure I.

(c) and (d) The year 1979-80 is still current and expenditure figures are not available. A statement showing flows from the State Plan to the tribal sub-Plan areas and the amount of Special Central Assistance is at Annexure II. States have accepted the principle of non-divertibility of funds and in most cases the amounts are exhibited in the

State budgets. Full utilisation is sought to be achieved by advance planning, timely issue of sanctions and proper implementation in the field.

Gist of Guidelines For preparation of Tribal Sub-Plan

Guidelines issued on May 3, 1978 by the Ministry of Home Affairs to State Planning Secretaries and Tribal Commissioners on preparation of Tribal Sub-Plan 1978-83 and Annual Sub-Plan 1979-80.

2. The various steps required to be taken by the concerned departments for preparation of tribal sub-Plan 1978-83 and 1979-80 were:—

(i) The programme preparation takes the ITDP as a unit;

(ii) It embraces the total developmental effort in the area including State Plan programmes, Central Ministries' programme and special Central Assistance thus, giving it a wider ambit than the State Plan;

(iii) The focus in programme formulation is on specific problems of each area and its relevance to the tribal community.

3. The State sub-plan and Project-wise Annual Plans for 1978-79 having already been prepared and finalised, Annual Plan and the Project Reports together provided the base and they could be taken as the starting point for the medium-term plan formulation.

4. With this background, a three way exercise was to be initiated namely:—

(i) Preparation of Project Plans 1978-83;

(ii) Preparation of State level Sectoral Sub-Plan 1978-83;

(iii) Preparation of a broad frame of Tribal sub-plan 1978-83.

Each of the three exercises had a distinct purpose. The Project-wise plans aimed at building up the programme profile of local relevance, thus, defining the boundary conditions for State level programme planning. The sectoral plans, on the other hand, attempted a broad perspective for important programmes in each sector for the tribal areas keeping in view their resource potential and inter-regional priorities. They also aimed at identifying the quantum of supplementation necessary in the concerned sectors to be made by the Central Ministries or Special Central Assistance. The third exercise provided the broad policy frame as also overall financial parametres and inter-sectoral priority at the State level. These three exercises had to be suitably dovetailed to finalise the draft Tribal sub-Plan.

5. The First sub-plan 1974-79 was largely a sectoral disaggregation and its arithmetical summation, but it helped bring into focus the problems of these areas and identifying their resource potential. The sub-Plan 1978-83 was to become an organic area development plan with focus on tribal development. It was, therefore, necessary that the gross level of investment for the 1978-83 sub-Plan was projected in the first instance and within these financial parametres the inter-sectoral priorities decided. The level of investment was to be decided on overall consideration of the level of development of the tribal areas, their absorption capacity and the rate of growth envisaged for these regions compared to the State as a whole in the next five to ten years. This investment was to be found from the State plan, Central Ministries Programmes and special Central Assistance of the Home Ministry. If the sectoral sub-Plan 1978-83 and the outline tribal sub-Plans 1978-83 were prepared in sufficient details clearly bringing out the priority areas and gaps, it should have been possible for the States to attract substantial supplementation from Special Central Assistance and funds of Central Ministries.

6. The Planning Commission separately issued guidelines for the preparation of sub-Plans 1978-83 providing detailed format for its formulation. The State Governments were requested to initiate action for preparation of the sub-Plan ahead of the State Plan since it required more groundwork at the project level as also by the sectoral authorities and the Tribal Commissioners.

ANNEXURE II

(Unstarred Question No 1698 dated 26-3-80)

Tribal Sub Plan 1979-80

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	Flow from State Plan	Special Central Assistance	
		1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh .	1537.38	374.10	
2. Assam . .	1000.00	325.80	
3. Bihar . .	6525.00	972.10	
4. Gujarat . .	3020.00	566.20	
5. Himachal Pradesh	795.60	125.00	
6. Karnataka . .	315.00	48.00	
7. Kerala . .	158.75	40.00	
8. Madhya Pradesh	7053.30	1918.90	
9. Maharashtra .	4583.00	380.60	
10. Manipur . .	1117.00	126.00	
11. Orissa . .	5850.76	991.10	
12. Rajasthan . .	3334.46	537.00	
13. TamilNadu .	204.00	55.00	
14. Tripura . .	850.99	130.00	
15. Uttar Pradesh .	59.27	31.20	
16. West Bengal . .	1774.31	314.00	
17. A. & N. Islands .	262.98	43.00	
18. Goa, Daman & Diu	18.00	22.00	
	<u>39359.80</u>	<u>7000.00</u>	

Closure of Kumardhubi Engineering Works

1609. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Kumardhubi Engineering Works is lying closed for the last six months subjecting its five thousand employees to extreme hardship in these days of drought and famine in Dhanbad, Bihar;

(b) whether he is aware that a protracted negotiation took place for the takeover of the management by the Allahabad Bank to start the factory with a new Board of Directors from the public sector banks; if so, fact and details thereof;

(c) whether any decision was reached in the Patna meeting dated 8th December, 1979 on this;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Kumardhubi Engineering works is a viable engineering factory with all costly machines and it is a national loss to keep it idle; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to take quick decision in the matter, if so, when, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of employees at the Works is, however, about 2,3000 and net 5,000.

(b) Yes, Sir. This was, inter alia, on the basis that the shares of other Heilgers' Group companies amounting to 37.99 per cent in four lots will be sold to Allahabad Bank for Rs. 4.00 and voting rights for shares amounting to 25 per cent will also be transferred to Allahabad Bank and that a new Board of Directors with its members drawn from public sector units/banks would be constituted. In addition certain financial assistance/accommo-

dation was also required to have been extended by the State and Central Governments.

(c) According to the minutes of the meeting held on 8-12-79 under the Chairmanship of Finance Minister, Government of Bihar, a decision for the revival of the unit was taken, however, subject to the condition that the rehabilitation scheme indicates viability. There was, however, no decision on the unit being viable.

(d) The Kumardhubi Engineering Works could become viable over a period if the funds needed by the company were made available to it and a good management placed. Government is also anxious not to keep the company idle.

(e) Yes, Sir, in the shortest possible time.

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Repatriation of Families of Non-Assamese Working in O.N.G.C. Fields in N.E. Region

1700. SHRI S. R. A. S. APPALANaidu: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-Assamese working in the O.N.G.C. fields in North-Eastern region are shifting their families to its Headquarters at Dehradun;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; •

(c) whether proper arrangements have been made for their repatriation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Application for Licences

1701. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications were received by Government for the issue of industrial licences during the year 1979 80 industry-wise;

(b) how many applications were cleared off during the year; and

(c) how many applications are pending at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) A Statement showing industry-wise, the number of industrial licence applications received during the period 1-4-79 to 29-2-80 is enclosed.

(b) Out of a total of 1434 applications, 727 have been disposed of.

(c) 707 are pending, as on 20-3-80, of which 299 cases are over-due.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Schedule Industry	No. of IL applica- tions received	No. of IL applica- tions disposed of	No. of IL applica- tions pending
1	2	3	4	5
1	Metallurgical Industries (Ferrous and Non-ferrous).	187	97	90
2	Fuels	2	..	2
3	Prime Movers (other than Electrical Generators) . .	4	2	2
4	Electrical Equipment	125	64	61
5	Transportation	31	13	18
6	Industrial Machinery	64	23	41
7	Machine Tools	10	7	3
8	Agricultural Machinery	5	3	2
9	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries .	121	80	41
10	Commercial, Office and Household Equipment . .	11	6	5
11	Industrial Instruments	17	9	8
12	Scientific Instruments	3	2	1
13	Chemicals (other than fertilisers)	296	147	149
14	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	2	2	..
15	Dye-stuffs	10	6	4
16	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	116	51	65
17	Textiles (Including those Dyed, Printed or otherwise pro- cessed)	47	20	27

		3	4	5
18	Paper and Pulp including Paper Products	68	26	42
19	Sugar	5	4	1
20	Fermentation Industries	8	2	6
21	Food Processing Industries	94	57	37
22	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	72	26	46
23	Rubber Goods	5	3	2
24	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	9	6	3
25	Glass	13	8	5
26	Ceramics	11	6	5
27	Cement and Gypsum Products	94	53	41
28	Timber Products	2	2	..
29	Miscellaneous Industries	2	2	..
Total		1434	727	707

Brain Drain

1702. SHRI MAGANBAI BAROT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of talents in Science & Technology have gone to other countries for better jobs, prospects and earnings;

(b) if so, the number of such persons gone abroad during the last three years; and

(c) what are the concrete proposals and plan of the Government to bring back or attract them to come back so as to utilise their talents in our country?

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

(b) Information on the exact number of scientists and technologists who have gone abroad for various reasons is not available.

(c) A scheme for the utilization of talented Indian Scientists and technologists presently abroad for development programmes in India was initiated in 1976. A new scheme relating to 'transfer of know-how through expatriate specialists of Indian Origin' has just been approved between Government of India and UNDP. Both schemes enable Indians working/settled abroad to spend periods of time in appropriate institutions in India. Among other measures already taken by the Government to facilitate the return of Indian scientific and technical personnel to the country are the maintenance of a separate section on 'Indians abroad' in the National Register for Scientific and Technical Personnel for the enrolment of Indian scientists and technologists abroad, the scheme for scientists' Pool operated by CSIR for temporary placement of well qualified Indian scientists returning from abroad, short-term and supernumerary appointments in national laboratories of universities, and a package scheme to enable Indian scientists and technologists to come

back and start their own industries in India.

Modification of Select List for 1978 for Promotion to Selection Grade of C.S.S.

1703. SHRI JAI NARAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the select List for 1978 for promotion to the Selection Grade of the C.S.S was modified and enlarged; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, the size of the C.S.S. Selection Grade Select List for 1978 was enlarged from 37 to 50 by issuing a supplementary list containing the names of 13 officers.

(b) The addition of 13 officers was made on representations made by a number of officers. The supplementary list was issued after reviewing the cases of eligible officers.

Chairman of Board of Directors of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited

1704. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi is controlled and administered by two Boards—the Board of Directors and the Board of Administration;

(b) whether from the very inception of this Society, the Chairman of the Board of Directors used to be invariably the seniormost officer in the Ministry of Home Affairs viz. of the rank of not less than Secretary or Additional Secretary;

(c) whether, after a lapse of full 6 years of the working of the Society, the status of Chairman of the Board of Directors was lowered to that of Joint Secretary from February, 1978; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the Society has made any improvements financially during the years 1978 and 1979 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. It was decided in March, 1978 that one of the Joint Secretaries in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms would be nominated as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Society.

(d) The reasons for the change were that the officers of the rank of Joint Secretary & Additional Secretary, who were Directors could not find enough time to attend to the day-to-day affairs of the Society. It was, therefore, decided that officers of the level of Directors and Deputy Secretaries should be nominated on the Board of Directors, and that one of the Joint Secretaries should be nominated as the Chairman.

The other reason was that the elected Directors are mostly drawn from the cadres of clerks and assistants and it was occasionally that a Section Officer or an Under Secretary level officer took interest. It was in this context also that it was considered necessary to keep the level on the Government side also at a reasonable level. The Society has not made any improvement financially during the years 1978 and 1979.

Ships and Vessels Manufactured in Mazagaon Dock

1705. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships and other vessels manufactured at Mazagaon Dock, Bombay during 1977-79;

(b) how many of these were sold to outside countries on order and the foreign exchange earned; and

(c) any new orders from foreign countries received for manufacture of ships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Mazagon Dock Limited manufactured 10 ships and 56 barges during the period January, 1977 to December, 1979.

(b) Of these, 7 ships and 43 barges were exported to foreign countries. The foreign exchange earned on this account amounted to Rs. 24.79 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

Women raped in Sadha Village in U.P.

1706. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Station House Officer of the Kalinjar Police Station in Banda district of U.P. and two Police constables raped a married woman at Sadha village on 18th February, 1980;

(b) whether a report to this effect has been filed in the Kotwali;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the concerned policemen/officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a)

A complaint has been lodged that the Station House Officer, Kalinjar and two constables committed rape on a married woman on the night of February 17/18, 1980.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Smt. Urmila, a resident of village Sadha, Police Station Kalinjar complained that on the night of February 17/18, 1980, Station Officer, Kalinjar and two Constables got hold of her husband at their house on the pretext that her husband harboured dacoits and Goondas. When Smt. Urmila requested the Police party to release her husband, the Station House Officer and two Constables allegedly committed rape on her.

(d) An offence under Section 376 I.P.C. was registered at P.S. Kotwali Banda on 19-2-80 against the Station Officer, Kalinjar and two Constables. The case was initially investigated by Special Investigation Staff of District Band. Subsequently the investigation of the case was handed over to the Crime Branch, CID, Uttar Pradesh and the concerned Policemen involved in the alleged case of rape have been transferred to police line and placed under suspension.

Loss in H.E.C., Ranchi

1707. SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the H.E.C., Ranchi, has suffered loss during the last some years;

(b) if so, the details of the losses and the reason thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of the demand of the workmen of the corporation for appointment of a Committee for investigation and if possible to take necessary criminal and civil action against the offenders; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The losses amounted to Rs. 30.26 crores in 1977-78 and to Rs. 27.75 crores in 1978-79. The losses during 1979-80 are also expected to be of the order of Rs. 30 crores. The losses are primarily due to low production and productivity. This is, in turn, attributed, mainly to unsatisfactory industrial relations and motivation, inadequate power supply combined with unscheduled power interruptions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government is fully seized of unsatisfactory performance of the HEC and after an indepth study of various aspects of its working, it has already set in motion a series of steps to remedy the situation.

Placing of Order for Electric Generators and Transformers with West Germany

1708. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any order for supply of huge quantity of electric generators and transformers was placed with West Germany during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) whether generators and transformers are also manufactured in India; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what were the reasons for importing generators and transformers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) This Ministry has not processed any case for import of electric generators and transformers from West Germany. However, the Ministry of Energy had processed the following 2

import proposals in the year 1978-79:—

(i) Proposal of Tata Electric Co. for import of one No. 500 MW generator set for Trombay Power Station Extension Project;

(ii) Proposal of Maharashtra State Electricity Board for import of 4 Nos. 60 MW Gas Turbine sets for installation at Uran near Bombay.

(b) and (c) Generators and transformers are manufactured in India, but the gas turbines are not yet manufactured in the country. As regards 500 MW generators, these could not be manufactured in the country till the year 1978-79. BHEL has, however, acquired the technology and is progressively developing the capability to manufacture them in the country.

Take over of Illegal Arms

†1709. SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA PANDEY:

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Janata and Lok Dal regimes there was increase in arms and ammunition without licences which resulted in marked increase in the incidence of crimes;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to seize illegal arms;

(c) whether it is also a fact that anti-social elements are trying to create disturbances by making use of the illegal arms; and

(d) if so, when Government propose to take possession of the illegal arms and the steps Government propose to take against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) There is no means for the government to ascertain directly the

number of arms and the quantity of ammunition in illegal possession. Possession of unlicensed arms and ammunitions is a cognizable offence under the law. When such instances comes to notice, action is taken by the State Governments and U.T. Administrations to seize the unlicensed arms.

(c) and (d) There have been some reports of anti-social elements trying to create disturbances by making use of unlicensed arms. These have been sent to the State Governments/U.T. Administrations for appropriate action under the Arms Act 1959 and the rules framed thereunder which contain adequate provisions to deal with such matters.

Requirement and Production of Buses

1710. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement and production of buses in the country; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for their increase in production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) The Working Group on Transport, Earth Moving and Agricultural Machinery appointed by the Planning Commission (1979) have estimated the demand for commercial vehicles of 66,500 nos. in 1979-80 and 73,200 nos. in 1980-81. The past trend indicates that requirement of buses is approximately 30% of the total requirement of commercial vehicles; and this works out to a figure of 21,960 buses for 1980-81. The production of buses by the existing industrial units was 14,275 nos. in 1978-79 and 11,407 nos. in the first ten months of 1979-80 (April, 79 to January, 80).

(b) Steps have been taken to augment the production through input-support, technical support as also through the creation of additional capacity.

Cadre Review of Defence Services

1711. DR. VASANT KUMAR

PANDIT:

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive cadre review of the three Wings of Defence Services is under serious consideration of Government;

(b) whether the Chiefs of the 3 Wings of Defence Services have submitted paper to Government last year; and

(c) if so, the main suggestions given therein and the decisions of Government on each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c) On receipt of proposals from the Chiefs of Staff, a cadre review of officers of the Defence Services up to the level of Brigadiers and equivalent has been undertaken by the Government to improve their promotional opportunities. Details of the proposals, as approved, are as follows:—

(1) Nearly 60% prospects of career improvement have been provided for those in the rank of Majors and equivalent in the other two Services, 20% of which will be through the introduction of a selection grade.

(2) About 50% prospects for career improvement have been provided for those in the rank of Lt. Colonel and equivalents in the other two Services. This again will include 10% through selection grade.

(3) 125 posts of Lt. Colonels/Colonels in the Army have been upgraded to that of Brigadier. 10 posts of Group Captains in the Air Force have been upgraded to that of Air Commodore. On the Navy

side, the Government have agreed, in principle, to upgrade 52 posts from Commanders to that of Captain.

2. For officers in the rank of Major General and above and their equivalents in the other two Services, proposals are still under consideration.

J.O.I. to incur loss due to fall in price of Jute

1712. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Jute Corporation of India is going to incur huge loss because of fall in the price of jute;

(b) if so, what would be the quantity and amount; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to save J.C.I. from incurring loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) and (b) From the current trend of raw jute prices, it is quite likely that JCI would make losses on the stocks procured by them. The exact amount of loss could be quantified only after JCI has actually sold its stocks.

(c) The following steps have been suggested to JCI from time to time:

1. Greater involvement of Co-operatives to minimise JCI's overhead cost.

2. Enlargement of commercial operations, as an experimental measure, by purchasing raw jute on agency basis on behalf of the jute mills taken over by the Government under I(D&R) Act.

3. Exploring the possibility of exporting limited quantity of raw jute.

मुमत्तल कर्मचारियों को छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत की सुविधा

1713. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या गहरायी यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार मुमत्तल कर्मचारियों को छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत की सुविधा देती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों के दौरान अब तक इस सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पी० बेकटसुब्द्याया) :
(क) कोई भी मुमत्तल केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी मुमत्तली को अवधि के दौरान छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत का स्वयं लाभ नहीं उठा सकता है क्योंकि मुमत्तल कर्मचारी को किसी भी प्रकार की छुट्टी मजूर नहीं की जा सकती है। किन्तु उसके परिवार द्वारा छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत का लाभ उठाने के हल पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है क्योंकि परिवार के सदस्यों द्वारा छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत लेने का हक सरकारी कर्मचारी द्वारा छुट्टी लेने पर निर्भर नहीं है और वे यह सुविधा सामान्य शर्तों के अध्याधीन स्वतंत्र रूप से तब तक उठा सकते हैं जब तक सरकारी कर्मचारी सेवा में रहता है।

(ख) छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत के दावे सारे देश में फैले हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में यात्रा भत्ता बिलों को पास करने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारियों द्वारा पास किए जाते हैं। इस प्रकार कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग के पास ऐसे निलम्बित सरकारी कर्मचारियों के परिवार की संख्या के संबंध में आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। जिन्होंने पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत की सुविधा प्राप्त की है और न ही इस प्रकार के आंकड़े इस विभाग द्वारा मोनीटर ही किए जाते हैं।

Proposal to enact a Law on Destruction of Property

1714. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration to enact a law to make destruction of property a cognizable offence; and

(b) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1978, as passed by the Rajya Sabha on 23-11-1978, contained several provisions prescribing deterrent punishment for destruction of property. A statement showing the relevant provisions of the Bill is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1714/80].

The question of classifying offences as cognizable under the proposed provisions was to be taken up after the enactment of the Bill into an Act. The Bill however lapsed on the dissolution of the Sixth Lok Sabha.

These provisions in the Bill (except Section 430A) were inserted by the Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament on the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1972. The report of the Joint Committee along with the Bill was circulated to the State Governments requesting them to send their views on the provisions of the Bill. No State Government raised any objection to these provisions.

The provisions of the lapsed Bill have not yet been considered by the present Government.

Proposal from Indian Explosives for expanding its capacity

1715. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Indian Explosives for expanding its capacity; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b) M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd. have not submitted any application for expansion of capacity. However, approval has been given recently for import of cartridge machines to enable the undertaking to increase availability of small diameter explosives required for mining operations. This approval would not lead to any expansion in the licensed capacity of the undertaking.

Rehabilitation of Evictees from Meghalaya and Assam

1716. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided relief and rehabilitation to the persons evicted from Meghalaya and Assam;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) to (c) Facts are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Working of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

1717. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is not working to its full capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to commission the said station?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Unit I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has been in commercial operation since 1973. Its performance below par during 1973, 74, 75 and 76 was mainly due to marginal design deficiency and improper workmanship of turbine blades supplied by Canada and during 1977 and 78, due to strike and labour unrest.

(c) Unit II is expected to be commissioned during 1980.

Promotion to SC and ST Staff in Coir Board

1718. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Coir Board Staff Union has brought to the notice of Government cases of denial of legitimate opportunity to SC and ST staff members in the matter of promotion in the Coir Board;

(b) whether the post of Administrative Officer which should go to an ST candidate is being kept vacant since September 1979; and

(c) what action Government have taken to ensure compliance with present rules regarding promotion quota of SC/ST candidate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir. The All India Coir Board Staff Union has represented against the promotion of a Board's employee to the post of Administrative Officer and the Union had put forth the case of an SC employee of the board having been affected by the promotion. The promoted employee was subsequently reverted on orders from the Government and he has taken the matter to the Court.

(b) The vacancy of the Administrative Officer cannot be filled up because the matter is subjudice and also the Govt. has directed the Board not to fill up the vacancies till the Recruitment Rules are finalised.

(c) The Govt. has directed that the Coir Board should strictly ensure compliance with the rules regarding promotion quota of SC/ST candidates in all the cadres.

Allotment of Land for Setting up of Industries in Gujarat

1719. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons got industrial plots for setting up industrial units in backward districts in Gujarat;

(b) whether Government are aware that a few persons who get allotment of land for setting up industries in backward districts of Gujarat State have not established their industries; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) to (c) Allotment of sites for location of industrial estates, the development of areas, construction of sheds and allotment of sheds and plots to entrepreneurs is the concern of the State Government.

Non-utilisation of Allocation by Delhi Administration

1720. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plan allocation for financial year ending the 31st March, 1980 totalling Rs. 12 crores has not been spent by Delhi Administration owing to non-implementation of some schemes; and

(b) if so, the reasons for non-implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Out of the total approved outlay of Rs. 108 crores for the year 1979-80, a sum of about Rs. 54.26 crores remained unspent by Delhi Administration upto 31st January, 1980. However, a clear picture regarding utilisation of plan funds will emerge only after the end of the financial year.

(b) The Lt. Governor has constituted a Committee, comprising Shri R. S. Krishnan, formerly Finance Secretary, Delhi Administration and Smt. Ahluwalia, Chief Accounts Officer to inquire into the low percentage of utilisation of the fund.

Licence for manufacture of T.V. to a Large Company

1721. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued a licence to a large company to manufacture and market T.V. sets under a well known foreign brand name;

(b) the name of the said company, how many T.V. sets the company is authorised to manufacture under the said licence per annum, and under what brand name;

(c) whether it is the policy of Government and also, the recommenda-

tions of Sonohi Committee to reserve the manufacture of T.V. sets for small scale sector; and

(d) the reasons for allowing the big concern to come in a field, which according to the proclaimed national policy has been earmarked mainly for small scale sector units?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) No licence has been given recently to a large company for the manufacture of T.V. Sets. However, registration with Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD) under the automatic registration scheme available to units exempted from the provisions of Industries (D&R) Act, has been given to M/s. Bush (India) Ltd., for the manufacture of 20,000 nos. of T.V. sets per year. This registration does not authorise the company to use any specific brand name.

(c) It is the policy of the Government to give preference to the small-scale sector whenever new capacity is to be created. The Sonohi Committee has recommended that the assembly of TV receivers costing less than Rs. 2000 per set, should be reserved for the small-scale sector.

(d) The reasons for giving registration to M/s Bush India Ltd. by DGTD is due to the fact that under the existing provision of exemption from Industrial Licensing, they are entitled to get such registration automatically.

Gifts to Indian Dignitaries Abroad

1722. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are keeping a record regarding the gifts given to the Indian dignitaries on their State visits abroad;

(b) whether all these gifts given to the Indian dignitaries are deposited with Government;

(c) whether all the gifts which were given to the Indian dignitaries were deposited with Government during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a), and (b) Acceptance or retention of foreign contribution by way of a gift or presentation made to any person specified in Section 4 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 while he is a member of any Indian delegation, is governed by the Foreign Contribution (Acceptance or Retention of Gifts or Presentations) Regulations, 1978.

According to these Regulations the receipt of a gift or presentation from any foreign source has to be duly intimated to the Government within 30 days of its receipt.

Every gift or presentation, the market value in India of which, as assessed, exceeds one thousand rupees is required to be deposited with the Government; provided the recipient shall have the option to purchase such gift or presentation on payment of the difference between market value in India of such gift or presentation, as assessed, and one thousand rupees. Further, every gift or presentation, the market value in India of which, as assessed, does not exceed one thousand rupees, shall be returned to the recipient for retention by him; provided that where more than one such gift or presentation is received by a person while he is in one delegation, the recipient is entitled to retain only one such gift or presentation.

(c) and (d) Gifts or presentations to the Indian dignitaries attracting the above provisions were deposited with the Government. However, disclosure of details regarding these gifts or presentations will not be in public interest in view of the embarrassment likely to be caused to the donors.

Survey for Industrial Development

1723. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any survey of the industrial development potentialities of the backward districts of the country;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such surveys have been completed;

(c) whether Government have conducted such a survey for Orissa with particular reference to Dhenkanal district; and

(d) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b) Industrial Potential Surveys have been conducted by States Governments as well as IDBI in the backward districts of the States.

IDBI have conducted the industrial potential survey for the following States/Union Territories:

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Pondicherry, Tripura, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, U.P., Punjab, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Goa, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh have also informed that they have conducted the industrial potential surveys in the backward districts of their States.

(c) and (d) Report of the Industrial Potential Survey conducted in respect of Orissa by the IDBI is a priced publications and available from the IDBI.

The local DIC has drawn up an Action Plan in respect of Dhenkanal district in Orissa for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81. Details in respect of the Action Plan in respect of 1979-80 and 1980-81 are given below:—

No. of Units	Fixed Investment
1979-80 1980-81	(Rs. in 1 khs)
	1979-80 1980-81
Artisan Oriental 201 267	11 47 7 50
SSI Units 85 81	58 59 71 81

Employment potential for about 3600 persons is likely to be generated.

Alleged Police Violence in Shahid-nagar, Ghaziabad, U.P.

1724 SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint or representation alleging large scale police violence against the people and political workers of Shahidnagar, Ghaziabad District of U.P. on the 1st March, 1980;

(b) if so, the details of the complaint received; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In a complaint received, it has been alleged that one Muzamil's wife did not want to live with her husband. The Police had intervened on her behalf and wanted to take her away. The husband and his people were not willing to leave her unless there was a settlement with her parents; and the

ornaments given to the girl returned. Some people objected to her being taken away without settlement and tried to rescue her from the Police party, which was accompanied by the father of the girl. In the process, arguments started between the Police and the members of public resulting in quarrel. It has been further alleged that the Police made a want on attack on the people. Houses were raided, people were dragged out and beaten up. The CPI local office was also a target of attack and some leading CPI workers were arrested.

(c) The local Police has registered a case under Sections 117/149/332/353/224/225 I.P.C. in regard to this incident and further enquiries in the matter are under progress.

Increase in Political Murders

1725. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the number of political murders in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the number of such murders in each State during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) Information in respect of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Punjab, Sikkim and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry is given in the attached statement.

Information in respect of the remaining States and Union Territories is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing number of political murders in States and Union Territories during the calendar years 1977, 1978 and 1979 and the action taken by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Name of the State	Number of political murders during the years:			Action taken by the State Government/Union Territory Administrations in the matter.
	1977	1978	1979	
Andhra Pradesh	7	25	45	Prompt action was taken by the police to register and investigate the cases and to arrest the accused. The State Government ensured deployment of additional force where necessary to maintain law and order and to bring down the incident of such crimes.
Assam	nil	nil	2	Two persons have been arrested and a jeep seized. Case registered u/s 302/326/307/426/427 IPC. Investigation of case is in progress.
Himachal Pradesh	nil	nil	nil	..
Kerala	39	21	34	Prompt action is taken by police in registering the case, conducting investigation and to arrest the accused. Adequate police arrangements are made on the scene of occurrence of the murder to prevent recurrence of such cases.
Manipur	nil	nil	nil	..
Punjab	nil	nil	nil	..
Sikkim	nil	nil	nil	..
Andaman & Nicobar	nil	nil	nil	..
Arunachal Pradesh	nil	nil	nil	..
Chandigarh	nil	nil	nil	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nil	nil	nil	..
Delhi	1	nil	nil	Accused was arrested, challaned, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.
Goa, Daman & Diu	nil	nil	nil	..
Lakshadweep	nil	nil	nil	..
Pondicherry	nil	nil	nil	..

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन

1726. श्री नर्सिंह मकबाना : क्या वह मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतन्त्र सेनानियों को दी जाने वाली पेंशन की दर क्या है ;

(ख) क्या पेंशन की राशि में वृद्धि करने के संबंध में सरकार को कोई अध्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है और उस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ग) पेंशन के लिए विचाराधीन पड़े हुए आवेदनों की संख्या कितनी है और उन पर कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने की संभावना है ?

वृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकबाना) : (क) एक जीवित स्वतन्त्र सेनानी की स्वीकृत न्यूनतम पेंशन 200 रु. प्रति माह है । परिवारों की अवस्था में यह उसके आकार के अनुसार 100 रुपये से 200 रुपए तक विभिन्नता में राज्य मंत्री (ख) जी हां, श्रीमान । मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन की मंजूरी के लिए कोई आवेदन प्रारम्भिक जांच के लिए लम्बित नहीं है । परन्तु 36,488 मामलों को फाइल कर दिया गया है । सभी आवेदकों को सूचित कर दिया गया है कि उनके मामलों को यातनाओं के दावों के समर्थन में दस्तावेजी साक्ष्य और/अथवा राज्य सरकार की विशिष्ट सिफारिशों के अभाव के कारण अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सका । जब अपेक्षित सूचना प्राप्त होती है, मामलों को पुनः चालू किया जाता है और पात्र मामलों में पेंशन स्वीकृत की जाती है ।

Setting up of modern foundry at Kharagpur

1727. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a modern foundry at Kharagpur for producing various caste iron items used for line construction; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cotton Production in Gujarat

1728. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state what steps are taken or proposed to be taken to increase cotton production in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): The production of cotton is a State subject. However, Central assistance is provided in the form of Centrally Sponsored Scheme on the Intensive Cotton District Programme (ICDP). In Gujarat, the Programme has been in operation since 1971-72. During 1979-80, the Programme is being implemented in the State at a total cost of Rs. 98.93 lakhs to be shared on 50 : 50 basis between the Centre and the State Government. It is also proposed to continue the scheme during 1980-81.

Manufacture of Tissue Papers

1729. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received during 1979-80 for manufacture of tissue papers from the mon-

poly houses and other organisations; and

(b) the number out of them which were recommended by licensing committee for grant of licences and whether the fresh licences would be issued for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) Six applications were received during the year 1979-80 for manufacture of tissue papers.

(b) One of the applications has been rejected, and one application has been closed due to non-receipt of requisite information from the party. The remaining four applications are still under consideration. Applications for manufacture of tissue papers would be considered on merits.

पेटेन्ट और डिजाइनों में पंजीकरण के लिए आवेदन

1730. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में काम कर रही विदेशी कम्पनियों की शाखाओं और सहायक कम्पनियों ने गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान कितने पेटेन्ट और डिजाइनों के पंजीकरण के लिये आवेदन किया और उन देशों की कम्पनी/शाखा के आवेदनों का उद्योगवार कार्यक व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान पंजीकरण के लिये स्वीकार किये गये प्रत्येक देश के पेटेन्ट और डिजायनों का उद्योगवार व्यौरा और आंकड़े क्या हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरमजीत चानना) : (क) और (ख)

सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मंत्रालयों में तदर्थ कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को नियमित करना :

1731. डा राजेन्द्र कुमारी बालपेटी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में 1970 से 1979 के बीच तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किए गए हिन्दी टंककों/आशुलिपिकों/उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों को मंत्रालय-वार/विभगगवार तथा वर्षवार संख्या क्या है और तदर्थ आधार पर उनकी नियुक्ति का वर्ष बताते हुए उन मंत्रालयों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ तदर्थ कर्मचारियों को नियमित कर दिया गया है और उनकी वरीयता निर्धारित कर दी गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार हिन्दी के प्रयोग में लगातार बृद्धि को देखते हुए उन तदर्थ हिन्दी टंककों/आशुलिपिकों/उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने और उनकी वरीयता निर्धारित करने का है जिन्होंने तीन वर्ष से अधिक सेवा पूरी कर ली है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन में से अधिकांश ने आयु सीमा पार कर ली है और वे अब किसी और सरकारी सेवा में नहीं लिये जा सकते और उनके बरिष्ठ होने के बावजूद उन्हें सबसे कठिन माना जाता है क्योंकि जनकी सेवायें नियमित नहीं हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि भाग (क), (ख), और (ग) का उत्तर हां में हो, तो उनकी सेवाओं को कब तक नियमित कर दिया जाएगा और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. बैंकस्टमुख्यमान) : (क) वर्ष 1970 से 1978 की अवधि के

दीरान मंत्रालयों/विभागों में सर्वथा आधार पर नियुक्त किए गए हिन्दी टंकाओं, आम-सिपिकों की संख्या के संबंध में सूचना प्रश्न सं. 9376 के आश्वासन की पूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में दिनांक 2-2-80 को सदन के पटल पर रख दी गई थी। सूचना के विवरण की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई। देखिये संख्या एल टी-652-ए 80]। शेष सूचना एकवित की जा रही है और इसे एकवित होते ही सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ब) एसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न के भाग (क) के संबंध में पूरी सूचना एकवित होने पर ही पूरे आंकड़े उपलब्ध होंगे और उन्हें सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Soap produced by M/s. Hindustan Lever

1732. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) retail prices of each kind of soap produced by Hindustan Lever, month-wise from February, 1979 to February, 1980;

(b) whether it has been alleged that with a view to realise maximum profit, Hindustan Lever has brought down quality of the soaps produced by it by decreasing the proportion of total fatty content; and

(c) if so, what are the facts thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) As there is no price control, statistics relating to the retail prices of each brand of soap produced by individual manufacturers is not main-

tained. Information has, therefore, been obtained from M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. and is given in the attached statement. There has been no change subsequent to the latest prices indicated.

(b) The I.S.I. certifications is voluntary and M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. have not applied for certification under the scheme so far. However, a study was conducted by I.S.I. in 1978-79 of 22 popular brands of toilet soaps including five brand made by M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. All the brands were found to conform to the I.S.I. standards in regard to fatty matter content. It has been confirmed by the firm that there has been no change in the total Fatty content of the soaps produced by them.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Sunlight

Price as on	Rs. per unit
1-1-1979	1.10
1-3-1979	1.25
18-3-1979	1.20
1-4-1979	1.24
25-4-1979	1.14
24-7-1979	1.22
17-8-1979	1.30
21-9-1979	1.39
24-12-1979	1.46

Lifespree

Price as on	
1-1-1979	1.25
1-3-1979	1.30
18-3-1979	1.27
1-4-1979	1.31
25-4-1979	1.28
24-7-1979	1.35
17-8-1979	1.46
21-9-1979	1.51
24-12-1979	1.67

Luxtoilet Standard

Price as on	
1-1-1979	1.35
1-3-1979	1.40
1-4-1979	1.43
25-4-1979	1.37
24-7-1979	1.45
17-8-1979	1.55

Price as on	Rs. per Unit	Price as on	Rs. per unit
21-9-1979	1.63	24-7-1979	1.11 1.93
24-12-1979	1.71	17-8-1979	2.03
<i>Rexona Standard</i>		21-9-1979	2.15
1-1-1979	1.37	24-12-1979	2.25
1-3-1979	1.42	<i>Lifebuoy Personal</i>	
1-4-1979	1.45	1-1-1979	1.27
25-4-1979	1.39	1-3-1979	1.32
24-7-1979	1.46	1-4-1979	1.35
17-8-1979	1.57	25-4-1979	1.30
21-9-1979	1.64	24-7-1979	1.37
24-12-1979	1.72	17-8-1979	1.49
		21-9-1979	1.57
<i>Lux Toilet and Rexona miniatures</i>		24-12-1979	1.67
		<i>Lux Supreme</i>	
1-1-1979	0.41		
1-3-1979	0.42	1-1-1979	2.19
1-4-1979	0.43	1-3-1979	2.27
25-4-1979	0.42	1-4-1979	2.30
24-7-1979	0.45	25-4-1979	2.21
17-8-1979	0.48	24-7-1979	2.31
21-9-1979	0.50	17-8-1979	2.40
24-12-1979	0.53	21-9-1979	2.52
		24-12-1979	2.62
<i>Saral</i>		Selling of Trucks and Bus Chassis manufactured by TELCO in Black Market	
1-1-1979	0.90		
1-3-1979	0.94		
18-3-1979	0.92	1733. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:	
25-4-1979	0.90		
<i>Liril</i>		(a) whether Government are aware that Truck and Bus Chassis manufactured by TELCO, Leyland and its sister concern are being sold in the black market at exorbitant rates;	
1-1-1979	1.84		
1-3-1979	1.91		
25-4-1979	1.83	(b) if so, whether Government propose to take over its distribution sys-	

tem in order to restore public utility quota and V.I.P. quota for Government servants and Members of Parliament respectively; and

(c) by what time the decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The trucks and buses manufactured by TELCO and Ashok Leyland are in great demand in the market as these are preferred by the customers. The manufacturers have reported that there is a substantial waiting list for these chassis. The manufacturers have established fair procedures for distribution of chassis to customers through their dealers. The manufacturers are also exercising supervision and checks to ensure that malpractices do not occur. No customer is required to pay a price in excess of the authorised price to the dealer.

(b) There is no proposal before the Government for taking over the distribution of bus and truck chassis and for allotment of quota to VIPs, Government servants, and Members of Parliament.

(c) Does not arise.

Finalisation of Kerala Annual Plan for 1980-81

1734. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala Annual Plan for 1980-81 has not yet been finalised by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken to expedite finalisation of Kerala Annual Plan 1980-81?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c) Taking into account the estimate of available financial resources, the

Planning Commission has already determined the size of Kerala's Annual Plan for 1980-81.

हाथरस में विजिती काटन मिल में पारियों

1735. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैल्य ही : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला अलीगढ़ में, हाथरस में विजिती काटन मिल में कितनी पारी में काम हो रहा है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का उस मिल में तीन पारी आरम्भ करने का विचार हैं ताकि वहां पर और श्रमिकों को रोजगार दिया जा सके और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरनजीत चानना) : (क) मिल पहले से ही तीन पारियों में काम कर रही है और 31-12-1979 को कामगारों की संख्या 866 थी। किन्तु रोजगार का वास्तविक स्तर विजिती की उपलब्धता के स्तर के आधार पर भिन्न भिन्न होता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मोतीपुर (बिहार) में सैनिक स्कूल

1736. श्री कमला मिथ मधुकर : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने राज्य में मोतीपुर स्थान पर एक सैनिक स्कूल की स्थापना करने के बारे में एक भूतपूर्व विद्यालय, श्री बालेन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह द्वारा पेश किए गए गैर-सरकारी संकल्प को स्वीकार किया था और मजूरी के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को इस की सिफारिश की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने बिहार सरकार की सिफारिश को स्वीकार कर लिया

है, यदि हां, तो क्या कार्यकारी आरम्भ की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जो सी. पी.एन.सी.) : (क) से (ग) रक्षा मंत्रालय को बिहार सरकार से ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव अर्भी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Recognition of Nepali Language

1737. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is persistent demand for constitutional recognition of Nepali language and its inclusion in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India; and

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to concede to this demand of the Nepali speaking citizens of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Decline in the Production of Handloom Sector

1738. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production in the Handloom sector is on the decline;

(b) if so, what was the real decline in production in 1978-79 and 1979-80 in terms of the length of Handloom materials produced in India; and

(c) what are the current trends of production in the Handloom sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The production which was 2480 million metres in 1978-79 increased to 2720 million metres in 1979-80. Production estimates for 1979-80 are 2,900 million metres.

Issue of Licences for Setting up of Industries in Haryana

1739. SHRI CHIRANJIT LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the licences issued for the setting up of small and medium industries in the State of Haryana during the last two years; and

(b) what are the number of cases which are still pending with Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) No industrial licence is necessary for setting up an industry in the small scale sector involving an investment in plant and equipment below Rs. 10 lakhs. In the case of applications which do not fall in the category of small-scale industry, 29 industrial licences were issued under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during the years 1978 and 1979 for setting up of industries in Haryana State. Details of Industrial Licences are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences", copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

(b) 28 industrial licence applications (out of those received upto 31-12-79) for grant of industrial licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for setting up of industries in Haryana are pending consideration.

बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हथकरघा विकास योजनाएं

1740. श्री असफाक तुसीन : क्या उद्घोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन हथकरघा विकास योजनाओं को अधिक सक्रियता के साथ पुनः लागू करने का है जिन्हें 1977 से पूर्व बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कियान्वित किया जा रहा था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या हथकरघों और दस्तकारी की बस्तुओं को उचित महत्व-पूर्ण और प्रोत्साहन देने तथा बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उन पर विशेष ध्यान देने को देखते हुए, सरकार का विचार कपड़ा विभाग से भिन्न एक पृथक हथकरघा एवं दस्तकारी की बस्तुएं विभाग स्थापित करने का है ?

उद्घोग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरमजीत चानना) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) वर्तमान में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Publication of List of Special Executive Magistrates in Maharashtra

1741. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have recently published a list of special Executive Magistrates;

(b) whether Government contemplate to abolish completely the said list;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Maharashtra had appointed these special Executive Magistrates for a period of three years; and

(d) if so, the names of special Executive Magistrates published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (d). The State Government have published a list containing the names of 3714 Special Executive Magistrates in their General Administration Department Notification No. SEM-1780-Desk V dated 26th January, 1980.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) The tenure of the Special Executive Magistrates as notified is for a period of two years from 26th January, 1980.

Threat of Closure of Cachar Paper Mill at Badarpur (Assam)

1742. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Cachar Paper Mill at Badarpur (Assam) (a unit of the Hindustan Paper Corp.) is facing a threat of closure because of non-receipt of raw materials from the NC Hills and due to lack of allocation of funds by the Central Government for development works; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to streamline the production by making available the development funds and what steps Corporation propose to take to procure the required raw materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Industries in Birbhum

1743. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Birbhum is one of the industrially backward districts in the country;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for assisting the State Government for setting up new industrial units there;

(c) if so, the site selected for the purpose; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes.

(b) The Central Government offers following incentives for setting up industries in the backward areas in the State:

(i) Concessional Refinance Scheme of IDBI;

(ii) Seed/Margin Money Assistance;

(iii) Income Tax Relief;

(iv) Registration of new units and expansion of existing units in respect of items which are otherwise banned in the country;

(v) Consultancy for Technical Services;

(vi) Interest Subsidy;

(vii) Special facilities for importing raw materials;

(viii) Rural Artisans Programme;

(ix) District Industries Centre;

(c) and (d). Allotment of sites for location of industrial units by the entrepreneurs in the backward areas of a State is decided by the State Gov-

ernment concerned. However, under the DIC Programme during 1979-80, 57 and 74 artisan-oriented units with fixed investments of Rs. 1.30 lakhs and Rs. 1.69 lakhs respectively and during the same period, small scale units numbering 40 and 52 with a fixed investment of Rs. 46.70 lakhs and Rs. 60.72 lakhs respectively have been indentified.

अनता सरकार द्वारा देशद्रोह के मुकद्दमे वापस लिए जाता

1744. श्री राम लाल राही: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किन्हीं व्यक्तियों के विश्व देशद्रोह जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मुकद्दमे जनता पार्टी सरकार द्वारा वापस ले लिए गए थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे मुकद्दमों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे मुकद्दमों की पुनः जांच के लिए न्यायपालिका को निर्देशित करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकानाला) : (क) और (ख) जनता सरकार ने बड़ी डाइनामाइट मामले को वापस लेने का आदेश दिया था। मामले को वापस लेने के आवेदन में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह कहा गया था कि “केन्द्रीय सरकार ने लोक हित तथा परिवर्तित परिस्थितियों में सभी अभियुक्तों पर मुकदमा न चलाने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है। मुकदमे को वापस लेने के लिए शीफ मेट्रोपोलिटन मजिस्ट्रेट, दिल्ली ने सहमति दे दी थी।” मुकदमे वापस लेने के इस आदेश के विश्व दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में दो अपराध संशोधन याचिकाएं दायर की गई थीं। एक याचिका 31-3-77 को श्री बाल किशन गुप्त द्वारा तथा दूसरी याचिका

15-3-77 को श्री राजिन्द्र कुमार जैन द्वारा दायर की गई थी। दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दोनों याचिकाएं रद्द कर दी गई थीं। श्री राजिन्द्र कुमार जैन ने सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में एक विशेष अनुमति याचिका दायर की थी सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने इसको 3-5-79 को स्वीकार कर लिया था और यह अभी न्यायालय में लम्बित है।

जनता सरकार द्वारा वापस लिये गये अन्य महत्वपूर्ण मामलों और देशद्रोह के मामलों के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

सूचना प्राप्त होने के पश्चात्, मामलों की गुण-दोष के आधार पर जांच की जाएगी और उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

Increasing the Cycle Pressure of 200 MW

1745. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cycle pressure of 200 MW has been increased from 120 Atmospheres to 150 Atmospheres;

(b) whether techno-economic studies were carried out prior to the decision to make the change; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir. 200/210 MW sets are available designed for both 130 ata and 150 ata pressure cycles. The final parameters are decided by the customer.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The 150 ata pressure cycle leads to a saving of 1 per cent in fuel consumption compared to the 130 ata pressure cycle. This saving economically justifies

the slight increase in the cost of the equipment arising from the increase in pressure.

Research in Hyacinth for producing energy fuel/gas

1746. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether hyacinth (the water-loving plant) has got potential for producing energy fuel/gas;

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

(c) the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Research conducted at various laboratories has shown that dried and chopped water hyacinth in 1:2 proportion with water, or mixed with cattle dung in 1:1 proportion can produce significant quantity of biogas. The research institutions where this work is being carried out are Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur (West Bengal); Shri Parasakthi College for Women, Courtallam; Gobar Gas Research Station, Ajitmal (Uttar Pradesh); University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore; Nagarjun Sagar Engineering College, Hyderabad, Department of Applied Chemistry, University of Calcutta, Calcutta, and Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat. Water hyacinth has been found to contain about 26 per cent of crude protein, 26 per cent of fibre, 17 per cent of ash and 8 per cent of available carbohydrate on dry-weight basis. Thus it would constitute a source of biogas, and proteinrich feed for non-ruminant animals. The principal problem is the large water content of the weed. Efforts are being made at present to develop a suitable design of digester using water hyacinth as feed.

Reasons for Slow Production of Pesticide

1747. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 3000 small scale pesticide formulators are running their units much below the installed capacity i.e. 15 to 20 per cent only;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether it is due to the refusal of the National Malaria Eradication Programme to lift the stock from these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) According to the information available with the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries there are many around 400 active small scale pesticides formulators in the country at present. It is a fact that many of these units are functioning below their installed capacity.

(b) The installed/assessed capacity in the small scale sector is greater than the demand estimates for the requirements of different types of pesticide formulations. In addition, there is substantial formulation capacity in the large and medium scale units for such pesticides. Occasional shortages of the technical raw materials have also adversely affected the utilisation of installed capacity in this industry particularly in the small sector.

(c) Purchase of pesticides formulations for NMEP by DGS&D from various sources has varied from year to year. To an extent, this has contributed to variation of capacity utilisation of pesticide formulation units.

Supplying Cement through Public Distribution System

1748. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to supply cement through public distribution system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Governments had been advised of the need to devise effective scheme for control over public sale and distribution of cement. Essential features of the scheme suggested were statutory licensing of cement stockists, direct appointment of cement dealers by the State Governments with consequential de-linking of stockists from producers, introduction of permit system, and creation of necessary administrative machinery to implement the scheme. 16 States Governments and 3 Union Territories have accordingly introduced their schemes for public distribution of cement.

Turning down licence to Coca-Cola

1749. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state why was Coca Cola Export Corporation's request for an ad-hoc import licence in 1977 turned down, when they were getting such ad-hoc import licence for the past so many years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): The Company ceased to manufacture Coca Cola concentrate in India before a final decision could be taken on the application of M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation for the grant of an ad-hoc import licence in 1977.

Director BHEL proceeding on leave out of India

1750. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. H. N. Sharan, Director (Engineering) BHEL had

proceeded out of India on leave in July, 1979;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that Dr. Sharan has started a Consultancy in Switzerland;

(c) what action Government propose to take to protect the interests of BHEL, since Dr. Sharan has complete access to all information in BHEL, including those which are confidential and of secret nature; and

(d) whether Government propose to investigate the antecedents of Dr. Sharan in view of the controversies related to BHEL dealings with multi-nationals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) Yes, Sir. He proceeded on sanctioned leave with effect from 16th July, 1979 to 13th August, 1979, which was later on extended upto 1st October, 1979. While on leave, he submitted his resignation which has been accepted w.e.f. 15th October, 1979.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Assessment on working of D.I.Cs. in Orissa

1751. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment on the working of the district industries centres in Orissa since it came into being; and

(b) what are the details of assistance provided by each D.I.C. in Orissa to the entrepreneurs during 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) While no overall assessment of the working of DICs has been made by the Government information in regard to the assistance rendered by the DICs in Orissa to Small and Cottage Units is being received in the form of monthly progress reports. Besides there is a Regional Coordination Committee of District Industries Centre for the Eastern Region which reviews the implementation of the programme.

(b) A statement giving the assistance provided by each DIC in Orissa during 1978-79 is attached.

Statement

Assistance provided by DICs in Orissa State (1978-79)

S. No.	Name of DIC	Whether Action Plan prepared	No. of Entre- prencurs identi- fied	No. of New Regis- tration done	No. of New Artisans	No. of Established SSI	No. of New Units Total	No. of sick units assisted	Credit assistance provided by Financial Institutions
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1	2	3	4	5	6	6a	6b	7	8
(In Rs. lakhs)									
1	Balasore	yes	317	276	340	97	437	6	9.92
2	Bolangir	yes	338	307	76	71	147	16	1.82
3	Phulbani	yes	260	165	26	45	71	17	17.36

4	Cuttack	yes	1409	1417	1088	919	1401	29	89.14
5	Dhenkanal	yes	253	356	224	103	327	13	7.41
6	Ganjam	yes	927	636	2431	128	2559	13	37.26
7	Keonjhar	yes	51	155	..	33	33	4	4.93
8	Koraput	yes	166	149	101	48	149	5	1.11
9	Kalahandi	yes	164	193	20	29	49	11	6.10
10	Mayurbhanj	yes	223	162	22	109	131	1	11.48
11	Puri	yes	418	475	1529	157	1686	39	50.53
12	Sambalpur	yes	402	506	102	157	259	..	21.15
13	Sundargarh	yes	680	344	15	82	97	8	25.34
TOTAL			5608	5141	5974	1372	7346	162	356.22

Rank of Orissa in industrial development

1752. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the rank of the State of Orissa in the industrial development field during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been any decline, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the quantum of Central investment in the State of Orissa during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Statistics relating to gross value of industrial production in the registered factories sector are available upto 1976-77; the State of Orissa ranked 16th in industrial production in 1974-75 but rose to occupy the 15th position in 1975-76 and 1976-77.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Statistics regarding the quan-

tum of Central investment in the State of Orissa have been published in the Annual Reports on the Working of the Central Public Sector Undertakings of the Central Government, published by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance, and are available up to 1977-78. Figures of gross block of investment in the Central Public Sector in Orissa as on 31st March of 1976, 1977 and 1978 were Rs. 619.6 crores, 646.15 crores and 654.41 crores respectively.

Number of applications for powerlooms for non-textile purposes

1753. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of applications for setting up powerlooms for non-textile purposes for making insulation cloth pending before the Textile Commissioner for disposal for more than six months, State-wise breakup in details;

(b) the reasons for delay; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

UNIDO Conference

1764. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the deliberations at the UNIDO conference recently concluded at Delhi relating to specific efforts to identify sectoral production areas for third world countries;

(b) what are the areas of disagreement between the developed countries and the third world countries; and

(c) what was the stand of the Centrally planned economies on the final resolution adopted at the conclusion of the conference and whether any of these countries made any statements outside the final resolution even while voting for the resolution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) The deliberations at the Third General Conference of UNIDO basically related to acceleration of industrial production in developing countries with a view to achieving the Lima target. In this context the Conference considered the disaggregation of the Lima target into its regional, midterm and sectoral perspectives and the redeployment of industry from developed to developing countries on the basis of dynamic comparative advantage.

(b) The main areas of disagreement between the developed and developing countries are: disaggregation of the Lima target into its regional, midterm and sectoral perspectives, the redeployment of industry from developed to developing countries, the rules of procedure

for the system of consultations, the creation of a North-South Global Fund and Special Measures for the Most Seriously Affected Countries.

(c) The Centrally planned economies voted in favour of the adoption of the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action and made a statement expressing their reservations on certain parts of the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action after it was adopted by majority vote.

List of items reserved for small scale industries

1755. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the additions/deletions made to the list of items reserved for production by small scale industries since January, 1980;

(b) what are the grounds for these additions/deletions; and

(c) do Government propose to convert this reservation based on administrative orders into statutory reservation to protect the interest of small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing reservation is already statutory in nature.

Effect of excise duty on matches

1756. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the effect of differential excise duties levied on matches last year in relation to the production of the matches industry in the mechanised sector, non-mechanised sector and the cottage industry sectors respectively;

(b) what is the estimated increase/decrease in employment in each of the three sectors as a result of the differential excise duties; and

(c) in case of the figures pertaining to (a) & (b) above for the financial year 1979-80 are not available, what are the comparative quarterly or monthly figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

उत्तर प्रदेश में इन्हेंतियां और हत्यायें

1757. श्री दयाराम शास्य: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई, 1979 से दिसम्बर, 1979 और जनवरी, 1980 से आज तक उत्तर प्रदेश में, जिलावार, डकैती और हत्या के कितने मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं;

(ख) इन मामलों में जिलावार कितने अपराधी पकड़े गए हैं और कितने अपराधी अभी तक फरार हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) ऐसे अपराधों को कम करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकल की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Eligibility of Officers for inclusion in Select List for 1979

1758. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Secretariat Service (for promotion to Grade I and Selection Grade) Regulations, 1964, provide that the date of reference for determining eligibility of Officers for inclusion in the Select List should be 1st July of the Calendar Year in which the Select List is prepared irrespective of the year to which the Select List pertains; and

(b) if so, the date adopted for determining eligibility of officers for inclusion in the Select List for 1979 which is still under process in the Calendar Year 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The Central Secretariat Service (Promotion to Grade I and Selection Grade) Regulations, 1964 state that an 'eligible officer' means an officer eligible to be considered for appointment to Grade I or the Selection Grade of the Service, as the case may be, under rule 12 of the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962, as on the 1st July of the calendar year in which the Select List is prepared.

(b) The date adopted for determining the eligibility of officers for inclusion in the Select List for 1979 is 1-7-1979. However, certain representations have been received which are under consideration.

Eligibility of Officers for inclusion in Select List for 1979

1759. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Secretariat Service (for promotion to Grade I and Selection Grade) Regulations, 1964 defines the eligible officer for inclusion in the Select List of Grade-I of the Central Secretariat Service as the Officer eligible on the 1st July of the Calendar Year in which the Select List is prepared;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Select List of Grade-I of the Central Secretariat Service for the year 1979 is being prepared in 1980;

(c) if so, whether the eligibility of the officers for inclusion in the Select List for 1979 is being considered with reference to 1st July, 1980 in accordance with regulations referred to above; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action was initiated in 1979 itself for preparing the Select List of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service for the year 1979.

(c) and (d) The eligibility of the officers for inclusion in the Select List for 1979 is being considered with reference to 1st July 1979. However, certain representations have been received which are under consideration.

Preparation of Select List for 1979 for promotion of C.S.S. Officers of Grade II to Grade I

1760. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regulations governing promotion of Central Secretariat Service Officers of Grade-II to Grade-I provide for preparation of the Select List with reference to 1st July of the Calendar Year in which the Select List is prepared, irrespective of the year to which the Select List pertains;

(b) if so, whether the provisions of the regulations are being correctly applied for preparation of the Select List for 1979 which is still under preparation in the Calendar Year, 1980; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) There is no Grade II in the Central Secretariat Service, Regulations governing promotion to Grade I of Central Secretariat Service provide for preparation of the Select List with reference to "1st July of the Calendar Year in which the Select List is prepared."

(b) and (c) Since the action to prepare the Select List for 1979 was initiated in 1979 itself, the eligibility of the officers has also been reckoned with reference to 1st July, 1979. However, certain representations have been received which are under consideration.

Implementation of orders re. SC and ST in Hindustan Photo Films, Ooty, Tamilnadu

1761. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India orders providing reservation for SC/ST at the time of appointments/promotions/confirmations are not being implemented in Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co., Ooty, Tamil Nadu, from the date of issue of these orders; if so, reasons therefor and who is responsible for non-implementation of these orders;

(b) whether implemented, cadre-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the SC/ST Association of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co., Ooty, have represented about the bogus certificates produced by some particular officials and if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken against those officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
 (a) Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd., (HPF), Ootacamund, has reported that the

Company has been implementing these orders.

(b) Gradewise details are given below:—

Group	Total No of Emp'oyees	SC	ST
A Officers : 700- 1300 and above	191	6	1
B Section Officers/ Supervisor 600-1020	200	8	—
C Worksmen Cate- gories (i.e 540-22:870 and below)	2161	360	34

Note: The Group 'C' does not include Sanitary Staff who are in the scale of Rs. 275-6-390.

(c) Till December 31, 1979 complaints had been received in respect of 21 employees having misrepresented as belonging to Scheduled Caste communities. Enquiry revealed that while only one of these employees actually belonged to Scheduled Caste, only 4 persons out of the remaining 20 were recruited as Scheduled Caste candidates against reserved vacancies as others had been recruited against general vacancies. Out of the 4 persons recruited against reserved vacancies who were subsequently found to be non-Scheduled Caste, the services of two persons were terminated while the other two persons were reverted to the lowest grade. In addition, the management is also verifying from the Revenue authorities whether employees belonging to Putri Vannans can be classified as Scheduled Caste. Necessary action regarding such employees will be taken in the light of the reply received from the Revenue authorities.

Production of Fake Community Certificate by 44 Non-S.C Employees

1762. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 44 non-S. C. employees have produced false community certificate and got appointed against reserved quota at Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company, Ooty;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the SC/ST Association of Hindustan Photo Films, Ooty, were representing the management as well as Government for the past 7 years on the above issue;

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and who is responsible for this deliberate lapse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d) Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company (HPF), Ootacamund, has reported that till December 31, 1979 complaints had been received in respect of 21 employees having misrepresented as belonging to Scheduled Caste communities. Enquiry revealed that while only one of these employees actually belonged to Scheduled Caste, only 4 persons out of the remaining 20 were recruited as Scheduled Caste candidates against reserved vacancies as others had been recruited against general vacancies. Out of the 4 persons recruited against reserved vacancies who were subsequently found to be non-Scheduled Caste, the services of two persons were terminated while the other two persons were reverted to the lowest grade. In addition, the management is also verifying from the Revenue authorities whether employees belonging to Putri Vannana can be classified as Scheduled Caste. Necessary action regarding such employees will be taken in the light of the reply received from the Revenue authorities.

Number of employees appointed at Hindustan Photo Films, Ooty

1763. SHRI THAZHAL M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of total employees appointed at Hindustan Photo Films, Ooty, cadre-wise, from 1964 to 1974 and from 1976 to 1979 December, break-up details;

(b) how many SC/ST employees are among them, cadre-wise for the above period; and

(c) is there any shortfall, if so, reasons therefor and when this will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) There is a shortfall in the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees mainly in Groups 'A' and 'B'. This is on account of non-availability of suitable and qualified Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates from within and also from open market. The Company has been making efforts to recruit Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and will continue to do so in order to make good the shortfall.

Statement

Year	Category	Total No. of Employees	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
1964	Group 'A'	.	.	3
	Group 'B'	.	.	..
	Group 'C'	.	.	9
	Group 'D'	.	.	28

	1	2	3	4	5
1965	Group 'A' . . . . .	..	..	..	..
	Group 'B'	47	..	..	..
	Group 'C'	47	11	..	..
	Group 'D'	93	13	..	..
1966	Group 'A' . . . . .	..	..	..	..
	Group 'B'	15	1	..	..
	Group 'C'	103	2	..	..
	Group 'D'	124	26	..	..
1967	Group 'A'	10	..	..	..
	Group 'B'	16	..	..	..
	Group 'C'	132	4	..	..
	Group 'D'	177	42	..	..
1968	Group 'A'	9	..	..	..
	Group 'B'	1	..	..	..
	Group 'C'	117	8	..	..
	Group 'D'	105	44	..	..
1969	Group 'A'	5	..	..	..
	Group 'B'	2	..	..	..
	Group 'C'	54	2	..	..
	Group 'D'	230	57	2	..
1970	Group 'A'	7	..	..	..
	Group 'B'	5	1	..	..
	Group 'C'	83	12	..	..
	Group 'D'	32	1	..	..
1971	Group 'A'	4	..	..	..
	Group 'B' . . . . .	..	..	..	..
	Group 'C'	74	26	1	..
	Group 'D' . . . . .	..	..	..	..
1972	Group 'A'	4	..	..	..
	Group 'B' . . . . .	..	..	..	..
	Group 'C'	101	18	..	..
	Group 'C' (Sweeper)	7	7	..	..
	Group 'D' . . . . .	..	..	..	..

	1	2	3	4	5
1973	Group 'A'		3	..	..
	Group 'B' . . . . .		..	..	..
	Group 'C'		6	1	..
	Group 'C' (Sweeper) . . . . .		..	..	..
	Group 'D' . . . . .		..	..	..
1974	Group 'A' . . . . .		..	..	..
	Group 'B' . . . . .		..	..	..
	Group 'C'		73	12	1
	Group 'C' (Sweeper) . . . . .		..	..	..
	Group 'D' . . . . .		..	..	..
1976	Group 'A'		14	3	..
	Group 'B' . . . . .		..	..	..
	Group 'C'		196	43	5
	Group 'C' (Sweeper)		8	8	..
	Group 'D' . . . . .		..	..	..
1977	Group 'A'		1	1	..
	Group 'B' . . . . .		..	..	..
	Group 'C'		200	36	10
	Group 'C' (Sweeper) . . . . .		..	..	..
	Group 'D' . . . . .		..	..	..
1978	Group 'A'		3	..	1
	Group 'B'		15	..	..
	Group 'C'		12	32	8
	Group 'C' (Sweeper) . . . . .		..	..	..
	Group 'D' . . . . .		..	..	..
1979	Group 'A'		2	..	..
	Group 'B'		36	1	..
	Group 'C'		217	16	4
	Group 'C' (Sweeper)		4	4	..
	Group 'D' . . . . .		..	..	..

State-wise Industrial Growth

1764. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) amount allotted by Government of India during April, 1977 to January, 1980 for the industrial growth in States and if so, State-wise and year-wise details thereof;

(b) the percentage of industrial growth in the States during the above period; and

(c) amount surrendered by the State Governments during the above period and if so, the State-wise and year-wise details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (c) State-wise Plan outlays and actual/anticipated expenditure for the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 for Industry are given in the statement-I.

(b) In January 1976, the Central Statistical Organisation recommended adoption of a standard methodology for construction of index numbers of industrial production at State level in a uniform manner. But only States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh have so far adopted the methodology and only these States have been publishing regularly indices of industrial production. The relevant data available is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

(Rs. lakhs)

States	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	Plan Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Plan Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Plan Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	1125	1170	1154	1635	1074	1056
2. Assam . . .	456	274	470	419	550	550
3. Bihar . . .	1252	1152	1437	1496	1350	1348
4. Gujarat . . .	1410	2216	1295	1948	1962	3128
5. Haryana . . .	256	169	298	231	368	411
6. Himachal Pradesh .	175	164	241	248	241	305
7. Jammu & Kashmir .	621	644	569	585	617	824
8. Karnataka . . .	840	1133	1175	1187	1875	2575
9. Kerala . . .	1561	1747	1645	2125	1700	3796
10. Madhya Pradesh . . .	644	691	748	689	800	784
11. Maharashtra . . .	1939	2295	2875	2710	2675	3013
12. Manipur . . .	191	174	209	171	155	170

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. Meghalaya . . .		98	116	235	236	198	209
14. Nagaland . . .		74	123	128	124	165	187
15. Orissa . . .		434	441	530	532	700	706
16. Punjab . . .		1604	1119	1250	1137	1196	1189
17. Rajasthan . . .		431	589	819	900	1106	1275
18. Sikkim . . .		93	90	109	86	115	119
19. Tamil Nadu . . .		1281	1500	1392	1569	1550	1671
20. Tripura . . .		62	52	97	112	141	157
21. Uttar Pradesh . . .		3389	3383	3406	3288	3600	4210
22. West Bengal . . .		1733	1633	1589	2445	2394	2612
TOTAL—States		19669	20875	21671	22873	24532	30295

Statement-II

States	Index Number of Industrial Production			Percentage over the previous year	
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh (Base 1970)	158.2	165.6	184.1	4.7	11.2
Haryana (Base 1970-71)	163.8	177.2	N.A.	8.2	N.A.
Karnataka (Base 1970)	136.9	146.3	N.A.	6.9	N.A.
Tamil Nadu (Base 1970)	137.6	142.1	163.8	3.3	15.3
Uttar Pradesh (Base 1970-71)	136.0	138.7	160.3	2.0	15.6

जबलपुर छावनी के नजदीकी क्षेत्र में किसानों की बेदखली

1765. श्री मुंडेर शर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जबलपुर छावनी के आसपास के क्षेत्र में से किसानों को अपने फलोद्यानों से

बेदखल करने के लिए, जो वर्षों में उनके स्वामित्व में है और संकड़ों किसानों की जीविका का साधन है, कार्यवाही की जा रही है बावजूद इसके कि उन्होंने बेदखली के खिलाफ बार-बार अपील की है और, बोर्ड के कई निर्वाचित पार्षदों ने उनकी अपील का समर्थन किया है ; और

(ख) क्या इस विवाद को निपटाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सौ. पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) और (ख) यह खिपोर्ट मिली है कि जिन इलाकों से किसानों को बेदखल किया जा रहा है वहाँ कोई बाग-बगीचे नहीं हैं। रक्षा विभाग के पास लगभग 305 एकड़ भूमि अपनी तात्कालिक आवश्यकताओं से अधिक थी जिसे अल्पावधि के लिए कृषि पट्टे पर दे दिया गया था। पट्टे की शर्तों में यह प्रावधान है कि जब आवश्यकता होगी तब इस भूमि को वापस ले लिया जाएगा। पट्टे पर दी गई इस भूमि से सेलगभग 165 एकड़ भूमि की रक्षा विभाग को जरूरत पड़ गई इसलिए दिसम्बर, 1976 तक 106 एकड़ भूमि वापस ले ली गई। 56 एकड़ भूमि के पट्टों ने मामले न्यायालय में उठा दिए थे इसलिए उसे वापस लेने में कुछ समय लग गया। इस भूमि की सेना को अभी भी आवश्यकता है या नहीं इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है। जेव 143 एकड़ भूमि के मामले में यह जाच की जा रही है कि पट्टों द्वारा इस भूमि को पट्टे पर रखे रहने के पात्र हैं या नहीं। इम बात की जाच की जा रही है कि पट्टे की शर्तों का कही उल्लंघन तो नहीं हुआ है।

Setting up of Naval Base in Kolavai Lake in Tamilnadu

1766. SHRI ERA AUBARASU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of setting up of Naval base in Kolavai Lake in Chengalpattu in Tamil Nadu will be taken up for completion, if not the reasons therefor; and

(b) what is the progress so far made in completing the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

(SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) There is no proposal to set up a Naval Base in Chengalpattu in Tamil Nadu.

(b) Question does not arise.

Poorest community in Tamil Nadu

1767. SHRI ERA AUBARASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which is the largest and poorest community in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether Government propose to take appropriate steps to protect the interest and welfare of this Community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Living condition of "Vanniyakula Kshetriya Community" in Tamil Nadu

1768. SHRI ERA AUBARASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to find out the living conditions of the people belonging to "Vanniyakula Kshetriya Community" in Tamil Nadu to provide them proper representation in Government jobs and in public and private sector;

(b) the findings of the Backward Classes Commission in respect of these people;

(c) whether the Commission has submitted their report to Government, if so, whether Government propose to accept the same; and

(d) whether Government propose to take up the report submitted by Kaka Kalekar, the then Chairman of the Backward Class Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Backward Classes Commission has yet to submit its report.

(d) The Backward Classes Commission, now set up, will also examine among other things, the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission appointed earlier.

Classification of most Backward Communities

1769. SHRI ERA AUBARASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to classify certain communities in the country to be registered as most backward communities so as to make special provisions to safeguard the interest of such communities; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Revision of Policy of Nuclear Explosion

1770. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise their policy regarding the unilateral declaration of non-explosion of nuclear device even for peaceful purposes; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Government of India re-

mains committed to its policy of utilizing atomic energy for peaceful purposes which include peaceful nuclear experiments.

Introduction of New Uniforms for Armed Forces Personnel

1771. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce new uniforms for the armed forces personnel;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) from which date new uniforms would be introduced and when instructions to this effect are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No final decision to provide new uniforms for the Armed Forces Personnel has yet been taken.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Schemes by Central Ministries for Tribal Areas

1772. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Central Ministries which identified the problems of tribal areas of the country and prepared the schemes and programmes;

(b) the funds earmarked and provided to the tribal sub-plan areas; Ministry-wise in Annual plans;

(c) the initiative taken by his Ministry with concerned Ministries for the same; and

(d) the Ministries which have issued guidelines to the States having sub-plan areas regarding the preparation of plans, provision and utilisation of earmarked funds in tribal sub-plan areas if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) Discussions have been held with the Central Ministries stressing the need for earmarking funds for Tribal

sub-Plan areas. The Prime Minister has also written to the concerned Ministries about this.

(d) Guidelines have been issued by some Ministries e.g. the Ministry of Energy & Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Shipping and police custody due to torture; and

Statement

Statement showing funds earmarked by Central Ministries for Tribal sub-Plan areas

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Dept.	Name of the Schemes	Amount earmarked for Tribal Sub Plan area 1979-80 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture	(i) Forestry (ii) Soil & Water Conservation (iii) Animal Husbandry (iv) Crop-Oriented programmes (v) Minor Irrigation and Water Management (vi) Fisheries	510.00 415.00 160.00 22.00 55.00 25.00
2.	Rural Development	(i) Development of Primary Market in Tribal Areas (ii) Applied Nutrition Programme (ANP)	30.00 13.26
3.	Education and Social Welfare	(i) Non-formal adult education programmes (ii) Scholarships (iii) NCERT—Preparation of Special curricula, reading material for tribal students and Orientation programmes for Education Officers working in Tribal areas studies etc. (iv) Non-formal education programme at school stage (v) Vocationalisation (vi) Integrated child Development services (vii) Functional literacy programmes for adult women	150.00 3.00 10.00 150.00 15.00 107.75 40.61
4.	Shipping & Transport	Central Sector Roads Scheme	1050.00

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Departt,	Name of the Schemes	Amount marked Tribal Plan 1979-80 (Rs. in lakhs)	ear- marked for Tribal sub- Plan Area
1	2	3	4	
5.	D.G.P & T.	Telecommunication in Tribal areas.	750.00	
6.	Energy	Rural Electrification	2800.00	
7.	Civil Supplies & Cooperation	National Co-operative Development Corpn. (For Development of Co- operatives in Tribal Areas)	300.00	
8.	Health & Family Welfare	(i) Community Health Volunteers (ii) Training & Employment of Multi- purpose Workers (iii) Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness. (iv) T.B. Control. (v) Leprosy Control (vi) S.T.D. Control (vii) N.M.E.P. (Rural) (viii) Filaria Control	266.00 117.80 85.26 17.32 25.50 1.43 457.86 1.60	

Deaths in Police Custody due to Torture

1773. SHRI A. K. ROY:
SHRI SHIBU SOREN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the frequent news of deaths in police custody due to torture; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases in the country in the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) and (b) The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Harijan Lady with her Daughter
kidnapped from Patel Nagar,
New Delhi

1774. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 15th June, 1979 a Harijan lady with her minor daughter had been kidnapped from Patel Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the husband of the kidnapped lady has lodged complaint to the S.H.O. Patel Nagar Police Station, New Delhi, on the 15th June, and 2nd July and somewhere in the month of August, 1979;

(c) whether copy of the complaint had also been given to the former Prime Minister and Home Minister respectively in connection with the harassment by the Patel Nagar Police Station; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the Patel Nagar Police Station and the steps Government propose to take to trace the culprits who have taken part in kidnapping the lady and her minor daughter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) The husband of the Harijan lady had lodged a report vide D.D. No. 34-A dated 15-6-79, P. S. Patel Nagar, about the kidnapping, followed by complaints in this regard, received on 2-7-79 and 29-8-79. In the complaint, there was no mention of her minor daughter. The lady is major and had gone with her paramour of her own will. She has since come back, and is residing with her brother.

(c) The copy of the complaint, said to have been given to the Prime Minister, Home Minister, is not traceable.

(d) Since no cognizable offence had been established, question of tracing the culprits does not arise.

Relaxation in Industrial Licensing Policy

1775. SHRI S. R. A. S. APPALANAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposals to relax the industrial licensing policy particularly with regard to cement, paper and chemicals, in view of the existing shortage; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to increase the production capacity in these items in relation to the increased demand.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Government are making every effort to increase the availability of cement, paper and chemicals in the country largely by better utilisation of existing capacities, sanctioning new capacities wherever found necessary, and, finally through imports.

Inclusion of Tharu Caste in the List of Scheduled Tribes

1776. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Bharatiya Tharu Kalyan Mahasangh, Post Hernatand, via Narainpur, West Champaran, Bihar for inclusion of Tharu caste in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the Memorandum the Bharatiya Tharu Kalyan Mahasangh, District West Champaran, Bihar has requested for inclusion of Tharu Caste in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Bihar State.

(c) The proposal for inclusion of Tharu Community in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Bihar State was referred to the Joint Committee on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1978 which has ceased to exist with the dissolution of Sixth Lok Sabha. The matter is, however, under consideration of the Government and a decision in the matter will be taken at appropriate time.

Report of N.C.C.F. in the working of C.G.E.C. Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi

1777. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the study report of the NCCF on the working of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi;

(b) if so, when and the details of various suggestions and recommendations made therein;

(c) whether Government have since implemented those recommendations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, when a final decision is likely to be taken and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report was received in October, 1979. This report is a sort of package rehabilitation project. The main recommendations, *inter-alia*, pertain to the following aspects of the working of the Society:—

- (1) Review of pricing policy;
- (2) Improving Purchase—supply procedure;
- (3) Development|Supervision of retail outlets;
- (4) Improving Accounting system;
- (5) Financial assistance and related matters;
- (6) Discharge of borrowings and related matters;
- (7) Constitution of High Power Committee for implementation of the rehabilitation project.

(c), (d) and (e) These recommendations are under active consideration of the Government, and a final decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Reservation for SC/ST for Promotion to Class I posts

1778. SHRI JAI NARAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are Government instructions regarding promotion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes within Class I posts and when these were issued;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for promotion

within Class I posts, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue fresh instructions for the guidance of various Ministries|Departments that orders referred to in part (a) above are fully complied with in regard to promotions in Central Services under their control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Reservation has been provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all groups or classes in promotion by seniority subject to fitness by the Department of Personnel and A.R. orders No. 27/2/71-Estt. (SCT) dated 27-11-1972. Reservation has been provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in promotion by selection from Group 'C' to Group 'B', within Group 'B' and from Group 'B' to the lowest rung of Group 'A' by Department of Personnel and A.R. O.M. No. 10/41/73 Estt. (SCT) dated 20-7-74. By Department of Personnel & A.R. O.M. No. 1/10/74-Estt. (SCT) dated 23-12-1974, for posts which carry an ultimate salary of Rs. 2250 per month, Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes officers who are within the number of vacancies for which the Select List has to be drawn up, should be included in that list provided they are not considered unfit for promotion. All these orders have been compiled in Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 5th edition—1978 (copies available in the library of Parliament).

(b) There is no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in promotions by selection beyond the lowest rung of Group A. The reason for this is that selection posts in Group 'A' carry high responsibility and the number of vacancies are small. At these levels, a greater degree of balancing between the claims of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates and the

needs of efficiency of administration requires to be kept in view. Moreover, a large number of supersession by junior Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers which may take place if reservation is provided for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in these higher levels posts, is likely to affect the general morale of the services.

(c) Ministries/Departments are already fully aware of instructions on the subject and vide Department of Personnel & A.R. O.M. No. 360115/75-Estt. (SCT) dated 3-5-1975 it has also been impressed upon them that they should observe the reservation and other orders relating to representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in services strictly, on pain of suitable action in cases of infraction of the said orders; it does not appear necessary to issue fresh instructions to them in this regard.

Fatal Road Accidents in the Capital

1779. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fatal road accidents in the Capital are on the increase and they have touched an all time high graph in 1979;

(b) if so, the details of fatal road accidents during the last three years, yearwise;

(c) whether most of the victims of road accidents are pedestrians and cyclists;

(d) if so, the measure taken or proposed to be taken for preventing such accidents; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to give any compensation from Government funds to the fatal road accident victims and if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of fatal road accidents reported in the capital during the last three years are mentioned below:—

Years	Fatal accidents	Persons Killed
1977	658	654
1978	636	717
1979	726	763

(c) Yes, Sir. The number of pedestrian and cyclist victims are mentioned below:—

Years	Pedestrians	Cyclists
1977	297	146
1978	3·5	126
1979	297	142

(d) A statement is attached.

(e) A scheme for the grant of solatium to the victims of hit and run cases is under the consideration of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

Statement

The following measures have been taken to prevent road accidents:—

(i) The maximum speed limit for various types of vehicles has been reduced on different roads in keeping with the traffic volume on the roads;

(ii) Several measures have been enforced such as, one way traffic regulation, prohibition of movement of heavy and medium goods vehicles, slow moving vehicles and prohibition of parking etc., in different areas, so as to facilitate free flow of traffic and reduction of accident hazards;

(iii) Enforcement of traffic Rules have been intensified. 5,74,043 challans have been made in 1979 as compared to 4,46,147 in 1978.

(iv) Road Safety Education is imparted to the drivers, children in schools, pedestrians etc. through the medium of exhibitions, banners, lectures, distribution of literatures etc. The object is to create proper roadsense among the road users.

(v) From time to time proposals are made for the improvement of road condition, designing of intersections and repairs of roads etc.

(vi) Delhi Motor Vehicle Rules have been amended to provide for grant of licences to drive heavy motor vehicles (including buses and trucks) to those candidates who have held licences to drive light motor vehicles for at least two years.

(vii) All passengers buses including mini buses plying in intra-city routes have been provided with speed governors limiting their maximum speed to 50 KMPH. This has been achieved by derating the RPM of the engines and sealing the fuel pumps at the prescribed level.

(viii) Delhi Motor vehicles Rules have been amended to provide for compulsory painting of upper half of head lights of buses and trucks in black paint.

(ix) On all roads with six-lane carriageways, where cycle tracks and/or service roads are available cycles and other slow moving vehicles are permitted the use of these roads only and not allowed to ply on the carriageways. Even on the carriageways, extreme right lane has been reserved for cars, the middle lane for scooters and auto-rickshaws and the lane on the extreme left for trucks and buses in the interest of ensuring quick and smooth flow of traffic.

(x) A vigorous campaign for electrification of intersections and roads generating high volume of traffic has been launched.

(xi) The system of issue of fitness certificates to public transport vehicles has been streamlined and greater care is now taken to ensure that these certificates are issued only to these certificates are issued only to fit to ply on roads. The Motor vehicles Act has been amended to make it compulsory for private vehicles also to obtain certificates

of fitness after 15 years of their manufacture.

(xii) Intensive drives against overloading and other traffic and transport contraventions are launched from time to time. During the year 1979, 45,625 prosecutions were launched, 3192 vehicles impounded, 264 permits and 556 driving licences were suspended.

(xiii) All vehicles owned by Governmental and public Sector agencies are checked by the Road Safety Inspector of the Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration, in their offices for ascertaining their standard of maintenance. The driving licenses and conductors licences are also checked likewise. Deficiencies noticed are reported to these agencies and time bound programme laid down for remedying the same.

Acquisition of Land for Construction of a Hotel in Port Blair

1780. SHRI MANCRANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a political leader managed to get a site in the heart of Port Blair City for construction of a hotel in the camouflage of a Co-operative Society;

(b) if so, the date on which the Society applied for its registration, the date of registration, the number of share holders, the date of application made for allotment of site and the date of allotment;

(c) whether Government are aware that the said land was acquired by Government from the local people for public purposes without any compensation; if so, the reasons why the said land should not be returned to the original owner if not required by Government;

(d) whether Government have received a number of representations for cancellation of the said allotment; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e): A piece of land measuring 480 sq. metres at Aberdeen (Port Blair) was allotted by the Chief Commissioner to the Secretary of the Andaman and Nicobar Cooperative Cafeteria Ltd. for construction of a Cafeteria as well as a lodgging house to be run on a cooperative basis intended to provide cheap and clean accommodation for the tourists and the transit passengers. The Andaman and Nicobar Cooperative Cafeteria Ltd. applied for registration on 14th October, 1978 and were registered on the same date by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Andaman and Nicobar Administration. The number of shareholders at the time when the application was filed for the registration was 12 (as against statutory requirement of 10 shareholders for forming a cooperative society under Section 5 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Cooperative Societies Regulation, 1973). The number of shareholders on 30th June, 1979, was 35. The application for allotment of site was originally made on 17th December, 1978, which was recommended by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies on 19th December, 1978. The allotment was approved on 1st June, 1979 and the licence was issued on 19th June, 1979, after realising the premium.

2. The land, in question, was not acquired but it was resumed by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration from its former allottee, Shri Jai Lall, over 20 years ago under orders issued by the Revenue Assistant Commissioner on 20th November, 1958. In such cases where land is resumed by the administration, no compensation is payable. The question of resorting the land in favour of a person from whom it was resumed also does not arise.

3. A representation was received by the Andaman and Nicobar Adminis-

tration from the President, 'Local Born Association' demanding that the present land allotments made in the Municipal area should be cancelled as these were made without any principle and in violation of rules. The A. and N. Administration have reported that the allotments had been made in accordance with the prescribed rules and procedures under Andaman and Nicobar LR Regulations 1966 and the rules framed thereunder by the Chief Commissioner (the former one in this case) who is the competent authority to allot house sites within the Municipal Area.

Comments received on Draft Rules relating to Kendriya Sachivalya Rajbhasha Sewa Niyam, 1976

1781. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the comments of the Members of Parliament on the Draft rules relating to Kendriya Sachivalya Rajbhasha Sewa (Group 'A' and 'B' pad) Niyam, 1978:

(b) whether in the light of the comments received from the Members of Parliament and the Ministries/ Departments concerned, Sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of Rule 2 is now proposed to be substituted as follows:—

"Specified in Scheduled I, on the date of notification of these rules"; and

(c) if so, whether the date 20th August, 1977 has been deleted from the rules from all the subsequent so that all the ad-hoc Hindi officers who will be declared as Departmental candidates on the date of publication of these rules, will be treated alike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) The suggestions received from the Hon'ble Members of Parliament (including some former Members) on the draft Rules of the

said Service were to the following effect:—

- (i) that the relevant date for determining the eligibility of Hindi Officers etc. for inclusion in the proposed cadre be the date on which the Rules are enforced and not August 20, 1977, as indicated in the draft;
- (ii) that the minimum educational qualifications for Hindi Officers be a Bachelor's degree in Hindi instead of M.A.; and
- (iii) that posts in the subordinate offices, particularly those in the Central Hindi Directorate and Central Translation Bureau be also included in the proposed common cadre.

(b) and (c) The draft Rules are being examined further in the light of the suggestions received.

हैदराबाद में दूसरा राजभाषा सम्मेलन

1782. श्री सूरज भान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने को कृपा करेंगे कि दूसरे राजभाषा सम्मेलन के बारे में किन्तु प्रगति हुई है जिसे हैदराबाद में आयोजित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव था ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) . दूसरा राजभाषा सम्मेलन 30 अगस्त, 1979 से सितंबर, 1979 तक हैदराबाद में होना निश्चित हुआ था किन्तु कुछ घटनाओं के कारण वह नहीं बुलाया जा सका । दूसरा सम्मेलन करने के लिए नई तरीखें श्रमी निश्चित नहीं की गई हैं ।

Purification of Polluted Water of Nepa Paper Mills, M.P.

1783. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plan which was sanctioned and approved by Government of purification

of polluted water of Nepa Paper Mills which is flowing into Tapti River in Madhya Pradesh has failed and water continue to be polluted;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government for purification of polluted water; and

(c) the action being taken against the persons responsible for the failure of the scheme so approved by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) The National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Nepanagar, is implementing a scheme for the setting up of an effluent treatment plant in the mills at an estimated cost of Rs. 89 lakhs for prevention of pollution of the Tapti River. The scheme is in an advanced stage of implementation and trial runs are expected to take place in the next few months. The question of failure of the scheme, does not, therefore, arise at this stage.

Instructions to State Governments to withdraw cases of Emergency Excesses

1784. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued to all the Governors of nine States dissolved and the Union territories blanket permission to withdraw all the cases of emergency excesses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the cases withdrawn or allowed to lapse in all these States and Union territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Operation of INSAT

1785. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI MAGAN BHAI
BAROT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the INSAT (Indian Satellite) will come into existence by 1981, as scheduled;

(b) the possible benefits the mass media are likely to derive from the operation of the INSAT; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) As of now the INSAT-1 system is expected to be operational in the first quarter of 1982.

(b) The INSAT-1 spacecraft will have two high-power S-band transponders capable of providing nationwide direct satellite broadcast TV for reception by augmented community receivers in rural areas, and national/regional networking of terrestrial TV and radio transmitters.

(c) Rs. 28.14 crores (approximate-
ly) to-date.

Filling up of Posts of SC & ST in Class I Cadre

1786 SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases when the posts in the various departments under the Ministry of Home Affairs reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class I Cadre were not filled up adequately by the appointment of persons belonging to these communities during the last three years either through promotion or direct recruitment; and

(b) whether Government are aware that a number of posts were de-reserved although eligible and fit candidates belonging to those communities were available for appointment thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No reserved vacancy has been de-reserved where eligible and fit candidates were available for appointment.

Shortage of Bus Chassis in West Bengal

1787. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of the Bus Chassis in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total requirement of them for the current year and the ensured availability of the same for the current year; and

(d) steps taken to meet the gap, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Government of West Bengal have reported that there is a considerable time-lag between the booking and the actual supply of bus chassis of the TELCO-make in West Bengal.

(b) The commercial vehicles manufactured by TELCO and Ashok Leyland are generally preferred by the customers. The manufacturers have reported that there is a substantial waiting list for these vehicles in the country.

(c) M/s. TELCO have reported that 216 bus chassis have been delivered to West Bengal during the period April, 1979—February, 1980. M/s. Ashok Leyland have also delivered 121 bus chassis to the State during this period. The orders pending delivery as on 1-3-1980 with M/s. TELCO and M/s. Ashok Leyland are 464 chassis and 138 chassis respectively.

(d) Government have taken steps to augment the production of commer-

cial vehicles in the country through input support, technical support and the creation of additional capacity. Government have also advised TELCO to step up supply of bus chassis to West Bengal.

Import of Cotton

1788. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton is being imported;

(b) if so, the cotton imported during the year 1978-79 and 1979-80 and of which quality and from which country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that we are in surplus of cotton production; and

(d) whether Government propose to put a ban on cotton import to save the cotton growers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No cotton was imported during the cotton year 1978-79 and there is also no proposal to import cotton during the current cotton year 1979-80.

(c) For the last two cotton seasons, the cotton supply position in the country is quite comfortable.

(d) There is no proposal to import cotton from abroad.

Production of Smaller Aircrafts

1789. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for the production of small feeder aircrafts in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI

C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Hindustan Aeronautics Limited are evaluating various proposals for collaboration with foreign manufacturers for joint development, production and marketing of a small aircraft, which can be used *inter alia* for feeder services.

Shortage of Cement in Calcutta

1790. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that developmental work in Calcutta is retarded because of the shortage of cement; and

(b) if so, what measures Government have taken to fulfil the shortage of supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The availability of cement in the country is less than the demand and, therefore, to this extent, it is likely that some works in Calcutta may be affected.

(b) The Government are making every effort to increase the availability of cement in the country by better utilisation of existing capacities, sanctioning new capacities and imports.

Attempt of American firms to dump toxic wastes overseas particularly in developing countries

1791. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the British Journal "New Scientist" that some American firms are attempting to dump toxic wastes overseas to particularly in the developing countries to bypass U.S. environmental laws; and

(b) if so, whether Government have satisfied itself that the shipments to India do not contain any toxic waste which may find its way into India through a third country liner?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The news item appeared in the British Journal 'New Scientist' in its issues dated 7th Feb., 1980 and 21st Feb., 1980.

(b) Under the provisions of the international Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, and legislations in the country such as Indian Ports Act and the Merchant Shipping Act, the Port Authorities are empowered to prevent shipment of toxic wastes into the country. The Indian Coast Guard authorities can also prevent dumping of toxic wastes in our territorial waters and coastal areas. In view of the news report, the concerned agencies are being cautioned to be vigilant in this respect.

Import of Paper

1792. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to import paper from various countries during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) if so, the estimated cost and varieties of the paper to be imported and names of the countries from where it is being imported; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to save indigenous industries against the adverse effects thereon as a result of import of paper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The imports would be of varieties required by printers, publishers and the general public. The extent of imports would be determined after taking into account domestic availability and price trends. Imports would be contracted for on the basis of the most competitive offers received, and the cost and source of imports can be known only after finalisation of such contracts.

(c) Import of paper is being planned with a view to meet the gap between demand and domestic availability. There is no likelihood that such imports would have any adverse effect on the indigenous paper industry.

Allotment of land at cheaper rates to Industrial units in Gujarat

1793. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of Industrial units got allotment of land at a far cheaper prices, who otherwise would not have got these plots because they did not hold any approval from Central/State Government in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases and reasons for allotment of land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of allied Industries of Nepa Nagar Paper Mills

1794. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently approved the setting up of allied industries of Nepa Nagar paper mills in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of such industries; and

(c) the details of financial assistance to be provided by Government of India to such industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) The following schemes for setting up ancillary industries for the National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Nepa Nagar, have been selected by the undertaking in consultation with the

Director of Industries, Madhya Pradesh:

Name of the Party	Item of manufacture
Paper Core Enterprises	Paper Cores
Kaychem Enterprise.	Alum
A K Gupta	Lime
Saluja Enterprise	Paper sheeting

(c) No financial assistance is to be provided by the Government of India for such industries.

Licences for setting up Industries in Broach District, Gujarat

1795. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who applied for grant of industrial licence/registration with D.G.T.D. from Broach district of Gujarat State;

(b) the number of persons who have been granted licence;

(c) whether there is any application pending with Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) During the period from 1st January, 1979 to 29th February, 1980, 53 Industrial Licence Applications and 23 applications for registration with DGTD were received for setting up industries in Broach District of Gujarat State.

(b) 17 Industrial Licence Applications and 9 Applications for registration with the DGTD were approved.

(c) and (d) 18 Industrial Licence applications and 2 applications for registration with DGTD are still pending. The pending applications are at various stages of consideration.

“किस्सा कुर्सी का” मामले के लिए गैर-सरकारी वकील की नियुक्ति

1796. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या गृह

मंत्री यह बताने की वृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने “किस्सा कुर्सी का” मामले में वकालत के लिए किसी गैर-सरकारी वकील को नियुक्त किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे फीस के रूप में कितनी रकम अदा की जा चुकी है और कितनी अभी दी जानी है?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. बैंकटसुब्बय्या) :

(क) और (ख) सर्वश्री राम जेठमलानी, अधिवक्ता, बम्बई, एस० बी० जयसिंघानी, अधिवक्ता, बम्बई और अवतार सिंह, अधिवक्ता, नईदिल्ली को त्रिमण: 18-2-78, 6-3-78 तथा 12-8-77 को नियुक्त किया गया था और उन्होंने 16-1-80 तक कार्य किया।

सर्वश्री जोगिन्दर सिंह वागु, अधिवक्ता, चण्डीगढ़ और एम० एल० नन्दा, अधिवक्ता, चण्डीगढ़ को दिनांक 17-1-1980 से उच्चतम न्यायालय के मामले में बहस करने के लिए विशेष काउन्सिल के पद पर नियुक्त किया गया है।

श्री राम जेठमलानी द्वारा कोई फीस नहीं ली गई थी।

श्री एस० बी० जयसिंघानी को रु० 1,62,000 भुगतान किया जा चुका है और उन्हें अर्भा रु० 3000 दिये जाने बाकी है। श्री अवतार सिंह को रु० 21,300 का भुगतान किया गया है।

श्री जोगिन्दर सिंह वामु को किसी, राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है, विन्तु उसे रु० 17,850 की राशि का भुगतान किया जाना है। श्री एम० एल० नन्दा के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई बिल प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Setting up an explosive unit in South Kanara

1797. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted any proposal of Karnataka Explosive Ltd. for setting up an explosive unit in South Kanara alongwith chowghules of Goa; and

(b) if so, what is the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a)

Yes Sir. A licence has been issued in favour of M/s. Karnataka Explosives Ltd. for setting up an explosive unit for a capacity of 20,000 tonnes per annum in South Kanara. This company has been promoted by M/s. Chowghules & Co. Pvt. Ltd, Goa.

(b) The foreign collaboration arrangements have been finalised Imported machinery for a capacity of 10,000 tonnes has reached the site. Trial production is expected in the latter half of this year.

Licences/Letters of intents given to States

1798. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of licences/letters of intents given to the different states

of India, (State-wise) during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) how many applications for licences and letters of intent have been turned down during the above years, State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for refusal to grant such licences and letters of intent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) A statement giving the details is enclosed. (Annexure-I).

(b) A statement is enclosed. (Annexure-II).

(c) Rejection of industrial licence applications are broadly for one or more of the following reasons:

- (i) Adequate capacity in the proposed line of manufacture exists or has already been approved/licensed;
- (ii) The schemes were not in accordance with current industrial policy (including policies relating to MRTP/FERA units, or reservation for small units).
- (iii) The location of the units was not in accordance with the locational policy;
- (iv) The schemes were not (a) properly worked out (b) technically sound;
- (v) Insufficient capacity utilisation by applicants.

Statement-I

Statement showing State-wise distribution of Industrial Licences (ILs) & Letters of Intent (LIs) issued during the year 1978-79 and 1979-80 (Upto February 1980)

S. No.	Name of the State	1978-79		1979-80 (Upto Feb. 1980)	
		IL	LI	IL	LI
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	.	.	12	31
2. Andaman & Nicobar	.	.	.	1	1
3. Arunachal Pradesh
4. Assam	4
				4	4
					..

S. No.	Name of the State	1978-79		1979-80 (Upto Feb. 1980)	
		IL	LI	IL	LI
5.	Bihar	11	8	2	5
6.	Chandigarh	1	..	..	..
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..
8.	Delhi	6	4	7	8
9.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	3	..	2
10.	Gujarat	46	84	51	104
11.	Haryana	14	24	12	25
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3	12	1	9
13.	Jammu & Hashmir	3	5	1	..
14.	Karnataka	27	24	23	35
15.	Kerala	5	14	10	10
16.	L.M. & A. Islands	..	..	..	..
17.	Madhya Pradesh	8	29	10	27
18.	Maharashtra	99	95	106	93
19.	Manipur	..	..	..	..
20.	Meghalaya	..	..	..	1
21.	Mizoram	..	..	..	..
22.	Nagaland	..	..	..	..
23.	Orissa	4	10	6	4
24.	Pondicherry	..	1	..	1
25.	Punjab	11	18	11	23
26.	Rajasthan	14	28	8	32
27.	Tamil Nadu	27	31	23	28
28.	Tripura	..	..	..	..
29.	Uttar Pradesh	26	37	32	29
30.	West Bengal	26	27	25	27
31.	State not indicated	3	2	1	2
TOTAL		348	492	351	497

Statement-II

Statement showing State-wise distribution of Number of Industrial Licence Affection for Grant of Industrial Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 rejected during the year 1978-79 & 1979-80 (upto Feb 1980)

S. No.	Name of the State	1978-79		1979-80 (Upto F. b. 1980)	
		1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	25	24
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	..	..	..	..
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..
4.	Assam	..	..	4	2
5.	Bihar	..	..	7	6
6.	Chandigarh	..	..	2	1
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	1	1

1	2	3	4
8. Delhi		10	2
9. Goa, Daman & Diu		4	5
10. Gujarat		41	52
11. Haryana		14	18
12. Himachal Pradesh		6	9
13. Jammu & Kashmir		5	3
14. Karnataka		19	26
15. Kerala		4	7
16. L.M. & A. Islands
17. Maharashtra		23	20
18. Maharashtra		97	83
19. Manipur
20. Meghalaya	1
21. Mizoram
22. Nagaland
23. Orissa		12	7
24. Pondicherry		1	..
25. Punjab		15	14
26. Rajasthan		14	26
27. Tamil Nadu		16	23
28. Tripura
29. Uttar Pradesh		29	30
30. West Bengal		39	37
31. State not Indicated
TOTAL		388	397

Import of foreign know-how

1799. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of cases in which Government have granted permission for import of foreign know-how during the last three years;

(b) the category-wise details of the industries for which such imports were permitted, and the foreign exchange and other payments made and those falling due on this account during these years; and

(c) the criteria Government had adopted while granting such permis-

sion and the steps Government propose to take to prevent repetitive import of technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) During the three years 1977-1979, 841 foreign collaborations were approved.

(b) Quarterly Lists of approved foreign collaboration proposals Indian applicant wise (with the name of the foreign collaborator) the item of manufacture, and foreign equity participation (if any) are issued. Copies of these lists are available in the Parliament Library. No centralised

information is maintained in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals regarding foreign exchange outgo on individual foreign collaboration agreements.

(c) Government's policy is that import of technology is selective and may be permitted in sophisticated and/or high priority areas, or for export-oriented ventures in approved areas.

Officials accompanying members of Official Language Committee on tour

1800. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what are the details regarding the specific duties of the Official Language Committee Office and the officials accompanying the members of the Committee when they are on tour in connection with official language work;

(b) the names of the authority responsible for initiating tour programmes and for doing other coordinating work for facilitating the committee's work while on tour;

(c) the details regarding the expenditure incurred during the last three years; and

(d) how many and for what specific functions officials are required to go with the committee when it goes out on tour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The function of the Committee's office is to assist the committee by providing all secretarial help. The main task of the officials, accompanying the members when they go on tour, is to co-ordinate the tour programmes of the members of the Committee and inspection programme of the various offices and to render help in other matters. As regards the question about the offices which should be inspected the matter

is discussed by the Convener/Member of the Sub-Committees depending upon the need and finalised with the approval of the Vice-Chairman/Chairman.

(c) T.A./D.A. etc. admissible to the members of the Committee in connection with the work of the Committee is granted by Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha. The details of the expenditure incurred on the office of the Committee during the last three years is given below:—

1976-77	.	.	3,63,000.00
1977-78	.	.	6,06,000.00
1978-79	.	.	6,81,000.00

(d) The entire committee has not gone on tour so far. However its various sub-committees have been going on tours from time to time and with every Sub-Committee, generally an Under Secretary/Senior Research Officer and for their help a junior employee and a stenographer is provided. The main task of these employees is to provide necessary assistance to the Sub-Committee, to co-ordinate the inspection programmes and to take the proceedings of the meetings convened during the tour. In addition to the above officials, some times, Deputy Secretary/Secretary of the Committee also accompany the Sub-Committee, when they go on tour.

Memorandum on officials involvement in Assam agitation

1801. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a Memorandum submitted recently to Government officials involvement in the Assam agitation has been alleged;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry to establish the correctness or otherwise of the allegation made; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the action contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) Allegations have been made regarding such involvement. These are taken up with appropriate authorities for enquiry and necessary action under the rules.

सीमेंट कारखाना, सवाई माधोपुर, राजस्थान
को दुश्मा घाटा

1802. श्री भूल चन्द डागा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में सवाई माधोपुर में कोई सीमेंट कारखाना है, यदि हाँ, तो उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार की किननी पूँजी लगी है,

(ख) उस कारखाने की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है,

(ग) क्या कोयले और विजली की कमी के कारण यह कारखाना वई दिनों से बन्द है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार और कारखाना को प्रतिदिन कितनी वित्तीय हानि हो रही है और उत्पादन में कितना नुकसान हो रहा है।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चानना) : (क.) जी, हाँ? मैंसर्स जयपुर उद्योग लि० सवाई माधोपुर, राजस्थान में स्थित है। इस कारखाने में केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई पूँजी निवेश नहीं है।

(ख) इस कारखाने की वार्षिक लाइसेंसीकृत क्षमता 10 लाख मी०टन है।

(ग) जी, हाँ। कारखाना विजली एवं कोयले की कमी के कारण बन्द हो गया था किन्तु ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि 18 मार्च, 1980 से इसमें उत्पादन होना शुरू हो गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

केन्द्रीय सरकारी विभागों में भ्रष्टाचार

1803. श्री भूल चन्द डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों में बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार भ्रष्टाचार को ममाप्त करने के लिए क्या प्रभावी उपाय करेंगी;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान हर वर्ष न्यायालयों में कितने लोगों के खिलाफ मामले दायर किए गए; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त ग्रन्थिके दौरान कितने मामलों में दण्ड दिया गया और कितने मामलों में लोगों को दोषमुक्त किया गया?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. बैंकटुसुब्द्या) :

(क) और (ख) य कहनाठीक नहीं होगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों में भ्रष्टाचार बड़े पैमाने पर व्याप्त है। किन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों में भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने की आवश्यकता के प्रति सरकार पूर्ण रूप से जागरूक है। भ्रष्टाचार को जड़ से उखाड़ फैंकना एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया है। इस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए समय-समय पर आवश्यक समझे जाने वाले उपाय जैसे प्रशासनिक, संगठनात्मक, विधायी, प्रक्रियात्मक तथा अन्य उपाय सरकार द्वारा लगातार किए जा रहे हैं।

भ्रष्टाचार का सामना करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए गए हैं। 1947 में भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम बनाया गया था। भ्रष्टाचार निवारण से संबंधित संबंधानम् समिति का

1962 में गठन किया गया था जिसके विचारार्थ विषय व्यापक थे और उनके अन्तर्गत समस्या के लगभग सभी पहले आ जाते थे। इस समिति द्वारा की गई अधिकांश सिफारिशें सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं तथा आवश्यक कानूनी और प्रशासनिक उपाय किए गए हैं। केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग का गठन 1964 में यह सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से किया गया था कि प्रशासन में भ्रष्टाचार पर कार्रवाई करने के मामले में प्रशासनिक निर्णय पर कोई वाहय प्रभाव न पड़ सके। भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों की शीघ्रता तथा पूर्ण जांच करने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक विशिष्ट अन्वेषण अभिकरण अर्थात् केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण व्यूरो भी उपलब्ध है। केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण व्यूरो वापिक रूप से सतर्कता तथा भ्रष्टाचार निरोधक कार्यक्रम तैयार करती है जिसमें केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण व्यूरो के सहयोग से चुने गए विभागों तथा सार्वजनिक धेन के उपकरणों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से कार्रवाई करने पर विचार किया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा उसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Suspension of employees of Police and B.S.F. Organisation

1804. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
SHRI MUKANDA MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of employees of police and Border Security Force Organisation suspended and removed from service (State-wise) due to their participation in the agitation last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): A statement giving information received so far from the State Governments, Union Territories and Central Police Organisations is appended. Information in respect of the remaining States/UTs is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received from them.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territory/Central Police Organisation.	No. of Employees of Police and Border Security Force Organisation suspended and removed from Service due to their participation in the agitation during 1979.	Suspended	Removed
1	2	3	4	

States

1. Assam	.	.	.	.	.	.
2. Gujarat	.	.	.	.	.	..
3. Haryana	.	.	.	.	.	..
4. Kerala	.	.	.	.	.	..
5. Nagaland	.	.	.	.	.	..
6. Punjab	.	.	.	.	199	919
7. Sikkim	.	.	.	.	.	..

1	2	3	4
8.	Tripura . . . . .	..	..
9.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	..	..
10.	Manipur . . . . .	..	..
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1.	A & N Islands	296	..
2.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..
3.	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..
5.	Delhit . . . . .	..	..
6.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..
7.	Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..
<i>Central Police Organisation</i>			
1.	Border Security Force . . . . .	..	..
2.	Central Industrial Security Force	34	1074
3.	Central Reserve Police Force		*1773

*Those suspended initially and later dismissed are included in the figure of 1773.

Places declared as backward areas

1805. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the name of the places which have been declared as backward areas in the country and the steps so far taken for their development?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Areas such as desert areas, hill areas etc., are backward areas but the Central Government has not been declaring or notifying them as such. The Central

Government have, however, notified the industrially backward areas. There are two lists of Districts/areas which have been declared industrially backward by the Central Government. At Annexure I is a list of those areas where investment credit from financing institutions is available on concessional terms. At Annexure II is a list of those industrially backward areas where the central schemes of investment subsidy is in operation and under which subsidy to eligible industrial units is given upto 15 per cent of the fixed capital investment or Rs. 15 lakhs whichever is less.

Statement I

List of Industrially Backward Districts selected to qualify for concessional Finance from the financial institutions (as on 1st May, 1979).

Andhra Pradesh

Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ongole (Prakasam), Srikakulam and Warangal.

Assam	Cachar, Goalpara, Kamrup, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hill, Nowgong and New Lakhimpur distt.
Bihar	Bhagalpur, Champaran*, Darbhanga*, Muzaffarpur* Palamau, Purnea*, Saharsa, Santhal Parganas, Saran* and new districts of Nalanda, Aurangabad, Nawadah, Gaya, Bhojpur, Begusarai and Monghyr.
Gujarat	Anreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagarh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Surendernagar.
Haryana	Bhiwani, Hissar**, Jind and Mohindergarh**.
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba, Kangra*, Kinnaur, Kulu, Lahaul and Spiti, Solan and Sirmur.
Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag, Baramula, Doda, Jammu, Kathua, Ladakh, Poonch, Rajori, Srinagar and Udhampur.
Kerala	Alleppey, Cannanore, Malapuram, Trichur and Thrissur.
Karnataka	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hassan, Mysore, North Kanara, Raichur, South Kanara and Tumkur.
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Bastar, Betul, Bilaspur, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dhar, Dewas, Guna, Hoshangabad, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Panna, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Rajgarh, Raisen Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Seoni, Shahapur, Shivpuri Sidhi, Surguja, Tikamgarh, Vidisha and new Sehore Districts.
Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bhir, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Colaba, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri and Yeotmal.

*District as it existed prior to its recent reorganisation.

**District as reorganised recently.

Manipur	All the 5 districts.
Meghalaya	Garo Hills and United Khasi & Jaintia Hills*.
Nagaland	Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang.
Orissa	Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Phulbani.
Punjab	Bhatinda*, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Ferozpur** and Sangrur.
Rajasthan	Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur.
Sikkim	All the 4 districts of Gangtok, Mangan, Gyalshing and Namchi.
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Madurai, North Arcot, Ramnathapuram, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and new Pudakkottai district.
Tripura	All the 3 districts.

Uttar Pradesh	Almora, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahrachh, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandshahr*, Chamoli, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehour, Garhwal, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hamirpur Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi*, Mainpur, Mathura, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rai Bareli, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Tehri Garhwal, Unnao and Uttar Kashi.
West Bengal	Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Cooch-Behar, Darjeeling, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Purulia and West Dinajpur.
Andaman & Nicobar	Entire Area.
Arunachal Pradesh	Entire Area.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Entire Area.
Goa, Daman & Diu	Entire Area.
Lakshadweep	Entire Area.
Mizoram	Entire Area.
Pondicherry	Entire Area.

*District as it existed prior to its recent reorganisation.

**District as reorganised recently.

Statement—II

List of Industrially Backward Districts/Areas selected to Qualify for Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy

1. Andhra Pradesh Srikakulam district and 5 'Area' :

Two 'area' from Rayalaseem region comprising 22 blocks :

Area I comprising 13 blocks viz., Chittoor*, Bangarupalam*, Pulicherla*, Patur*, Chandragiri and Kalahasthi*, (from Chittoor district) and Kodur, Rajampet, Sidhout, Cuddapah, Kamalapuram, Praddatur and Pulivendla (from Cuddapah district);

Area II comprising 9 blocks viz., Tadpatri, Sanganamala, Gooty, Kudair*, (from Anantapur district) and Dhone, Kurnool Banganapalli*, Nandyal*, and Goddalu* from Kurnool District).

Three 'areas' from Telangana region comprising 43 blocks :

Area I comprising 14 blocks viz., Mahabubnagar* Jachherla*, Shadnagar*, Kulwakurthy and Amangal (from Mahabubnagar district) and Nalgonda, Mungdi, Nakrakal, Suryapet, Kodad* Kuzurnagar*, Mirkalaguda*, Peddavora* and Devarkonda* (from Nalgonda Distt.)

Area II comprising 14 blocks viz., Khammam, Thirumalaipalam, Kallur*, Yallandu*, Kothagudem*, Aswaraopeta*, Buragampad* and Bhadrachalam* (from Khammam district) and Mahabubabad, Narsampet, Hanamkonda, Ghanapur* Jangaon* and Mulug* (from Warangal district);

Area III comprising 15 blocks viz., Zaheerabad* Patancheruvu*, Narsapur*, Medak*, and Siddipet (from Medak district), Yedapalli*, Nizamabad*, Kamareddy*, and Domakonda* (from Nizamabad distt.) and Sircilla*, Karimnagar, Sultanabad, Peddapalli, Manthan* and Huzurabad from Karimnagar district).

2. Assam Goalpara, Mikir Hills, Kamrup*, Nowgong*, Gachar* and new Lakhimpur* district.

3. Bihar Bhagalpur, Darbhanga@, Champaran@, Palamau* Saharsa* and Santhal Parganas* district.

4. Gujarat Panchmahals, Broach* and Surendranagar* districts.

5. Haryana' Reorganised Mohindergarh district (comprising Mohinergarh and Rewari* Sub-divisions), Bhiwani district (comprising Bhiwani and Dadri*@ Sub-divisions) and one 'area' comprising 8 blocks viz., Hissar Block No. I and Barwala Block (of Hissar Tehsil), Hansi Block No. I (from Hansi Tehsil Bahuna Block (from Fatehabad Tehsil), Tohana Block/Tehsil (from Tohana Tehsil)—from district of Hissar—Jind Block and Julana Block (from Jind Tehsil), Uchana Block (Narwana Tehsil)—from the district of Jind.

6. Himachal Pradesh Kangra@, Chamba*, Kulu*, Sirmur* and Solan districts.

7. Jammu & Kashmir Jammu, Srinagar, Anantnag*, Doda*, Baramulla*, and Poonch* districts.

8. Karnataka Raichur, Mysore* and Dharwar* districts.

9. Kerala Alleppey, Cannanore* and Malapuram* districts.

10. Madhya Pradesh Six Areas :

Area I (from Eastern Region) comprising 12 blocks viz., Kobra, Baloda, Champa, Kota, Masturi and Bilha (Bilaspur) Blocks (from Bilaspur district), Bhatarapara, Simga, Tilda, Dharsiwa (Raipur) ^hhanpur and Rajim Blocks (from Raipur district) :

Area II (from Western Region) comprising 10 blocks viz., Dewas and Tonk Khurad Blocks (from Dewas district), Gulana, Shujapur and Shejapur blocks (from Shajapur district), Panchor (Sarangpur) and Biaora blocks (from Rajgarh district) and Chachaura Raghogarh and Guna blocks (from Guna district).

Area III* (from Northern Region) comprising 9 blocks viz., Shivpuri and Karera (from Shivpuri district), Datia and Seondha (from Datia district), Bhind, Mehgaon and Gohad (from Bhind district,) and Morena & Jaura (from Morena district).

Area IV* (from Central Region) comprising 11 blocks, viz., Bina, Itawa, Khuri, Banda (Binaika), Rahatgarh, Sagar, Shahgarh (Amarmau) from Sagar district), Tikamgarh distt.) Vidisha & Gyarspur (from Vidisha district) and Chhatarpur (from Chhatarpur district).

Area V* (from Western Region-II) comprising 12 blocks viz., Pitlawad & Meghanagar (from habua district), Badnawar, Dhar and Nalcha (from Dhar distt), Maheshwar & Barwaha (from Khargone district), Ratlam & Jaura (from Ratlam District), Mandsaur, Maharagarh and Neemuch (from Mandsaur distt.)

Area VI* (from North-Eastern Region) comprising 11 Blocks, viz., Rewa & Raipur (Garh) (from Rewa district), Majhauri, Sidhi, Doosar & Waidhan (from Sidhi district), Sonhat, Baikunthpur, Mahendargarh, Surajpur & Ambikapur (from Sarguja district).

11. Manipur	All the 5 districts.
12. Meghalaya	Garo Hills and United Khasi & Jaintia Hills@.
13. Maharashtra	Ratnagiri, Aurangabad* and Ghandrapur* districts.
14. Nagaland	Kohima, Mekokchung, Tuensang* districts.
15. Orissa	Kalahandi, Mavurhhanj, Bolangiri*, Dhenkanal*, Keonjhar* and Koraput* districts.
16. Punjab	Hoshiarpur, Sangrur* and Bhatinda*@ districts.
17. Rajasthan	Alwar, Jodhpur, Bhilwara*, Churu*, Nagaur* and Udaipur* districts.
18. Sikkim	Gangtok*, Mangar*, Gvalshing* and Namch p* districts.
19. Tamil Nadu	Three 'Areas'/Tracts comprising 33 Taluks :

Area I Comprising 12 Taluks (including Sub-Taluks), viz., Ramanathapuram, Madukalathur, Sivaganga, Parmakudi, Thiruvadani, Karaikudi and Thirupathur Taluks (from Ramanathapuram district), Pudukkottai, Thirumayam, Alamguli and Kulathur Taluks (from Pudukkottai district).

Area II* comprising 11 Taluks, viz., Dharampuri, Palcode, Hosur, Denkanikottah, Krishnagiri, Uthangari, Harur (from Dharampuri district), Tirupattur, Vaniyambadi, Vellore, Wallajapet (from North Arcot district).

Area III* comprising 10 taluks viz., Aruppukkottai, Virudhunagar, Sattur, Srivilliputhur, Rajpalayam (from West Ramanathapuram of Ramanathapuram district).

Thirumangalam, Uvilampatti, Nilakothai, Dindigul and Vedassandur (from Madurai district).

20. Tripura All the 3 districts.
 21. Uttar Pradesh Ballia, Jhansi@, Almora*, Basti*, Faizabad* and Rae Bareli* districts.
 22. West Bengal Purulia Midnapur* and Nadia* districts.

Union Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . Entire Territory.
 2. Arunachal Pradesh Entire Territory.
 3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . Entire Territory.
 4. Goa, Daman & Diu Entire Territory excluding the area within the municipal limits of Territory's capital.
 5. Lakshadweep Entire Territory.
 6. Meghalaya Entire Territory.
 7. Pondicherry Entire Territory excluding the area within the municipal limits of Territory's capital.

*Represents districts/sub-divisions/talukas/Blocks/Tehsils selected after 10-7-72.

@Represents districts as they existed prior to their recent reorganisation.

Communal disturbances in Bihar and U.P.

1806. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and injured in the recent communal disturbances in Bihar and U.P.;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection;

(c) whether Government have ascertained the political affiliations of the arrested persons; if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Central Government have received any complaints to the effect that the U.P. and Bihar Governments could not handle the situation properly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Three persons were killed and 55

injured in communal incidents which both place in Bihar and U.P. during the period 1-1-80 to 29-2-80.

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

(d) No such complaints have come to the notice of the Central Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Setting up of mini cement plants

1807. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up mini cement plants in the country; and

(b) if not, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir; Government's policy has been to

encourage setting up of mini cement plants.

(b) Does not arise.

Reserved posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes which remained unfilled on 1-2-1980

1808. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Ministry of Defence which remained vacant on 1st February, 1980; and

(b) what are the reasons for not filling up of these posts and by when these vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reconstitution of National Integration Council

1809. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reconstitute the National Integration Council;

(b) whether the proposed National Integration Council has been given some kind of guidelines; and

(c) if so, what are the main guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

Setting up of Salt Industry in West Bengal

1810. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for setting up

Salt Industry in the Sunderban Area of 24 Parganas in West Bengal;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether Government have studied the feasibility for construction of Salt Industry at Contai of Midnapore in West Bengal including Sunderban of 24 Parganas.

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) The possibilities of setting up Salt Works in the Sunderban area of 24-Parganas has been investigated by the Salt Commissioner's office. It was found that the area is not fit for the setting up economically viable Salt Works since the density of brine is insufficient and there is a heavy inflow of sweet water.

As far as the Contai area of Midnapore District is concerned, Hindustan Salt Limited were required to carry out a detailed feasibility study for the setting up of Salt Works in that area. Investigations however could not take place since the West Bengal Government was unable to handover land for this purpose. Besides, the parties in occupation have obtained a Stay Order from High Court, Calcutta.

Border Crimes on West Bengal Bangladesh Border

1811. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that incidence of smuggling, infiltration and other border crimes are increasing along the riverine borders between West Bengal and Bangladesh;

(b) whether B.S.F. patrolling, particularly in the Basirhat, Boongaon and Hasnabad areas, is quite inadequate for effective checking operations; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter; if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Government is aware that there has been substantial increase in detection of smuggling and number of infiltrants pushed back, in comparison to the previous years. So far, other crimes like robbery, dacoity, theft etc., are concerned, information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House, as soon as received.

(b) and (c) Patrolling by the BSF is adequate and has been intensified to control smuggling, infiltration etc. which is reflected in the improved detection of cases.

Investment by M/s. Birla in Industrial projects in Tanzania and Zambia

1812. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Birla Bros. have been permitted to invest in various industrial projects in Tanzania and Zambia; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of investments allowed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Incentive for Rural Development

1813. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give incentive to rural development by the process of planning so as to ameliorate the lot of the rural people living in the villages in general hilly, tribal and backward areas in particular;

(b) if so, whether the criteria for the creation of infrastructure and the provision of essential facilities like postal and telecommunication facilities i.e. opening and upgradation of

post offices, telegraph offices and public call offices, etc., which have been liberalised regarding the requirements of population and distance; and

(c) if so, a resume of the relaxation of the criteria of population and distance; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, and as to how Government propose to promote rural development when the criteria of population/distance remain the same for these areas and for the cities and advanced regions of the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDRA GANDHI): (a) to

(c): Yes, Sir. The criteria for creation of infrastructure and provision of essential facilities have been liberalised for people living in the villages in general and hilly, tribal and backward areas in particular. For instance, with regard to the opening of post offices, the population criterion has now been completely dispensed with as far as Gram Panchayat villages are concerned. In other villages, the population criterion has been reduced from 2000 to 1,000 in the case of hilly, tribal and backward areas. Even in these areas, population in a cluster of villages within a radius of 1:5 Kms. can be combined to fulfil the reduced criterion of 1,000 population. In terms of distance, post offices can now be opened in all areas if there is other post office within a distance of 3 Kms. Furthermore, the Post Masters General are vested with powers to relax the prescribed conditions in 10 per cent of the cases every year and such powers are liberally exercised. For the public call offices and the telegraph offices in the rural areas, the population limit has been reduced from 10,000 to 5,000 and in the case of backward, tribal and hilly areas to only 2,500.

Liberalised criteria are likewise applicable to rural roads, primary schools, rural electrification etc.

(d) Does not arise.

Atrocities on Harijans in Punjab

1814. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of atrocities against Harijans have been reported from some parts of Punjab since the State was brought under President's Rule;

(b) if so, the number of cases with the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the Government of Punjab and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Use of Light Water Reactors

1815. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that use of light water reactors is prone to accidents;

(b) if so, whether Tarapur Atomic Power Station is a light water reactor;

(c) whether Government propose to have light water reactors only; and

(d) whether we have heavy water reactors also, if so, their number?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI IINDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Tarapur Atomic Power Station consists of two light water reactors.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) One heavy water reactor at the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is already in commercial operation

and the second reactor is expected to be commissioned during 1980. In addition, two reactors at the Madras Atomic Power Station (Tamil Nadu) and two at the Narora Atomic Power Station (U. P.) are under construction.

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा कम्प्यूटरीकृत अंकन प्रणाली आरम्भ करना

1816. श्री छीतमाई तामित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा कम्प्यूटरीकृत अंकन प्रणाली आरम्भ किए जाने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में व्योरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बैकल्पुराव्या) :

(क) और (ख) : लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा कम्प्यूटरीकृत अंकन प्रणाली को विशेष रूप से वस्तुपरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाश्रों के सम्बन्ध में लाभदायक पाया गया है। आयोग के पास दो ओपटिकल स्कोरिंग मशीन पहले ही हैं जिनका प्रयोग अपेक्षाकृत लघु भर्तीपरीक्षणों के लिए किया जा रहा है उनके अलावा दो नए ओपटिकल मार्क रीडर्स (इलक्ट्रॉनिक स्केनर्स) को आयात करने का विचार है। यदि वे प्राप्त हो जाते हैं तथा उन्हें समय पर लगा दिया जाता है तो उनका उपयोग सिविल सेवा (प्रारम्भिक) परीक्षा, 1980 और बाद में आयोजित की जाने वाली अन्य परीक्षाश्रों के लिए भी किया जाएगा।

ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन में भूषणालय

1817. श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडेय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन काबपुर में धनराशि के दुविनियोग के कोई

आमले लिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियों द्वारा सरकार के नोटिस में लाए गये हैं लेकिन अब तक कोई ठोस कार्य वाही नहीं की गई है;

(ब) क्या अष्टाचार के इन आरोपों की जांच पड़ताल करवाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सी० ०४० एण्ड आ० लिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन के प्रशासन को सुधारने के लिये कब तक कार्यवाही की जावेगी

उद्घोग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बरनबीत आनना) : (क) से (ग) लिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन कर्मचारी संघ, कनिपुर ने एक ज्ञापन दिया है जिसमें लिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन लिं० को कुछ प्रबंधकीय एवं वित्तीय समस्याओं का उल्लेख किया गया है और कुप्रबंध, कार्यकुशलता का अभाव तथा कदाचारों के आरोप लगाए गए हैं। लिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अधीन एक पंजीयित लिमिटेड कंपनी है और उसके कार्यों पर केन्द्र सरकार का सीधा कोई भी नियंत्रण नहीं है। फिर भी, इस कंपनी की शेयरधारिता में केन्द्र सरकार तथा सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थाओं का काफी हिस्सा है। इसका प्रबंध संस्था को अन्तनियमावली एक कंपनी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन गठित निदेशक मंडल द्वारा किया जाता है। निदेशक मंडल से उपर्युक्त शेयरधारिता का पता चलता है। निदेशक मंडल तथा शेयरधारियों द्वारा कारपोरेशन के प्रशासन को सुप्रवाही बनाने के लिये अन्युपाय किये जाने हैं।

मिल में बने कपड़े पर छूट

1818. श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडेय : क्या उद्घोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनता लोक दल के शासन में हथकरघा तथा विद्युत चालित

करबों में बनने वाले कपड़ों पर दी जाने वाली छूट की तुलना में मिल में बनने वाले कपड़े पर अधिक छूट दी गई थी और इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप इन उद्घोगों को कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं।

(ब) यदि हां, तो कुटीर उद्घोगों को सुविधाएं देने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्घोग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बरनबीत आनना) : (क) से (ग) मिल निर्मित कपड़े पर छूट देने की कोई योजना नहीं है, जबकि हथकरघा कपड़े पर समय-समय पर छूट दी जाती है। नियंत्रित कपड़ा योजना के अन्तर्गत मिल निर्मित कपड़े के मामले में नियंत्रित कपड़े का वितरण करने के लिये उत्तरदायी नेशनल को-ऑपरेटिव कन्यूमर्स फैडरेशन को सरकार द्वारा उत्पादन लागत तथा उपभोक्ता मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है क्योंकि नियंत्रित कपड़ा उपभोक्ता को उत्पादन लागत से कम मूल्य पर बेचा जाता है। हथकरघा क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत जनता साड़ी और धोती की समानान्तर योजना के लिए भी इसी प्रकार की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है। प्रतिपूर्ति की सीमा-अलग-अलग वस्तु के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न है। किन्तु, हथकरघा राजसभायता 1 25 रु० प्रतिवर्ग मीटर की दर पर ही निर्धारित है। मिल निर्मित कपड़े के उपभोक्ता मूल्य में 1974 से कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। हथकरघा कपड़े के उपभोक्ता मूल्य में फरवरी, 1977 के बाद कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

REINSTATEMENT OF CRP & CISF JAWANS DISMISSED in 1979.

1819. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CRF and CISF Jawans who were dismissed from

service in 1979 for having participated in agitations for redressal of their service grievances and for higher emoluments;

(b) whether Government have received representations on their behalf, appealing for reinstatement; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The number of personnel dismissed during the recent agitations is as follows:—

CRPF	....1773
CISF	....1074

(b) (c) Yes, Sir. The position is as under:—

CRPF Out of 1745 persons who filed appeals for reinstatement, 1524 have been reinstated.

CISF Out of 1074 personnel, 763 have been reinstated. Of the, remaining 311 personnel, criminal prosecution has been launched against 218 under sections 147/148/149/326/327/307/120B (2)/121 of IPC, Section 25 of the Arms Act and Section 19 of the CISF Act, 1968, for their alleged involvement in firing at Bokaro on the Army personnel who had gone to disarm them.

Promotion of Senior Class I Officers in Select List

1820. SHRI JAI NARAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the instructions regarding arrangement of Senior Class I Officer in the Select List when promoted to next higher grade after being graded as 'Outstanding', 'Very Good', 'Good', and 'Unfit' by DPC in the Indian Economic Service, Indian Statistical Service and Central Secretariat Service;

(b) how many vacancies were earmarked for promotion and how many officers were within the zone of consideration against their respective vacan-

cies in each service separately during each of the last 5 years;

(c) how many officers were graded as 'Outstanding' 'Very Good' 'Good' and 'Unfit' by DPC in each Service during the above period and their position in their respective select list announced by Government; and

(d) whether large scale supersessions as a result of 'Out of turn' promotion cause discontent in the Services and if so, the guidelines prescribed for the DPC in order to limit such supersessions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The arrangement of Senior Class I Officers in the Select Lists on promotion by selection to the next higher grade follows the general instructions in the matter according to which the officers in the field of selection, excluding those considered as 'Unfit' for promotion by the Departmental Promotion Committee are classified as 'Outstanding', 'Very Good', 'Good' on the basis of their merit as determined by their respective record of service. The select list is then prepared by including the required number of names first from amongst the officers classified as 'Outstanding' then from amongst those classified as 'very Good' and thereafter from amongst those classified as 'Good.' The order of names *inter se* within each category is kept according to the seniority of the officers concerned in the lower grade.

(b) and (c) Information in respect of Indian Economic Service/Indian Statistical Service is given in the statement at Annexure I. Information in respect of the Central Secretariat Service is given in the statement at Annexure II.

(d) No guidelines have been prescribed for limiting supersessions which arise out of promotions by selection. Certain amount of supersession is, however, inherent in any system of selection.

Statement—I

Statement referred to in reply to parts (b) and (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1820 for the 26th March, 1980 by Shri Jai Narain showing statistics relating to Select Lists for promotion in respect of Grade I and Grade II of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service during 1974-80

Service/Grade	Year	Strength of Select List	No. of officers in the zone of consideration	No. of officers graded as				Remarks
				Unfit	Good	Very Good	Outstanding	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indian Economic Service								
Grade I	1974-75	5	6	1	4	1	—	No Select List for Grade I of Indian Economic Service was drawn up during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1978-79.
Grade I	1977-78	10	35	3	18	14	—	
Grade I	1979-80	15	40	—	15	25	—	
Grade II	1974-75	50	59	—	22	28	9	
Grade II	1976-77	24	50	2	14	30	3	Finding on one officer was placed in sealed cover. No Select List for Grade II of Indian Economic Service was prepared during 1975-76, 1977-78 and 1978-79.
Grade II	1979-80	16	80	—	15	61	2	Finding on two officers placed in sealed cover.
Indian Statistical Service								
Grade I	1974-75	4	13	8	2	1	1	Finding on one officer placed in sealed cover.
Grade I	1977-78	14	31	4	15	12	No Select List for promotion to Grade I of Indian Statistical Service was prepared during 1975-76, 1976-77, 1978-79 and 1979-80.	
Grade II	1974-75	25	43	3	26	14	—	
Grade II	1976-77	27	54	4	23	20	7	No Select List for promotion to Grade II of Indian Statistical Services was prepared during 1975-76, 1977-78 and 1978-79.
Grade II	1979-80	11	55	1	17	36	—	

Statement II

Statement referred to in reply to parts (b) and (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1820 for the 26th March, 1980 by Shri Jai Narain showing statistics relating to Select Lists for promotion to the Selection Grade of the Central Secretariat Service during 1975—1979.

Service/Grade	Year	Strength of Select List	No. of officers in the zone of consideration	No. of officers graded as			REMARKS
				Unfit	Good	Very Good Outstanding	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central Secretariat	Service						9
Selection Grade	1975	38	102	4	32	54	12
Do.	1976	37	104*	2	24	68	7 *Findings of 3 officers were placed in sealed cover.
Do.	1977	50	116*	2	32	75	4 Do.
Do.	1978	50**	136	—	45	67	24 **Originally 38 vacancies were reported by CS Division.
Do.	1979	42	155	—	7	130	18 However, it was decided with the approval of the then Home Minister after receipt of a large number of representations from CSS officers, to increase the size of the Select List from 38 to 50 and the size of the Select List for 1979, when determined, be reduced by 12.

दिल्ली में न्यायालयों के सम्बन्ध मामले

1821. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों से दिल्ली के न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत पड़े मामलों की संख्या क्या है और उनमें से कितने-कितने मामले सदू और निम्न न्यायालयों से संबंधित हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का उन मामलों का शीघ्र निपटाया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना, विधि न्याय तथा कार्य मंत्रालय (न्याय विभाग) जो प्रश्न की विषय वस्तु से संबंधित है, द्वारा एकत्र की जा रही है और इसको सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Industrial Licences for man-made Fibre

1822. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue industrial licences for the manufacture of man-made fibre as there is shortage of man-made fibre in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) Man-made fibres include a variety of fibres, cellulosic and synthetic based. The policy relating to creation of additional capacity would differ from fibre to fibre depending on the existing domestic availability and the demand thereof.

. Government policy, however, is for giving prime importance to cotton..

Jaguar Aircraft

1823. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jaguar Aircraft are scheduled to be sent to India for assembly;

(b) what is the production programme of Jaguar by Hindustan Aerodynamics Ltd., during each of the next three years; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the makers of Jaguar are already working on advance technical version of Jaguar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose the details of the production programme.

(c) We have no information.

Setting up of a separate Ministry for Small Scale Sector Industries

1824 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a separate ministry for Small Scale Sector Industries;

(b) whether the Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India (FASII) has presented a Memorandum to Government on this issue; and

(c) if so, the main demand and the action proposed by Government on each of the issues?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI). (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Defective Units by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

1825. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several complaints have been received against the delay in supply of defective units and faulty functioning of units commissioned by M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.;

(b) if so, how many such complaints and from which States have been received; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to improve production and quality of units for Thermal Power Generation by BHEL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

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

Production of Fuel Pumps for Trucks and other Vehicles

1826. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of fuel pumps for trucks and other vehicles has been stopped because of strike in MICO company; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking for solving the problem of non-availability of fuel pumps for new vehicles and to check black marketing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) There was a set back in the production of fuel injection equipment due to the strike from 5-10-79 to 2-1-80 in the Bangalore unit M/s. MICO Ltd.

(b) Vehicle manufacturers have been allowed import of fuel injection equipments at concessional rate of customs duty to supplement indigenous availability. Permission has also been given to new units to set up facilities for the manufacture of these items.

कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता द्वारा बिहार के राज्यपाल को लिखा गया पत्र

1827. श्री रामबतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भंग विधान सभा में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता ने पीपरा पटना के संबंध में एक पत्र बिहार के राज्यपाल को लिखा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) से (ग) बिहार सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पट्टा पर रख दी जाएगी ।

भारतीय साम्यवादी दल द्वारा बिहार में जिला अधिकारी के समक्ष प्रदर्शन

1828. श्री रामबतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य भारतीय साम्यवादी दल कांडसिल द्वारा आव्हान दिये जाने पर किसानों, श्रमिकों और जनसाधारण ने पूरे बिहार राज्य में जिला अधिकारियों के समक्ष प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन प्रदर्शनकारियों की मांगे क्या है ; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकार से सूचना आनी है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Arrests for Pipra Incident

1829. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar Police have suggested arrest of some important persons in public life who were responsible for the Pipra incident;

(b) the names of such persons and whether any one of them have been arrested so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Death of a Resident of Tagore Park, Delhi

1830. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a resident of Tagore Park, Delhi died in the police vehicle on March 2, 1980 in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been instituted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) On receipt of information on telephone about a quarrel at House No. 187, Tagore Park at about 11-45 A.M. on 2nd March, 1980, an Assistant Sub Inspector along with a Constable was rushed to the spot. While the A.S.I. was making enquiry on the spot, Shri Inder Singh, the landlord of the house fell unconscious. The sons of Shri Inder Singh wanted the ASI to take their father to hospital first. Accordingly the A.S.I. took Shri Inder Singh along with his two sons to Hindu Rao Hospital in the police van. On his arrival at the Hospital, Shri Inder Singh was declared dead by the doctor.

A case vide FIR No. 217, dated 2nd March, 1980 under Sections 304/506/427/452/34-IPC has been registered at Police Station Kingsway Camp and is being investigated by the North District Vigilance Branch. Two of the assailants have since been arrested. The body was sent for Post Mortem examination and the Medical Officer opined the cause of death to be heart failure following left ventricular Hypertrophy (natural cause). The Post Mortem report mentions no external injury.

मध्य प्रदेश की तुलना में दूसरे राज्यों को सीमेंट की सप्लाई

1832. श्री एन. के. शेजवलकर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 मार्च, 1979 से 1 मार्च, 1980 तक, राज्यवार विभिन्न राज्यों को कितनी मात्रा में सीमेंट सप्लाई किया गया,

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को प्रति व्यक्ति सीमेंट की सप्लाई सबसे कम है, यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उसे पूरा कोटा कब दिया जायेगा, और

(ग) क्या वहां व्यक्ति सीमेंट कारखानों से मध्य प्रदेश को सीमेंट की सप्लाई करना उचित समझा गया है, यदि हां, तो ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है।

उद्घोग भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरम्भीत चानना) : (क) और (ब) : 1 मार्च, 1979 से 29 फरवरी, 1980 तक की अवधि में विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को किए गए प्रेषण और सीमेंट की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत दराने वाला विवरण अनुबंध

के रूप में संलग्न है। मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत सबसे कम नहीं है। जब भी कभी सीमेंट की उपलब्धता स्थिति में सुधार हो जाएगा तब मध्य प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों को किए जाने वाले सीमेंट आवंटन में तदनुसार वृद्धि की जाएगी।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटित सीमेंट की 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक की पूर्ति राज्य में ही स्थित सीमेंट कारखानों से की जाती है।

विवरण

(मी० टनों में)

क्रमांक	राज्य	मार्च, 1979 से 29 फरवरी, 80 तक के सीमेंट प्रेषण किंवा में	सीमेंट की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत	मार्च, 1979 से 29 फरवरी, 80 तक के सीमेंट प्रेषण किंवा में
1	2	3	4	5
उत्तर :				
1.	राजस्थान	.	.	668866
2.	दिल्ली	.	.	662215
3.	उत्तर प्रदेश	.	.	1971903
4.	हरियाणा	.	.	638382
5.	पंजाब	.	.	809015
6.	चंडीगढ़	.	.	82920
7.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	.	129370
8.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	.	.	208170
योग : .				5170841
पुर्ण				29.0
9.	आसाम	.	.	274921
10.	बिहार	.	.	992460
11.	उड़ीसा	.	.	486165
12.	पै० बंगाल	.	.	1293365
13.	झार्खण्ड	.	.	43618

पुर्ण				
9.	आसाम	.	.	274921
10.	बिहार	.	.	992460
11.	उड़ीसा	.	.	486165
12.	पै० बंगाल	.	.	1293365
13.	झार्खण्ड	.	.	43618

1	2	3	4
14.	नागार्जुण	43125	61.6
15.	त्रिपुरा	26877	13.4
16.	मेघालय	46815	36.0
17.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	28917	48.2
18.	मिजोरम	9838	24.6
19.	सिक्किम	30700	153.5
	योग :	3276801	19.1

परिचय

20.	गुजरात	1744587	54.5
21.	महाराष्ट्र	2323546	39.3
22.	मध्य प्रदेश	1064263	20.8
23.	गोप्ता	93193	84.7
24.	दादरा नगर हवेली	6442	64.4
	योग :	5232031	36.5

दक्षिण :

25.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1726219	34.5
26.	तामिल नाडु	1553743	33.6
27.	केरल	884468	35.1
28.	कर्नाटक	2043329	59.2
29.	पोंडिचेरी	36586	61.0
30.	अंडमान निकोबार	9164	45.8
31.	लक्ष्यद्वीप	2717	77.2
	योग :	6256226	39.9
	कुल योग	19935899	30.6

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा एक पाकिस्तानी जासूस को शरण दिया जाना

1832. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा विगत डेढ़ वर्ष से एक पाकिस्तानी जासूस को शरण दी जा रही है ;

(क) क्या देश के अन्य भागों में जासूसी करने वाले पाकिस्तानियों से अनेक वैज्ञानिकों उपकरण तथा शस्त्र बरामद किए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में केन्द्रीय जांच अंगूरों द्वारा जांच कराने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 के दीरान निम्नलिखित आधिकारिक शस्त्र/तकनीकी उपकरण बरामद किये गये :—

(i) 2 सक्रिय कारतूसों सहित एक 12 बोर की देशी रिवाल्वर ।

(ii) 4 सक्रिय कारतूसों सहित एक देशी पिस्तोल ।

(iii) 4 सक्रिय और एक खाली कारतूस सहित एक 12 बोर की देशी पिस्तोल ।

(iv) एक कोणेक मिनी कैमरा तथा 32 बोर की देशी पिस्तोल के साथ 4 सक्रिय कारतूस ;

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकारी विभागों से बकाया राशि की बसूली

1833. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों से 22.89 करोड़ रुपये की बकाया राशि की बसूली के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली नगर निगम के महापौर से कोई पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बकाया राशि कितनी है और किन विभागों पर बकाया राशि देय है ।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) विभाग का नाम (राशि करोड़ों में) ६०

1 एन०डी०एम०सी० (विद्युत कर)	5.00
2 हरियाणा सरकार (विद्युत कर)	1.66
3 दिल्ली प्रजासन (लोक कार्य विभाग) सेवा प्रभार के कारण	1.66
4 दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण	1.22
5 दिल्ली परिवहन निगम	
(क) सम्पत्ति कर	
(ख) विज्ञापन कर और तहबा जारी	0.38
6 आवास और निर्माण मंत्रालय (सी०पी०डब्ल्य०डी०) सेवा प्रभार के कारण	0.45

7	भारतीय आपार मेला प्राधि-	
	करण	0.25 रु.
8	जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्व-	
	विद्यालय	0.85 रु.
9	टी०टी० बकाया	
(i)	एकत्र करने	
	का प्रभार	63.00
(ii)	टी०टी० शेयर	744.95
		8,07.95 रु.

		22,88.95 रु.
	अथवा	22.89 रु.

Loss in Generation of Power due to Non-Supply of Enriched Uranium by U.S.A.

1834. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the generation of power in the Tarapur Atomic Energy Plant suffered greatly due to the non-supply of enriched uranium by the USA in the last three years, if so, the facts thereof and the year-wise break up of the loss; and

(b) whether any attempt has been made to prepare enriched uranium indigenously or to procure it from any other country, if so, the facts thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Due to delays in the receipt of the enriched uranium supplies from USA for 1977 and 1978 and non-arrival of the requirements for 1979 and 1980, it has become necessary to reduce the power level of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. The figures below illustrate the loss of generation on account of this step:

Year	1976	1977	1978	1979
Generation in	2294	2249	2087	1958
million units				

(b) As long as the Cooperation Agreement of 1963 between India and the United States subsists, the United States is obliged to make available enriched uranium for use as fuel at the Tarapur Atomic Power Station and India is correspondingly precluded from operating the Tarapur reactors on any other fuel.

Patents Developed by C.F.R.I. Dhanbad ..

1835. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patents and processes developed by the Central Fuel Research Institute in Dhanbad district (Bihar) during the last three years;

(b) the number of patents and processes sold and put to commercial use and the income by that in the above period, year-wise;

(c) whether these research institutes are being ignored by the production units both in the public and private sectors running for foreign collaboration even where the know how is developed indigenously; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Panel for Civilian Staff Officers

1836. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the formation of panels for Civilian Staff Officers and Assistant Civil Staff Officers from amongst the Assistant Civilian Staff Officers and Assistants respectively in Armed Forces Headquarters has been delayed;

(b) whether these panels are to be set up and made public by the 31st October every year;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) whether large number of Civilian Staff Officers and Assistant Civilian Staff Officers have retired without getting promotion which were due in November and December, 1979 and January and February, 1980, if so, the remedial measures to compensate such officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is attached.

Statement

1. Select Lists of eligible officers considered fit for appointment to the grades of Civilian Staff Officer and Assistant Civilian Staff Officer are required to be prepared at least once every year. No date has been prescribed in the relevant rules or regulations for their preparation or publication. Ordinarily the lists for the October-September period are prepared and published as early as possible during the period.

2.1 There has been some delay in the preparation of the Select List for the Civilian Staff Officer grade as adequate number of eligible Assistant Civilian Staff Officers were not available and the condition of minimum service for eligibility had to be relaxed in consultation with the UPSC. The list has since been prepared and will be published soon.

2.2 14 of the 174 Assistant Civilian Staff Officers in the consideration zone retired from service during the period November 1979 to February 1980.

3.1 The delay in the preparation of the Select List for the Assistant Civilian Staff Officer grade was due to representations from certain categories of Assistants who were not eligible for consideration for the promotion under the rules as they stood, against the

publication of the list without their being considered for inclusion in it by appropriate amendments of the rules. These representations are under active consideration of Government and final decisions are expected to be taken shortly. The Select List will be finalised and published as soon as possible thereafter.

3.2 Out of 528 Assistants in the consideration zone 13 retired from service during the period November 1979 to February 1980.

4. Posts of Civilian Staff Officer and Assistant Civilian Staff Officer are selection posts filled on the basis of merit. Persons figuring in the merit Lists called the Select Lists are appointed to these grades in the order in which vacancies occur during the irrelevant year. There is no provision in the rules for compensating presumptive loss of promotion of officers who retire from service while the select list are under preparation.

Firing by Pak Troops on Indian Positions

1837. SHRI P. J. KURIEN:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan troops opened fire recently without provocation across the border on Indian positions at Jhangar in Rajouri Sector (Poonch); and

(b) if so, the cause of firing and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. Singh): (a) Pakistani troops opened fire recently against one of our posts at Jhangar in Naushera Sector.

(b) There was no provocation from our side. Our troops returned the fire. There was no casualty on our side.

Construction of a Swimming Pool and Temple by S.D.O. Barh, Patna

1838. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a swimming pool is being constructed in the compound of the SDO, Barh, Patna (Bihar);

(b) if so, whether he is having a Someshwar temple built after his name in a thoroughfare close to his Kothi near the bank of the Ganga;

(c) if so, the authority which granted him permission for building the swimming pool and the temple and the source from which funds have been collected for their construction; and

(d) whether Government propose to take action against this officer and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by the State Government, no swimming pool is being constructed in the compound of S.D.O., Barh, Patna. However, in tank was dug in the year 1975, in the residential compound of S.D.O., Barh. Its repair and cleaning work has been undertaken by the present S.D.O. under the "Food for Work Programme". Consequently it has resulted in employment, for the unemployed labour, as also erection of a protective bund on the bank of Ganga by its earth.

No Someshwar Temple as referred to in part (b) of the Question, has been built after the name of the S.D.O. However, there is an old Shiv Asthan constructed long ago on the North Eastern end of the residential building of the S.D.O. very close on the way to Ganges. Local people had constructed this temple by mutual co-operation. The present S.D.O. namely Shri Someshwar Prasad has nothing to do with the construction of this temple.

2. In view of the above facts the question of taking action against S.D.O., Barh, does not arise.

निर्यात की शर्तों के साथ विदेशी सहयोग

1839. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दोरान वर्ष वार विदेशी सहयोग के लिए किए गए करारों का देश-वार उद्योग व्यौरा क्या है और उन करारों के देश-वार और उद्योग-वार आंकड़े क्या हैं जिनमें निर्यात की शर्तें थीं और रायल्टी तथा तकनीकी शुल्कों से संबंधित मुल्य शर्तें देश-वार और उद्योग-वार किस प्रकार की हैं।

(ख) इन करारों के अन्वर्गत न्यूनतम निर्यात की शर्त पूरा करने वाली और पूरा न करने वाली कम्पनियों के देश-वार और उद्योग-वार वार्षिक आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन कम्पनियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है जिन्होंने निर्यात की शर्त पूरी नहीं की है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चाहला) : (क) 1975-78 की अवधि में देश-वार व उद्योग-वार स्वीकृत किए गए विदेशी सहयोगों की संख्या का व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दर्शाया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी—653/80] " तकनीकी सहयोगों के लिए रायल्टी का भुगतान प्रत्येक मामले में भिन्न भिन्न होता है जो प्रौद्योगिकी के स्वरूप व संस्थिल्ट स्तर पर निर्भर करता है। सामान्य रूप से उत्पादक खरीदे गए ग्रन्थवा आयातित उपकरणों की लागत को छोड़कर उत्पाद के कारबाने से

निकलसे समय के बिक्री मूल्य को 5 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं।

उपर्युक्त समझे जाने पर तकनीकी सेवाओं के लिए भुगतान करने की भी अनुमति दी जाती है।

(ख) और (ग) भारतीय उद्यमियों से निर्यात संबंधी उत्तरदायित्वों को सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित शर्तों के भनुसार पूरा करने के बारे में वाणिज्य मंत्रालय मानीटर करता है तथा जहां कहीं किसी प्रकार की कमियां पाई जाती हैं उनमें उप मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्यात ब्रांड की शर्तें लागू की जाती हैं।

Foreign collaboration

1840. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of year-wise foreign collaborations made during the last five years country-wise and industry-wise; and

(b) year-wise details of the agreements concluded with foreign countries for production in India and vice-versa under the above collaborations indicating the production figures, industry-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) The details of the number of

foreign collaborations approved country-wise are indicated in the statements attached in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1839 by the same Member for answer on the same day.

(b) Lists giving details of the foreign collaboration proposals approved by Government are issued on a quarterly basis. These lists, *inter-alia*, indicate the name of Indian company, the name of foreign collaborator, the item of manufacture and whether the proposal involves foreign capital participation. Copies of these lists are available in the Parliament Library.

Details of production industry-wise and country-wise are not maintained.

फाइबर स्टार होटलों के लिए विदेशी सहयोग

1841. भी राम विलास पासवान: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फाइबर स्टार होटलों के लिए विदेशी सहयोग के संबंध में विदेशी पूंजी निवेश बोर्ड के विचारांशीन मामलों की संख्या कितनी है और विदेशी सहयोग के इन मामलों से संबंधित कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) फाइबर स्टार होटलों के संबंध में सरकार की वर्तमान नीति क्या है और क्या सरकार द्वारा फाइबर स्टार होटलों के लिए विदेशी सहयोग की अनुमति दी जायेगी अथवा नहीं।

उद्घोग भवालय में राष्ट्रीय मंडी (श्री चरनजीत चानना) : (क) विदेशी होटलों के साथ विपणन तथा आरक्षण संबंधी प्रबन्धों के किये जाने का पता लगाने हेतु भारतीय होटलों से निम्नलिखित 6 मार्गदर्शन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं :—

भारतीय पार्टी का नाम

विदेशी पार्टी का नाम जिसके साथ सहयोग करार किया गया है

- मैसर्स होटल सीरांक बैडस्टैंड लैंड्स एण्ड शेरेटन इन्टरनेशनल इन्क०, यू० एस० ए० ब्रा, बम्बई ।
- मै० मरुधर होटल्स प्रा० लि०, जोधपुर शेरेटन इन्टर नेशनल, यू० एस० ए० राजस्थान
- मै० जी० एल० होटल्स लि०, नई दिल्ली —वही—
- मै० दि० दिल्ली क्लायथ एण्ड जनरल मिल्स क० म० मन्दारिन इन्टरनेशनल होटल्स ओवरसीज इन्क०, द्वारा इन्टरनेशनल ट्रस्ट क० आफ लाइब्रीरिया मोनरोविया लाइब्रीरिया, वैस्ट कोस्ट आफ अफीका ।
- मै० मैसर्स पूनम होटल्स लि०, बम्बई मै० रेमेडा इन्टरनेशनल इन्क०, यू० एस० ए० ।
- मै० तारा होटल्स लि०, नई दिल्ली । मै० रीजेन्ट इन्टरनेशनल होटल्स हांगकांग ।

(ख) विशेष स्थानों में इस प्रकार की आवास संबंधी आवश्यकता के आधार पर सार्वजनिक तथा निजी क्षेत्र दोनों में फाइब स्टार होटलों की स्थापना की जा सकती है। होटल उद्योग में विदेशी सहयोग के बारे में सरकार अपनी नीति तैयार कर रही है।

Meeting held by Foreign Investment Board

1842. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when Foreign Investment Board was established and the number of its meetings held so far after its inception;

(b) the details and figures country-wise and industry-wise in respect of participating countries in regard to the cases that came before the Board each year; and

(c) the details and figures, industry-wise and participating country-wise of the cases approved/rejected each year by the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Foreign Investment Board was established in January 1969 and has so far held 276 meetings upto the end of February 1980.

(b) and (c) Two statements indicating the approvals given industry-wise and country-wise and also total rejections during 1974-79 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-653-A/80].

दिल्ली में हुई बटमारी (हाईचे सबरी) और चोरियों में जान और माल की हानि

1843. भी इस राज्य मंत्रालय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1979 से जनवरी, 1980 तक दिल्ली में हुई बटमारियों और चोरियों की संख्या क्या है और उनमें जान और माल की कितनी कितनी हानि हुई है ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में अब तक कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकाणा) : (क) दिल्ली में 1 जनवरी, 1979 से 31 जनवरी, 1980 तक की अवधि में बिना किसी के जान लिये बटमारी के 126 मामले हुए थे ।

मार्गे में चोरी का अलग से रिकार्ड नहीं रखा गया है उसी अवधि में दिल्ली में कुल 27244 चोरिया की गई थी । बटमारी के 126 मामलों में 7,65,902 रु. की संपत्ति अन्तर्गत थी और चोरी के 27244 मामलों में 9,20,76,630 रुपये की संपत्ति अन्तर्गत थी ।

(ख) बटमारी के मामलों में 91 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं । 43 व्यक्तियों का चालान किया गया है और उन पर विचारण किया जा रहा है, 10 को मुक्त किया गया है और 38 के के बिल्ड मामलों की जांच होनी है ।

चोरी के मामलों में 2,959 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं । 1793 का चालान दिया गया है । उनमें से 178

को सजा दी गई है, 36 को दोषमुक्त किया गया है और 1579 के बिल्ड मामलों में विचारण होना है । 976 के बिल्ड मामलों की जांच होनी है और 190 व्यक्ति मुक्त किये गये हैं ।

Crisis in Handloom Industry in Kerala

1844. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious crisis in the handloom industry in Kerala resulting from stoppage of production in this sector due to accumulation of stock,

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take immediate steps to make yarn available at rates prevailing before October, 1978 and to allow special rebate of 20 per cent from 15th March to 30th April; and

(c) other steps taken or proposed to be taken to avert the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) According to the Government of Kerala, the primary cooperative societies hold stocks worth Rs. 341 lakhs, the apex society Rs. 254 lakhs and the handloom Development corporation Rs. 60 lakhs totalling Rs. 655 lakhs. They have not reported any stoppage of production in the handloom sector.

(b) and (c) At present Indian Cotton Mills Federation are making allotments of yarn to various State Government agencies including Kerala as per the Indents forwarded by the Development Commissioner Handlooms at market prices directly from the mills. The quantity proposed for Kerala under the existing arrangement is 2075 bales per month. The Government are further examining measures to make this quantity available at reasonable prices. Govern-

ment of India have already sanctioned a special rebate of 20% to be shared equally by the State and Central Governments for any period of 30 days during 1979-80. The Government of Kerala have sanctioned rebate of 20%, taking advantage of this, between 5-8-1979 and 3-9-1979 during the current year. The question of granting special rebate for 30 days during 1980-81 is being examined separately. There is no proposal before Government requesting special rebate of 20% from 15th March to 30th April, 1980 from Kerala.

Production and curtailment of Cement quota to States

1845. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise production of cement in the country from January, 1979 to February, 1980; and

(b) the names of other States than Gujarat whose quota was reduced and the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DR. CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) statement showing monthwise production of cement during the period January, 1979 to February, 1980 is given at Annexure I.

(b) During the year 1979 there was no reduction in the quarterly allocation of cement fixed for Gujarat State. Due to lesser availability of cement, the quarterly allocation of all States has been reduced by 20 per cent for the quarter January 1980, except for the States of Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

Statement

Statement showing month wise production of cement during the period January, 1979 to February, 1980.

Month	Production in,000 tonnes
1979	
January	16.78
Febrary	15.59
March	17.48
Qr. I/79	49.85
April	14.60
May	16.05
June	15.51
Qr. II/79	46.16
July	16.03
August	15.09
September	14.40
Qr. III/79	45.52
October	14.46
November	12.50
December	14.90
Qr. IV/79	41.86
Grand Total	183.39
1980	
January	15.11
February (Provisional)	13.12

Strike by workers of Central Electronics Ltd., Sahibabad

1846. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of Central & Electronics Ltd., Sahibabad are on strike since 29th February, 1980;

(b) if so, what are the demands of the workers; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Employees of the Central Electronics Limited, (CEL) Sahibabad, belonging to the workmen category, have gone on an indefinite strike with effect from 4.00 P.M. on 29th February, 1980.

(b) In the strike notice dated 7th February, 1980 served on the management of the Company by the CEL Employees Union, the following demands have been indicated:

(1) Enquiry to be made by appropriate Govt. authorities into the misappropriation of public funds and misuse of official powers by CEL management.

(2) Bonus for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 to be paid immediately.

(3) Promotion policy to be reviewed to change the period of service to qualify for promotion from 4 years to 2 years.

(4) CCA to be paid with effect from May, 1979.

(5) ESIC Exemption to be obtained.

(6) Production incentive to be paid for 1978-79.

(7) Action to be taken on other matters pending implementation as per the Memorandum of Settlement arrived at in September, 1978.

(c) The workers have proceeded on strike in violation of the comprehensive Memorandum of Settlement signed in September, 1978 by the CEL Employees Union representatives and the management in the presence of the Regional Conciliation Officer, Department of Labour, U.P. Government, and the notification issued by the

State Government at the joint request of both parties for enforcing the Memorandum of Settlement for the period of 4 years from 1-4-1978 to 31-3-1982. Even prior to the strike notice, the Company management had a series of dialogues with the representatives of the Employees Union. Subsequently, further discussions took place with the Union's representatives by the Managing Director of the Company. The Regional Conciliation Officer and Assistant Labour Commissioner at Ghaziabad had held 3 meetings jointly with the management and the Union's representatives on the various issues raised in the strike notice. These discussions have not resulted in the Employees Union withdrawing the strike notice. The Labour authorities of U.P. advised the Union leaders not to resort to direct action in view of the binding settlement dated the 27th September, 1978 registered and enforced by the U.P. Government. It is Government's view that the Memorandum of Settlement must constitute the basis for discussion, and the dispute should be settled amicably through dialogue rather than through strike.

Frustration among constables in C.B.I.

1847. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great stagnation among Constables in C.B.I. and persons having 12 or more years service at their credit are having a sense of frustration on account of bleak promotional avenues;

(b) whether only constables working as attendants are promoted; and

(c) whether Government propose to investigate the matter and take remedial measures in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) There

is no great stagnation among the Constables in Central Bureau of Investigation, nor there is a sense of frustration among them on account of bleak promotional avenues. However, in order to improve their promotional prospects, in 1978, the Government have created Selection Grade for them. Again last year 87 additional posts of Head Constables were also created in the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Demand for giving status of a State for Delhi

1848. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the popular demand that Delhi be given the status of a State;

(b) whether Government propose to bring forward any legislation for the purpose; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government is examining the matter.

Aromatic Complex in Kerala

1849. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have submitted an application to the Government of India for a letter of intent for starting an aromatic complex; and

(b) if so, what is the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The application has been kept pending, and awaits the formulation of licensing policy for the industry, by the administrative Ministry, which is the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers.

सीतापुर में मूँगफली के कारखानों का बन्ध होना।

1850. डा. राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि सीतापुर में मूँगफली के संकड़ों कारखाने बद हो गये हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप उनमें कार्य कर रहे लाखों श्रमिकों को भुखमरी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन्हें शीघ्र खुलवाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है।

उद्योग भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चानना) : (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

हाथरस में रामचन्द्र कॉटन मिल को सरकार द्वारा अपने अधिकार में लिया जाना

1851. श्री चन्द्रपाल शंखानन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार हाथरस की बन्द पड़ी हुई मिल रामचन्द्र कॉटन मिल को कापड़ा निगम को सौप देने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्घोग मंडालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वरणजीत आनना) : (क) और (ख) हाथरस में इस समय रामचन्द्र काटन मिल नामक कोई भी एकक नहीं है। अैके क्लाउ एण्ड जनरल मिल्स (जो पहले रामचन्द्र टेक्सटाइल कहलाती थी) 18 फरवरी, 1965 से बंद पड़ी हुई है। बाद में 1966 में इसे समाप्त कर दिये जाने की स्वीकृति दे दी गई थी क्योंकि इसे पुनर्जीवित नहीं किया जा सका था। इस मिल को हाथ में लेने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

मोतीहारी में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में रामा कास्ट इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट

1852. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या उद्घोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के पूर्व चम्पारन जिले में मोतीहारी के स्थान पर गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में रामा कास्ट इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट है;

(ख) इस फर्म के मालिक ने इस में कितना निवेश किया है और विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थानों से कितनी राशि का ऋण लिया है और उस पर कितना वार्षिक ब्याज लगता है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार के कई वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा भारी निवेश के बावजूद कारबाने को बन्द रखा गया है जिसके कारण राष्ट्रीय हानि हो रही है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार रामा कास्ट इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टी-ट्यूट को कब पुनः खोलने, वहां उत्पादन फिर से प्रारंभ करने और विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा निवेशित पूँजी को ढूँबने

से बचाने एवं अनियों के हितों की रक्षा करने का है; और

(ड०) क्या सरकार का विचार इस संस्थान को अपने अधिकार में लेने का है, और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्घोग मंडालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वरणजीत आनना) : (क) जी नहीं। फिर श्री बरियापुर (मोतीहारी), जिला पूर्वी चम्पारन, उत्तरी बिहार में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में मैसर्स रामा कॉस्ट लिमिटेड नामक एक कम्पनी को प्रतिवर्ष 24,000 मी० टन ग्रे शायरन कार्स्टिंग का निर्माण करने के लिये 19-7-75 को तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय का पंजीकरण जारी किया गया था।

(ख) संयंत्र तथा मशीनों का मूल्य जैसा कि उनकी सनदी लेखापाल द्वारा प्रस्तावित तथा प्रमाणित किया गया था समझा जाता है कि लगभग 43.3 लाख रुपये था। पार्टी द्वारा विभिन्न तंत्रज्ञ संस्थाओं से लिये गये ऋण की राशि और उस पर वार्षिक ब्याज की राशि की सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि पिछले वर्ष, 1979 में एकक में उत्पादन बहुत कम हुआ था लेकिन इसे इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि यह बन्द पड़ी हुई है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ङ.) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Encadrement of Posts of Electronics Data Processing Personnel into Indian Statistical Service

1853. SHRI CHANDRAPAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to encadre various posts of Electronic Data Processing (EDP) personnel (Group 'A') into the Indian Statistical Service and called for bio-data of the officers engaged in that field in various Government Departments/Organisations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of Departments/Organisations have forwarded the names and other particulars of the officers working under their administrative controls long back with their recommendations in favour of encadrement; and

(c) if so, whether Government have finally taken a decision in the matter, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) It has been decided in principle to include posts in the field of Electronic Data Processing in the Indian Statistical Service. However, encadrement of any post in the Service requires the specific consent of the concerned Ministry/Department offering such posts for encadrement and eligibility of all such posts for encadrement has to be scrutinised with reference to the precise job functions and duties and responsibilities attached. The Ministries/Departments of Government of India have been requested to furnish details of such posts.

(b) and (c) The recommendation in favour of encadrement has been received only from the Department of

Irrigation. A number of other Departments have raised objections against encadrement of such posts in the Indian Statistical Service and hence no final decision has been taken in the matter.

News item captioned "CPI man harassed by police"

1854. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report appeared in 'Patriot' dated February 9, 1980 under the caption "CPI man harassed by Police";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the allegation; and

(d) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (e) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Jagdish Lal Jain informed Pahar Ganj Police regarding a quarrel vide D. D. Report No. 19-A dated 5-2-80. On receipt of this information, a Sub-Inspector from P. S. Pahar Ganj along with a constable reached the spot where the said informer Shri Jagdish Lal Jain himself was found quarrelling with his landlord Shri Ram Narain and breaking the wall. He was also holding the landlord and beating him. Hence, Shri Jagdish Lal Jain was arrested u/s 107/151 Cr. P.C. and produced before ACP, Original Road.

(c) and (d) An enquiry into the allegations has been made by the Assistant Commissioner of Police Original Road. The allegations of the Sub-Inspector being drunk or being a friend of the landlord were not found to be correct.

Ship Building Industries

1855. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) how many ship building industries are in operation in West Bengal and details of their size and capacity;
- (b) how many of such industries have been lying defunct and reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that most of the ship building industries in West Bengal are in crisis due to the shortage of work-load;
- (d) if so, the facts thereof; and
- (e) what steps have been taken up by the Government for normal functioning of such industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) A statement indicating units engaged in the manufacture of ship-building industries in West Bengal

together with their capacity and the item of manufacture is enclosed.

(b) to (d) The capacity utilisation of ship-building industry in general including the units in West Bengal, is unsatisfactory. It has not been brought to the notice of the Government specifically as to how many such units have been closed down. The present difficulties arise mainly from lack of adequate demand.

(e) Government is aware about the recession facing the shipbuilding industry and measures have been taken to get over the present situation. These include the recent decision to extend subsidy to the indigenous fishing trawler manufacturers, subject to certain provisions. In view of the potential of the Trawler Building Industry, with the extension of economic zone to 200 nautical miles from coast line, this is likely to help the industry.

Statement

Sl No	Name of the firm	(Capacity Rs. in lakhs)	Item of manufacture
1	G.R.S.E. Calcutta	•	128 Shipbuilding and barges, boats, trawlers, dredgers, launches, Pontoons, tugs & steamers, Ship repairs.
2	Hooghly Docking Co Ltd, Calcutta	•	84 Barges, Dredgers, tugs, trawlers(25 M-tres long) ship repairs, hopper barges, survey vessels.
3	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, Calcutta		90 Dredgers, Launches, tugs, trawlers, steamers and other crafts.
4	Peoples Engg. Motor Works Ltd.	•	50 Barges, Trawlers and Small Craft.
5	Engser India (P.) Ltd., Calcutta		18 Barges, Flats, river crafts.
6	East Bengal Engg. Works Ltd., Calcutta.		50 Barges, Small Boats and crafts.
7	Shalimar Works Ltd., Calcutta.		50 Barges, tugs, dredgers, fishing trawlers, Ship repair.

Urn containing gold found in District Bhilwara

1856. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that while digging a platform for constructing road at village Jagpura, Tehsil Asind, District Bhilwara, Rajasthan under the "Food for work programme" a brass container was found;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there were gold sovereigns weighing 7 kilograms in the said brass container;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Sarpanch of Jagpura, his son, a money lender and a mate beat up the labourers and took the entire gold in their possession;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the gold has not so far been recovered in spite of lodging a report with the police; and

(e) if so, the officers who conducted the enquiry in the matter and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e) According to the information received from the Government, Rajasthan, while digging a platform for construction of a road at village Jagpura, a brass container was reported lying buried in the field of Shri Chandra Vir Singh of Jagpura. Two persons named Uda and Dajmal went to Thakur Pratap Singh and told him that two persons Teja and Ram Chandra had taken away the brass container. Thakur Pratap Singh called both Teja and Ram Chandra and started making enquiries at his own level and in the process both Teja and Ram Chandra were harassed and beaten by the Thakur and his men.

On being informed by Shri B. P. Singh, Ex-MLA Bhilwara, the Government of Rajasthan deputed two officers to visit the spot and conduct enquiry into the matter. According to their report no clue came to their

notice which could show any connivance of the District Police at any level in the disappearance or alleged misappropriation of the treasure.

(A case under Section 403/411 was registered and two persons named Uda and Rajmal have been arrested and thoroughly interrogated. The case has since been entrusted to the State CID for investigation.

Comparative figure of expenditure and achievements between Pvt. and Public Sectors

1857. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for the slow pace of Research and Development in industry during 74-75 to 76-77;

(b) the higher percentage of expenditure over it; and

(c) the comparative figure of expenditure and achievements between private and public sectors during the above mentioned period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) to (c) R&D expenditure as reported by productive sector industries reached a level of about Rs 84/- crores in 1976-77 from Rs. 68/- crores in 1975-76 and Rs. 56/- crores in 1974-75. The increase nearly works out to 23.5 per cent over 1975-76.

The expenditure on R&D by the Private industries has increased from 36.46 crores in 1974-75 to Rs. 49.50 crores in 1976-77 and that of the public sector industries has increased from about Rs. 19/- crores in 1974-75 to about Rs. 34/- crores in 1976-77. Data on probable R&D achievement in terms of identifiable parameters like number of patents sealed, the number of processes released for commercial exploitation, rate of production of technological innovations is not available since a large part of R&D in industry is undertaken for improving processes, cost reduction, substitution of raw material etc. and is for captive consumption.

Shifting of Naval Academy from Cochin

1858. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any truth in the news that the Naval Academy is being shifted from Cochin to some other place;

(b) if so, the reasons for this; and

(c) is it a fact that Kerala Government have offered other sites also besides Cochin for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Naval Academy is at present located within the Naval Base at Cochin. Following the need for augmentation of training facilities, a proposal has been under consideration to locate the Academy in a more suitable place. The Government of Kerala have offered some sites in this regard and the matter is still under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Sale of Raj Bhavan Building by Gujarat Government

1859. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government has sold out the Raj Bhavan building in token price of one rupee to a trust whose chairman is former Chief Minister of Gujarat,

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report about this published in prominent Gujarat daily "Gujarat Samachar" on 5th March, 1980;

(c) whether it is a fact that the building of Raj Bhavan in Ahmedabad was built by Mogul Emperor Jahangir and late Shri Rabindranath Tagore written a poem "Hungry Stone" when he was staying in this building; and

(d) whether Archaeological Department had given permission to sell the said building to the private trust?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) In accordance with the decision of the Government of Gujarat in August 1979 possession of the erstwhile Raj Bhavan Building at Ahmedabad has been transferred by way of sale to the Sardar Vallabhbhai Memorial Society at Ahmedabad but the sale has not yet been effected in as much as the sale price of Rs. 57.23 lakh have not yet been paid by the Society nor has a sale deed been executed so far.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This building was constructed in 1622 AD by prince Khurram (who later became Emperor Shahjahan) during the reign of Jahangir. The monument is also reported to have inspired Rabindranath Tagore in writing "The Hungry Stone".

(d) No, Sir.

Issue of licence to coir mat looms in Kanyakumari and Tamil Nadu

1860. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) there is a move to issue licence to mechanised coir mat looms in Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu which has been suspended since it will adversely affect the hand loom sector;

(b) whether Government are aware that it will throw out thousands of workers from the handloom sector;

(c) whether Government are aware that the decision to allow mechanised looms is a violation of Coir Board decision; and

(d) whether Government proposed to take steps to ban the mechanised mat looms in Coir Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) The question of renewal of registration granted under the Coir Industry (Registration and Licensing) Rules, 1958 to the mechanised coir matlooms unit in Kanyakumari, Tamilnadu is being examined with reference to legal and other implications of the matter.

(d) As regard future policy towards mechanised mat looms, the matter is under consideration of Government.

Report of the Energy policy group

1861. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an official working group on energy policy has submitted a report recommending a new system of decentralised energy production and distribution particularly for meeting the needs of the rural population; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) In its Report, the Working Group on Energy Policy has observed that there is a growing realisation that rural energy needs can be met from decentralised supply systems based on alternative technologies. Among such technologies which appear promising are:—

(a) solar energy for supplying low-temperature heat for water-heating and post-harvest operations;

(b) biogas plants to supply heat, provide mechanical energy by its use in internal combustion engines and meet lighting needs either with gas mantles or through electricity;

(c) Producer gas plants based on, charcoal to run mobile equipment;

(d) Microhydel stations to give electricity; and

(e) wind mills for water-lifting, milling, etc.

The Working Group has suggested that a few villages might be taken up on pilot scale to study the total energy requirements and to examine the possibility of operating decentralised energy systems based on locally available renewable resources, supplemented by other conventional forms of energy.

Implementation of orders of Lt. Governor by N.D.M.C.

1862. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain orders of the Lt. Governor of Delhi concerning N.D.M.C. have not been implemented by N.D.M.C.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to implement such orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) The Delhi Administration have reported the following cases in which the orders of the Lt. Governor have not been implemented by the N.D.M.C.

(i) The NDMC created a number of posts including one of Director (Hort.) in disregard of the directions of the Lt. Governor not to create any post until the staffing pattern of the Committee had been studied by the Administrative Reforms Department of the Administration.

(ii) The NDMC decided to award the contract for construction of City Centre and to pay mobilization advance of Rs. 15 lakhs to M/s. Tarpore & Co., in violation of the established procedure to obtain prior approval of the Lt. Governor in such cases. This was done despite the fact that some members of the Com-

mittee had given their dissenting views and advised the Committee for re-tender as also to obtain prior approval of the Lt. Governor. The objections were over-ruled by a majority vote and the decision was taken without giving adequate time to the Delhi Administration to examine the case on merits.

(iii) The Central Vigilance Commission had recommended initiation of major penalty proceedings against Shri B. K. Mittal Deputy Secretary NDMC who had been found guilty of abuse of power. The NDMC dropped the matter of disciplinary proceedings against him on the ground that he was due to retire on 31-10-79 and that he had suffered a severe heart attack recently. However, subsequently the Committee resolved to re-employ him upto 31-3-1980. This, apart from being contrary to the earlier stand of the Committee, was in contravention of the Government instructions about re-employment of retired persons. The relevant instructions were brought to the notice of the members of the Committee by an official member representing the Delhi Administration. But the resolution was passed fully knowing the demerits of the case. The disapproval of Delhi Administration was also conveyed to the NDMC in writing.

2. The NDMC has since been superseded by the Lt. Governor, Delhi, in exercise of powers vested in him under Section 238 of the Punjab Municipal Act as enforced in the local limits of the NDMC. The Administration have issued necessary instructions to the Administrator to review these cases.

Taking over of Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd., Charkhi Dadri

1863. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be

pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from Haryana Government for taking over Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd., Charkhi Dadri;

(b) if so, action taken thereon; and

(c) whether any enquiry is also proposed to be held into the embezzlement of funds by shareholders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request was not found feasible and the State Government of Haryana was informed accordingly.

(c) The Cement Controller to whom M/s. Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd., owes a substantial sum under Cement Control Order, 1967 has initiated legal proceedings for the winding up of the company to enforce the recovery of the dues. The official liquidator, when appointed, will take appropriate proceedings under the Companies Act for and on behalf of the company for the recovery of the dues from the ex-Sole Selling agents of the company as provided under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

Spy ring in Defence Ministry busted

1864. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a spy ring in the Defence Ministry has been busted recently if so, the details thereof;

(b) the particulars of the persons arrested, and the action taken against them;

(c) the names of the countries for which these people were spying; and whether a protest has since been lodged; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take for strict security measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) An Assistant Civilian Staff Officer, a U.D.C., a Stenographer and two Peons of the Ministry of Defence have recently been arrested under the various Sections of the Official Secrets Act read with Section 120B of the IPC in 3 separate cases. Whereas the Assistant Civilian Staff Officer has been charge-sheet investigated against the remaining personnel are still continuing.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose the names of countries for which these people were spying. The Government however, has taken up the matter and have impressed on them the need to exercise restraint in this matter.

(d) Constant vigilance is being maintained so as to curb the undesirable activities of foreign agents in the country.

Scheme for relief to Adivasis

1865. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any scheme for providing relief to Adivasis with regard to agricultural development, housing and recovery of Government and cooperative loans during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure proposed to be incurred during the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Tribal sub-Plan is intended to promote the welfare and all round development of the tribals in the sub-plan areas. Various developmental schemes including development of agriculture, provision of housing facilities and promotion of cooperatives are included in the tribal sub-plan

of the various States and Union Territories Provision is also made to advance loans to the tribals for consumption purposes and the amount is recovered in easy instalments.

(b) The Sector-wise anticipated expenditure during the current year for the tribal sub-plan are as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Agriculture and allied sector	12977.85
(2) Cooperation	1609.67
(3) Water & Power Development	14327.83
(4) Industries & Minerals	1712.72
(5) Transport and Communication	4387.27
(6) Social and Community Services	9121.56
(7) Economic and General Services	978.48
Total. . . .	45115.39

Remunerative prices to farmers for cotton

1866. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what were the prices paid to the farmers for different varieties of cotton in 1978 and 1979;

(b) whether the farmers were paid remunerative prices; and

(c) if not, reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) The prices paid in respect of a few varieties are given in the statement enclosed. They have been ruling much above the support prices.

Statement

(a) The prices paid to the farmers by the Cotton Corporation of India for a few varieties of cotton during

1978-79 and 1979-80 cotton seasons (Sep.—Aug.) was as under:—

(Price in Rs. per quintal).

State	Variety	1978-79		1979-80-	
		Support price	Average price	Support price	Kapas price
Punjab	J-34	255	283/331	275	321/424
	Deshi	210	239/247	226	250/366
Haryana	J-34	255	277/327	275	309/454
	Deshi	210	270/325	226	264/352
Rajasthan	J-34	255	274/359	275	316/400
	Deshi	210	297/368	226	277/395
Gujarat	S-4	380	454/508	410	428/575
Madhya Pradesh	L-147	300	350/358	325	375/446
Andhra Pradesh	1007	310	372/428	335	354/433
	Varalaxmi	415	494/544	448	501/540
Tamil Nadu	Varalaxmi	415	462/520	448	459/558
	Suvini	510	868/926	645	903**

*Upto January, 1980.

**Maximum so far during the current season.

Instruction to States on supply of essential commodities

1867. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instruction to all the States to take drastic action to make available to the people in adequate quantities and at reasonable prices essential commodities such as sugar, kerosene and diesel;

(b) whether Government have also directed the State Governments to carry out raids to unearth hoarded stock of essential commodities and made them available for public consumption;

(c) if so, the other suggestions made in the communication;

(d) whether the State Governments have drawn attention to the failure of the Centre to provide sufficient allotment of essential commodities to them; and

(e) if so, the steps Union Government have taken to transport all essential commodities to the States urgently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The other suggestions include strict enforcement of exhibition of stock and price list. In extreme cases and in case of habitual offenders action under the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act,

1980 has also been suggested. The State Government have further been requested that distribution of diesel should be rationalised and implemented in most effective and equitable basis.

(d) and (e) Certain State Governments have drawn attention of the concerned Union Ministries regarding short supplies of certain essential commodities and requested for additional allotments. The concerned Ministries are taking appropriate steps to meet the request of the State Governments, as far as possible, to meet the shortages.

Boundary dispute between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh

1868. SHRI CHARANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Report of Dikshit Committee set up by the Government of India in order to settle the boundary dispute between the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether said report has been implemented by the respective Governments; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, who had agreed to arbitrate in the boundary dispute between the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh recommended the replacement of the existing inter-State boundary determined by the deep stream of the Yamuna by fixed boundaries specified in his Award. Copies of the Award were kept in the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c) The Haryana and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1979 seeks to give effect to this Award. The Surveyor General of India, who has been appointed for the demarcation of fixed boundaries in terms of the Act, is in the process of completing the survey operations and

publication of maps showing the fixed boundaries. As soon as this preliminary action is completed, the Central Government will issue a notification specifying the date on which the provisions of the Act relating to transfer of territory from the State of Haryana to the State of Uttar Pradesh and vice-versa and other incidental provisions shall take effect.

Increase in Pakistan's armed strength since 1971 war

1869. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which Pakistan Army has been strengthened further since 1971 war between India and Pakistan; and

(b) the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Since the 1971 operations, Pakistan has considerably augmented its military strength. It will not be in the public interest to disclose details of our information in this regard.

(b) We take into account all developments including military build-up in our neighbourhood, which have a bearing on our security and we take such measures as are considered necessary for maintaining full defence preparedness, at all times.

बाढ़ (पटना) के एस० डी० ओ० के सामने प्रदर्शन

1870. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाढ़ (पटना) में भारतीय साम्यवादी दल की स्थानीय समिति ने 22 जनवरी, 1980 को बाढ़ के एस० डी० ओ० के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था;

(ब) क्या प्रदर्शनकारियों ने एस० डी० ओ० को संबोधित एक ज्ञापन पेश किया था;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र माकवाना) : (क) से (घ) : विहार सरकार से सूचना आनी है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Resignation of Babubhai Patel
Ministry of Gujarat**

1871. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Babubhai Patel, Ex-Chief Minister, Gujarat had himself declared, immediately after results of Lok Sabha Poll, that he intends to tender the resignation of his Government in view of the poll outcome being against his party; and

(b) is it true that the State Government had earlier agreed to hold Assembly elections along with Lok Sabha poll, but subsequently changed its stand from time to time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). According to the facts furnished by the State Government, they have no information regarding part (a) of the question. As regards part (b), their reply is in the negative. It has also been confirmed by the Election Commission of India that they did not receive any formal communication from the State Government regarding holding of Assembly General Elections with the Lok Sabha General Elections, 1980. It has been added that the then Chief Minister of Gujarat

had a discussion with the Chief Election commissioner in the matter when the latter was at Ahmedabad in September, 1979. However, the matter was not pursued by the State Government.

Guidelines on Central Intervention in Law and Order in States

1872. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any clear guidelines have been laid down about the desirability of Central intervention when the State Government concerned fail to effectively check the deterioration of law and order situation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Restrictions on presence of journalists on arrival/departure of high dignitaries

1873. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrival and departure of high dignitaries and the President and Vice-Presidents have been restricted to Journalists covering the programmes;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Journalists covering the arrival of Vice-President at Chandigarh airport were prohibited to cover the incident on March 1, 1980; and

(d) whether Government have noted the protest of the Journalists in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The Vice-President met the Journalists after alighting from the plane.

(d) No protest has been received in this regard.

बैलिंडग स्टील ट्यूबों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

1874. श्री मोतीभाई आर० बोधरो : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में बैलिंडग स्टील ट्यूबों के मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और इस मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं :

(ख) क्या किसानों को उचित मूल्य पर इस्पात की ट्यूबे सप्लाई करने के प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है क्योंकि उन्हे सिचाई प्रयोजनों के लिये आवश्यक इन ट्यूबों की बृत जरूरत रहती है : और

(ग) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील कंपनी ने गुजरात में कुल कितनी मात्रा में इस्पात की ट्यूबें सप्लाई की और उनमें से कितनी मात्रा किसानों को उचित मूल्यों पर सप्लाई की गई तथा कितनी मात्रा नलकूप बोरिंग ठेकेदारों को उपलब्ध कराई गई ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चानना) : (क) चूंकि पाइपों और ट्यूबों की कीमतों पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है इसलिये पाइपों की कीमत के बारे में कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है ।

(ख) यद्यपि कीमत पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है तो भी सरकार ने ट्यूब निर्माताओं के दो प्रमुख संघों को लिखा था कि जहां तक सम्भव हो मूल्य वृद्धि न होने दें और इस प्रकार के अंतिम

उपभोक्ताओं के लिये प्रत्यक्ष विक्री केन्द्रों का प्रबंध भी करें ।

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों में (जनवरी, 1976 से फरवरी, 1980) स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड ने गुजरात को अधिकांशतः सरकारी विभागों के लिये 10178 मी० टन ६० आर० डब्ल्यू०, पाइपों की सप्लाई की है । इन विभागों द्वारा किसानों या ट्यूबवैल बोरिंग ठेकेदारों को इन पाइपों का पुनर्नियतन करने के बारे में सेल की कोई जानकारी नहीं है । किन्तु साइज में सभी पाइप 8.5/8" और अधिक बाहरी व्यास के हैं । किसानों को अधिकांशतः छोटे व्यास के पाइपों की आवश्यकता होती है ।

Food for Work Programme

1875. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have been urged to stop sending wheat for distribution under Food for Work Programme to West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) No, Sir. However, the supply of wheat is being regulated in the light of the stocks available with the Government and the food habit of the people in different States.

(b) Does not arise.

CHANGES IN LEGAL PROCEDURES ON SOCIAL CRIMES

1875-A. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that many of the social crimes like killing of harijans, atrocities on women etc. Do not get adequately and timely punished because of the long drawn legal procedure now obtaining in the judicial system of our country;

(b): If so, whether the Central Government ~~proposes~~ to introduce suitable changes in our laws so that criminals are taken to task through judicial process without undue delay; and

(c): Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c): It is true that disposal of criminal cases in the courts takes time. A comprehensive revision of criminal procedure was undertaken as a result of the recommendations made in the 41st report of the Law Commission. The old Code of Criminal Procedure was revised and a new Code—Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973—was enacted. This Code was further amended by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1978. The new Code has made several procedural changes with a view to expediting the investigation and trial of cases. Some of these changes are listed in the statement attached.

One of the provisions of the new Code enables the State Governments to establish in consultation with the High Courts special courts of Judicial Magistrate to try any particular case or classes of cases. Special courts could thus be established by them for the trial of these cases of atrocities against weaker sections as are triable by Magistrates.

The State Governments have been advised to consider establishment of special courts for trying cases pertaining to crimes committed against members of Scheduled Castes.

Statement

Some of the important procedural changes made in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, as amended by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1978, are given below:—

(i) An upper limit of 90 days in respect of offences punishable with death, imprisonment for life and imprisonment for not less than 10 years, and sixty days in respect of other offences has been prescribed for detention of persons in custody during investigation. (The purpose of this was not only to reduce the number of undertrial prisoners, but also to instill a sense of urgency in the minds of investigating officers).

(ii) Where an offence is punishable with imprisonment for not less than two years, the investigation can be stopped, if it is not completed within six months.

(iii) Offences punishable with imprisonment upto two years will be tried as summons cases with a simplified procedure (as against one year under the old Code).

(iv) Summons to witnesses can be served by post.

(v) In petty cases, the accused can plead guilty by post by sending the amount of fine specified in the summons to the court.

(vi) The procedure in summary trials has been simplified further.

(vii) Committal proceedings in Sessions cases have been abolished.

(viii) The need for oral examination of formal witnesses has been dispensed with.

(ix) Trial can be held in the absence of the accused if he persistently disturbs the proceedings.

(x) The powers of revision against interlocutory orders have been taken away.

(xi) The provision for compulsory stoppage of proceedings on the in-

timation of transfer petition has been deleted.

(xii) The scope for the summary trial of cases has been enlarged considerably.

(xiii) The Courts of Session have also been empowered to continue the hearing of the case from the stage of evidence reached by his predecessor. Under the old Code the provision was applicable to the Courts of Magistrates only.

12.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Papers laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given notice of privilege against Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri for giving the House wrong figures about the DVC power generation... (*Interruptions*). I have quoted the figures and he has misled the House and you should allow my privilege motion... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I request all hon. Members to take their seats. I will come to that after the papers are laid.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL ELECTRONICS LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I beg to lay on the Table:

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

(i) Annual Report of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Company and rea-

son for delay in laying the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-626|80].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD. NEYVELI (TAMIL NADU) FOR 1978-79 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BANGALORE FOR 1978-79

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

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

(i) Review by the Government on the working of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli (Tamil Nadu) for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Limited, Neyveli (Tamil Nadu) 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-627|80].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-628|80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION) SALARY AND ALLOWANCES ACT, 1979 AND SALARY AND ALLOWANCES OF LEADER OF OPPOSITION IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ACT, 1978 (PUNJAB) AND A COPY OF THE BIHAR LEGISLATURE (MEMBER SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION) (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1980.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly (Leader of the Opposition) Salary and Allowances (Amendment) Rules, 1980, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GK-80 8-4691/B-(PA) in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 4th March, 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly (Leader of the Opposition) Salary and Allowances Act, 1979 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-629/80].

(2) A copy of the Salary and Allowances of Leader of Opposition in Legislative Assembly Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S. R. 41 in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 30th March, 1979, together with Corrigendum thereto published in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 10th August, 1979 under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Salary and Allowances of Leader of Opposition in Legislative Assembly Act, 1978 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-630/80].

(3) A copy of the Bihar Legislature (Members' Salaries, Allowances and Pension) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 4 of 1980) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980, under article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Bihar, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-631/80].

PUMPS AND COMPRESSORS LTD. NAINI, ALLAHABAD FOR 1978-79, BHARAT OPHTHALMIC GLASS LTD. DURGAPUR FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951. ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

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

(a) (i) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Statement, regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-632/80].

(b) (i) Annual Report of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, Naini, Allahabad for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-633/80].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Report mentioned at 1(c) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-634/80].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) S.O. 556(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1979 regarding continuation of the management of M/s. Eastern Distilleries Private Limited, Calcutta.

(ii) S.O. 757(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1979 regarding continuation of the management of M/s. Containers and Closures Limited, Calcutta. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-635/80].

(4) A copy of Notification No. by the Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in ADVANCE REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL FOR 1978-79, UNION GOVERNMENT (CIVIL), REPORT OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA FOR 1978-79, UNION GOVT. (DEFENCE SERVICES), A COPY OF APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS OF DEFENCE SERVICES FOR 1978-79 A CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS FOR THE YEAR, ENDED ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1978, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962, GUJARAT SALES TAX ACT, 1969 AND REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 1979.

(i) Advance Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General for 1978-79, Union Government (Civil), Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1978-79, Union Govt. (Defence Services), a copy of Appropriation Accounts of Defence services for 1978-79 a consolidated Report on Public Sector Branch for the year 1962, ended on 31st December, 1978, Notification under customs Act, Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1979 and Revenue and Annual Report Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st March, 1979

On behalf of Shri Jagannath Paharia I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Advance Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1978-79; Union Government (Civil).

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1978-79, Union Government (Defence Services).

(2) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1978-79 and Commercial Appendix thereto (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-637/80].

(3) A copy of the Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the public sector banks for the year ended 31st December, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-638/80].

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 107 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or vice-versa, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-639/80].

(5) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:

(i) Notification No. (GHN-72) GST-1079 (S. 49) (76) published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 28th October, 1979 containing corrigendum to Notification No. (GHN-39) GST-1078

(S. 49) (67) dated the 26th June, 1978.

(ii) Notification No. (GHN-86) GST-1079 (S.49) (77)-TH dated the 12th December, 1979 making certain amendments to Notification No. (GHN-627) GST-1070 (S. 49)-TH dated the 29th April, 1970.

(iii) Notification No. (GHN-91) GST-1079 (S. 49) (78)-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 28th December, 1979 making certain amendment to Notification No. (GHN-627) GST-1070 (S.49)-TH dated the 29th April, 1970.

(iv) Notification No. (GHN-93) GST-1079 (S.49) (79)-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 28th December, 1979 making certain amendment to Notification No. (GHN-627) GST-1070 (S. 49)-TH dated the 29th April, 1970.

(v) Notification No. (GHN-95) GST-1079 (S. 49) (80)-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 29th December, 1979 making certain amendment to Notification No. (GHN-627) GST-1070 (S. 49)-TH dated the 29th April, 1970.

(vi) Notification No. (GHN-4) GST-1080 (S. 49)-81-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 16th January, 1980 making certain amendment to Notification No. GHN 627-GST-1070 (S. 49)-TH dated the 29th April, 1970.

(vii) Notification No. GHN-18, GST-1080 (S. 49) (82)-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 3rd March, 1980 making certain amendment to Notification No. (GHN-627) GST-1070 (S. 49)-TH dated the 29th April, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-640/80].

(6) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 86 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969 read with clause (C) (iv) sued by the President in Relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) Notification No. (GHN-71) GSR-1079 (25)-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 26th October, 1979 containing corrigendum to Notification No. (GHN-32) GST-1078 (20)-TH dated the 18th May, 1978.

(ii) The Gujarat Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. (GHN-74) GSR-1079 (22)-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 19th October, 1979.

(iii) The Gujarat Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. (GHN-81) GSR-1079 (23)-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 22nd November, 1979.

(iv) The Gujarat Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. (GHN-94) GSR-1079 (24)-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 28th December, 1979.

(v) The Gujarat Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1980 published in Notification No. (GHN-17) GSR-1080 (26)-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 3rd March, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-641/80].

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1979 along with the Audited Accounts under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by Government on the working of the Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-651/80].

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF GARDEN REACH SHIP BUILDERS AND ENGINEERS LTD. CALCUTTA FOR 1978-79, GOA SHIPYARD LTD. VASCO-DA-GAMA, GOA FOR 1978-79, BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD., BANGALORE FOR 1978-79, MAZA-GAON DOCK LTD. BOMBAY FOR 1978-79, NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY, BIRBAL SAHNI INSTITUTE OF PALEO BOTANY, LUCKNOW FOR 1978-79 ETC. ETC.

(1) 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) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-642/80].

(b) (i) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Vasco.da-gama, Goa for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the following of the Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 643/80].

(c) (i) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the

working of the Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-644/80].

(d) (i) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-645/80].

(c) (i) Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Company.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the report mentioned at (1)(e) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-646/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute and reasons for delay in laying the report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-647/80].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute and reasons for delay in laying the report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-648/80].

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

Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 1978-79 together with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-649/80].

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI POLICE ACT, 1978

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: On behalf of Shri P. Venkatasubbiah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F. 3/8/79-Home (P) Estt. (Hindi and English versions) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 10th January, 1980 making certain amendment to the Punjab Police Rules, 1934, in their application to the Union Territory of Delhi, under section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-650/80].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now call attention.

12.04 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU, Diamond Harbour): You told me that you would take up the privilege motion after papers were laid.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of you please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. Please hear me. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu gave notice of a question of privilege against the Minister for Energy and Irrigation regarding alleged misleading information given to the House on 11th March 1980 during supplementaries to Starred Question No. 3 relating to power generation by D.V.C. After going through the factual note furnished by the Minister for Energy and Irrigation, I do not find that the Minister has deliberately given any misleading information to the House. I have not, therefore, given my consent to Shri Bosu to

raise the matter in the House as the question of privilege. A copy of the Minister's factual note has already been given to Shri Bosu. If Shri Bosu still considers that there is any discrepancy in the statement of the Minister, he may give notice under Direction 115 which will be examined on merits.

I am going to the next subject—Calling Attention.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of you please sit down, I am going to the next subject—Calling Attention.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I saw you in the Chamber about....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

You came and saw me in the Chamber. I have given my own decision. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is a senior and an hon. Member. He has to guide me also. He should not be responsible for some confusion in the House. That is my humble appeal to you. I want your co-operation.

Now we go to the next subject—Calling Attention. Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please listen me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. I am not permitting you.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You see me in the Chamber again. I make a request. We are close friends. We will discuss. Please sit down all of you. It is my appeal.

(Interruptions) **

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Please sit down. I have called Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody other than Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan will go on record.

(Interruptions) **

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported economic blockade of Assam and tension arising therefrom

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported economic blockade of Assam and tension arising therefrom.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, The House will recall that on the 19th March in the Lok Sabha, PM while speaking on a reference to the threat of blockade of Assam had made it clear that Government were not for any step which would increase tension or aggravate the situation in any way whatsoever. Again on the 21st March, PM reiterated that the situation demanded restraint and expressed the hope that the situation in West Bengal would be peaceful.

According to information received from Government of West Bengal, supporters of Chhatra Parishad(I) staged a demonstration on 24th March, 1980. At about 10 A.M. the demonstrators started blocking the Assam-bound traffic near Siliguri town on National Highway No. 31 and also at Siliguri Railway Station and other nearby wayside stations. 6 passenger trains, including 4 Mail and Express trains were detained for periods varying between 1 to 4 hours. The parcel van of an Assam bound train had to be detached before it was allowed to proceed. Movement of goods trains was also to some extent affected. Altogether 147 picketeers which included 22 women, were arrested. President, Vice President and

General Secretary of Chhatra Parishad(I) were among those arrested.

3. On the 25th March, about 700 to 800 Chhatra Parishad(I) volunteers demonstrated on the road to Assam near Bagdogra. They were dispersed by the police who made a mild lathi charge. 153 arrests were made. Trucks that had been held up were escorted by the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police upto Malla-guri near Siliguri town where another group of volunteers, about 100 strong, had gathered to block the road. They were also removed and the road was cleared by about 330 P.M. 47 arrests were made. Out of 200 arrests made on the 25th March, 25 were women. All arrested persons were subsequently discharged. The flow of traffic was smooth and trucks went towards Assam unhindered. One train which had been detained by Railway authorities at Naxalbari was also able to resume its journey towards Assam in the afternoon.

4. Our immediate objective is to defuse the situation and restore normalcy in the entire region. The House will agree that the situation needs to be handled with full understanding of the sentiments and emotions involved. I would, therefore, appeal to all not only to maintain peace and harmony but also to exercise restraint and desist from taking any step which would make our task of restoring normalcy in Assam more difficult. I would, at the same time, reiterate the appeal made by Prime Minister to students and other organisations in Assam to appreciate the concern felt in other parts of the country over their prolonged agitation, and the difficulty which all the people of India are experiencing, and respond by calling off their agitation.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, I have read this astonishing statement. The hon. Home Minister was present here a little while ago. He is absent now; he has disappeared. I do not

know whether he is pleading ignorance or innocence . . .

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): He has gone to Palam to receive Badeshah Khan who is just arriving.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am very happy about it.

Sir, all sections of the House have been concerned about the developing situation in the north-east and its consequences for the rest of the country. We have been primarily concerned because of the threat it poses to our integrity and to our nationhood. We have also been concerned because if it is allowed to continue, it will not only set up a bad precedent, but it is likely to have chain consequences. On 13th March, Mr. Subroto Mukherjee, who is a very dear friend of mine, had met Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, according to the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* of 14th and the report clearly indicated that they discussed the grave situation in Assam and in the north-east and in West Bengal. On 14-3-80, Mr. Subrōto declared in Calcutta that Cong (I) would launch 'Operation Blockade' on 24th March. On 19th, the Prime Minister, acting as the Leader of the House and I presume also in her capacity as the President of her party, declared in this House that she did not have full information, which she was trying to get and also added:

"However, I want to make it very clear that we are not for any step which will increase tension or aggravate the situation."

We agreed and thought that the Prime Minister would intervene in the situation arising from the Cong(I) threat. But on 21st, we find in a leading daily 'Business Standard' a story credited to Mr. Barun Sen Gupta for whose journalistic capability I have considerable respect, saying that the 'West Bengal stir has MP's blessings. And he added in the story:

"The important Cong. (I) leaders of the capital do not appear to be

very much apprehensive about the consequences of the movement, rather they suggest everything was going on "according to a well thought out plan"."

What was this well thought out plan? It is very clear that there was no spontaneous movement in the border areas or in West Bengal. Today's Statesmen says that there was not even a ripple in Siliguri I quote:

"One noticeable feature of the blockade in Siliguri discernible today was lack of enthusiasm for the agitation among local youth. But for the arrival of 200-odd Chhatra Parishad volunteers from Calcutta and participation of local tea garden workers, the agitation could not have achieved the success it has so far."

Full one week has passed since the Prime Minister appealed and gave an assurance in this House that she did not approve of it. We know that she said this not only in the capacity of Prime Minister but as President of her Party and that her words cannot go unheeded and more so by these comrades of her's of West Bengal. She has said that she lacked information. But we are really surprised that in this statement, there is no particular appeal—there is a general appeal—which strongly re-affirms our suspicion that the whole thing as Mr. Barun Sen Gupta said, is a deep and well-laid-out plan. Instead of making any effort to make them withdraw this mindless and harmful agitation, what we find is that encouragement is being given from Delhi by the Cong-(I) leadership to carry on this blockade which is harmful and ruinous for the country. Their complaint against the Janata Party which we share was that they were destroying the fabric of national unity. Now I am astonished to see that the Party which got a mandate of the people on this charge, is trying to engineer and de-stabilise the whole region calculated to weaken the national unity. This is not an isolated incident. The Chief Minister of Karnataka, Mr. Gundu Rao, has

evolved his own theory of the 'sons of the soil' and demanded that Kasargod, an issue which was settled 25 years ago, be restored back to Karnataka, as Mr. Stephen would confirm it. This is exactly what is going on. This is a clear attempt at de-stabilisation.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is better to avoid mentioning about a person who is not a Member of this House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: One can only dream of one nation and one citizenship. In the freedom movement Mahatma Gandhi, and more so Jawaharlal Nehru more than any other, dedicated their lives for fostering this concept of national unity. There were such challenges in the past when Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister and leader, had told the Chief Ministers and his party-men, as the records would show, that he did not want to remain for a day as Prime Minister if such trends were encouraged. I want to quote one specific important quotation from the letter to the Chief Ministers . . .

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a Calling Attention. You know the rules.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Then I rise on a point of order . . . (Interruptions). This will not work with me . . . (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: If this is the way you go on, we can also make political speeches. Do not bother . . . (Interruptions). This shows utter lack of concern for the Bengali problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I quote rule 197 for the information of Shri Unnikrishnan and other members.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, I rise on a point of order . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are speaking on a Calling Attention. How

can you yourself raise a point of order? You put a specific question if you want some clarification from the Minister.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am not going away from the point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In a Calling Attention you have to ask a specific question. This Calling Attention is to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported economic blockade of Assam and tension arising therefrom. What you have mentioned, has it anything to do with this? Therefore, stick to that subject . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am on a point of order . . . (Interruptions). I can raise it at any time... (Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Sir, you are the custodian of our rights. You have to protect us.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, you were kind enough to draw the attention of the House to the Calling Attention. May I invite your attention to an earlier ruling of your predecessor. I think, it was Shri Ananthasayanan Ayyangar? I will give you the date, because I anticipated this... (Interruptions) It is a ruling given in March 1958, which specifically laid down that, if there are identical calling attention motions, the statement in reply should cover all the points on the subject arising from every notice. So, in the absence of such detailed information, I will have to frame my question accordingly. You see whether I am wrong; if I am wrong, I will sit down. I have specifically referred to this ruling of March 1958 and these points have not been covered by the statement of the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can raise only those matters which relate to Assam, which is the subject matter of this Calling Attention. That is my answer.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please stick to the subject. Then other people cannot raise anything. You may come to the subject now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJORY
(Mangalore): Sir, I am on a point of order. We have seen the hon. Member making a long speech and he has taken out less than 10 minutes, rather more than 10 minutes. Now, I will draw your attention to Rule 197(2), which says:

"There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made, but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question."

So, he should not make a political speech. Now he is entering into a debate and he has made a long speech. It is not permissible under the rules. We want your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your point of order is in order and he will stick to the subject only. (Interruptions). I have said that his point of order is in order and you will stick to the subject only. I have given my ruling. (Interruptions). Mr. Unnikrishnan, please sit down. We have to conduct the business of the House and you can speak here only as per the rules and regulations. He has quoted one rule and I have upheld his point of order and therefore, you have to stick to the subject only. I cannot permit anything other than that.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: We are governed not only by the rules, but by the precedents also, by the rulings of the Chair. I have referred to a specific ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am guided by the rules and I have stated that "there shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made, but each Member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question."

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You have not referred to what I have said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please stick to the subject. You are going away from the subject.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am entitled to a reply. Am I not entitled to a reply?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Unnikrishnan, I would ask you whether the Assam affair is very important or these procedural things. You want to mention this Assam affair. Please stick to that, concentrate on that and call the attention of the Minister. I would make an appeal to you. Please don't go away from that subject. Please stick to the subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If two Members are getting up at the same time, how can I hear? Therefore, you please stick to the subject.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What is at stake today is national unity. Any attempt to divide the people whose main enemies are filth, squalor and poverty, and to strike at the roots of national unity, any such attempt will do incalculable harm. The gravamen of my charge is that this is exactly what is being done today. Now, may I ask . . .

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Sir, I rise on a point of order. I am just quoting what should be done when the Call Attention things are going on. There are two important things—what should be the type of question and what should be the time allotted. These two are important.

Questions by way of clarification on Call Attention statement are to be restricted to the subject matter of notice and should not reflect upon the conduct of the persons in authority nor seek an assurance. Questions on

the merits of the case are not permitted. The only one clarificatory question asked by Members should not be lengthy as to convert the Call Attention into a debate. Then, a Call Attention matter should not take more than half-an-hour. Finally, the Member calling attention can take five minutes and other Members 2 to 3 minutes. This is the guiding principle. He has violated the principle. He must speak subject to the ordinary rules. Instead of asking for a clarification, he has gone on to national integration, to Karnataka and Kaser-god. He has covered all subjects. He has already taken more than 20 minutes. Five minutes is the time allowed. He has taken more. He shall not be allowed to take anything more than that. He has to put a question and stop with it.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of you please take your seats. Nothing will go on record. I appeal to Mr. Unnikrishnan to take only two minutes and complete his question.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I will take only one minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not bring in extraneous things here.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the organisers of Operation Blockade Assam have been identified, whether they include the leaders of Congress-I in West Bengal, and whether they were called by the Prime Minister, and if so, what advice was given to them?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Although a question has been asked at the end, it is obvious from the remarks of the hon. Member that his interest is not in what is happening in Assam or what is happening in Bengal. A long lecture on national integration to me by this particular gentleman is a little astonishing.

(Interruptions) **

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am going to say exactly what I like and you are going to listen to me...

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing will go on record. I appeal to the hon. Members that the decorum and decency of the House have to be protected. Therefore, I request you all to please sit down. Let us conduct the business. (Interruptions). There is a lot of confusion and the House should come to order. Therefore, I would like to make an appeal to all hon. members to protect the decency and decorum of the House, everyone has got to cooperate.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any member who wants to speak must take my permission. I will not allow anybody to speak without my permission, whoever he might be.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even to rise on a point of order, you have to take my permission. Let us restore normalcy.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Prime Minister will continue her reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting you.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Only with your permission, I am raising a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, one of you must get up and tell me. If all of you get up, I will not permit.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My point of order is. . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what Rule? For a point of order, you have to say under what Rule you are raising it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have allowed me to raise a point of order. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Manikrishnan has called the attention of the Minister to this issue and the Prime Minister was replying. After you hear her reply, you can raise your objections. Therefore, I say that the Prime Minister will continue her reply. Then only, I will allow anybody else. Now, I am not allowing....(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the point of order is concerned, you should allow us to raise it even if the Prime Minister is on her legs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called the Prime Minister to reply. No other hon. member will get up. I am not permitting any other hon. member to speak. I am asking the Prime Minister to continue her reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Even if you want to raise a point of order, should not these friends behind you sit and, one of you, in a calm atmosphere, raise a point of order so that I can reply to that? How can I reply to four or five points of order simultaneously? Therefore, you should first restore order in the House. You must kindly cooperate. All of you please sit down. If you want any clarification, first please all of you sit down. What is your point of order? (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Under what rule? (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I make an appeal to you to please cooperate. (Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You allow him to make his point. Don't be cowed down by shoutings; don't go by personalities. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. Please help me to restore order in the House. Then only we can calmly discuss the issue.

(Interruptions). The Prime Minister was replying and she was stopped in the middle. Therefore, I ask her to continue. I am not going to allow anybody. Now, the Prime Minister will reply. (Interruptions). Afterwards, I will allow you. (Interruptions). I am sorry, if every member takes law into his own hands I cannot successfully conduct the deliberations of this House. I have already called the Prime Minister. Because she was stopped in the middle, I have called her to continue. I want that all of you should cooperate and let us hear what the Prime Minister has got to say. I am not allowing anybody to get up now. The Prime Minister will reply now. After that, I will allow you to raise your point.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): The member has a right to raise a point of order at any time... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you a chance afterwards.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not want a chance. I have got a right to raise the point of order. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the reply come and then I will allow you. Afterwards, I will allow you. (Interruptions). If you do not want to hear ... (Interruptions). Please cooperate. That is my appeal to you.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is not a question of interruption, interrupting the Prime Minister... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Her speech was stopped in the middle. Therefore, I have asked the Prime Minister to continue. Then, you can raise your point. I am not going to allow anybody to raise any point now.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is not a question of interruption. It is a serious matter you taking away the right of a member to raise a point of order. Any hon. Member has got a

right to raise a point of order at any time... (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not want to defy the Chair. Please allow me to raise a point of order. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think this will be my last appeal. I am asking all members to sit down. I am requesting the Prime Minister to speak now. I am not allowing anybody.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How can you disallow? (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody now. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: You cannot shut out our right to raise a point of order. Any Member can raise a point of order at any time, except when the Speaker is on his legs, whether it is the Prime Minister or any other hon. Member... (Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: How can you prevent a point of order from being raised? (Interruptions). You cannot shut out a point of order. You hear Mr. Dandavate. You may rule out his point of order, but do not set the precedent of shutting out the point of order. We are already having enough problems. Do not create new problems. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: My humble appeal is this. In spite of the tone which I have got as a trade unionist, I am failing here. I had already called the Prime Minister to give her reply, and this point of order was raised after I had called her. Therefore, I make a fervent appeal to the Members...

AN HON. MEMBER: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not for you to say 'No' addressing the Chair. You cannot . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You had allowed me to raise the point

10LS-18.

of order, and when some hon. Members from that side started shouting, you said that I could not raise the point of order and that the Prime Minister would start... (Interruptions). Any Member can raise a point of order at any time. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Dandavate, during Question Hour and Call Attention, no point of order can be raised . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When he on this side started his speech, you allowed an hon. Member there to raise a point of order...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, you have forgotten the main point. You are going into some other thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, in this very House you allowed an hon. Member from that side to raise a point of order, and when we raise it... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If I understand the sense of the House, the entire House is interested in solving the problem in Assam. But we are going into other extraneous things and are diverting our attention to some other thing, so much so when a national issue is discussed, procedural defects, political discriminations and other things are coming in this discussion. I am very sorry. I am very sorry. I would appeal to the Members. If they are really interested in solving the problem in Assam, I would make a fervent appeal to them not to go into the political aspects of the problem and they should discuss the problem as a national issue... (Interruptions).

I make a fervent appeal to you—please co-operate. My interests are not political. Therefore, I am interested that a solution is found. Therefore, I make a fervent appeal to you... Mr. Madhu Dandavate, you had been a Minister and you are doing it. I am very sorry.... Mr. Ravindra Varma you were also a Minister. Please sit down. I am very sorry.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

You are not resuming your seats... (Interruptions). I would again make a fervent appeal to you lest the problem in Assam be lost sight of because of all these happenings. Therefore, I am going to ask the Prime Minister to reply.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: rose. (Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen. I will not allow anybody to speak... (Interruptions). I am the custodian of the House. I have requested all of you to please resume your seats. Unless the Prime Minister replies, nothing will be allowed here....

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody. Prime Minister will reply and any person can raise any issue afterwards.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL rose.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am permitting your point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You can rule it out. How can you say that you will not permit me?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please co-operate with me. I have asked the Prime Minister to reply. Therefore, please co-operate. Any member who wants to raise any issue can raise it after the reply... (Interruptions). I am not permitting anybody.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You can rule out the point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called the Prime Minister. The point of order will come afterwards. Then you can raise your point of order. I have called the Prime Minister and she has got to speak. Then you can raise your point of order.... (Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Rule it out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, please. I am not permitting you to raise it. Let the Prime Minister reply and let her reply be over. Then you can raise your point of order... (Interruptions). Please co-operate. I am making an appeal to you.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI rose. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When a point of order is raised, the question does not arise whether the Prime Minister is on her legs or somebody else is on his legs. When a point of order is raised, the Chair has to hear him and even the Chair has no right to shut it out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the Prime Minister will reply. I make an appeal to you... (Interruptions). Now the Prime Minister will reply. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the hon. Members have the opportunity to raise the points of orders. Don't put it like that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can raise it after her reply because she was stopped in the middle. (Interruptions). As the custodian of this House, I have got to give everybody equal treatment. When the speech was made or the reply was given by the Prime Minister, it was intercepted in the middle. Therefore, I must do justice to the Prime Minister or any Member. She has got the right to speak. Then, you can raise your points of orders. I am very sorry. (Interruptions). I have explained my position as Speaker. Her speech was intercepted or stopped in the middle. Therefore, I have asked her to reply. Then you can raise any point of order. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I raised a point of order on what the Prime Minister said.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I say I cannot run the business like this. I am very sorry. All of you please keep quiet. Please sit down. Again I make a fervent appeal to all hon. Members of this House. (Interruptions). Sitting here as Speaker, I cannot do everything. I am only one among you. Unless you impose some sort of self-discipline, I cannot run the House. (Interruptions). Now, Mr. Dandavate is rising on a point of order. I will quote only one sentence. Please listen to me. I will quote one sentence. This is the Ruling of the Speaker:

"The Speaker's ruling, as already stated, cannot be questioned except by a substantive motion."

"A Member who protest against the ruling of the Speaker commits contempt of the House". (Interruptions).

Please sit down. Therefore, my decision is binding on you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I had raised a point of order. You have not given any ruling. So, this ruling does not apply here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: More than one hour we have spent. I would appeal to the good senses of the hon. Members of this House whether we are interested in the problem that is agitating—the minds of 65 crores of people in this country or we want to solve the political issue on the floor of this House.

I am putting one question. Whether you want to solve the problem that is agitating the minds of the 65 crores of people or we want to solve the political issue in this august House. I would appeal to this House therefore that if you want to give importance to this issue—this national issue—you forget if anybody has harmed you. You must forget and forgive. Please cooperate in the proceedings of this House. Otherwise I cannot run the House. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I agree with you, Sir, that we are

interested in seeing that this issue receives the attention of this House. (Interruptions)

13.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have made an appeal to the hon'ble Members. I hope every hon'ble Member is satisfied with my appeal and they are going to cooperate. Now, nobody should get up and raise any point.

Mr. Dandavate this is not the way. Supposing you are not satisfied with my conducting the House the best way for you is to walk out. Already one hour of the House has been wasted. I am very sorry.

(Interruptions)

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Kindly remove him from the House for contempt of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am the custodian of the House. I would protect the interests of the Members on both the sides. The interests of hon'ble Members on both the sides are always safe in my hands. Therefore, I am now calling upon the Prime Minister to reply.

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, it was not at all my intention to bring politics into the debate but, in your wisdom, you allowed the hon'ble Member to make all kinds of accusations and charges and the whole purport of his speech was to charge me with fomenting disintegration of the country. Now, when I stand up to reply, the Members opposite do not want to listen. I can understand their frustration and sympathise with the hon'ble Members opposite. They have lost touch with what is happening in the country. They had lost it before and they have lost it now. (Interruptions).

You were elected by an overwhelming majority in 1977. (Interruptions) Please listen to me. What am I saying? I am saying you were elected. Please

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

listen. You just shout and you do not even listen. I said you were elected and yet you lost touch immediately with what was happening in the country. But let us not dwell on that—you live in an imaginary world.

Now to come back to the question . . . (Interruptions) If Mr. Unnikrishnan had not raised all these points there would have been no need for us to go into them. But when honourable Members opposite were urging him to speak, they did not want the Deputy Speaker even to correct him on that point although it was against the rules of the House. You can at least listen to me in peace.

Sir, I am not going to deal with the long rigmarole that he gave because it is arrant nonsense. (Interruptions) Please keep quiet because I have some very important engagements and dignitaries from different parts of the world are waiting in my office.

आप मेहरबानी करके..... आपका सवाल नहीं है। आप चाहते हैं कि मैं जवाब नहीं दूं, तो मैं बंध जाती हूं।

Let us tell the public that they did not want to have a reply.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): They don't want a reply.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This was a situation . . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everyone may please hear. (Interruptions)

श्री नारायण चौधे : यह नहीं चरेगा।।
(व्यवहार)

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : क्या नहीं चरेगा ?

Have I said anything improper
क्या नहीं चरेगा ? (व्यवहार)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Prime Minister must not lose her temper in the House. Let the Prime Minister not show her temper in the House. Let her not display her temper. Please ask the Prime Minister not to display her temper in the House.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I should like to tell the House—is it unparliamentary to say that something is not making sense? (Interruptions) It is not unparliamentary. . .

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You are losing your temper.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am not losing my temper at all. When something does not make sense, I have to say so. There was no point in bringing Kasargode and all kinds of other matters, which have no connection, which have no relevance to the question which we are discussing. I made a statement to this House and I stand by it. At that time. . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen. Don't interrupt.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: At that time I did not know of this plan. Even when the statement was made that they were going to have—I don't remember the exact word, whether it was bandh or blockade—blockade, as I said the Chief Minister of Bengal himself had said, that "it is for a just cause." These are his words in quote. (Interruptions) Please keep quite. No situation arises out of the air. A situation is existing in Assam. What is the use of pretending now as if suddenly a Bengal blockade has arisen out of nowhere? The situation in Assam has created a blockade for the rest of the country where . . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't interrupt. Why are you interrupting?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Many accusations have been made. No Congress person has been blamed for the agitation in Assam. But we know that the RSS has quite openly supported the agitation and is openly giving it full encouragement. What is the result of that agitation? It means that thousands of people . . . (Interruptions) If you don't want to have a reply, Mr. Unnikrishnan, it is not my fault. Then, I will just sit down. (Interruptions). The statements of the

R.S.S. are in the Press and in their meetings lots of people have heard them. It is not guess work. It is there in their paper. They are encouraging the agitation. What is the result of the agitation? Is it or is it not true that the rest of India has been deprived of diesel and kerosene and oil which they sorely need? Is it not true our farmers have and are suffering if this is not blockade, what is a blockade? Now, at the same time . . . (Interruptions). I am not concerned with what the newspapers say. The newspapers in Assam are inflaming communal passions for all their worth, as they have done earlier at the time of the language riots. Not a day passes when I do not have people who have come from Assam, belonging to the minorities, either religious minorities, linguistic minorities, or some other minorities, who are in fear of their lives and worldly goods. Just to day I had some thousands of people, not even hundreds. This has created an atmosphere in Bengal. I don't care whether some people were agitated in Siliguri or not. But all over Bengal, there is an apprehension. The Chief Minister has himself mentioned it and drawn our attention. So, it is to that strong feeling of the Bengali people that our young people wanted to draw attention. As soon as we heard of it, I sent them a message that we did not approve of it. They also said, we don't want to increase tension. This is what I quoted here. Now, yesterday again, after I heard of the blockade, I sent for the PCC President and Subrato Mukherjee. But you all know that it is not easy to control young people. It is not a question . . . (Interruptions).

And they assured me . . . (Interruptions). The feelings that they are representing now are the feelings of the vast majority of the people of Bengal. Now, while explaining to them . . .

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: A number of our people have been murdered.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: But thousands . . . (Interruptions). It is

better that the CPI(M) keep quiet. A number of our people have been murdered. Do you want to have the names of those people here? (Interruptions). Now, Sir, there are some Members on the other side who do not listen to what is said. They have a kind of record or something. That is why they repeat the same thing. This is our experience not today but through every Calling Attention, through all business. They just get up and shout. They do not know what they are shouting about. I do not know, whether they know, but at least it does not seem to us to make any sense. (Interruptions). Now, the question is that while originally the Chhatra Parishad had planned to have a blockade, it is now a temporary act. They did it for a few hours, it is not good thing. Nevertheless it has not caused any sort of lasting harm. We have to see while it has caused no harm, not lasting harm. . . but no harm at all . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have just now said 'lasting harm'.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I might have said it but sometimes there is a slip of the tongue. But what has caused lasting harm and has hit at the very fabric of Indian unity is what is happening in Assam. What is happening in West Bengal is a reaction. It may not be a good reaction, but it is a reaction. The basic problem is still in Assam and until we can solve that—we shall try to stop the Bengal affairs and we will succeed in stopping it . . . (Interruptions) But if you are really concerned with the unity of the country, then the question has to be tackled at the root which is in Assam where still the Government is not functioning, where still the minorities and others are being threatened, people from other States are being threatened in the name of foreigners. We have agreed, the Home Minister has agreed, to many of the points which the Assurance raised. The hon. Members opposite were present with me when I met the leaders of Opposition parties in Assam and they saw how deeply concerned most of the parties

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

were and they all wanted something to be done. Nevertheless because we did not want to take any harsh steps, this agitation has been continuing. It is my belief that those students who came to us, the majority of them do not want to settle the issue. But there is some force which advises them to the contrary. Sometimes they agree to something, they go back, then they say "No, we cannot agree". This is a very serious question. You can try to make political capital out of it. It will only harm the country. It is not going to be anything to us or to you. But it will harm the country. But how to deal with problem in Assam is the major thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is your party which is doing it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Our party is doing nothing at all in Assam. In fact they are the victims (*Interruptions*). Our people who have got elected or who were going to be elected their lives are being threatened, they are getting threatening letters. . . . (*Interruptions*) nothing should be done to aggravate the situation. But at the same time if the Assam situation continues, it is not contributing in any way at all to national unity or to creating a sense of safety or security in the minds of the neighbouring areas either.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रांसाम हमारे दश का एक भाग है, हमारी मातृभूमि का एक अभिन्न अंग है। वहां पर जो स्थिति जान-बूझ कर पैदा की जा रही है। ग्रांसाम . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAATE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after she has finished her speech, you said that you would allow me . . . (*Interruptions*) My point of order is that according to the procedure if a Member calls the attention of the concerned Minister through a Calling Attention notice, the Minister concerned makes a statement. But in any part of the proceedings, in the debate or even in the course of the

statement, no aspersions can be cast on any Member. She began her speech by casting aspersions on Shri Unnikrishnan . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule are you raising this?

PROF. MADHU DANDAATE: Under rule 19 . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please quote either the relevant rule or the ruling.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: According to the rules, members who fail to quote the relevant rule are not allowed to raise a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have followed what you have said. I will go through the proceedings. As you have said, if there is something which is unparliamentary, I will definitely take the required action.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: If you come to the conclusion that the Prime Minister has cast aspersions on Shri Unnikrishnan; that part has to be removed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Mr. Shailani.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रांसाम आंदोलन के जवाब में केन्द्र में सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी के वरिष्ठ नेताओं के इशारे पर यूथ कांग्रेस (आई), कांग्रेस (आई) और छात्र परिषद् (आई) के स्वयंसेवकों ने जो यंभकर स्थिति पैदा की है . . .

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making a speech and not asking a question. Please put your specific question.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : मैंने अभी शुरू किया है, आप मेरे साथ कभी इंसफ करेंगे या नहीं ?

मैं बड़े विनम्र शब्दों में आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यूथ कांग्रेस (आई) और छात्र परिषद् (आई) के स्वयंसेवकों

ने परसों से आसाम की आर्थिक नाकेबन्दी करने के लिये जो आंदोलन छेड़ा है वह अपने आप में एक बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है और इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। स्थिति यह हो गई है कि वहां पर चारों तरफ से मार्गों को अवरुद्ध कर रखा है। ट्रकों को जाने नहीं दिया जा रहा है, रेलगाड़ियों को जाने नहीं दिया जा रहा है जिसके कारण वहां पर जन-जीवन अस्तव्यस्त हो रहा है। आवश्यक चीजों के लिए.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are still making your speech. I will have to call the next speaker, if you do not ask your question.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : अभी एक मिनट में आ रहा हूँ।

आवश्यक सामान जो ट्रकों से या मालगाड़ियों से जा रहा है वह इससे प्रभावित हुआ है। वहां की जनता मुख्यतया की स्थिति में आ गई है। आज रेल मंत्रालय के एक प्रवक्ता ने यह स्वीकार किया है दिल्ली में इससे रेलगाड़ियों और मालगाड़ियों के आवागमन पर घोसर पड़ा है। कुछ गाड़ियों रोकी गई हैं, छोटी लाइन की अनेक गाड़ियां कैसिल कर दी गई हैं। और लखन गौहाटी एक्सप्रेस को कई धंटे तक डिटेन किया है।

मेरा कहने का मतलब, यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जानबूझ कर आसाम में गड़-बड़ी पैदा कर देना चाहती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति यह है कि चोर से कहरही है कि चोरी करो और साफ़कार से कहरही है कि जाग जाओ। इस तरह की नीति ज्यादा दिन नहीं चल सकती। मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि वहां पर आसाम को देश से अलग करने की योजना बनाई जा रही है और यह षड़यंक दिल्ली में बैठ कर किया जा रहा है। आसाम में इस आंदोलन के कारण गृह-युद्ध की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। अगर आप

देश को टूटने से बचाना चाहते हैं, इस आग से बचाना चाहते हैं तो आप स रकार से कहें कि इस मामले में जल्दी से एक्शन ले और इस आंदोलन को समाप्त कराए। कल सत्तारूढ़ पक्ष के कुछ मित्रों ने कहा था कि नौ राज्यों की असेम्बलियों को जो भंग किया गया वह इसलिए किया गया कि वहां पर शासन ठीक नहीं चल रहा था। केन्द्र में जिस पार्टी का शासन है उसी का शासन वह सब जगह चाहते हैं। इसीलिए वहां पर आंदोलन करके स्थिति को बिगड़ा जा रहा है ताकि वहां सी पी एम की सरकार को खत्म किया जा सके। और इनकी मंशा पूरे देश में एकछत शासन करने की है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के आंदोलन को समाप्त किया जा सके?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: In spite of repeated assurances from the hon. Prime Minister that we are not doing anything which can aggravate the situation, I do not know why the hon. Member is making allegations against the Government. We have taken steps to solve the problem; and he has said, it is not a correct thing that the road was blocked and nothing is going. The road was blocked temporarily; and the blockade was then removed, and normal traffic is now there.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी प्रधान मंत्री जीने सदन में कहा कि वहां पर जो नाकेबन्दी की गई थी उसकी जानकारी उनको नहीं थी। मेरे पास यह "स्टेट्समेंट" है जोकि कलकत्ता से निकलता है, यह 18 तारीख का है जिसमें स्पष्ट लिखा हुआ है:

"Mr. Subrata Mukherjee said the programme was being launched, because national integration was at stake. The Congress (I)'s central leadership has been informed of the programme."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your specific question? We have got other business also in the House.

भी राम विलास पासवान : इसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि यहां के सीडास को कन्सल्ट किया गया है। (व्यवधान)। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की घटना भारत के इतिहास में पहली बात हुई है जबकि एक तरफ सरकार असम की समस्या को सुलझाने में असफल रही है और दूसरी तरफ एक नयी समस्या बंगाल में किए ट कर रही है। 17 तारीख को शुत्रों मुकर्जी ने नाकेबन्दी की बात कही। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यहां पर कहा कि हम इसके विरोध में हैं लेकिन उसके बाद 24 तारीख को वह हुआ। मैं आपके द्वारा एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में जो पार्टी सत्ता में हैं जिसकी प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं, वे कहती हैं कि हम इसके विरोध में हैं और उन्हों की पार्टी के लोग जो राज्य में हैं वे असम में आंदोलन का समर्थन कर रहे हैं और बंगाल में जाकर कहते हैं कि हम इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। सेंट्रल पार्टी की एक स्टेट में एक कार्यवाही और दूसरी स्टेट में दूसरी कार्यवाही चल रही है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि असम के प्रति भारत सरकार का रवैया पहले से सौंतरे बेटे का रहा है। वह पहले से ही असम के प्रति प्रेजुडिस्ट हैं और उसके प्रति गलत रवैया अखिलायार कर रहे हैं। 1962 में भी, हम लोगोंको याद है, प० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने असम को राइटआफ करने की बात कही थी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Put a specific question. You are making a speech. Under the rules, you cannot make a speech . . . What is the question?

भी राम विलास पासवान : मेरा प्रश्न है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में जो अराजकता की स्थिति पैदा की जा रही है, जोकि सेंटर के इसारे पर की जा रही है, क्या सरकार वहां पर सिविल बार करवाना चाहती है? और क्या सरकार वहां पर इस संबंध में पार्लमेटरी डेलीगेशन भेजेगी?

SHRI YOGENRA MAKWANA: So far as the first part of his speech is concerned—it was not a question; it was a brief speech—I would like to point out to the hon. Member that the Prime Minister has appealed to people not to go in for the agitation. It was done on the 19th, and it was done on the 21st also. And in response to that the President of the West Bengal Congress(I) announced the withdrawal of the agitation. I would draw the attention of this august House to the statement, which appeared in the "Times of India" dated the 22nd, of the president of the Pradesh Congress Committee of West Bengal. I quote:

"The West Bengal Congress(I) President, Mr. Ajit Panja said here tonight that the Assam blockade move by the student wing of his party had been dropped."

This statement he made, the President of the Pradesh Congress Party. This is in response to an appeal made by the hon. Prime Minister here in this House. Now even after that, because the feelings are running high in West Bengal, the students also started it because the people of Bengal are sympathising with these students. Their emotion is roused and they have started the blockade. Government is taking all necessary measures to prevent that.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: (Interruptions.)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever Mr. Paswan speaks will not go on record.

(Interruptions) **

**Not recorded.

बी एस विसार परामर्श : स्पष्ट्यक
महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब
नहीं दिया।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It needs not required to be said.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He need not reply to every point. I know the rules.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, you will bear with me because without casting any reflection on any other hon. member—the luck of the ballot is such that I am only Bengali Member here from Bengal. .

(Interruptions). Much has been said about emotions in Bengal and sentiments of the Bengali people. As though the whole monopoly of voicing the emotions and aspirations of the Bengali people belongs only to Mr. Subrata Mukherjee and his friends! Who gave them that right? Much of the ground has been covered. I do not want to repeat all that. It is quite clear from what the hon. Prime Minister has said in reply to Mr. Unnikrishnan that she does not disapprove, specifically disapprove of this movement which has been launched. She tried to give an alibi for it. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that while on the one hand these public statements are being made on the floor of the House suggesting at least that this movement is not going on with the approval or the connivance of the Central Government, whether it is not a fact that at the same time parallel instructions have been sent to West Bengal asking these boys to carry on the movement. I am speaking from what evidence I have at my command, because it is impossible to believe that in our country, if Prime Minister Indira Gandhi really wants to put her foot down and say, "No you are not to continue this type of movement," — nobody is objecting to anybody voicing that aggrieved feelings of the people in this country—What is wrong with that?—The point is the method which has been adopted this method of eco-

nomic blockade if she puts her foot down, it is impossible, incredible for anybody to think that people like Shri Subrata Mukherjee would not fall in line. Therefore, it is obvious from what they have said that they have got the blessings of the Centre. I will just remind Mr. Makwana of the resolution, unanimous resolution which all of us passed together sitting in that conference which the Prime Minister called on the First of this month where all the political parties who are in this House as well as those who are represented in the Assam Assembly were called. One sentence in that resolution says, "No constructive step can however be taken as long as an atmosphere of agitation continues to prevail." This was the resolution which was unanimously passed—no constructive steps can be taken so long as an atmosphere of agitation prevails. Now within a few weeks, they want to create an atmosphere of counter-agitation. How will the constructive step be taken if counter-agitation is added to agitation? Either this whole resolution is a face saving device or they are not serious about it. He should tell us how he means to implement this resolution which was passed with the cooperation of all the parties present. It is not a small matter. It is at least an all parties affair. What you are now doing is only your party affair? This was an all parties affair. It should have been given some respect. Secondly, this blockade from the north Bengal area, economic blockade, blockade of a traffic will affect the whole of the north-east region. The region is already disaffected; it is a region in which many unpleasant things are happening, a region about which the Home Minister has gone on record saying that secessionist moves are going on, foreign agencies are playing an active part and he has made a long statement in the other House the other day. Such a region is there. There this gambling, playing with fire is being allowed to go on from here? My second question is this; I want to know whether it is a fact or not, by not disapproving specifically of this agitation and not calling on their own

people to desist from it the government and the leadership of the ruling party is trying to kill two birds with one stone? One bird they want to kill is the left front government in West Bengal. I think at least one word of praise should have been said by somebody in this House to commend the great restraint which the left front government has shown in the last three days. They were being provoked: come on, order lathi charge, order firing, send your gondas to beat us and so on. Then a howling would have started here: law and order has broken down. I think the government of Jyoti Basu has shown great restraint, the way in which they are handling this thing peacefully. Trucks are being stopped; trucks are allowed to move after removing satyagrahis . . . (Interruptions) This part of the plan will misfire because I am quite confident that the West Bengal government is capable of maintaining law and order.

My last point is: what is the other game behind this? I want to have a specific reply. Are they calculating? The other object behind this seeming madness—there is method in this madness and I have got evidence, I do not want to quote names, those persons are not present in the House—there is a move going on behind the scenes that if by this agitation and counter agitation a situation can be created whereby the agitators in Assam—they hope—can be persuaded at least to allow resumption of the movement of oil from Assam, then, in turn, as a quid pro quo, the Centde would be prepared to go back on the solemn pledge that they have given to the country that 1971 and no other date prior to that, would be taken as a cut-off date for determining the identity of foreigners. Already there is talk—they want 1951, these people have asked for 1971, why not have a midway compromise at 1961? I am told that the whole object behind this movement, on one of the objects, apart from discrediting the West Bengal government, is to bring about

a situation where, if they are prepared to withdraw the picketing of the oil installations and oil is permitted to flow, the government, as a gesture to them will say: all right, we do not insist on 1971, let us go to an earlier date. I want to know whether it is a fact or not, whether the government is firm on the year 1971 or whether they are trying to do something behind the scenes, without telling the political parties, without telling the House? They must reply to it, because there is no other explanation for this peculiar situation which they have allowed to develop, where for the first time in the history of this country, two states of the Indian Union have been brought into direct confrontation with each other, blockade and counter blockade? Do we support what is going on in Assam? Can we support it? But is this the way to handle it by launching counter blockade against it? If two states can be at civil war with each other, what will be left of this government, of this country, of the unity of this country? They did not disapprove of it. She said everything except disapproval. She said: we cannot control young people. That I can see in this House also. Young people cannot be controlled. It does not matter, we can be indulgent towards young people. (Interruptions). Not you I mean young people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Indrajit Gupta, we have not been able to control even the elders. (Interruptions). Here we have not been able to control the elders.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You claim to be a youth. I am referring to genuine youth. (Interruptions)

This whole situation is leading towards an escalation which will have dire consequences for the whole country and if the Assam oil has been stopped from coming, why should it be, according to her it is only the headache of Bengal? Is Barauni situated in Bengal to where oil supplies have stopped coming? If you say so,

this kind of agitation can be started in many other States also. Would you like us to do that? It is very easy to arouse the emotions, Mr. Makwana. Then you should say that let people of other States also join.

I want specific replies to these questions:

1. Why are they not taking a forthright stand of specifically disapproving of this movement and telling them (interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are repeating. He has noted down your questions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: 2 Is there any move afoot under cover of this movement to strike a deal with these agitators in Assam viz., that if they give up their picketing oil installations, then the Government will not insist on 1971 as the cut off year and

3. Do they consider that this form of agitation will affect the entire North East region? Whether he and his friends have told the Rajya Sabha that very dangerous things are happening including foreign agencies operating there? Is this the best way of tackling this problem and will they take all the consequences of it?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The hon. Member is entirely on wrong premises. All the questions which he has put are based on presumptions that the Government is supporting these agitators in Bengal. It is not like that. The Government has already expressed the feelings that this will not pay either to them or to the nation. That has already been made clear.

So far as the three questions which he posed before me, all the three questions are based on presumptions as I have already said. Even then I would like to make it specifically clear so far as the first point whether

we disapprove of it is concerned, the Prime Minister has already said on 18th and 21st in this very House that she has not approved of the action. But what can we do from here? You rightly pointed out that the youths sometimes are not controlled.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: In the second question he mentioned about the cut off year. When the Resolution was passed, the hon. Member was present in that meeting and he knows that it was a consensus of all the parties wherein our party is also included. Our stand is very clear. What more is required to be known in this respect, I do not understand.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My question was, was there any re-thinking that in exchange of stoppage of picketing on oil installations you will give up this? Please say it categorically. Do not play with the lives of the millions of people there.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There is no rethinking of it. I made it very clear.

The third question which he put was about the form of the agitation. The form of the agitation, if I point out to the hon. Member is nothing but the reflection of the agitation which is going on in Assam. They have imposed a blockade on Cachar which is a part of the State of Assam. Do you know that nothing is going to Cachar and the prices have shot up? So, it is not we who have done it, but it is the feeling of the students there in West Bengal that they have started this agitation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You approve it. It is an alibi.

13.40 hrs.

RE: DISSOLUTION OF DELHI METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee gave notice. Do you want to raise it?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली)- उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक तंत्र की ओर इस सदन की भी परिपाठी है कि जब सदन का सत्र चल रहा हो तो सरकार को महत्वपूर्ण घोषणायें सदन में करनी चाहिये, सदन से बाहर नहीं।

21 मार्च, शुक्रवार को राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने दिल्ली की बेट्रोपालिटन काउंसिल भंग करने का फैसला किया। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार उन्होंने घोषणा पर तीन बजे दस्तखत किए और दिल्ली प्रशासन को चार बजे काउंसिल भंग करने की सूचना दी गयी। उस दिन यह सदन 6 बजे तक बंडा था। गृह मंत्री महोदय सदन में आ सकते थे और इस बात का एलान इस सदन में कर सकते थे। लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया।

मैंने इस संबंध में विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन का प्रस्ताव दिया है। आप ये स्वीकार करेंगे कि यह सदन की अवहेलना का भामला है। सदन के प्रति सभी को आदर की भावना दिखानी चाहिए जो कि इस भामले में नहीं दिखायी गयी। गृह मंत्री इम्प्रोप्रायटी के दोषी हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि आप मंत्रियों को कहें कि वे सदन को गम्भीरता से लें और सदन के सम्मान की रक्षा करें। इस बारे में गृह मंत्री को चेतावनी देना बहुत जरूरी है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: According to past precedents and rulings from the Chair, such a matter does not involve a question of privilege.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Priority is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the original notice, he said privilege. That is why I am replying to that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I did say like that in the notice because there is no specific rule to raise question of propriety. You will appreciate that. (Interruptions).

आपको कुछ पता नहीं है, आप नये चुन कर आए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you have raised it as a question of propriety, I am allowing it to be raised as a matter of privilege. You had raised it as a matter of privilege. I am allowing you to raise it as a matter of propriety.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I have already raised it. You have to ask the Minister to be more careful.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I presume that you, as the custodian of this House, have got some reaction to this matter. The House is in session. The Home Minister is present. Hang the rules; it is a matter of propriety.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may do it; I cannot!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Have you got any feelings on the question of propriety?

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI (Amethi): It is an irresponsible opposition we have. They say, hang the rules!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There are no rules in this matter.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): The hon. member has raised an issue of privilege against the Home Minister. But in your wisdom you have disallowed that privilege issue. You say you are allowing it as a matter of propriety. He should give fresh notice for that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said that the matter of privilege is not allowed. He has himself appealed to consider it as a matter of propriety. I am, therefore, allowing it to be raised as a matter of propriety.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY. If you have disallowed the privilege issue and you are allowing it as a matter of propriety, that needs fresh notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said I am not allowing it as a matter of privilege. Let us hear the Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): We do not show any disrespect to the House. We hold this House in high esteem. I would like to explain the matter to you. He has raised the question of propriety. I will say that the Government has not committed any breach of propriety also. The proclamation has been signed by the President in the afternoon of Friday. The process has to be carried on before the matter is placed before the Lok Sabha. We have taken the earliest opportunity of placing the proclamation on the Table of the House. So, we have given the greatest respect. I once again reiterate that there is no disrespect meant to this House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The hon. Minister has himself admitted that the notification was signed in the afternoon. The House was in session beyond 6 o'clock on that day. It was open to the Government and the Minister to come before the House and place the notification on that day. The Heavens would not have fallen, they could have waited till Tuesday to dissolve the Council.

13.46 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DECISION TO ACCORD FULL DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION TO THE OFFICE OF PALESTINIAN LIBERATION ORGANISATION IN NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): The House will be happy to know that the Government of India have decided to accord full diplomatic status to the office of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation in New Delhi. India was amongst the very first countries, outside the Arab world, to recognise the P.L.O. and to permit them to establish their office in New Delhi in 1975.

Over the years, not only by words but also by deeds the people of India have demonstrated their sympathy, affection and brotherly feelings for the Palestinian people. It is appropriate to recall that it was Mahatma Gandhi who first roused the conscience of the world by bringing the Palestinian problem to the attention of the international community. India has all along supported the Palestinian cause in the United Nations, and indeed in every international forum. Granting full diplomatic status to the P.L.O., therefore, is but another logical step.

We continue to maintain that no comprehensive settlement of the West Asian problems is possible without involvement of the P.L.O. as an equal partner in negotiations. That alone can bring about lasting peace. The inalienable rights of the Palestinians, including their right to a national State, must be fully restored.

Sir, may I also take this opportunity to announce that the Prime Minister has invited Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, to pay us an official and friendly visit. He will be arriving in New Delhi on the 28th of this month for a two day stay. As the House knows, Mr. Arafat has earned the respect and admiration not only of the Arab people, but also of all freedom loving peoples. This will be his first visit to India. We expect that Chairman Arafat's visit to this country will symbolise not merely Indo-Palestinian friendship, but also Indo-Arab solidarity.

13.46 hrs.

MICA MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I was congratulating the Minister by saying that his announcement about the PLO is most welcome to all of us.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: When the whole House has applauded it, why this special mention?

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Independent Status to the Coimbatore Regional Station Cultural Institute for Cotton Research.

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Sir, the Coimbatore Regional Station of the Central Institute for Cotton Research (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) was first established in the year 1959. During its existence of 20 years, it did not enjoy the good fortune of serving under a single set up, which can guide it, assess its per-

formance continuously, and encourage it on merit.

Between 1959-65, the Regional Station functioned under PIRRCOM (Project for Intensified Regional Research on Cotton Seeds, Oil and Milllets). After the abolition of the commodity committees, it went under the control of IARI (Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi), and remained there for eleven years, 1965-76. Now it functions under the Central Institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur.

13.51 hrs.

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil in the Chair]

In spite of it, this Institute has made singular contribution in the last 20 years towards the prosperity of the agriculturists of the Southern States, particularly those engaged in cotton cultivation. In addition to developing the first hybrid Sorghum, CSH-1, which was a boon to cultivators all over India, the station has done pioneering work in introducing new crops like hybrid maize, sunflower, soya bean and high-yielding Mexican wheat in Tamil Nadu in the early 60s. Its contribution to the development of cotton has been very outstanding. The extra long staple high spinning Egyptian type of cottons Sujata and Suvin are its contribution, in addition to PRS 72. The variety Suvin, considered to be equivalent to the best Egyptian cotton, has immensely benefited the cotton cultivators in both Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, and has helped the textile industry to save crores and crores of rupees of foreign exchange.

In view of its valuable contribution, the headquarters of the All India Co-ordinated Cotton Improvement Project (AICCP) was located in this station in 1967, with the onerous task of guiding cotton research in 30 centres of work, spread all over the country. The work of the cotton project in the Coimbatore Station has gone a long

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2 dated 26th March, 1980.

way in achieving for the first time self-sufficient in all types of cotton required by the industry. It has won national recognition, both by the Government of India and the industry through no less than four awards won by them.

In spite of the very good work already done, the Regional Station at Coimbatore, employing over 250 people, and the cotton project itself are handicapped by lack of proper independent status. Administrative delays and lack of appreciation of the work at Nagpur have hampered the progress of the project, in addition to causing frustration to the scientific and technical personnel of the Regional Station.

I understand that a proposal has already been submitted for the creation of an independent project Directorate of Cotton, on the lines of similar Directorates for Rice, Pulses and Oilseeds in the country. The proposal is also under the consideration of the ICAR and it has been referred to the Planning Commission for its decision. The financial outlay for the entire project for the Sixth Plan period has been estimated around Rs. 3 crores. Therefore, the raising of the cotton project, along with the Regional Station to the status of a Project Directorate, does not involve any additional financial commitments.

In view of what has been stated above, I request your goodself to sanction the creation of the Project Directorate for Cotton at Coimbatore.

(ii) Reported death of two Workers of Naval Dockyard, Visakhapatnam due to suffocation in a gas Chamber.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Two workers of the Naval Dockyard, Visakhapatnam, died on 18th March, 1980, while they were on duty, due to suffocation in a gas chamber. These deaths have taken place due to the non provision of proper safety

appliances. The negligence agitated the other workers who demanded peacefully that adequate safety appliances should be provided by the management. They had every right to express their protest against the negligent attitude of the management which caused death to two of their colleagues. But the management tried to crush their protest voice by inducting police resulting in serious skull injuries to many workers. The workers were attacked while performing their duty. I am giving below the full text of the telegram which I have received from the Hindustan Shipyard Labour Union, Hindustan Shipyard Staff Union, Visakhapatnam:

.....Civilian workers of Naval Dockyard, Visakhapatnam, inhumanly lathicharged on twentieth morning at workspot by State police resulting in grevious skull injuries and bone fracture to several innocent workmen...consequent upon death of two workmen on eighteenth while on duty due to non-provision of safety appliances...Naval Dockyard management tried to camouflage situation by calling State police who resorted to unprovoked lathi charge on workmen while on duty...request institute judicial inquiry and to reprimand inhuman attitude of state police...

Hindustan Shipyard Labour Union,
Hindustan Shipyard Staff Union.

This is a very serious matter and I request the Minister concerned to make a statement thereon.

(iii) Piling up of Steel ingots in public Sector steel Plants.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Sir, I beg to raise the following matter under Rule 377:

"When imports are unable to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of steel, more than 5.5 lakh tonnes of ingots have piled up at the public sector steel plants as the power shortage has affected the working of rolling mills.

The total ingot production in the country is lower this year by 5.2 per cent as compared to last year. The saleable steel output is down by 6 per cent.

I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this for taking immediate measures to overcome these bottlenecks in the steel plants and to overcome the shortage of steel."

(iv) MURDER OF A STUDENT OF ST. STEPHEN COLLEGE, DELHI

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : सभापति महोदय, सेंट स टीफेन कालिज, नई दिल्ली में बी० एस० सी० (द्वितीय वर्ष) का एक 19 वर्षीय छात्र श्री गौतम जयसिंधानी इस महीने की 6 तारीख को अचानक लापता हो गया था। इसके बाद उसका कोई पता नहीं चला। दो हफ्ते बाद गत 21 मार्च को श्री गौतम जयसिंधानी की लाश ओखला के पास जंगल में पड़ी मिली थी। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि श्री गौतम का अपहरण किया गया था और जब अपहरणकर्ताओं को अपने उद्देश्य में सफलता नहीं मिली तो उसकी हत्या करदी गई। श्रीमन् संजय-गोता चौपड़ा कांड की टीम दिल्ली और देश की जनता के दिल से अभी निकली भी नहीं थी कि एक और होनहार नवयुवक की हत्या करदी गई। ये हत्याकांड तो ऐसे हैं जो प्रकाश में आ गये हैं। इस देश में इस प्रकार के हत्याकांड तथा अन्य जघन्य अपराध न मालूम रोज कितने होते हैं जिनका पता नहीं चल पाता। अकस्मात् तां इस बात का है कि देश की राजधानी में इस प्रकार के अपराधों की बाढ़ आ रही है। रोज इस सर्वश्रेष्ठ सदन में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कराया जाता है, किन्तु कोई असर नहीं। दिल्ली पुलिस श्री गौतम के हत्यारों का पता लगाने में नाकाम रही है। यह उसकी अक्षमता, अकर्ष्णता की ओर इशारा करता है। दिल्ली के लोगों के दिल से पुलिस के प्रति विश्वास उठता जा रहा है और यहां

प्राराजकता का स्वराज कायम हो गया है। वातावरण चित्त एवं प्रसुरक्षा की भावना से भरा हुआ है।

ऐसी स्थिति में हमारी आपसे सानुरोध प्रार्थना है कि आप सरकार को कड़े खब्दों में चेतावनी दें कि वह पुलिस के ढाँचे में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करके उसे सक्षम, सजग एवं अधिक क्रियाशील बनाये ताकि लोगों के मन में उसके प्रति पुनः विश्वास की भावना जाग सके और श्री गौतम के हत्यारों को शोषण ढूँढ़ निकाल कर कानून के बाले करे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only the approved statement will go on record.

v4.00 hrs.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : सभापति महोदय, इम स्टेटमेंट को पहले आपने पढ़ लिया है और इसको एप्रवृ किया है। आपके महकमे ने ही इसको टोइप करवा के भेजा है।

(v) STARVATION CONDITION IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andman and Nicobar Islands): Severe drought prevails throughout the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the rural poor are facing starvation. The Andaman and Nicobar administration declared the Territory as drought affected and started relief work through the Food for Work Scheme. In spite of repeated requests to the Government of India, a post of Rural Development Officer was not created, and the relief work is also inadequate. Every day I am receiving a number of letters from Village Panchayat Pradhans and others stating that works under the Food for Work Scheme is not provided to them adequately and that those who are working are not paid either rice or wheat and that the people are starving. When the officers are contacted, they are not helpful.

I draw the attention of the Home Minister and the Minister of Agriculture to this and request them to

depute a senior official from Delhi to enquire into the matter immediately and take suitable action to save the poor people of that far-flung Union Territory from 14.03 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: PROCLAMATIONS IN RELATION TO THE STATES OF BIHAR, GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, ORISSA, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN, TAMIL NADU AND UTTER PRADESH—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up further discussion on the Statutory Resolutions regarding approval of Proclamations. Shri Daga may con-

Uttar PRADESH—Contd.

श्री भूलचन्द बाणा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, कल मैंने जिस पत्र का हवाला दिया था वह तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री ने 18 अप्रैल, 1977 को लिखा था। उसके बाद संविधान के बड़े बड़े विशेषज्ञों और राजनीति के पंडितों ने, जो आज उधर बैठे हुये हैं, ऊंचे स्वर से यह आवाज उठाई कि चूंकि कांग्रेस ने जनता का विश्वास खो दिया है, इसलिये उसकी गज्य सरकारों को हटा देना चाहिए। इसके निये उन्होंने संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 का उपयोग किया।

चुनावों में हमारी हार का कारण यह नहीं था कि हम आर्थिक नीतियों या विदेश नीति के मोर्चे पर असफल रहे। उसके कोई न जननीतिक कारण नहीं थे। एक छोटा सा कारण यह था कि हमने परम्पराओं में जकड़ी हुई ग्रामीण जनता में नसबन्दी का कार्य कुरु किया था, जिसमें कुछ अफसरों ने कुछ छोटी मोटी गलतियां कीं। उधर बठने वालों ने उन गलतियों को बड़ा भारी रूप दिया और उनका प्रचार किया। हमारी पराजय का एकमात्र कारण यही था कि परम्पराओं से बंदी हुई गरीब जनता में हमारे खिलाफ नाराज़ी थी।

जैसाकि मैंने कल कहा था, जब जनता पार्टी शासन में आई, तो उसने जनता के

10 LS—11.

सामने बड़े बूबसूरत बायदे किये थे। उन बायदों का मैं इस समय जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, स्योंकि बतंभान बहस से उनका संबंध नहीं है। हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी भी अच्छे अच्छे भाषण करते थे—और विदेश में रहते थे। जब जयप्रकाश बाबू ने पूछा कि अब देश की क्या हालत है तो तत्कालीन विदेश मंत्री ने उत्तर दिया कि देश की हालत मत पूछिये, विदेश की पूछिये। उस समय यह हालत थी। आप जानते हैं कि जनता पार्टी ने जो बायदे किये थे, वे पूरे नहीं हुए। जब श्री बब्हाण ने श्री मोरारजी देसाई की सरकार के खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव रखा, तो भोरारजी देसाई भाई यूरिन-थेरेंपी की बातें करते करते अपना पद छोड़ कर चले गये। कांग्रेस वालों ने उन्हें नहीं निकाला। उसके बाद जब चरण सिंह जी शासन में आ गए, लोक दल की सरकार आ गई तो उन्हें कहा गया कि तुम विश्वास प्राप्त करो लोक सभा से। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि वह विश्वास प्राप्त नहीं कर सके और उनको भी जाना पड़ा। इस प्रकार से उस शासन का पतन हुआ। हमने इस डाई साल के बाद यह देखा, और सच बात तो यह है, हमारी जीत क्यों हुई और दो दो तिहाई बहुमत हमें क्यों मिला कि गरीब और मेहनत-कश जनता तथा अल्पसंख्यक लोगों ने अल्ला से दोहाई की कि यह जनता पार्टी जल्दी से चली जाए और अल्ला ने उनकी प्रारंभना सुनी, जनता पार्टी चली गई। अगर वह नहीं जाती तो हिन्दुस्ताना का बेढ़ा गक्कं हो जाता। कितने का बाटा छोड़ गए, आर्थिक हालत हमारी दुर्बल कर गए।

इसके बाद जब हमने यह निर्णय लिया और 356 धारा की हमने बात की तो उन्होंने बड़े बड़े आर्म्डैंट्स दिये; मैं केवल एक बात कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूँगा और वह यह कि इसका विरोध उनको नहीं करना चाहिए। यह तो साफ जाहिर है कि आपकी नीतियों और आप की कमज़ोरियों के कारण यह सब हुआ और

आप खुद चाहते थे, आपने अपना स्टेटमैट दिया है। मैं उसे कोट नहीं करना चाहता। मगर यह बात है, यह मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ।

"It is axiomatic that no Government can function efficiently and effectively in accordance with the Constitution in a democratic set up unless it enjoys the goodwill and support of the people. Where there is a wall of estrangement which divides the Government from the people, and resentment and antipathy in the hearts of the people against the Government, it is not at all unlikely that it may lead to instability and even the administration may be paralysed. The consent of the people is the basis of democratic form of Government and when that is withdrawn so entirely and unequivocally as to leave no room for doubt about the intensity of public feeling against the ruling party, the moral authority of the Government would be seriously undermined and a situation may arise where the people may cease to give respect and obedience to Governmental authority and even conflict and confrontation may develop between the Government and the people leading to a collapse of administration. These are all consequences which cannot be said to be unlikely to arise from such an unusual state of affairs and they may make it impossible for the Government of the State to be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Whether the situation is fraught with such consequences or not is entirely a matter of political judgment for the executive branch of Government. But it cannot be said that such consequences can never ensue and that the ground that on account of total and massive defeat of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha elections, the Legislative Assembly of a state has ceased to reflect the will of the people and there is complete aliena-

tion between the Legislative Assembly and the people is wholly extraneous or irrelevant to the purpose of Article 356, clause (1)."

यह हालत हुई कि जब हमें दो तिहाई बहुमत मिल गया तो जनता पार्टी के कुछ मंत्री मिले और हमारे राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने तो मोर्चा बन्दी शुरू की, उन्होंने तो यह चैलेंज किया और कहा कि हम प्रिवेटिव डिटेंशन एक्ट और एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट को लागू नहीं करेंगे। उन्होंने ने खुली चुनौती दी। उन्होंने राहत कार्य बन्द कर दिए, हरिजनों पर अत्याचार बढ़ गए और आज आप जानते हैं, जब हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री अजमेर और दूसरे अकाल पीड़ित इलाकों में गई, वहां की हालत देखी तो उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार यह बात बर्दाशत नहीं करेगी कि कोई भी व्यक्ति अकाल से पीड़ित और भूखा रहे। उन्होंने काम के लिए इजाजत दी और कहा कि जितना रुपया चाहिए, खजाने से मिल सकता है, उसे खर्च किया जा सकता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि 356 (1) अनुच्छेद का जो अनुपालन किया गया है उसकी आवश्यकता तो उसी समय प्रमाणित हो गई जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार के गिरने के बाद बाइएलेक्शंस हुए। 24 फरवरी को जब परिणाम निकला उस समय आप ने क्या सोचा होगा? गुलवर्गा के अन्दर, परिणाम आया, रायबरेली में आया और जगह जगह का परिणाम निकला। चार जगहों का जो परिणाम निकला उस से क्या मालूम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने हम पर विश्वास किया। इसलिए नेकनीयती और इमानदारी आप से यह मांगती है कि भेहरबानी करके आप को इसका समर्थन करना चाहिए। और चुनाव में आगे आना चाहिए। जनता अब आप को चाहती नहीं है। जनता पार्टी रोज टूट रही है। अभी

भ्रष्टवारों में आया कि वह और भी टूट गई। जगजीवन बाबू भी टूट गए। रोज जनता पार्टी की हालत खराब हो रही है। क्या होगा आपका? यह आप दोनों मिल कर सोचें और इसको समर्थन दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिली) सभापति जी, लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनावों में विजय प्राप्त करने के बाद 9 राज्यों की विधान सभायें भंग कर दी गई। गृह मंत्री महोदय ने भग करने सम्बन्धी घोषणा को सदन की स्वेच्छिता के लिए पेश करते समय बहुत संक्षिप्त भाषण दिया। वे ज्ञानी आदमी हैं और ज्ञानी आदमी को ज्यादा बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है मगर हमारी मुश्किल यह है कि हम थोड़े से अज्ञानी हैं। (व्यवधान) इस सदन को यह जानने का गूरा अधिकार है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय के सम्मुख कौन सी सामग्री रखी गई जिसके आधार पर उन्होंने विधान सभाओं को भग करने का फैसला किया।

1977 की बात गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कही है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): Whether you had supplied all the material when Mr. B. D. Jatti wanted it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: 1977 का हवाला देना उस समय की परिस्थिति को समझने से इनकार करना है। 1977 के चुनाव इमर्जेंसी को लेकर हुए थे।

श्री संजय गांधी (अमेठी): 1980 के चुनाव क्या लेकर हुए?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैं श्री श्री संजय गांधी का जवाब दे दूँ कि 1980 के चुनाव इस बात को लेकर

हुए कि केन्द्र में कौनी सरकार बने—प्रदेशों की सरकार और उनका भविष्य, लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव में एक मुद्दा नहीं था। 1977 में लोक सभा के लिए जो उम्मीदवार खड़े थे उनके व्यक्तित्व को भी लोगों ने नहीं देखा। (व्यवधान)

जिन राज्यों की विधान सभायें 1977 में भंग की गई थीं उनमें कुछ राज्य सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गए थे और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस समय जो फैसला दिया उसके एक अंश का मैं उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। जस्टिस फजल अली ने कहा :

"Thus summarising the position in short, it is clear.

(1) that grave Emergency had been clamped in the whole country;

(2) that civil liberties were withdrawn to a great extent;

(3) that important fundamental rights of the people were suspended;

(4) that strict censorship on the press was placed; and

(5) that the judicial powers were crippled to a large extent."

यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले का एक हिस्सा है।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): What did you do?

श्री संजय गांधी : आगे भी पढ़िये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आगे भी मैं पढ़ने को तैयार हूँ। आज श्री संजय गांधी जो कुछ कहेंगे वह मैं करने को तैयार हूँ।

"The people had given a massive verdict not only against Congress candidates who fought elections to the Lok Sabha but also against the policies and ideologies followed by the Congress Governments as a whole, whether at the Centre or in the States during the 20 months preceding the elections. In these circumstances, it cannot be said that the inference drawn by the Home Minister that the State Governments may have forfeited the confidence of the people is not a reasonable one or had no nexus."

सभापति महोदय, 1977 में उस समय के गृह मंत्री ने एक सीधा, स्पष्ट और अधिक ईमानदार तरीका अपनाया था।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): On a point of clarification I would like Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee to say what was the contention of his Government at that time before the Supreme Court. I just want to know that. Let him say that. All that he is saying now as to what happened during the Emergency, was it not agitated during these elections? Was it not the issue? The only argument was against Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. Now, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi is back with a vengeance.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are you allowing it as an interruption or another speech? I am not yielding.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I am on a point of clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can raise a point of clarification if the Member yields. But he is not yielding. So, you cannot raise it.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: If you permit me . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a question of the Chair permitting. It is a question of the Member yielding.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: He is not yielding. I will raise it in my turn.

श्री अटल बिहारी बालेसी : सभापति जी, 1977 में जब इमरजेंसी के आधार पर चुनाव हुए। इमरजेंसी के दौरान इस बात को सब ने स्वीकार किया था कि राज्य सरकारें, हमारे संविधान के अनुसार भी, केन्द्र की केवल एजेंट मात्र रह जाती हैं। राज्यों की सारी सत्त्व केन्द्र में निहित हो जाती है। केन्द्र के आदेश पर राज्य सरकारें चलती हैं, उस समय चलती थीं और "जो भी ज्यादतियां हुईं, वे राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से अमल में लाई गईं।

दूसरा पहलू मैं यह रखना चाहता हूं कि उस समय जो लोक सभा के चुनाव हुए थे, उस समय के परिणामों को और इस समय के परिणामों की जरा तुलना कीजिए। 1977 में बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश में सारी सीटें जनता पार्टी को मिली थीं। राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में जनता पार्टी केवल एक एक सीट पर हारी, मगर 1980 में मैं एसा नहीं हुआ। बिहार में 54 में से 24 सीटें विरोधी पक्ष को मिली हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में 85 में से 34 सीटें विरोधी पक्ष को प्राप्त हुई हैं, हरियाणा में कुल 10 सीटें थीं, जिनमें से 5 इन्दिरा कांग्रेस को मिली और 5 विरोधी दलों को मिला है और राज्यों के बारे में भी इसी तरह से कहा जा सकता है। जब यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में उस समय गया तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने टोटल राउट की बात कही थी। अगर चुनाव में सौ फीसदी पराजय हो जाये और चुनाव अगर ऐसे मुद्दों पर लड़ा जाए जो राज्यों से संबंधित हों, तो विधान सभाओं को भंग करने का औचित्य हो सकता है, जैसा उस समय बना था, मगर इस समय कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

तीसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1977 में जब विधान सभायें भंग की गई उस समय अधिकांश विधान सभायें अपनी पांच माल को उम्र पूरी कर चुकी थीं। विधान सभायें पांच साल के लए चुनी गई थीं और जनता ने उन्हें पांच साल के लिए वोट दिए थे। मगर इमरजेंसी के दौरान हम लोगों को जेल में बन्द करके और अविधान में संगोधन करके अपनी उम्र छः साल बढ़ा ली गई और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों ने भी अपनी उम्र बढ़ा ली थीं।

सभापति जी, उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा का हवाला दिया जा सकता है, मगर वहां के चुनाव परिणामों को देखिये। मेरा गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि जो उन्होंने 1977 का हवाला दिया है, उसके आधार पर विधान सभायें भंग नहीं हो सकती हैं और इसीलिये प्रोकलेमेशन को लाने का कोई कारण नहीं है।

मगर बाद में कुछ कारण गढ़ने की कोशिश की गई और यह कहा गया कि विरोधी दल सरकार से कन्फरेंटेशन चाहते थे और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के उस वक्तव्य का हवाला दिया था, जिसमें उन्होंने कहां था विधान सभायें भंग करना अच्छा नहीं है, लेकिन हम क्या करते। राज्य सभा में राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव आया, उसमें विरोधी दलों ने संशोधन करके लड़ने का एलान कर दिया। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि राज्य सभा आखिर राज्यों के प्रति-निविद्यों से बनी हुई है, संविधान के अन्तर्गत राज्य सभा को एक भूमिका दी गई है, क्या राज्य सभा किसी प्रस्ताव में संशोधन नहीं कर सकती है?

राज्य सभा में धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव अपनी जगह पर था, मगर विरोधी दलों ने संशोधन पर जोर देने से पहले पूछा

“अगर आप यह कहे कि विधान सभायें भंग नहीं की जायेंगी, तब किर कोई संशोधन की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।” लेकिन इस तरह का आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया। राज्य सभा के जो सदस्य निर्वाचित हो कर आये हैं उन्हें अपनी भावना प्रकट करने का पूरा अधिकार था। अपनी श्रलग भावना प्रकट करना—किसी भी युद्ध का एलान नहीं है, इसलिये अगर आप बहाना करना चाहते हैं तो ऐसा बहाना कीजिये, जो गले के नीचे उतर जाये।

दूसरी बात यह कहीं गई कि विधान सभाओं ने शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के रिजवेशन के बारे में जो बिल था, जो पार्लियामेंट से पास हो चका था, उसे स्वीकार नहीं किया। सभापति महोदय, अगर राज्य सभा में विरोधी दल विरोध करना चाहते, कन्फरेंटेशन चाहते तो उस रिजवेशन वाले बिल को पास करने से इन्कार कर सकते थे क्योंकि राज्य सभा में उन का बहुमत था। मगर हमने पास करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं डाली, क्योंकि शड्यूल्ड 'कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के रिजवेशन का जहां तक सवाल है, उस में राजनीतिक दलों में कोई मतभेद नहीं है। हम चाहे इधर बैठे हैं या उधर बैठे हैं—सब इस राय के हैं कि रिजवेशन बनाये रखना पड़ेगा।

सभापति जी, उसके बाद यह कहा जा रहा है कि राज्यों में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिगड़ गई थी, राहत कार्य बन्द कर दिये गये थे। (व्यवस्थान) में जानता हूँ हमारे मित्र नये-नये आये हैं, थोड़ा सा सीखें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

सभापति जी, यह आरोप लगाया गया कि 'लोक सभा के चुनावों में विजयी होने

के बाद राज्य सरकारों ने जबरदस्ती नस-बन्दी की। अब तो विधान सभायें भंग हो गई हैं, राज्यों में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू है, इन राज्यों द्वारा एक भी ऐसा मामला सामने नहीं लाया जा सका, जिस में यह साबित किया जा सके कि उस समय किसी के साथ जबरदस्ती नसबन्दी की गई थी।

केवल राज्य मरकार को बदनाम करने के लिये प्रेस बात कही गई है।

क्या कोई राज्य मरकार राहत कार्य बन्द कर सकता है।

धो विजास मुतेमवार (चिमूर) : किया है?

श्री अटन विहारी वाजरेयी : मैं इस बात का खाड़न करना चाहता हूँ।

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request the hon. Members? You will have a full opportunity to express your views after the hon. Member speaks . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad): Only on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will hear your point of order. But I am now on my legs. I request you to pay full attention to what the hon. Member is saying and try to answer him and reply him when your opportunity comes.

Now let me hear your point of order.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Timely intervention serves as a spice for the debate.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: The hon. Member is a leader of the Janata Party. When he says that no State stopped the relief operations, at least, as a leader of the Janata Party, he

should know that so far as his Party in Gujarat is concerned, not a single relief work was taken up in any of the districts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you interrupt, you also take the time. This is not a point of order.

Hon. member may continue...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt.

श्री अटन विहारी वाजरेयी : मध्यापनि जी, अगर टोका-टाकी करन का इन्होंने फैसला कर लिया है तो करें। अगर टोकत है तो जरा सोच कर, सूझ-बूझ से टोकिए।

मध्यापति महोदय, मैं इस सदन से निषेद्धन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक पालियामेन्ट्री कमेटी बनाई जाए और उस से एक महीने के भीतर रिपोर्ट देने के लिए कहा जाये। वह पालियामेन्ट्री कमेटी राज्यों का दीरा कर दे, यह पता लगाये कि कितनी जबरदस्ती नसबन्दियां हुई हैं, कितने राहत कार्य चुनाव के पहले चल रहे थे जो बन्द कर दिए गये, कितने हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हुए? यहां खाली अनर्गत आरोप लगाने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

कानून और व्यवस्था की जो स्थिति आज दिल्ली में है, उसे बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जब हमारी सरकार थी और महिलाओं के गले की जन्जीर निकालती थी तो जन-आनंदोलन होता था। अब तो गले से जन्जीर निकालने वाले गले से जंजीर नहीं निकालते, जहां जंजीरों का स्टाक होता है, उम जौहरी की ड्रकान पर दिन-दहाड़े डाका डालते हैं। तीन डाकुओं ने लाजपत नगर में डाका डाला। एक को तो द्रुकानदार ने हांपड़ दिया, नेक्सिन उसके दो साथी भाग गये। जिन को अभी तक नहीं पकड़ा जा सका। सेंट स्टीफन्ज कालिज के एक नोजवान की लाज्जा पाई गई। कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति के लिए दिल्ली में कौन नियंत्रादार है?

SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Our Home Minister has gone there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, there is no free debate in this House.

हमारे ज्ञानी जी कह रहे हैं कि नेत्रहीन बच्चों पर जो लाठी चार्ज हुआ और गवालियर में जो गड़बड़ हुई, उस में कुछ डिसर्टिव फोर्सेंज का हाथ था। उन्हे आर० एस० एस० तो हर जाह दिखाई देता है, प्रधान मंत्रीजी को आसाम में आर० एस० एस० दिखाई दे रहा है, राष्ट्रिय दिखाई दे रहा है, गवालियर में आर० एस० एस० दिखाई दे रहा है। . . . (व्यवधान)

मेरा निवेदन है कि ये बातें लोगों के गले के नीचे नहीं उतरेंगी। आप चुने गये, यह सरकार चुनी गई, दो मुद्दों पर, मंगहाई को कम करना और कानून व व्यवस्था की स्थिति को सुधारना। इसमें अभी तक सफलता नहीं मिली है। मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। यह दिल्ली मैट्रोपोलिटन कॉसिल क्यों भंग की गई? यहां तो ला एण्ड आर्डर का सवाल रेन्डर के अधीन था। उसके लिए नये बहाने गढ़े गये। प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी नारायणपुर गई निश्चिय ही नारायणपुर की घटना देश के माझे पर एक कलंक का टीका है। अब वे कहती हैं कि इस तरह की घटनाओं से कोई राजनीतिक लाभ नहीं उठाना चाहिए, मगर नारायणपुर गई थीं, तो क्या कोई पुष्प का काम कर रही थीं। आप यह देखें कि बिहार में हरिजन जिन्दा जला दिये गये, राष्ट्रपति शासन में जिन्दा जला दिये गये, मगर प्रधान मंत्री पारस-बीधा नहीं गई। उत्तर प्रदेश में क्योंकि लोक दल की सरकार थी, उस सरकार को बदनाम करना जहरी था और सारे मामले का राजनीतिक फायदा उठाने का इरादा था, इसलिए नारायणपुर की याता की और हमारे संजय गांधी महोदय भी नारायणपुर गये मगर पियरा जाने का किसी को वक्त नहीं है। दिल्ली में सेंट स्टीफन कालेज के एक विद्यार्थी की हत्या कर दी गई मगर उस के घर सन्तुत्वा देने के लिए कोई आने नहीं प्रयत्न।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि ये जो विधान सभाएं भंग की गई हैं, इस के साथ एक बड़ा खतरनाक सिद्धान्त रखा जा रहा है कि केन्द्र में जैसी सरकार होगी वैसी सारे प्रदेशों में होनी चाहिए, नहीं तो राष्ट्रीय नीतियों को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा सकता। यह संविधान की जड़ पर कुठाराषात है। जब जनता पार्टी शासन में थी, तो कनॉटिक में, आनंद प्रदेश में इन्दिरा कांग्रेस की सरकारें थीं। उन के साथ किसी तरह का भेदभाव नहीं किया गया, उन्हें जितनी सहायता दी जानी चाहिए थी, उन्हीं जितनी सहायता दी गई। अगर कानून व व्यवस्था का बहाना बनाना होता, तो हैदराबाद में जहां महीनों तक करफ्यू लगा रहा और जहां औरतों की बेइजती की गई, उस का लाभ उठा सकते थे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपके जमाने में अलीगढ़ में भी काफी दिनों तक करफ्यू लगा रहा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम आनंद प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर सकते थे। (व्यवधान) . . . यह लगातार टोका-टाकी चलेगी, तो इस सदन में बदस नहीं हो सकती है। सभापति महोदय, आप इस को नय कर दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please take your seat. Will you please realise that your friends are going to speak after this? You may please continue.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There should be no running commentary. We also know how to interrupt you!

टाका-टाकी वही करते हैं, जिन के पास तर्क का उत्तर तर्क से देने के लिए नहीं है। जब गृह मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे, तो इधर से किसी ने नहीं टोका, यद्यपि उन का भाषण नितान्त असंतोषजनक था। अभी डागा साहब बोल रहे थे, तो हमने नहीं टोका। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैंने नहीं टोका।

सभापति महोदय : श्री वाजपेयी जी यह रियेलाइज करेंगे कि चैंपर से जो बताया जा रहा है, वह दोनों तरफ के मैम्बरों के लिए है। अगर इस बहत यह इधर के लिए एप्लाई हो सकता है, तो दूसरी तरफ भी यह एप्लीकेशन हो सकता है।

I hope you will realise it. You will please help the Chair at times when Members are interrupting from this side also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He never misbehaves in this House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, राजबों की विधान सभाओं को भंग करने का कोई गोचरित्य नहीं था। जो कारण दिये गये हैं वे कारण निराशार हैं। हम चुनाव से नहीं ढरते। चुनाव में हार, जीत दोनों हुआ करती हैं।

अब एक तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि 1977 में हमने चूंकि ऐसा किया था इसीलिए 1980 में आपने भी ऐसा किया। हमने जो सारे काम किए थे, क्या वे सारे काम आप भी करेंगे? हम आपको ढाई साल में बापस ले आये हैं, क्या आप भी हमें ढाई साल में बापस ले आने वाले हैं। जब 1977 में विधान सभाएं भंग की गई थीं तो उस समय कांग्रेस ने विरोध किया था। जब कोई काम उस समय गलत था तो वही काम इस समय कैसे ठीक हो गया? (व्यवधान) . . .

फिर मैंने स्पष्ट किया कि परिस्थिति अलग है। सभापति महोदय, जब 77 में विधान सभाएं भंग की गयीं तो उस समय राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने, जो राष्ट्रपति का काम कर रहे थे, उद्घोषणा पर दस्तखत करने में दो दिन लिए। यद्यपि उन्होंने आत्मा की आवाज का मामला खड़ा नहीं किया था, यद्यपि उन्होंने यह घोषणा नहीं की थी कि वे रबड़ स्टाम्प प्रेजीडेंट नहीं हैं, मगर फिर भी समय लिया। मैं वर्तमान राष्ट्रपति पर कोई टिप्पणी नहीं कर रहा हूं, आक्षेप नहीं कर रहा हूं। मगर जब 77 का जनादेश बिल्कुल स्पष्ट था, तब भी राष्ट्रपति महोदय को उद्घोषणा पर विचार करने में, निर्णय करने में समय लगा। इस समय गृह मंत्री महोदय जो कुछ चाहते हैं करा लाते हैं। जो कुछ ये चाहते हैं, मैं उनके बारे में नहीं कहता।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, No, No reflections. Not even by implication.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I did not cast any reflection on the high office of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is alright. Not even by implication.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Yes. Not even by implication.

SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA (Darbhanga): Sir, I rise on a point of order. In my humble opinion this directly casting aspersion on Rashtrapati. It should be entirely expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, I do not know whether it is a point of order or not. It is a question of expunging what is in the record. I will not say anything on this. The Hon'ble Speaker will look into it and he will take a decision.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When he was speaking he was allowed to raise a point of order. Please take note of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a matter of procedure. Any time if you are raising a point of order it is not going to help. Please, you mind that also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He was allowed to raise a point of order. My friend, Mr. Dandavate, was refused in the morning. Sir, that is the difference between Mrs. Gandhi and poor Dandavate. All members are equal but some are more equal than others.

सभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि गृह मंत्री महोदय, अभी सदन को विधान सभा में ले और यह बताएं कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय को उन्होंने क्या सलाह दी थी जिसके आधार पर राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने विधान सभाएं भंग करने का फैसला किया। पहले भविमण्डल राष्ट्रपति को सलाह देता था तो उसके बारे में पूछा नहीं जा सकता था। वह सलाह गुप्त होती थी। मगर पिछले ढाई साल में, जनता की सरकार ने जो संविधान में उचित संशोधन किये, उनके अनुसार सलाह बतायी जा सकती है। अब तो धारा 356 के प्रयोग के बारे में अदालतें भी दबल दे सकती हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं धारा 356 के इतिहास में जाना नहीं चाहता। मगर आप कॉस्टीच्युएट असेम्बली की कार्यवाही पढ़ें। उसमें डा० बी० आर० अम्बेदकर ने कहा था, यह भावना व्यक्त की थी कि मह डेड लेटर रहेगा इसका उपयोग नहीं होगा। पर आर्टिकल 356 के प्रयोग हुए और कितनी ही बार लोकतंत्र पर कुठाराधात करने के लिए इस आर्टिकल का सहारा लिया गया। आखिर मंविधान के निर्माताओं की मंशा यह थी कि लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के चुनाव साथ माथ हों, यह प्रक्रिया साथ साथ हो। अब लोक सभा के चुनाव अलग होंगे, विधान सभा के चुनाव अलग होंगे तो खर्च बढ़ेगा।

अगर आप यह मान लेते हैं कि लोक सभा के चुनाव राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर होते हैं और विधान सभाओं के चुनाव में स्थानीय मुद्दों पर मतदाताओं को फैसला करने का अवसर दिया जाना चाहिए तो फिर लोक सभा के चुनाव के प्रश्न पर विधान सभाओं को भंग करने का और भी आचित्य नहीं रह जाता।

एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और गम्भीरता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ। मंसद में अल्पमत बहुमत में होगा और बहुमत अल्पमत में होगा। लेकिन अगर सारी सत्ता नई दिल्ली में इकट्ठी हो जाएगी और नई दिल्ली में भी अगर एक और दो व्यक्तियों की मुठभी में चली जाएगी तो इस देश में ऐसा असन्तोष पैदा होगा कि जिसका कोई भी निराकरण कर पाना मुश्किल होगा। इतना बड़ा देश, 62 करोड़ की जन संख्या वाला देश, आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिवर्तनों के लिए लोगों की तीव्र आकांक्षा, यह सारी प्रक्रिया यहां से पूरी नहीं हो सकती है। इसके लिए सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण करना पड़ेगा....

एक सामनीय सवाल : जैसे आपने किया।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : हमारी बात छोड़िये, अब आप अपनी बात करिये।

प्रादेशिक सरकारों को गिराने की कोशिश नहीं की जानी चाहिये। आप जानते ही हैं कि पहले यह कहा गया था कि हम विधान सभाओं को तोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं और यह बात ज्ञानी जी ने भी कही थी। उन्होंने राज्य सभा में कहा था कि विधान सभाओं को तोड़ने का हमारा कोई इरादा नहीं है....

गृह मंत्री (श्री जेत्तल सिंह) : यह नहीं कहा। मैंने यह कहा था कि अब तक कोई इरादा नहीं किया है।

धी घटन विहारी बाजपेयी : क्योंकि तोड़ने के बजाय वह फोड़ने का काम कर रहे थे। अगर हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक की तरह थोक में दल बदल किया जा सकता—यह सरकार फुटकर व्यापार में विश्वास नहीं करती, यह होलसेल में विश्वास करती है—अगर जनता पार्टी का मुख्य मंत्री इंदिरा कांग्रेस का मुख्य मंत्री बनने के लिए तैयार होता तो उसके लिए दिल्ली के दरबार में लाल गलीचा विछाने के लिए ज्ञानी जी प्रस्तुत थे। क्या हरियाणा में चुनाव नहीं हुआ? क्या हरियाणा में जनता ने बोट नहीं दिया? क्या भजन लाल मंत्रिमंडल को जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त है? जिस चीज़ को आप उत्तर प्रदेश और विहार आदि में लागू कर रहे हैं क्या उसको हरियाणा में लागू नहीं किया जा सकता था और अगर लागू किया जाता तो क्या वह सरकार रह सकती थी? जो सरकार आपके माथ है वह रह सकती है। कर्नाटक में देवराज असं की सरकार आपको पसन्द नहीं थी और दूसरी बन गई इसलिए कर्नाटक में हुकूमत रह सकती थी। यह भेदभाव, दल बदल को प्रोत्साहन और मत में उत्कट आकांक्षा कि विरोधी दल की कोई भी सरकार रहने नहीं दी जाएगी, कहां तक उचित है? श्री गनी खां चौधरी तो पश्चिमी बंगाल में जा कर कह आये हैं कि वहां की सरकार को वह बंगाल की खाड़ी में डुबोना चाहते हैं। हमारे भिन्न श्री स्टिफन केरल में जा कर भाषण करते हैं और कहते हैं कि अगर केन्द्र के आदेश नहीं माने गये तो प्रदेश की सरकार का भला नहीं होगा। आप देखें कि हमारे संविधान में केन्द्र की अलग सत्ता है, प्रदेशों की अलग सत्ता है। प्राविश्वल आटोनोमी की बात कही गई है। प्रादंशिक सरकार अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में स्वायत्त है। अगर कोई प्रदेश की सरकार यह कहती है कि बिना मुकदमा चलाए हम किसी को नजरबन्द नहीं करेंगे लेकिन जमाखोरी और मुनाफाखोरी की प्रवृत्ति को हम एसेंशियल कमाडिटीज

एक को प्रभावी बना कर लागू करके इस समस्या का समाधान करेंगे तो केन्द्र को उसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन सारे देश में एक वातावरण पैदा किया जा रहा है कि गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारों के लिए कोई जगह नहीं होगी, यह वातावरण देश की एकता के लिए हितावह नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकारें आयेंगी और चुनी जायेंगी। ऐसा काम आप न करें जो देश की एकता पर कुठाराघात करने वाला हो। लेकिन दुमर्ग्य है कि आप ऐसा ही काम करने जा रहे हैं और हम ने उसका विरोध करने का फैसला किया है।

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI (Amethi): Sir, for the past two days we have been hearing a lot of arguments and a lot of statements made by the Janata party, the Lok Dal and the CPM against dissolution. Sir, dissolution was not the idea of the Congress Party. In fact, when in 1977, nine State Assemblies were dissolved, the Congress raised a hue and cry about it. The Congress challenged it in the courts. And the present Home Minister was the then Chief Minister and he raised his voice against it. But what happened? It went to the Supreme Court. And the Supreme Court decided that dissolution is a legal measure. We have to bow before the Supreme Court and now we accept the decision that dissolution is a legal measure. We go to that extent. We are not holding our own opinion. We are putting our own opinion from our side because we oppose them. But when a higher authority tells us that we were wrong we accepted that. Then again whose idea was the dissolution? Who originated it? Jayaprakash Narayan was the first person who mooted the idea of right to recall. The right to recall means if the electorate does not have confidence in its nominees they should have a right to recall them. When the electorate has shown so overwhelmingly that they do not have confidence in the Janata Party, in the Lok Dal,

according to J. P's own ideology, the electorate has the right to recall them.

AN HON. MEMBER: Was it a recall?

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: My friend here asked "was it a recall"? There is no provision for recall in the Indian Constitution. But the Supreme Court has said that there is a provision for dissolution, that is the closest that we can get to the recall. Then we must also remember that a lot of statements have been made about West Bengal. The CPI (M) won in West Bengal. But how did they win? There were instances when 700 registered voters were found in one single room. There were instances where 12 years old children had been found voting. In the Western U.P. where Lok Dal won the seats, there were pictures showing children aged 5 and 10 were voting. In Gaziabad-I want to make a specific instance—some Congress-I workers, after the election results were announced, gheroed the Deputy Commissioner's Office. They demanded a search of the office. The office was searched and some ballot boxes with the seal were found intact. The ballot papers inside the ballot boxes were found intact. There is an election petition on this issue in the Allahabad High Court. But here a candidate wins the election when there are ballot boxes sealed intact, ballot papers were inside the ballot boxes intact and those ballot boxes were lying in the Returning Officers Office. Can it be a fair election? Can it be considered as a fair election where harijans were stopped when they wanted to vote? This is what happened in Akbarpur Patti. So, a big hue and cry was raised about how many seats the Congress-I won. One must look at the picture as to how the Opposition won their seats. If there was a fair election, the Congress-I would have won all those other seats as well.

Then there was a question of how the State Government should function. Now, should they have a confrontation with the Centre? If the State Governments are willing to carry out the

programmes that will benefit the poor people of the country, that will benefit the downtrodden. Then there is no question of confrontation because that is the policy and the programme of the Congress-I.

AN HON. MEMBER: They have their own programme.

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: All parties have their own programme. But those people want to crush the poor, as it has happened in Narainpur where hundreds of people were crushed by the Police and the Chief Minister was trying to protect them. What did they have to say? They said that the DCs or the S. P. was pro-Congress-I and that is why it has happened and yet he was not willing to transfer them and suspend them. When the Prime Minister wanted to go to Narainpur, the Chief Minister said that this was interference with the State Government. Where a State Government does not allow the Prime Minister to tour the country, where the Chief Minister says that it is interference in the affairs of the State if the Prime Minister goes to provide relief to down-trodden people, to provide relief to people, who were beaten up by the police, then that Chief Minister has no right to continue in office. But beyond this, there is a very important point. If dissolution is immoral, then those who were elected by dissolution have no moral right to stay there. All these people in the nine States have been elected to the legislatures or have come to occupy the position of Chief Ministers only as a result of dissolution, otherwise not one of them would have been there.

The opposition has raised a hue and cry of authoritarianism. When yesterday I was in the House, an hon. Member, a very senior Member, of this House, talked about authoritarianism and death of democracy. And today I was surprised to see the same hon. Member talking about authoritarianism and death of democracy saying 'hell with the rules of the House' and 'hang the rules of the

[Shri Sanjay Gandhi]

House'. Does a Member who says 'hell with the rules of the House' have any respect for this House? Does a member who says 'hang the rules of the House' have any respect for democracy? They make noises every now and then. A few noises have to be made by the opposition to show that they exist. It is a small opposition; we grant them the desire to show that they exist, but there are other constructive ways to show that they exist. The opposition made a lot of attacks in the past few days, the proceedings of the House were held up for hours together because there was a lathi-charge on some blind people. I denounce the lathi-charge on the blind people. The Government also denounced the lathi-charge on the blind people, but one small fact about this incident of lathi-charge on the blind people was not mentioned. Even the Government forgot to mention it. The Superintendent of Police who ordered this lathi-charge on the blind people is the same Superintendent of Police, who ordered the lathi-charge on the Youth Congress (I) rally in New Delhi in May last. It is the same Superintendent of Police who has a close relation in the Jan Sangh. I am told that his father is an M.L.A. in Punjab.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Father or father-in-law?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let us not discuss relations; it would not be a very happy thing.

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: Just now it was mentioned about the relief work in the States not being done properly. In Madhya Pradesh, the Janata Government realised that the poor down-trodden people are not going to support them. They set up relief camps far away from the centres of drought-affected areas and where relief measures were actually required. The result was that all those who were desperately in need of relief had to migrate. They were able to achieve the object of this exercise; all these

poor people could not vote. When these people were starving and required urgent relief measures, instead of coming to their rescue, they were not allowed to vote by mere trickery of the Government. Can that be called democracy? Is that the situation in which democracy will exist? Democracy will only exist when every person is allowed to vote, specially the down-trodden and the poor. In U.P. we must look at the distribution system set up by the Lok Dal Government. Diesel was in short supply; but there was no shortage in the western districts, because the Lok Dal won its seats in the western districts. Diesel was plenty in the western districts. And the eastern districts were completely starved. I would like to know from any of my friends from the eastern districts now sitting in the Opposition, if they support such a policy. Do you want a Government to stay, which will starve the majority of the State, just to help a small portion of the State because that was where they got their votes from? A Government that once starved a large portion of the State just to benefit their own politics, has no right to stay in office.

And then, what type of Government was it? There was constant in-fighting. Counter-accusations against each other were there. In Madhya Pradesh, the Janata Party legislators accused the Chief Minister, of corruption. The Janata Party legislators told the Chief Minister that he had no right to continue, as he was corrupt. In Punjab, the Chief Minister was accused of corruption by his own MLAs. And the Chief Minister accused the party chief of corruption, and of smuggling. In such a situation, can a Government function. Is it not the duty of the Government at the Centre to see that the State Governments can function at least, to see that the Chief Minister at least had the confidence of his own MLAs, and that they do not call him corrupt? I would like to bring to the notice of this House the type of people that were forming these

governments. Their own MLAs called the Chief Ministers corrupt.

A small instance in U.P. is very significant. There was a police report made in 1978, stating that a particular Minister in the Ministry was regularly involved in the lifting of cattle. And the report further went on to say that since that gentleman became a Minister, the incidence of cattle-lifting in his home district had gone down. This is on the police file.

There was a Minister in the Central Government of that time, who himself admitted trying to blow up trains and trying to derail trains; and he was proud of the fact that he actually derailed 56 trains. When Governments are formed of such people, those who indulge in large-scale destruction like the Central Minister—so he became—come to the Centre; and small people who stole buffaloes are sent to the States. In either case, a Government cannot function. A Government needs stability to function. A Government needs coherence to function. I am sure all my friends on the other side will admit that there was no coherence.

There is a lot of talk about a strong Centre, and weak States. I would like to make clear one thing: if the States are weak, the Centre will always be weak. The last 3 years have shown this. We had no Governments in the States and we had no Government at the Centre. It is only when the States are strong, that the Centre can be strong. We want strong States, and we want a strong Centre. Not only we want a strong Centre and strong States, but we also want governments in the States and government at the Centre which we had not got for the past . . . (Interruptions). There is a lot of talk about Congress-I, the number of votes they got. It would be interesting to point

out to the Opposition that the Congress-I in 1980 got more votes than the Janata Party, the Lok Dal and the Congress-U combined together. These are the major parties here. All the three combined together got less votes than the Congress-I alone.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are not the major parties.

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: I admit that they are not major parties. I admit my mistake. (Interruptions) In 1977, when the Janata Party said that the Congress had been totally routed, the Congress had won 160 seats in this House. Now when they say that the Janata Party has not been totally routed, they have won only 31 seats; Lok Dal has not been totally routed, they have won 41 seats. The method in which they have won I have just told before. The total number of seats of the Janata Party and the Lok Dal combined comes to 72, that is, less than half of what the Congress won in 1977 and yet parallels are drawn saying that the Janata Party did not face a total rout but the Congress faced a total rout in 1977.

Statements are made about the States having finished their tenure. Every State had one more year left. The argument used is that the law of the time had extended the tenure of the States. Are we to be governed by the law of the time or are we to be governed by an assumption of the change in law in future? Always it is the law prevailing at the time that governs our actions. And even if for arguments sake, we accept the stand of the Janata Party and the Lok Dal and the CPI(M) and whoever sits on the other side. U.P. had two years to go Orissa had two years to go. Then we are told that in U.P. the Congress did not get a single seat but in Orissa they won four seats. That too is overlooking things completely. It is just a matter of convenience—opposing for the sake of opposing.

Now some friends from the Congress got up and said that they opposed this move. That is reasonable. They opposed it in 1977. They have got the right even now to oppose it. We do not only uphold our own personal views; we uphold the views of the Supreme Court. Another important point is that when the Centre and the States are at loggerheads, no work can be done. Whom will it harm? If no work is done, it is the people in India that will suffer. It is not the Janata Party that will suffer; it is not the Lok Dal that will suffer; it is not the Congress-I that will suffer; it is the electorate that will suffer. Is it not the duty of the Government at the Centre to give the electorate a chance to elect a government that they want? Is it not the duty of the Centre to give the electorate a chance to elect a government that will work? Thank you.

15.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): For two days now the debate has been going on and I have been trying to find out some arguments to which I could reply. It so happens that I could not find any solid argument to which a reply is called for. Therefore my attempt is to spell out our position on this incident of dissolution. This issue has got to be approached from three angles: constitutional angle, political angle and ethical angle. Before, I do that I want to make one thing clear. Some of our friends have said: Janata Party did it in 1977. The question was immediately asked: are you going to follow the Janata Party? Our position as far as I can understand it is very clear. This decision to dissolve is there; we do not want to put it on the leg of the Janata Party government; we have got our own legs to stand on. The decision has its own rationale to stand on. The question of Janata Party doing it becomes relevant from the ethical angle when they are protesting. It is a question

of estoppel. That is all what we are saying. When I come to the ethical question, I will deal with it.

What is the constitutional position? It has been accepted all along that when an elected assembly or parliament loses the backing of the people, there comes an opportunity for referring back to the sovereign political authority, that is the people. This position was taken by the Home Minister at that time, the Law Minister a that time, by different parties also. I will read out the position taken by Mr. Charan Singh:

"Eminent constitutional experts have long been of the opinion that when the legislature no longer reflects the wishes or views of the electorate and when there are reasons to believe that the legislature and the electorate are at variance, dissolution with a view to obtaining a fresh mandate from the electorate would be most appropriate."

I am also quoting the statement by Mr. Shanti Bhushan, the Law Minister at that time who goes even further:

"If a situation arises in which a serious doubt was cast—a mere doubt was enough—upon the government enjoying the continued confidence of the people then the provision for premature dissolution of the assembly immediately comes into operation. The provision not merely gives the power, it casts a duty because this power is coupled with a duty, namely, the assembly must be dissolved immediately. The government must go to the people to see whether it continues to enjoy the confidence of the people to govern."

We did not agree to this. We said: when the Constitution is a written document we go by that. We said that those constitutional precedents had no validity. On that basis we went to the court. Then the decision of the Supreme Court had laid down the law: the court's position on all

these points is absolutely clear. The Supreme Court in its unanimous judgement has this to say, on page 1416, and spelt out the points to be considered:

"Can the ground that the legislative assembly of a State ceases to reflect the will of the electorate and the legislative assembly and the electorate are at variance with each other be said to be wholly extraneous and irrelevant for the purpose of article 356, viz., dissolution? Has it any nexus with the matter in regard to which the President is required to be satisfied under article 356? Does it bear at all on the carrying on of the government of the State in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution?"

These two points were raised before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court answered:

"We hold that on the facts and circumstances of the present case this ground is clearly a relevant ground having reasonable nexus with the matter in regard to which the President is required to be satisfied before taking action under Article 356, Cl. (1)".

Then it went further and

And the Supreme Court said, such a situation is tantamount to a situation when the Government of the State cannot be run in accordance with the Constitution of India, then it went further and said, it is not only that it can, but it is mandatory. This is what the Supreme Court said. They said;

"It is the duty of the Union under Art. 355 to ensure that the Government of the State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and therefore, when the President finds that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on, he can act under Article

356 cl. (1). Indeed it would be his constitutional obligation to do so and put the federal mechanism out of action so far that State is concerned."

Very clearly the law has been spelt out under Article 147 of the Constitution—the law laid down by the Supreme Court is the law of the land. Therefore, the moment the Supreme Court said that this is the law of the land, that whenever there is variance between the two, the elected body and the people, a situation must be deemed to have arisen that the Government of the State cannot be carried on accordance with the Constitution and the Supreme Court said the moment the Union Government is satisfied that such a situation has arisen, it is not only permissible, it is compulsory and mandatory to put the federal structure out of commission and ask them to go back to the people. It is with this mandate that we are now confronted. Therefore, one thing is admitted. It is admitted that the people's backing is necessary for the legislature to live. It is admitted by the Janata Party spokesman admitted and confirmed by the Supreme Court, that it becomes mandatory that the sovereign will of the people is met. Shri Shashi Bhushan went to the extent of saying, it is not necessary that it is conclusively established, it is enough that there is a doubt, that the legislature has lost mandate of the people. The Supreme Court said that that is the correct decision.

Now the Marxist Communist Party is making much of a noise about this. Marxist Party position was exactly the same. That position was not only then, that position is even to-day. I have got the 'People's Democracy'. The editorial is before me. I am only on the limited point—if you lose the confidence of the people whether the legislature can be disbanded? They say the Congress (I) leaders claim that the Janata Party itself had set down a precedent to dissolve the Assemblies which do not reflect the views

of the people. "The Official Release Order" ordering dissolution of 1977, argued the case very well by correctly giving the democratic reasons for the dissolution. Unmistakable rejection of the claim of the Congress Party made it clear that the State Ministry is no longer enjoying the confidence of the electorate. Therefore, the Marxist Communist Party even to-day holds the view the moment it is established that the legislature has forfeited the mandate of the people, here arises a situation when the legislature can be dissolved. Therefore, only question now remains is whether a situation has arisen when a serious doubt could be entertained and serious doubt can be expected as maintainable that the legislature have lost forfeited the confidence of the people? The figures will speak.

Now what was the position on the basis of which different Assemblies were dissolved. I would just quote the figures.

There are two standards to be applied:

1. You are elected to a Legislative Assembly on a particular mandate and how far have you fallen down?
2. When you dissolved us, what was the strength that we had, in spite of which you dissolved us.

I will come to that. In 1977 election in the different Assemblies, what was the strength that we got? What was the strength you got then and what is the strength you have now got? We will compare. In Bihar, in 1977 election, we got 23% and they dissolved us. In this election, they have got 23.5%. In Gujarat, we got 46.92%. In Madhya Pradesh, we got 32.47%. Today they have got 31.30%. In Orissa, we got 38.18% and we were dissolved. Today they have got 19.52% and they want to continue! In Punjab, we got 34.85%. Today they have got 23.37%. With 34.85% we could be

dissolved, but with 23.37% they cannot be dissolved! In Rajasthan, we got 31%. Today they have got 31.2%. For the same percentage, we could be dissolved, but they cannot be dissolved! In U.P. we got 25%. Today they have got 28%. So, the position is absolutely clear. In most of the States where we were dissolved, we got more percentage of votes than they have got today. If in spite of getting those percentages we could be dissolved, by what argument can you say that we had lost the confidence of the people then, but you are retaining the confidence of the people now? Is that argument sustainable? Kindly consider what a fall you have had. Kindly see what was your mandate in 1977 and how far you have come down now. In Bihar your mandate then was 64.98%. Now you have come down to 23.5%. In Madhya Pradesh, from 58% you have now come down to 31%. In Orissa, from 68.75% you have come down to 19.52%. In Punjab, from 59.74% you have come down to 23.37%. In Rajasthan from 65.25% you have come down to 31.65%. In U.P. from 68.28% you have come down to 28.29%. Therefore, two aspects arise. The mandate you got in 1977 has collapsed completely and you have come down to a particular stage which is lower than the mandate we had in 1977. If with that mandate you could dissolve us and if that mandate was enough to establish that we have lost the mandate of the people, is it not reasonable for us to say that when you have secured votes lower than what we secured in 1977, you have lost the mandate of the people? I am not depending on what you did. I am only on the question as to whether after losing the mandate of the people the Assembly can be dissolved or not. Secondly, what are the criteria by which you can decide that the mandate of the people has been lost? By the same criterion which you applied in 1977, by that criterion I am proving that you have lost the mandate of the people. In such a case, the Supreme Court says that dissolution is not only permissible, not only desirable,

but dissolution of the Assemblies is a constitutional, mandatory obligation on the part of the Union, so that the people could go back and elect their representatives. If we did not dissolve these Assemblies, we would have committed a gross constitutional misdemeanour and we would have violated an obligation which the Constitution and the Supreme Court have cast on us. So, you should have said, "You did very well". You should give us a compliment for doing this rather than criticising it. This is the constitutional aspect, which is absolutely clear and irrefutable. Nobody can say that it is constitutionally impermissible.

Now we come to the political aspect. They are saying, it is anti-democratic. Going to the people is anti-democratic! I do not want to speak much. I have only to quote the Supreme Court ruling on this. They have said that there is nothing more democratic than this. Mr. Morarji Desai, in one of the rare occasions when he could be honest, came out with a statement saying, "I do not agree that it is undemocratic." He said, it is perfectly democratic.

The Supreme Court has stated:

"One purpose of our Constitution and laws is certainly to give electors a periodic opportunity of choosing their State's legislature and, thereby, of determining the character of their State's Government also. It is the object of every democratic constitution to give such opportunities. Hence a policy devised to serve that end could not be contrary to the basic structure or scheme of the Constitution. The question whether they should have that opportunity now or later may be a question of political expediency or executive policy."

Therefore, the Supreme Court says that ordering that may be anything but it cannot be undemocratic it is perfectly a democratic position.

Now, they talk about political aspect. This is one of the arguments they are putting forward. We are only telling that the whole situation has changed. Let us go back to the people. I am asking you: what right has these Governments to remain? In 1977, who were elected by the people? It was the Janata Party which was elected by the people. Is that Janata Party anywhere in any of the States? Was the Lok Dal elected? Was the Janata Party in this form elected? It is like 'every she-mouse is coming as he-mouse' as the old slogan goes. The whole thing is dis-integrating, progressively dis-integrating and dis-integratingly re-assuming its original character. This is happening. Jan Sangh is coming in; RSS is coming in; BKD is coming in; everybody is coming in separately. The whole old form are coming in. And they say that they want to continue. Was this the form they went to the people in 1977? If you are honest, the moment you got dis-integrated and the moment you came into different angles, you should have told the people that we are not what you elected us to be; we are different beings: we are coming back to you for your mandate. But you are still sticking on. This is political dishonesty. What you committed in 1977 was a fraud on the people. You knew that you were not to unite and you knew that you were separate and just combined together and that you committed a fraud on the people by telling a lie that you were merged once for all. You never merged yourself. You got your separate identity, separate meetings, separate leadership you are carrying on, committing a fraud on the people. You have at least fallen apart.. Now you want to carry on by saying that you have got the 1977 mandate. Is this political honesty?

Much has been said about authoritarianism. We are fed up with this authoritarianism. Who is telling us authoritarian? Let me see the faces of those people who are telling me authoritarian. You have told about authoritarianism quite a lot. You have told

this through television, radio, your public speeches, your Shah Commission and every type of Commission that you had in 2 1/2 years. People have seen Indira Gandhi enough. People have seen the Congress enough. We are not new commodities; we are old commodities. You told them that we are authoritarian. People saw you and people saw us and they have given a verdict. Either they rejected your contention that we are authoritarian or they said, we accept this authoritarianism. This brand of authoritarianism we accept or we reject your contention that Indira Gandhi is authoritarian. But you are not prepared to accept that verdict. You are still saying we are authoritarian. You are saying that she is coming back in her own colour. Did you ever see change in her colour? Did she ever see change in her colour? Did she ever say that I will not be what I am. She was the same as she ever was. She never changed her colour. You tried your very best to get a word of apology from her at the time of the privilege motion. Could you extract a single phrase from her? Because Indira Gandhi was Indira Gandhi, continues to be Indira Gandhi. Indira Gandhi was known by the people. A changed Indira Gandhi people do not want. Indira Gandhi that she was, Indira Gandhi that she has been, Indira Gandhi that she is, it is that Indira Gandhi that the people want.

You are calling us authoritarian. What is authoritarian? The reverse of authoritarianism is anarchism. If Mr. Raj Narain tells me about authoritarianism, I can understand that. Anarchism vs. authoritarianism. Authoritarianism is different from totalitarianism; it is different from dictatorship. Anarchism, we are against. We go to the people to get the authority. We get the authority and we have to exercise that authority. The question is: for whom we exercise the authority? We exercise the authority for the down-trodden people and that exercise of authority will take place.

We go to the people to get authority. If that is authoritarianism, we accept authoritarianism. But it is different from dictatorship. Democracy is authoritarianism of the people, by the people and for the people. This is democracy and we are exercising authority under that.

Who are with you? You have got beautiful friends, Mr. Vajpayee. Adversely makes strange bad-fellows. My hon. friend, Mr. Vajpayee, has got the Marxists as bed fellows. The RSS and Marxists are bad fellows. Now are the Marxists coming and telling me about democracy? Do not try to teach me about democracy. Am I to sit at the feet of the Marxist Communist Party and learn democracy? Was it not you who have said that India has not become free? Was it not you who have said that the Five Year Plan is not a Plan? Was it not you who have said that the Indian Constitution is bourgeois Constitution, which should be torn to pieces? Was it not you who have said "we are getting into power to wreck the Constitution from within"? Was it not you who have said all these things? What is the brand of democracy which you will give us when you come into power? Will you allow any other party to exist, other than yours? Can you give us such a guarantee? What guarantee can you give? Even if you give such a guarantee, it has no worth at all. The moment you say that, you cease to be Marxists, because you believe only in one party rule. She Somnath Chatterjee was talking about democracy. Anyway, it is good to have a little bit of buffoonery even in the Parliament of India. This is all what I can say when they speak about democracy and authoritarianism. A party which has links with RSS is talking about authoritarianism! Here is an organisation, whose chief will nominate the subsequent chief, but that is not authoritarianism, but here this is authoritarianism.

So far as our going to the people is concerned, there also the Supreme

Court has come out with the statement whether it is authoritarianism or not. The members on the other side have said that we are grabbing power. What is wrong with it? We are out for power, we want to get power, we want to keep power in our hands to implement our programmes. We are not here as *sanayasis*. We are here as political beings, trying to get power to implement our programmes and policies. What does the Supreme Court say? It says:

"As we have tried to indicate above attempts to secure political victories, by appeals to the electorate, are parts of the recognised rules of a democratic system of government, permitting contests between rival parties so as to achieve certain other objectives. If such a contest with the desire for achieving a political victory in order to enforce certain programmes, believed by the members of a party to be beneficial for the people in a State, as a method of achieving the objects set out in the Preamble, are not only legal and permissible under the Constitution, but, obviously, constitute the only possible legitimate and legal means of attaining the power to enforce policies believed to be correct by various parties, according to their own lights, it could not possibly be asserted that procuring the dissolution of a State Legislative Assembly, with the object of gaining a political victory is, in itself an extraneous object which could not fall at all under Article 356 of the Constitution."

Can there be a clearer annunciation of the position? It is a political right. India is one country, we have got to run this country and we have got to implement our programme. When we find that certain States are objecting to that, it is not our obligation to go back to the people and tell them "would you allow us to carry out the programmes through the machinery of the State?"

Do not tell us about one party and all that. Suddenly Shri Vajpayee has developed a love for decentralisation. So far the Jan Sangh position has been entirely different. They were for a Strong Centre, concentration of power in the Centre, Akhand Bharat; that was their position. But their acquaintance with Marxists has made them change their stand. As I said, adversity makes strange bad-fellows. He is taking a strange position, different from his earlier stand.

Therefore, we have nothing to feel ashamed in going to the people. We are not keeping power in our hands, we are not keeping power in our pockets. It is absurd to speak about authoritarianism in a democratic system. The moment you speak about authoritarianism in a democratic system, you are confessing to a feeling of lack of faith in the dynamism of Indian democracy. This is the very clear position. We are now going to the people, and if we are going to the people to get authority and power from them, it is perfectly permissible proposition.

Again, Sir, somebody said "we know the purpose. In the Rajya Sabha we must get more of our Members." What is wrong in it? Again I am asking: what is wrong in it? If the Members of the Legislative Assembly have lost the mandate of the people, are they to form the electoral college to send the people to the Rajya Sabha? We want the people to elect their true representatives to the Assemblies so that the electoral college truly representative of the people may send their representatives to the Rajya Sabha. There is nothing for us to be ashamed of. That is one of the reasons also why dissolution should take place. Definitely there is nothing wrong about that. You want to come by the back-door? You want to sit there for six years? Funny fellows! You lost everything. You want to send your people to sit as the representatives of the State? The representative of the State must be the people who represent the peo-

ple of that State and not the factional, truncated, little sort of crude beings who are sitting as representatives of people. It is the representatives of the people who must send their representatives to the Rajya Sabha. We have nothing to feel ashamed of about it.

Then the vital question is non-co-operation. When a question is asked, the reply is: "We are not prepared for confrontation." Now, thank you very much. The Kerala Chief Minister says: "We are not for confrontation." Mr. Jyoti Basu says: "We are not for confrontation." Namaste. Thank you very much for your little mercy. You say: 'We are not for confrontation, but we are for opposition. We will not implement your policies, we will not implement your law, we will not implement anything and we are not for confrontation.' Well, it is your sweet will and pleasure. It is like somebody saying "I am not for murdering anybody." It is the sweet choice—you may you take the consequence, if you do not murder, you carry on well. It is your business whether for confrontation or not. But what was your attitude.

A more significant thing was the Resolution passed in the Rajya Sabha. It is a matter of great significance. When a thanks-giving resolution is moved and if it is rejected, what happens? If it is rejected in the Lok Sabha, it is accepted as no-confidence in the Government and the Government resigns. And that was rejected by Rajya Sabha. The amendment to the thanks-giving Resolution is a virtual rejection of the thanks-giving Resolution. What is the meaning of it? Although the people have elected you, although the people constitute the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha who has got the majority in the Opposition say: "We don't accept it. We declare no-confidence in the Government. We declare opposition to the Government". That resolution was a declaration of

war against the Government. "We do not accept you"—that was the clear declaration they made there.

Well, Sir, in 1977, this question came up before us. We had the absolute majority in the Rajya Sabha at that time.* We discussed the matter. There were provocative things which had happened. We discussed this matter and we decided that that will be wrong to reject the thanks-giving Resolution. The people have elected them and so we said: "we accept that." Therefore, we supported the thanks-giving Resolution in the Rajya Sabha. You took up a different position. You are up for opposition. You declared war against us. This is what you did.

Then the Narainpur incident was very much spoken about. Sir, you must understand the significance of it. The law passed by the Parliament must be implemented and the Centre has got the authority to supervise whether it is implemented or not. The laws involved are of the penal code and the criminal procedure code. Whether that was implemented or not has to be seen and if any doubt arises that it is not implemented, the Prime Minister has got the right to consider whether this is implemented or not. She decides and goes and here they raise the banner of revolt saying "now the Prime Minister shall not enter U.P. This is my province. She shall not come here." This is the attitude. That is all I am saying.

Thirdly, Mr. Deoras, the RSS Chief said: "We must cooperate". Somebody said that this is because of her arrangement with them. Let them say it or let them not say it. But what was the reaction of Mr. Advani? Mr. Advani immediately came out with a statement saying: "I don't agree. Indira Gandhi has not changed and will never change. Therefore, there is no question of cooperation with the Government. This is the stand taken by Mr. Advani, the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha. Then,

again there is declaration that the law will not be implemented. What does it amount to? This is again the same thing. The Constitutional amendment was spoken about. Whether it is passed or not is not the question. The Centre issues a directive: "Please bring it to the Legislative Assembly and ask for the approval." The Centre asks them to bring it to the notice of the Legislative Assembly. This is what they should have done. But they refuse to do it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): We have done it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You have already passed it. Don't put the cap on your head.

Therefore, the present position is that the opposition is back at their own game. What was their game? The game was creating conditions of emergency in the country. This was what they did, and we were forced at that time to declare an emergency when the conditions of emergency had come. We never imposed an emergency on the country. They imposed conditions of emergency, and we had to declare an emergency. They want to re-impose conditions of emergency on this country, but don't nurture the hope that we are going to declare it. We will muster the people and face you if you are going to create conditions of emergency in the country. That is all that I have to say.

15.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Therefore, the political aspect is that it is an absolute necessity that the Assemblies be dissolved and you go back to the people, because there are great things to be done. A great burden is on us. We can do it only if the entire country co-operates. When the banner of revolt is raised, we will

have to go to the people. This is a political necessity.

Finally, let me say a few words on the ethical aspects. Has the Janata Party any right to oppose this? They are now coming forth with so many things, that they did it because of emergency excesses etc. There were three classes of States at that time—States which had exceeded the five years period, States which had not exceeded the five year period, and States which had exceeded the five years period and had committed emergency excesses. There was Karnataka, there was Andhra Pradesh, there was Maharashtra. They had exceeded the five year period. In Karnataka Mrs. Fernandes was maimed, some others were killed, excesses were committed there galore. That was their argument. In Andhra also there were emergency excesses. But they were not dissolved. States which had exceeded the five year period and committed emergency excesses—Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra—were not dissolved, but States which had not completed the five year period were dissolved. What does it mean? Emergency and the period are irrelevant. If emergency was relevant, Karnataka should have been dissolved. If the five year period was relevant, Karnataka and other States should have been dissolved. Therefore, what was the standard? The only standard was the result of the election in 1977, nothing else at all. It is absolutely clear. Therefore, do not wriggle out. Mr. Vajpayee was struggling very much, Mr. Charan Singh was coming out with a new thesis.

So, is it honourable on your part to take up this position? I should have expected that as honourable men, you should have taken the position: this was our stand, we are now walking out. You are now stopped from raising it. I can understand the CPI raising the objection, because they opposed the dissolution at that time. I can understand the AIADMK raising the objec-

tion because they opposed the dissolution at that time. I can understand the Muslim League raising the objection because they opposed the dissolution at that time. There was no other party which did not oppose it at that time. I am mentioning the Janata Party only to buttress my argument. You are stopped from raising this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not AIADMK, but DMK.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am sorry, I stand corrected.

Mr. Dandavate is looking at me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Am I not allowed to look at him?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: And possibly he wants to ask the question: you opposed it at that time, why are you now bringing it? Mr. Sanjay Gandhi has replied to that. I do not want to repeat it. The reply is clear. We were clear that the dissolution was wrong. We went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court said that we were wrong. We are law-abiding citizens, we are very much subject to the judicial verdict. We accepted that verdict. So, it is not a question of estoppel for us. The third question is: "Why don't you dissolve Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka?". Of all people, Karnataka? They are bringing Karnataka also into it.

Let us understand the position. The principle on which the dissolution takes place is the Assembly and the people are at variance. If the assembly and the people are at variance, then the dissolution takes place. The test is whether the Assembly and the people are at variance. The people sent the Janata Party to power in 1977, but the Janata party went into disintegration and the people in Haryana and Himachal Pradesh said: 'we are for Congress-I'. It is for the Legislative As-

sembly and the MLAs to toe the line of the people or to get out. They said: 'we are toeing the line of the people'. Our people, our sovereign political authority tell us: 'we are for Congress-I' and therefore, they said 'we are also for Congress-I' 'we are with the people and they have changed with the people. The moment the Legislative Assembly has assumed a political shape, it shows that they are in line with the political thinking of the people, that ground of dissolution goes and they can carry on because the Assembly is in line with the thinking of the people. They have accepted the political verdict of the people and therefore, there is no demarcation between the two. The two are not divergent and the two are on the same wave-length and therefore, dissolution in their case will be atrocious. This is absolutely clear. Karnataka, you are saying, of all people? In Karnataka, we fought the Assembly election on the Congress-I symbol and a man defecting, the whole lot of them defecting and finally when the people asserted and said: 'we are still for Indira Gandhi and not for Devraj Urs' and when the MLAs came back and said: 'we are with you, we are sorry, we had defected for sometime' are we to dissolve it? There is no question of dissolution. You are speaking about defection, defection from whom? Defection from Janata? Defection can take place only if the Janata of 1977 is there. Is the Janata there? That has evaporated and gone into vapour that has disintegrated, component parts atomising into different components. where from can defection take place? The only defection relevant is defection from the people. There is no other defection. If any MLA refuses to defect from the people, but chooses to remain with the people, he is not a defector and he will be accepted.

That is the ethical aspect, which is absolutely clear.

Finally let us understand one more position. The country has got to be

... in accordance with the Constitution. Quite a lot is said about federalism. They said about the fundamental principle of federalism. Our position is absolutely clear and it has been clearly spelt out by the Supreme Court also. What federalism is, has been spelt out clearly by the Supreme Court. It is absolutely clear. My friends on the Opposition may not be clear about it, but the Supreme Court is clear about it in its judgement.

"A conspectus of the provisions of our Constitution will indicate that, whatever appearances of a federal structure our Constitution may have, its operations are certainly judged both by the contents of power which a number of its provisions carry with them and the use that has been made of them, more unitary than federal."

Let us understand that position, which is absolutely clear.

"The State cannot stand in the way of legitimate

Let my Marxist friends listen to this.

"... and comprehensively planned development of the country in the manner directed by the Central Government."

The phrase used is 'directed by the Central Government'.

"The question of legitimacy of particular action of the Central Government taking us in particular directions can often be tested and determined only by the verdicts of the people at appropriate times rather than by decision of courts....

If the special needs of our country, to have political coherence, national integration, and planned economic development of all parts of the country so as to build a wel-

fare state where "justice, social economic and political" are to prevail and rapid strides are to be taken towards fulfilling the other noble aspirations set out in the Preamble, strong Central directions seem inevitable."

Can there be a more authoritative statement than this? The phrase is 'Central directive' and they say that Central directive is inevitable. And they sworn to say that whoever violates that runs into dangerous waters. This is not what Stephen said in Kerala. This is what the Supreme Court had said. Let us accept the Constitution as it is. Change it if you might, and if you want. But Constitution is Constitution and its provisions have got to be accepted. This is what is stated. (Interruptions) We are here as a Government, there is no about that.

"Article 256 of the Constitution covers cases where the President may want to give directions in exercise of the executive power of the Union to a State Government in relation to matter covered by an existing law made by Parliament which applies to that State."

Here, they refer to the law. There are three aspects. The Supreme Court has gone to this extent that if the law passed it must be implemented and that the Centre can give a directive to implement that law. The Supreme Court further goes on to say, it is not has gone to this extent that if the law but a subject which relates to the Centre, on that also, a directive can be given.

It says further:

"But, Art. 267(1) imposes a wider obligation upon a State to exercise its powers in such a way as not to impede the exercise of executive power of the Union which, as would appear from Art. 73 of the Constitution read with Art. 248 may cover even a subject on which there is

no existing law but on which some legislation by Parliament is possible."

This is the clear position. On any subject in List I of the Seventh Schedule, on any subject which can be covered by the residuary power, even if there is no law, on that subject a directive can be issued and the directive has to be obeyed. If the directive is not obeyed, what happens? Then, Article 365 takes care of that. It provides:

"Where any State has failed to comply with or to give effect to any directions given in the exercise of the executive power of the Union under any of the provisions of this Constitution, it shall be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

Therefore, this is directly brought under Article 365. If you refuse to implement the directive, Article 365 says that the President can take a stand that the situation has arisen where, under the Constitution, the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution. Immediately, Article 365 comes in.

Not that we are going to do it. All my prayer is, with your grandiloquent declarations, with your adventurous shows and gimmicks, please do not take the country to a stage at which the invocation of the provision becomes inevitable. Please do not do that. Let us get along. You have to work within the framework of the Constitution. Let it be clearly understood that we are a Government. We have been elected by the people to be a Government. We are a Government, not of the union territory of Delhi the Government of India. We want to be that Government. The writ of Parliament will have to run throughout the length and breadth of the country.

This is the basis on which we went to the people and we got a massive mandate of the people. Let us co-operate. I read a statement made by the Chief Minister of Kerala.....

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey): The Prime Minister came to Kerala. What happened in Kerala You did not come to power there. Even if you have elections again, you will not come to power. There has been not a single Congress Ministry so far.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: After all, we have seen who is who and what is what. We will see that. You have two or three fellows in your pocket and, therefore, you could be there. I now your strength in Kerala.

Sir, I want to close on a different note altogether. All I am saying is, let everybody cooperate. It is not a question of confrontation it is not a question of avoidance of confrontation by concession. It is a question of avoidance of confrontation in the interest of the nation. Let us get together. We make an appeal. Let us cooperate. That appeal is all I have to make.

I have heard rumblings of the Chief Ministers of Tripura, Kerala and West Bengal about forming a new Five Year Plan, plan within a plan. If that happens, I ask, is planning your subject? Is planning in the State List? You are going to form a new plan and create a new plan. You carry it out; you go on as you choose. Let us all watch. That is all I would say.

As far as this is concerned, the action we took was constitutionally valid, politically absolutely on solid grounds and ethically, completely sustainable. If we had not done it, we would have completely failed in carrying out our constitutional obligation that the Supreme Court has cast on our head. We are proud that we observed the norms set out by the Supreme Court and we did our job.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

to get the matter back to the sovereign will of the people, to get a true representation of the people, to run the country in accordance with the mandate we received in the last elections.

With these works, I support the motion completely.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: For the information of the hon. Members, the Minister of Home Affairs will reply to the discussion on the Statutory Resolutions at 5.30 today. The Resolutions will be put to vote after the Home Minister's reply.

Now, I call upon Mr. DhandaPanji to speak. He has only 15 minutes.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is very interesting that the hon. Members who oppose the dissolution of the nine State Assemblies...

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, this being a very important political discussion, all smaller Groups also should be given some chance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are giving chance to all the Members who have given their names. I think, all those who have given their names are being called. If you have not given your name, you will not be called.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Sir, the political parties which oppose the dissolution of the nine State Assemblies, as far as my knowledge goes, have failed to mark an important issue. The question is whether this particular article 356 should remain in the Constitution of India or should be repealed. According to the speeches made by the hon. Members, all political parties, it seems, have accepted this particular article 356 of the Constitution. Once it is accepted, the operation in accordance with that particular article is inevitable as per the Constitution. Of course, it is a wider question whether this particular article

should remain or not; it is a debatable point. But my point is this. As our hon. friends have said here, already the Janata Party while in power had shown the way, had paved the direction, to do all these things; after the Lok Sabha elections in 1977, the Government at the Centre were very particular about the dissolution of the then Congress Government.

When the DMK Government was dismissed in 1976, the Communist Party of India welcomed the measure against the DMK, of course joining with the AIADMK. They thought that it was their duty to welcome it. Now, they have placed many facts here opposing the dissolution. In spite of the fact that the DMK Government was enjoying a majority, some 174 seats out of 234, for various reasons, the DMK Government was dismissed. That measure was actually supported by the CPI then; the CPI Members from this side, Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan as well as Mr. Kalyanasundaram, supported that measure. I do not understand why they oppose now the dissolution of the Janata Governments in the States: I cannot understand this. But at the same time I would like to place an important factor. Many people those days have accepted the dissolution. For example, a strong critic of Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, Shri H. M. Seervai, an eminent lawyer of this country has observed in his book, 'The Emergency, Future Safeguards and the Habgas Corpus Case: A Criticism'—page 116:

"The action of the present Janata government under Art. 356 had much to commend it, but the question raised under Art. 356 was relatively simple, namely, whether the total rejection by the people in the election for the Lok Sabha of the policies and actions of the Central Government, in which nine States willingly co-operated, thus making themselves accomplices to the gross abuse of power during the Emergency, did not make it necessary to obtain a fresh verdict from

the people of those States. The verdict of the people in the elections held in those nine States after the imposition of the President's Rule showed that the assumption made by the Union Government was correct."

It was said very correctly that the assumption of the President was correct—which was known after the election. We also can assume the very same assumption will be proved correct in the very near future when the Assembly elections take place. If the Janata Party could assume in the year 1977 that the people lost the confidence in the Congress Party and which assumption compelled the Janata Party to dissolve the nine State Assemblies in 1977, on the very same assumption the Congress government led by Mrs. Gandhi is also entitled to give an opportunity to the people in all those States to elect popular governments which would be in consonance with parliamentary democracy. I am telling even a critic of Mrs. Gandhi has accepted this.

Now, Sir, many people talked about federalism. In any way it can be interpreted—the concept of federalism. The very same author—of course, it is not proper to quote a living author—in his book, *Constitutional Law of India*—Vol. III—page 1617, says—this is just to strengthen the argument:

"At first blush this provision may appear to be a serious departure from the federal principle, but a consideration of other federal constitutions shows that if properly exercised, these powers uphold the federal principle."

That means that if the particular article is properly exercised that is, the power to dissolve the State Assemblies is properly exercised, that also upholds the federal principles. That is what he says. So, according to him, the dissolution of the Assemblies is in accordance with the federal principles. Not only this, there may

be another situation where Art. 356 can be invoked. This is what Amal Ray says in his book, *Inter Governmental Relations in India*—page 103:

"Another situation, where Article 356 may be called into operation, arises when a State Government commits acts which amount to a distinct breach of the provisions of the Constitution. Suppose, the party in power persistently denies to its political opponents the privilege of law and justice, releases prisoners, who are party workers or sympathisers, convicted of murder charges, and commits some other acts which mean abrogation of the rule of law. Such flagrant breach of the constitutional provisions would justify the exercise of power under Article 356.

Lastly, in the event of non-compliance by the State Government with any of the directions issued by the Centre, under different provisions of the Constitution, action may be taken under Article 356.

Shri Santhanam, a learened man, who recently died, had also made the very same point. I quote:

Mr. Santhanam, in his recent lecture, at the Madras University, has said:

"The only circumstances which will justify the application of the Article 356 are:

(1) Breakdown of the law and order within the State;

(2) Wild confusion during the election;

(3) organised terrorism or intimidation of the civil authorities."

These are the things. We have seen many things. According to these, even the party workers of the ruling parties, either in the States or at the Centre, had been benefited by the inactivity and by the action taken by the Central Government. The party leaders were

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani].

given preferences. Other political opponents were harassed. They had not actually been allowed to speak on many occasions. That is why this article attacks the acts of the previous Government.

As far as Tamilnadu is concerned, I totally agreed with the Central Government when the dissolutions were ordered. During the tenure of M.G.R. the then Chief Minister, the State's interests were totally neglected. Actually, during his tenure of 2½ years, he deliberately and intentionally avoided any kind of effort for promotion of industrial sector. Sir, I am telling you the fact.

In 1977-78, Rs. 199 crores was not utilised on Plan and non-Plan programmes a portion of which was surrendered to the Central Government. In 1978-79, plan assistance by the Central Government was not utilised. The whole amount was surrendered to the Central Government. Whenever the Central Government writes about sponsoring of the Central sector in Tamilnadu, those offers were not utilised. He did not take care to reply to those letters of the Central Government.

The World Bank made an offer to Tamilnadu Government, when M.G.R. was the Chief Minister, which was to the tune of Rs. 200 crores for the Metropolitan Water Scheme in Madras State. That was also not availed of by him.

The Planning Commission cleared a project, that is, the Petro-Chemical Project at Manali. Since he had no desire to take it up, it went to Haldia, that is, to Calcutta, to Mr. Bosu's State. That is why he is supporting MGR. M.G.R.'s inefficiency was exploited by Mr Bosu and he got that Petro-Chemical Project in West Bengal. For the Railway Wagon Repairs Unit in Coimbatore District, the Central Government was waiting for more than 1½ years for the acceptance of

16.00 Tamilnadu Government. The hrs. Central Government simply wanted site and water in Coimbatore district for which he did not reply. The file was with him for one and a half years. He did not reply at all. What happened? The clever Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh approached the Central Government. He offered the site and water in Tirupati and got those industries to Andhra Pradesh. This is far your kind information.

Then, Sir, the State government decided to start a coir industry in Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu for which the Kerala Government opposed it. I am grateful to Mr. George Fernandes because when he was the Industries Minister he invited both the Kerala and Tamil Nadu minister's of industry. Mr. M. G. Ramachandran was the then Industry Minister of Tamil Nadu. From Kerala side five ministers attended that meeting whereas Mr M. G. Ramachandran did not attend and in his place the Industry Secretary attended the meeting. From the Kerala side five ministers attended the meeting whereas from the Tamil Nadu side no minister attended the meeting. At the same time I want to tell the House that on that day Mr. M. Ramachandran was in Madras and presided over a dance performance of a dancer called Lata.

Then, Sir, the Central Government allotted Rs. 8 crores for the development of major ports, namely, Madras and Tuticorin. That scheme was also not taken up. Funds allotted to co-operative societies and banks for the benefit of the agriculturists were not availed of.

Now, Sir, in respect of Hogenakal project meeting were arranged several times between the Chief Minister of Madras and Karnataka. There were five official and seven non-official meeting but no decision was taken. Even no discussion took place about Hogenakal project.

Now, Sir, the Tamil Nadu government resorted to intimidation against the officers. Therefore, Article 356 does get attracted. I want to tell my CPI(M) and CPI friends that Mr. M. G. Ramachandran worked against the interests of the working class. He brought a law and declared sixty-six industries as essential services. He banned Strikes. He banned picketing. He banned propagating about the employees' rights. In 1978 Pallavan transport workers about 7,000 in number went on strike. What M. G. Ramachandran did was that he brought employees from outside and broke the strike. Finally, the workers because of their strong will succeeded. The workers of TVS in Padi went on strike. Mr. Ramachandran with the help of police and CRP arrested all the workers and put them in jail. They were put in jail. In regard to TI Cycles, the strike was there for 10 months continuously. The CPI was involved in this matter. The CPI called for a *bandh*. The DMK participated in that *bandh* whereas the ADMK, that is, the Government itself, engaged certain goondas. Even the CPI and CPM workers were beaten up. But now they are all friends and they are now joining together. I know that more than 50,000 people were arrested in that *bandh*. Many people have been prosecuted. The case has not been withdrawn. In 1979 the textile workers demanded certain things from the Government but at that time Mr. M.G.R. supported the capitalists. It was during the strike for 56 days. This is what happened in those days. Then regarding the SIMCO strike at Trichy, this strike went on for 6 months and the factory was closed. You can imagine the suffering of the people concerned. Then regarding the Pallipalayam Paper Mills in Salem District MGR entered into a 12(3) settlement with them. The CPI, the CPM and DMK protested against that settlement. But that settlement was enforced. Many Employees were thrown out of their jobs. This was the position. But now the CPI and

the CPM are with them. There is also one Engine Valves Factory, which remained closed for more than one year. But nothing has been done. There is another Chrome Factory in Madras. This was closed for 1½ years. There is the Cauvery Structurals. That was closed for 6 months. In respect of Coimbatore Lakshmi Machine-tools, what happened was this. More than 600 people were arrested and the wives of these workers were also arrested. Workers have been charge-sheeted under section 307 and still these cases are pending. This is the position now. They have not been released. Every 15 days the workers and their wives have got to go to the court and register their presence. This is the position.

During MGR's regime there was the NGO's strike. The NGOs first struck work in Tamil Nadu. In 1978 February, the NGOs went on strike. Not even in Congress regime, not even in the DMK regime they were on strike. But this happened under MGR in the history of Tamil Nadu. These NGOs went on strike. In 1978 February, 520 NGOs were arrested and they were imprisoned for 15 days. In 1979, 1540 NGOs were arrested including ladies. What happened was this. Instead of solving the problem he instigated them and formed another rival union with the help of the CPI and the CPM. For the last 60 years there was only one union. in Madras. But when MGR came to power he started this rival union. And the CPI and CPM supported this rival union. There is another wonderful thing which also happened. It is this. One lakh of Government servants have been transferred at one stroke of the pen in Tamil Nadu. It is a wonder done by one stroke of the pen. The order was issued and MGR said these people should be transferred. This order covered one lakh of government servant. Sir, the total employees in Tamil Nadu is over 7½ lakhs. In one day itself, by this order which I mentioned, one lakh of government employees were transferred. You can well imagine what would be the ex-

pences if the transfer order was effected. In Madras alone near about 10,000 workers have been transferred. Certain concessions given to them by the previous DMK Government regarding house rent allowance, medical facilities etc. were withdrawn. Intimidation took place against his own employees. This is clearly against Article 356 of the Constitution. At the same time doctors in Madras City and specialists (numbering about fifty) were transferred to different places. But after something has been done by way of influence and all that, this particular order was withdrawn.

And before I conclude I wish to say only one thing for the benefit of the House. One thing is that we should not forget about the Harijans. It is quite strange that even the ruling party in Tamil Nadu had not taken any action to protect the Harijans. There was an incident occurred in Villupuram. I do not want to say that he was responsible for those things. In the Villupuram incident something happened between two groups. But the Harijans were burnt after the incident. Was it not the duty of the Government to intervene in that matter and rectify the things in a proper way? But instead he instigated caste-Hindus against Harijans by saying....I would read out a paragraph from the Report of the Commissioner, page 143—

"The Chief Minister stated that at times Scheduled Caste persons were exploited by their own brethren and the welfare measures that were being undertaken by the Government for the Scheduled Castes led to resentment amongst other sections who were more or less in the same economic position. The Chief Minister stated that unlike some others in the North, his party was not content with giving only concessions to the Scheduled Castes but rather they were wedded to the ideal of a casteless society. He further stated that in 1972, the State Government had given assistance

to the Scheduled Castes for construction of houses...."

Why I am telling this is that he was teaching the same philosophy at that time. Actually the Commission went there to enquire into the matter. The responsibility of the Chief Minister is to say whether it could be done or not. But it showed that the Tamil Nadu Government had not taken the responsibility. This shows that he was against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I also spoke on the other day, in this House, when Assembly was in session in Tamil Nadu and a point was raised by D.M.K. Members like Mr. Sadik Pasha and others that the Central Government had issued directives asking for rectification. But Mr. M. G. Ramachandran said "we have no time to rectify all these things. We have got our own business to attend to." This is what he said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is about the Constitutional Amendment.

SHRI C. T. DANDAPANI: Yea, about the 45th Constitutional Amendment. So, it was not rectified by the Tamil Nadu Government. The very Chief Minister refused to do that. Many countries in the world which are adopting federal system of government, have done what the Centre has done in regard to the Constitutional Amendment. I would like to quote here the American Constitution. In 1861, Abraham Lincoln did the same thing. When a State Government disobeyed the directives of the Government in regard to the rights of the Negroes, the then President, Mr. Abraham Lincoln himself took a decision to send army to the State and he did it according to the laws of that country. In the same manner during the periods of Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson, the federal forces were sent against the segregation movements of certain State Governments. As I said, the Central Government has, therefore, got every right to dismiss the State

Government of Tamil Nadu for the reasons that they are totally against Harijans and Adivasis in Tamil Nadu. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): On a point of order. During such an important discussion, the treasury benches should not remain vacant like this. There should be somebody from the Home Ministry, either the Home Minister himself or the Minister of State for Home Affairs . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Veerendra Patil is there.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Somebody from the Home Ministry should be there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call the next speaker, I would request the hon. Members to take only five minutes each so that all the Members who wish to participate in the discussion can have their chance.

Shri Harish Rawat.

श्री हरीग रावत (अलमोड़ा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा शुक्रानुजार हूँ कि आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे अचने विचारों को प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया है।

हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने इन्दिरा जी के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस को केन्द्र में सरकार बनाने का अवसर दिया और केन्द्र की सरकार पर इतना भारी बहुमत देकर यह भार डाला कि वह प्रान्तों में अपनी इच्छानुसार, जो वायदे उन्होंने देश की जनता से किये हैं, उनके अनुसार विकास के कार्यक्रमों को चलाये, जनता को सुख-सुविधायें दे, लेकिन जो प्रान्तों में लोक-दल, अकाली-दल और जनता पार्टी की सरकारें थीं, उन्होंने उसमें व्यवधान डालने की कोशिश की। उन्होंने हर स्तर पर, जो केन्द्र के अच्छे सुझाव थे, उनको नहीं माना।

हमने मूल्य नियंत्रण के सम्बन्ध में एक कानून यहां पास किया, प्रान्त की सरकारों

ने उसको लागू करने से इन्कार किया। यही नहीं, हरिजनों और शिव्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के विषय में जो आरक्षण की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में संविधान के संशोधन का विषेयक लाया गया, उसमें भी उन्होंने अपनी हिच-किचाहट प्रस्तुत की। उत्तरप्रदेश की विधान-सभा में जब उस विषेयक को अनु-मोदनार्थ हमारे कांग्रेस के नेता ने रखा तो अचानक सत्तारूढ़ पक्ष की तरफ से प्रस्ताव आया कि हाउस को एडजार्न कर दिया जाये। इसी तरह की हालत महाराष्ट्र असेम्बली में हुई।

इस तरह की हालत में केन्द्र की सरकार हरिजनों के उत्थान, वीकर सैक्षण्य के उत्थान के लिये जिन कार्यक्रमों और विषेयकों को लाना चाहती थी, उसमें व्यवधान उत्पन्न हो जायेगा, इसलिये यह जरूरी हो गया कि इन बाधाओं को हटाया जाये।

1977 में जो नई स्थिति पैदा हुई, उसमें जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने, जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने एक रास्ता दिखाया, उन्होंने संविधान के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रयोग किया और हम आज 1980 में उसी प्रयोग को फिर से आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। हम भी देश की जनता से, प्रान्तों की जनता से पूछना चाहते हैं कि जिस तरीके से 1977 में उन्होंने जनता पार्टी को यूनिफार्म टीम के रूप में स्टेट और सेंटर में अपनी सरकारें बनाने का अवसर दिया, उसी तरह का मौका हमको भी दीजिये, हम आपका काम करना चाहते हैं। एक तरीका है, जनता के पास जाने का, हमने उसी तरीके को अपनाया है।

मुझे अफसोस है कि जनता पार्टी के दोस्त इस पर आपत्ति प्रकट करते हैं, और वह आपत्ति भय के कारण है। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (माकंस्ट) के मित्रों की तरफ से कहा जा रहा है कि यह टेंडेंसी सेंट्रलि म और यूनिटरी कैरेक्टर को बढ़ावा देगी। अगर हम हिन्दुस्तान के

पुराने इतिहास को देखें, तो भाषोक महान् से लेकर प्रेट युधस्त्र और धंसेजों के टाइट में भी हिन्दुस्तान का यूनिटरी कैरेक्टर रहा है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद जो छोटे छोटे राज्य देश में जामिल हुए, केवल उनको एकामोडेट करने के लिए, उनको खापाने के लिए, फ़ेडरेशन सिद्धान्त को अपनाया गया था।

देश के संविधान के चरित को यूनिटरी रखने के कई कारण हैं। संविधान के निर्माता जनते थेकि इस देश में विचार धाराओं के आधार पर ऐसी पारियां भी पनप सकती हैं, जो दूसरे राष्ट्रों के प्रति मिलता के भाव रखती हैं, और ऐसे लोग भी आगे आ सकते हैं, जो केन्द्र के साथ सहयोग न करें, जिससे देश में सकट पैदा हो सकता है। इसी लिए संविधान में अनुच्छेद ३५६ (१) का प्रावधान किया गया, और उसी अनुच्छेद के अन्तर्गत हमारी सरकार ने नौ राज्यों की विधान सभाओं को भंग किया है।

मैं गृह मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि कम्प्युनिस्ट मित्रों के मन में जो भय तथा आशंका है, वह उसका भी निराकरण कर दें। जनवरी में लोक सभा के जो चुनाव हुए हैं, उनके बाद देश की स्थिति में गुणात्मक परिवर्तन आ चुका है। हो सकता है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की जनता यह सोचे कि शेष हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने राज्य सरकारों के संदर्भ में जो रास्ता अपनाया है, हम भी उसी रास्ते का अनुसरण करें। इस लिए पश्चिमी बंगाल की जनता को इस बात का अवसर देना चाहिए कि वह राज्य सरकार के सम्बन्ध में अपनी राय प्रकट कर सके। (ध्यवधान)

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति जी, गृह मंत्री जी और सरकार को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जिन राज्य सरकारों के अन्तर्गत कुशासन और भाई-भतीजावाद व्याप्त था, जो हरिजनों को कुचलना चाहती थीं, जो नागरिकों के

मौजिक अधिकारों को कुचलना चाहती थीं, जो जातियों को रोजीरोटी मुहूर्हा नहीं कर सकती थीं, उनको आध्यादेश के ज़रिये समाप्त किया और उन राज्यों की जनता को इस बात का भौका दिया कि वह अपनी मनोनुकूल सरकारों का निर्माण कर सकें।

श्री जार्ज फण्डिस (मुजफ्फरपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब नौ विधान सभाओं को बखास्त किया गया था, उस समय विधि मंत्री ने एक ब्यान दिया था :

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
Speak in English.

श्री जार्ज फर्नांग्डीस : मैं इंगलिश में बोलता हूँ। कभी कभी हिन्दी में भी बोल ना चाहिए।

अपने ब्यान में सरकार की तरफ से उन्होंने तीन कारण दिये थे। करण पहला उन्होंने यह दिया कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के रिजर्वेशन के संबंध में संविधान में जो संशोधन किया गया, इन राज्यों की सरकार उसे स्वीकार करने में अनियोनी कर रही थीं दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि देयर इज ए लाइकलीहूड आफ देयर ड्लॉकिंग इवर प्रोप्रेसिवा मेजर्ज इन पृष्ठाएँ— हमें यह आशंका है कि भविष्य में ये विधान सभायें दूसरे प्रगतिशील निर्णयों को अमल में लाने में रुकावट डालेंगी। तीसरा कारण उन्होंने यह दिया कि लोक सभा के चुनावों में लोगों ने उनके प्रति अविश्वास व्यक्त किया है।

जब से हम इस प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं तब से संविधानिक सवालों पर बहुत चर्चा हो चुकी है। इसलिए मैं उस चर्चा को नहीं दौहराऊंगा। मगर मैं गृह मंत्री को यह बात विशेष रूप से बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन और राज्य सभा ने शायद ही किसी विधेयक को इतने एकमत से श्रीर इतनी जल्दी ते मंजूर किया हो, जिस तरह उसने इस संविधान

संघोधन वाले विधेयक को मंजूर किया था। जब सर्वानुमति से एक आवाज से, इस सदन के सभी दलोंने उस विधेयक को मंजूर किया, दोनों सदनों में उसको मंजूर किया गया, तो मेरे ख्याल से.... (व्यवस्थान) आप लोग जरा सुनें। हर बात पर चिल्लाना ठीक नहीं है। हर बात की एक सीमा होती है। 23 तारीख को विधेयक सदन के सामने पेश किया। 24 को उस पर यहां बहस चलायी, मंजूर कराया, 25 को उधर राज्य सभा ने उसको सर्वानुमति से स्वीकार किया और जितने दल यहां विरोधी दल कर के बैठे हैं जो इन नों राज्यों में सरकारी दल के रूप में थे उन सभी दलों ने दिना किसी भी हरकत के उस विधेयक को मंजूर किया क्यों कि उस पर किसी भी दल के मन में कोई रोक लगाने वाली बात नहीं थी। उस चीज को स्वीकार करना था, सभी लोगों ने हमेशा उस बुनियादी बात को स्वीकार किया है। इसलिए जब ये दल विधेयक को मंजूरी देते हैं तो उस तर्क का कोई अर्थ नहीं है, बिलकुल ही गलत वह तर्क है जिस को हम किसी भी हालत में स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते हैं।

अब जो दूसरा आप का तर्क है वह मत अल्पमत वाला, कितनी समर्थन आपके दल को मिला सोक सभा के चुनाव में और कितना समर्थन विरोधी दलों को मिला, तो मैं वह भी बहस ज्यादा नहीं उठाऊंगा। 42 फीसदी बोटों से 66 फीसदी सीटें आपने पाई हैं। इससे यह जाहिर है कि इस देश का बहुमत आप के विरोध में है, यह साधारण गणित है (व्यवस्थान) 58 फीसदी 42 फीसदी ते ज्यादा है, यह साधारण गणित है और इस गणित को हम चाहते हैं कि माननीय गृह मंत्री और उनके दल के लोग ठीक ढंग से समझ लें। मगर इस देश की जनता ने समूचे देश के पैमाने पर किस तरह की राय दी, सिफं इसी पर सबाल संभित नहीं है। आप

विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की राय को लीजिए और वैसे ही तमिलनाडु की बात को भी लीजिए। अभी हमने दण्डापाली जी का भाषण सुना। उन्होंने एम० जी० रामचन्द्रन की सरकार पर बहुत हल्ला करने का काम किया। आप इस सदन में हल्ला करिए, जरूर करिये भगवर एम० जी० रामचन्द्रन कल या परसों रात में जिस गाड़ी से वह जा रहे थे उसमें उनके प्राण लेने का प्रदास किया गया, इस प्रकार का काम तो मेहरबानी करके मत करिए। (व्यवस्थान) यह मत करिए। अखबारों में जो आया है उसको मैं कह रहा हूं (व्यवस्थान) अगर वह गलत हो तो आप सबूत लाइये। हमारा जगड़ा थोड़े ही है। हम तो सिफं अखबार में जो आया है उस का जिक्र कर रहे हैं। आप कल सबूत ले आयें कि वह गलत था क्योंकि रेलवे स्टेशन के स्टेशन मास्टर ने भी कहा कि जो घटना घटी है उस में हम पुलिस का संरक्षण आप को दे नहीं सकते हैं, हमें बड़ा अफसोस है। यह रेलवे के स्टेशन मास्टर का बयान है। यह बतायें। मगर उस तमिलनाडु में इनकी पार्टी को मिला 31 परसेंट और उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में मिला 35 और 36 परसेंट, फिर भी इन के विधि मंत्री ऐसी बात कहते हैं। मेरी ओर कोई आपत्ति नहीं, आपको जो करना है वह करें। सैकिन आप के विधि मंत्री का जो बयान है यह बयान कितना गलत है, मैं सिफं इसी बात को आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं।

मगर मुझे जो आपत्ति है सब से ज्यादा वह इनका जो तीसरा तर्क है उस तर्क पर है। इनका कहना है कि—

“There is a likelihood of their blocking other progressive measures in future.”

यानी हमारे मन में बड़ी आशंका है कि हम जो भला काम अधिक्षय में करना चाहेंगे उस भले काम में ये लोग रुकावट डालने का काम करेंगे। मेरा आप से अनुरोध है (व्यवस्थान)

(उपचार) मैं यह कह रहा था कि इनका जो तीसरा तर्क है

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. Please resume your seats.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): What has been stated by him has been denied by the Director General of Police of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This morning you thought that there was no point of order involved when a Member was on his legs; you should follow the same ruling... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. You can refer to this matter when your turn comes; let him continue his speech now.

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडोस : विधि मंत्री जी का तीसरा तर्क यह है कि हमें बड़ी आशंका है कि यह सरकारें, हम लोग भविष्य में भी जो प्रगतिशील कदम उठायेंगे, उन पर रोक लगाने का काम करेंगी। अब हम जानना चाहते हैं कि 9 राज्यों के जो मतदाता हैं वे, जब भी विधान सभाओं के चुनाव होंगे, कांग्रेस (आई) को छोड़ कर दूसरे दलों को अधिकार में बिठाने का काम करेंगे तो इस तर्क के चलते लोग क्या करना चाहेंगे? यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है। अगर भारत सरकार की यह नीति हो कि हम सिर्फ उन्हीं लोगों के माध्यम से राज्यों में रिश्ता रखने के लिए तैयार हैं जिनका कि हमारे दल के साथ सम्बन्ध हो तब फिर यह सवाल सामने आ जाता है कि इस देश की जनता को कोई गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार चुनने का अधिकार है या नहीं? आज भी आपने यही बात कही कि सिर्फ वही सरकार आपके सारे जनता की भलाई के कामों को अमल में ला सकती है जोकि आपके दल की हो तब फिर हम जाना चाहते हैं कि जम्मू कश्मीर, जहां नेशनल कांफ्रेंस की सरकार है, उनके बारे में आपकी क्या भूमिका है? आज

10 LS—13.

केरल, पश्चिम बंगाल और त्रिपुरा में आपके दल के साथ न मिले हुए लोगों की सरकारें हैं। आपकी भूमिका उनके बारे में क्या है? विधि मंत्री के इस बयान के अन्तर्गत इस सवाल का जवाब आना इनकी तरफ से, बहुत जरूरी है।

दूसरा सवाल केरल का है। वहां जो चुनाव हुए उसमें 42 फीसदी मतदान पर इनका 65-66 फीसदी बहुमत आ गया और उसके बाद फिर केरल में चुनाव हुए और ऐसे चुनाव हुए जिसमें आपने अपनी सारी शक्ति लगा दी। इसके बारे में आपके मंत्री श्री स्टीफन बड़ी जोरदार आवाज में यहां पर बोल कर गये, उस चुनाव में आपकी प्रधान मंत्री भी वहां पर पहुंची और जितना प्रचार वह दिन-रात वहा पर कर सकती थीं, वह सारा प्रचार उन्होंने वहां पर किया, मगर केरल में क्या नतीजा निकला? जब केरल की जनता ने राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर आपका जो फैसला था, उसके विरोध में जाकर वहां अपनी सरकार बना दी, तो क्या वह सरकार वहां पर रहेगी या नहीं रहेगी? आपका जो संविधान है और जैसा विधि मंत्री की तरफ से निवेदन है, उस निवेदन के चलते यह बुनियादी सवाल हम लोगों के सामने आ जाता है। चूंकि सदन में आपका बहुमत है, हम यहां से चाहे जितना चिलायें, आपका फैसला होकर रहेगा। जो तर्क आप देंगे, उस तर्क की व्यवहार में कोई बात नहीं रहेगी।

आज सुवह मैं संसद भवन आ रहा था। आंध्र से किसानों का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल यहां आया है, जिन्होंने एक निवेदन इस देश के तमाम संसद सदस्यों को देने का काम किया है। इसमें लिखा है—

Memorandum to the Honourable Members of Parliament/Assembly—

“Brutal repression unleashed upon the people of Sircilla Tq of

Karimnagar District by the Police-Landlord combine".

बड़े विस्तार से इसमें लिखा है कि किस तरह से किसानों पर, भूमिहीनों पर और भूमिहीनों के लिए लड़ने वालों पर इस समय जमींदार और पुलिस यानी सरकार की तरफ से हल्ले हो रहे हैं।

आनंद प्रदेश के बारे में दिल्ली की सिविल लिबर्टी संगठन की ओर से और बम्बई की सिविल लिबर्टी संगठन की ओर से कई लोगों ने जाकर अपनी निष्पक्ष राय देने का काम किया है। यह बताया है कि किस प्रकार की कानून और व्यवस्था इस समय आनंद प्रदेश में चलाने का काम ये लोग कर रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आनंद प्रदेश का सबाल आता है, तब मुझे मालूम है आपको बड़ी परेशानी होती है। मगर संसद सदस्यों के नाम इस लिखी हुई चिट्ठी को मैं यहां पर पूरी नहीं पढ़ूँगा, एक-दो जुमले पढ़कर सुनाऊंगा :—

"Jeevan Reddy, a leader of the Sangham was arrested and so brutally tortured by the police that even today he bears the marks of torture. The police laid him on the floor and mercilessly stamped him with nailed boots. Moodam Malliah of Konaraopet village was arrested and his moustache and hair were pulled so ruthlessly that he fainted. Kola Bakkaiah of Nukalamarri village, who is a cripple, was hung from a ceiling and was beaten with lathies and boots."

"P. Vijay Kumar, a T.B. patient and resident of Sabashpalli village was beaten 'till he spat blood."

"The Circle Inspector of Sircilla and the Sub-Inspector of Vemulawada are notorious for subjecting the arrested to torture and abusing them with filthy language. They are so confident of their power and authority that they say, 'Our Indira is voted to power—we can burn villages, we can kill people, we

can rape women.' Who has got the guts to question our authority as long as Indira is in power?"

यह भेमोरेंडम जो हमें मिला है और संसद सदस्यों को दिया गया है, अगर आपकी आज्ञा हो तो मैं इसको सभा पटल पर रखने के लिए तैयार हूं, ताकि ये जो मामले हैं प्रधान मंत्री जी इन पर ध्यान दें और यह तथ कर लें कि ये तर्क जो इन लोगों ने यहां पर कानून और व्यवस्था के लिए हैं, उन तर्कों के आधार पर, आप चाहें अपनी पार्टी में ही विचार कर लें, आप आनंद प्रदेश की सरकार को कब तक चलने देना चाहेंगे ?

उपाध्यक्ष जी, जिन तर्कों को लोगों ने दिया है और जो बातें यहां पर गरीबों के लिए कही गई हैं कि कैसे डाउन-ट्रॉडन के लिये ये लोग यहां पर आये हैं उस को इनके 30 वर्षों के राज में इस देश के लोगों ने देखा है और इसीलिये किसी भी चुनाव में 40-42 फीसदी से ज्यादा लोगों ने आपको बोट नहीं दिया। यह तथ्य है जो आप लोगों के दिमाग में रहना चाहिये। जब आप गरीबों की बात करते हैं तो कुछ लोग कुछ समय के लिये बेवकूफ बनाने में कामयाबी पा सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर यह उम्मीद रखते हों कि इस देश की गरीब जनता के नाम से चर्चा चलाकर हमेशा के लिये बेवकूफ बनायेंगे, तब तो मैं आपसे यह कहूँगा कि यह सम्भव नहीं है। जिस तरह से कानून और व्यवस्था का तर्क देकर, गलत तर्क देकर इन 9 विधान सभाओं को भंग कराने का काम अपने राजनीतिक मकसद को पूरा करने के लिये किया गया है, मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं और इतना इशारा देना चाहता हूं कि सत्ता के घमंड में मत रहिये, जितना ज्यादा घमण्ड होगा, उतना ज्यादा जल्दी आप गिर जायेंगे, इस बात को अपने ख्याल में रखिये।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): On a point of personal explanation, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He did not say anything about you.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: While speaking, Mr. George Fernandes said that whenever Andhra Pradesh's name is taken, I am pained. I only request him to go to that place and see whether it is a fact. To that extent I trust him that he is an honest man. When he returns, he will make the just opposite statement.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am prepared to go with the hon. member.

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू (रांची) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 9 विधान सभाओं को भंग करने के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव आया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। जब जनता पार्टी और लोक दल की सरकारें विभिन्न प्रान्तों में बनी, वहां की क्या स्थिति थी, क्या वना और क्या विगड़ा, मैं इस के चन्द्र उदाहरण आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

सब से पहले मैं विहार प्रान्त को लेता हूँ। मैं विहार प्रान्त से चुन कर आया हूँ। हमारे यहां खास कर छोटा नागपुर और उत्तरी क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की जो स्थिति थी, उसको कहते हुए मुझे शर्म मालूम होती है। हमारे यहां किसी भी मां-बहिनों को शाम के बहत रास्ता चलना मुश्किल था। रांची में सड़कों पर से बहनों को उठा लिया जाता था, उनके साथ बलात्कार किया जाता था और फिर उन को मारकर सड़कों पर फेंक दिया जाता था—यह हालत वहां पर कानून और व्यवस्था की थी।

दंगा फिसाद की हालत को देखिये—टाटा नगर श्वलीगढ़ तथा दूसरे जगहों में क्या हुआ? किसी भी लोकप्रिय सरकार के शासन काल में यदि कहीं पर कोई दंगा फिसाद होता है तो उसको एक दो रोज़ में पुलिस के द्वारा दबा दिया जाता है, लेकिन यहां पर एक बार दंगा हुआ, दूसरी

बार हुआ, तीसरी बार हुआ और जो जनता पार्टी के लोग थे वे खुद उन दंगों को बढ़ाने में सहयोग कर रहे थे, उन्हीं के घटक उन दंगों को करवाते थे, वहां खुद मौजूद रह कर करवाते थे। यह हालत वहां पर कानून और व्यवस्था की थी।

बिजली की हालत क्या है? हमारे यहां रांची में हटिया का कारखाना है और वह इतना बड़ा कारखाना है जिस पर अरबों रुपये की पूँजी लगी हुई है। तीन वर्ष पहले इस कारखाने में करोड़ों रुपये का फायदा होता था। लेकिन जब से ये लोग सरकार में आये, उसकी हालत क्या हो गयी? आज कारखाने करोड़ों रुपये के घाटे में चल रहे हैं। दिन में तीन बार चार घंटों बार बिजली गूल हो जाती है। घन्टों घन्टों के लिए। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सोचिए कि अगर दिन में तीन बार चार बार बिजली गूल हो जाएगी तो इन कारखानों का क्या होगा? हटिया का कारखाना है, राउर-केला का कारखाना है, बोकारों का कारखाना है। बिजली के जाने से इनका क्या होगा? हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था का क्या बनेगा। यह आप समझ सकते हैं।

यही नहीं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अस्पतालों में आपरेशन थियेटर में आपरेशन हो रहे हैं और विजली गूल हो रही है सरकार नाल की तो कोई चीज ही नहीं थी। बत्की सध बालों का एक जमघट था। छोटा नागपुर में जो कुछ हुआ, उसका मैं आपको उदाहरण दूंगा। वहां के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में आदि जासी अछूत, ताना भवत रहते हैं, उन्होंने गंधी जी के नाम पर मांस मदिरा छोड़ दिया और अपने आप कपड़ा बना कर पहनते हैं, उनको इनके आने से पहले जो जमीन दी गयी थी, श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र के जमाने में दी गयी थी श्री केश्मारनाथ पाष्ठे के जमाने में दी गयी थी प्रीर हजारों एकड़ उन्हें जमीन दी गयी

मानसे जब जनता पार्टी के सरकार इनी तो हमके बड़े-बड़े लुटेरों ने उनसे बहुत सारी उस जमीन को छीन लिया। वे लोग जब मंत्री या डी० सी० एस० डी० प्रो० के पास आवेदन - पत्र ले कर गये और उन्हें आवेदन-पत्र दिया तो वे कहते हैं कि वे हमारे वर्कर हैं, हम उनके खिलाफ क्या कर सकते हैं। उस समय यह कानून और व्यवस्था की हालत थी। जिन सरकार के नेता ये कहते थे कि वे हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए अपने मन में सेवा की भावना रखेंगे और काम करेंगे उन्हीं की जनता या लोक दल सरकार में हरिजनों और ताना-भक्तों पर सब से ज्यादा जुल्म डें। उनके जमाने में उन लोगों को ऋण नहीं दिया गया। वे लोग कहते रहे कि हम गरीब जंगल में रहते बाले हैं, हमें बताये कि हमें कैसे लोन मिलेगा लेकिन उनकी कोई सुनाई नहीं ढूई। श्रोमती इन्दिरा गांधी जब प्रधान मंत्री थीं, तब हरिजनों, पिण्डे लोगों और ताना-भक्तों के लिए भी लोन का प्रवधान किया गया था। उनको आगे बढ़ने के लिए ऋण दिया जाता था। लेकिन इनके राज्य में उन गरीबों को लोन नहीं मिलता था। जब बड़े-बड़े मंत्रियों से कहा जाता कि हम गरीब आदमी हैं, हुजूर जरा बैंक में कह दो जिए तो वे कहते कि मेरा काम तो पटना में है, मेरा काम तो दूसरी जगह पर है।

पानी की व्यवस्था की हालत सुन लोजिए। बिहार को अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया। वहां चल कर आप देख लोजिए कि पानी की व्यवस्था क्या है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मनुष्य तो क्या, वहां जानवरों को भी पीने के लिए पानी जंगलों और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में नहीं मिल रहा है। इन्होंने बड़े-बड़े श्रांकड़े पेश किये हैं। आंखें तो आपको दस जगह टूट रेल लगाने के मिल जाएंगे लेकिन

उनमें से केवल दो में ही पानी मिल रहा है। मैं लोहरडागा नगर पालिका का अध्यक्ष हूं। तीन, साढ़े तीन साल पहले हमने 18 लाख 50 हजार रुपये की स्कीम सरकार को दी और 14 लाख 50 हजार रुपया मैंने पानी विभाग को दिया। मैंने उस विभाग को कहा कि मुझे आडिट में हिसाब देना है, मुझे इस रकम का हिसाब दो लेकिन हिसाब नहीं मिलता है। हमने पहले साढ़े सात लाख रुपया दिया, कुछ काम हुआ। फिर दूसरी बार रुपया दिया। इस तरह से साढ़े चौदह लाख रुपया हम पानी विभाग को द चुके हैं लेकिन अभी तक उस पर काम नहीं हुआ। तीन बरस पहले साढ़े सात लाख कातो काम हुआ था लेकिन तीन बरस से काम वहां बंद है और कहते हैं कि वह रुपया खर्च हो गया। वह रुपया खर्च नहीं हुआ, बल्कि बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी खा गये। इसके बारे में बिहार की असेक्युरिटी में भी क्वेश्चन किया गया लेकिन उसका साफ जवाब नहीं दिया गया। जो सरकार समयादेने के बाद भी काम नहीं कर सकती है, क्या वह सरकार कहलाने के लायक है? वह मनुष्यों के लिए लोगों के लिए एक जुल्मी सरकार थी।

आप बेकारी की समस्या को ही ले। छोटा नागपुर के पलामू जिले, रांची जिले से दो लाख से भी अधिक आदमी आज अपने घरवार छोड़ कर भाग गए हैं। आपको वहां पर गांव के गांव खाली पड़े नजर आएंगे। केवल बूढ़े आदमी और हमारी वहनें जो बूढ़ी हो चुकी हैं और कहीं जा नहीं सकती थीं वही उन घरों में रह रही हैं। बाकी सारे लोग कानपुर, लखनऊ आदि में जा कर ईटा भट्टों में काम कर रहे हैं। सरकार ने फूड़ कार वर्क का बड़ा डिलोरा पीटाथा। लोगों से काम लेने के महीनों बाद भी उनका जो

गेहूं बाकी था, राशन बाकी था वह भी उनको दिया नहीं गया। गरीब लोगों के साथ जो जंगलों में रहते हैं, इस तरह से और अन्याय किया गया। इन सब की शेष इनकावायरी होनी चाहिये। गरीबों के साथ इस तरह का अन्याय हो इसको कभी, भी बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता।

नाइट स्कूल खोले गए। प्रौढ़ शिक्षा की योजना को लागू किया गया। जनसंघ आर० एस० एस० के लोग जो पहली सरकार में एक घटक थे, इन में घुस गए और उन्होंने हमारे आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को गुमराह किया। जातपात का नारा लगा कर जिस तरह से उन्होंने लोगों को गुमराह किया यह भी देखने वाली चीज है। बनवासी कल्याण के नाम पर इन लोगों ने कोंसला किया। आर० एस० एस० के लोगों ने लाठी और तलवार की शिक्षा दी और कहा यह गया कि हम गरीब लोगों को दवा देते हैं, उनकी दवा का इंतजाम करते हैं। ये सब जो चीजें हैं इनको देखने की जरूरत है।

बिहार के साथ एक और भी अन्याय हुआ है। आप देखें कि मिट्टी के तेल का आवंटन किस प्रकार से किया गया। महाराष्ट्र को जहां पर श्री शरद पवार की सरकार थी चालीस हजार मैट्रिक टन मिट्टी का तेल दिया गया जबकि बिहार को केवल बीस हजार मैट्रिक टन ही दिया गया।

अन्त में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि राम और हनुमान, जिन में गहरी दोस्ती थी वही हनुमान जिन को लंका जलानी चाहिये थी, वे अयोध्या को ही जला बढ़े।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): 'Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,

number of speeches have been made already from the Congress (I) Benches, notably two speeches, one by Shri Sanjay Gandhi and the other by Shri Stephen. I believe they have very ably met all the points which were raised by the speakers on the opposition side.

In fact, I do not know whether to condemn the Opposition or to sympathize with them. To me they are the captains of a ship which has sunk, not by anybody else but by themselves. It is true that the Proclamation has been issued by the Central Government, which is run by our party. These Assemblies have been dissolved by an Order of the President. But I would submit for the dispassionate consideration of the hon. Members of the Opposition, is it not a fact that their ship has been sunk by themselves. Their boats in the States have already capsized in deep waters, and they are themselves to blame for the fate they have met with.

I do not think much constitutional and legal arguments are needed today, though ample arguments have been advanced. The Supreme Court judgment has been quoted at length, and I believe very ably. But the fact of the matter is that it is an obligation of the Central Government to see that the Governments in the States are run in accordance with the Constitution, and the Constitution does not mean that the Government which has a majority of votes must continue to rule under all circumstances. For that there are many precedents. The interpretation of the terms used in article 356 is very wide, and I do not want to take much time of the House on that.

The fact is that these general elections were not ordinary elections. While all general elections are important, these elections were extra-

ordinarily important because, for the first time in the history of the nation, before the Central Government had completed its term, it had to go because of a situation that was created in the country, which I believe was a situation of chaos. I need not say much myself, because we heard it from the Janata Party leaders themselves, perhaps with only one exception—I do not know whether to call it the honourable exception or pitiable exception—and that is Shri Morarji Desai, the then Prime Minister, who said that the Janata Party has done good work. The rest of them or most of them were themselves criticising the performance of their own Government and they said that there was no Government virtually. Mr. Vajpayee was speaking here quite a lot. I sympathise with him. It was he who said: "The performance of the Janata is bad. If it does not improve, I will resign within four months my ministership." The performance went on worsening and Mr. Vajpayee went on a voyage to the sky and now he has come down. It was very curious to hear Mr. Vajpayee today to say 'Where I stand?'. He said it in a lighter vein. He said: "Whatever Sanjay Gandhi says I will do". It is a very curious thing to hear such things from Mr. Vajpayee and his party. I am stating the fact that during the elections two important Janata leaders met me. I said: "You are not going to win, the people are not with you." One of them said: "No, no. We are going to win, we have got one big *mantra* here." I asked: "What is the *mantra*?" Then he said: "It is the *chhu mantra*." I asked: "What is the *chhu mantra*?" He, said: "Oh, you are going to bring Sanjay Gandhi back. We are talking to the people against Sanjay Gandhi and you will be defeated." The *chhu mantra* betrayed them. Sanjay Gandhi is back, the Congress(I) is back, Mrs. Indira Gandhi is back, back with such a majority that Mr. Vajpayee is today obliged to say: "Whatever Sanjay Gandhi says I will

do." There is a sea-change in the situation. If the Centre was bad, the States were worse. You may kindly notice that the Prime Minister at the Centre had no control over his Ministers at the Centre. I remember that in the Karnal bye-election, I happened to pass by that side and I heard Mr. Rajnaraian saying "The Janata Party is a young and beautiful bride, married only a year-and-a-half ago. Do not desert her." Then I said: "Young and beautiful, but a number of them are ferocious husbands, the killers." And the bride was killed. I was hearing a very interesting thing that the Prime Minister has no control over his Ministers, the Ministers have no control over everything, they have no self-control. The Janata leadership and the high command had no control over their States. Even the Chief Minister did not consult them while appointing his Ministers. Chaos prevailed at the Centre. Cancer came to take over the Centre, cancer went over to the States. This election, in my opinion, I respectfully submit for the kind consideration of this House, was not merely to elect a Government at the Centre. Technically one might say it was an election to elect a government at the Centre or to elect a Prime Minister. This election was meant to remedy a situation. Merely a Prime Minister will not be able to govern a vast country like this where there is so much diversity. That Prime Minister would be able to govern who is not only a Prime Minister, but is a real friend of the people and the leader of millions and millions of people of India.

In this election the surge from the North, the surge from the south, the surge from the west, the surge from all over the country was to entrust the reins to a leader who can meet casteism, who can meet communal riots, who can meet linguistic troubles, who can meet the law and order situation, who can meet the price rise which prevailed all round.

17.00 hrs.

After all, what is the Centre? The Centre rules only over Delhi and the Union Territories. The instruments for everything are the States. The chaotic situation was the creation of both the Centre and the States, and that chaotic situation needed to be brought to an end.

Mr. George Fernandes was telling us that we got only 42 per cent of the votes. How much did his party get? How much did the Janata Party get? How much did the other parties get? As a matter of fact, we do not know tomorrow who will be the leader of the Janata Party, whether it is going to be Mr. Vajpayee or Mr. Dandavate. We had heard of Hanuman giving his life for Rama. Now we read that Hanuman is going to expel Rama. This is the situation of these parties.

I am amazed and shocked at the CPI and the CPM—at least the CPI has been consistent, because they opposed dissolution earlier also—condemning the dissolution of the Delhi Metropolitan Council. I do not know whether such a thing happened in the history of the country so far. For over 110 days, over a petty matter, a strike of the mill workers went on in Delhi, and nobody cared for them. The Janata Party was ruling in Delhi and the Lok Dal at the Centre, but the workers were cruelly treated. Girls of the Indraprastha College had to seek protection. The poor people were crushed. A chaotic situation was created in Delhi. More than half the Budget remained unutilised till January, 1980. The Janata administration was busy with infiltration by RSS, committing various crimes against the people, in politicking and taking political advantage, in creating conditions of law and order.

Now they have developed a vested interest. They think that if law and order is bad, they may have a chance to come back in the local elections. Some fools in the Delhi police blundered in handling the situation, and

the leaders of the opposition are trying to ride on the shoulders of the blind, to make capital out of it. What a shame, what shivalekshmi people they are! Law and order, prices, inflation etc., are all their creations. Because we lost in 1977 they thought we had lost for all time.

Mr. George Fernandes was talking of democracy. I am reminded of the Chikmagalur verdict. It was the Lok Sabha sitting here which slapped the people of Chikmagalur and sent Mrs. Gandhi to jail. That day the Janata Party was doomed and hanged.

I am also asking for the dissolution of the Delhi Municipal Corporation which is totally bankrupt and a cesspool of corruption and inefficiency.

Mr. George Fernandes was talking of democracy and the rule of law. But he has himself said that he has derailed trains. I want to remind him that Mrs. Gandhi is a very kind and generous leader. There is no law of limitation in regard to crimes. The machinery of criminal law can be set in motion by anybody, but I am glad that Mrs. Gandhi is not taking the situation like that.

I do not want to talk of the stinking actions of the Shah Commission. One can say quite a lot about it, what they did, how they behaved towards Mrs. Gandhi. I did not have a passport, but my passport which was non-existent was confiscated. Similarly, Mrs. Gandhi, her family, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi were all shabbily treated, and the Congress-I leader Yash Pal was tortured. We do not want to emulate them. I do not want to send Mr. George Fernandes to prison, though he has himself said that he has derailed trains. This is the situation which we must not forget. We should try to ameliorate the condition of the masses who are looking to us with expectation. I hope we will create an atmosphere so that we can understand each other better and work together better.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the proclamation for the dissolution of the nine State Assemblies under Article 356 of the Constitution of our country, because this proclamation is nothing but a complete repudiation of the federal set up contemplated by our Constitution, because it reveals the mad drive towards absolute power, if you may permit me to say so, towards absolute power of a single person, because it constitutes a deliberate attack of the democratic parliamentary norm and it stands out as a great challenge and a grave threat to the very existence and sustenance of the Governments, which are different from that at the Centre, viz., the Congress-I. It constitutes a grave threat to the Governments of Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura and Kashmir because, as has been stated on many occasions during this debate, the Central Government does not like or does not hold the view that any Governments, having a different point of view, a different set of programmes to implement as per the mandate they have received from the people, are likely to exist because they want all the State governments to fall in line with them. It is nothing but a draconian interpretation of the Centre-State relations. Therefore, it is not a correct approach to the existing Centre-State relations and the contemplated federalism in our constitution today. The application of Article 356 invariably contemplates a situation where the Government of the State cannot be run in accordance with the Constitution. Now, the hon. Home Minister did not have the opportunity nor did he consider it necessary to describe as to what happened, as to how and when the situation developed in these nine States, in which the Governments of these nine States could not be run in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

On the other hand, certain extraneous reasons have been adduced by

various Ministers viz., the Minister of Law and the Ministers of other departments. Now I refer to one argument given, viz., these nine State Assemblies did no longer reflect the will and aspirations of the electorate. I want to give only certain examples or certain facts. It appears that the Central Government did conveniently forget some of the very blatant facts. What are they? Can it be denied that nearly 58 per cent of those who cast their votes in the last Lok Sabha elections did not vote for the Congress-I? In four of these nine States, the Congress-I did not get even a majority of the votes polled. Even in Tamil Nadu, the State which you represent here, the Congress-I got only 31.3 per cent. Now, if we get the results examined further, what does it reveal? Take the example of . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you divide the votes between DMK and Congress-I?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The Congress-I did not get a majority of the votes there. They get the majority only when your votes are added to them. I think your party has not yet merged with the Congress-I, your party has a separate programme.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You said that they got 31 per cent, but you must know that they had entered into an alliance with the DMK.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: They want to include what the Left front got in West Bengal, but they do not want to add the votes the DMK got in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You take the example of Uttar Pradesh. The Congress (I) won 51 seats out of 85 seats. It polled only 35.7 per cent of the votes, just 7 per cent more than the Lok Dal which polled 28.4 per cent and won 29 seats. The Janata Party polled 22.5 per cent and won 3 seats. The Congress led in 226 Assembly segments out of 425 Assembly segments. But if the Opposition votes are

combined, the lead of the Opposition would be 328.

Again, if you take the case of Bihar, the Congress (I) led in 166 out of 325 Assembly constituencies. But if the votes of the Opposition are combined, the Opposition would lead in 239 Assembly segments and the Congress (I) only in 83 Assembly segments.

It is not necessary to go into details. Therefore, it is not proper, it is not maintainable, it is not tenable, to say that the entire people have swung over to the Congress (I) as Mr. Stephen has claimed and put forward a new thesis for defections.

I also refer to the observation made by Mr. Bhagwati. I quote:

"The defeat of the ruling party in a State at the Lok Sabha elections cannot by itself, without anything more, support the inference that the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. To dissolve the Legislative Assembly solely on such ground would be an indirect exercise of the right of recall of all the members by the President without there being any provision in the Constitution for recall even by the electorate."

Therefore, it is not maintainable, it is not tenable to say that they had a massive majority and, according to the majority, they have got the authority to dissolve these 9 States. The hon. Law Minister made a statement that a situation of confrontation was developing between these 9 States and the Centre on the question of reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It is contrary to facts. I only say that the Rajya Sabha which represents the States and which also represents all the political parties of the Opposition also who are running certain State Governments, without any obstruction, without any opposition, unanimously, in a record time, accepted the 45th

Constitution Amendment. All the State Governments, including these 9 State Governments, did not say that they will not ratify the 45th Constitution Amendment Bill. Rather, there are facts to show that all of them had put in their legislative business of the budget session to get this particular Constitution Amendment passed. Therefore, this is also not maintainable.

The question of police atrocities in States and the question of law and order have been raised by many hon. members. I do not want to enter into any debate on that question because I have no time. I would only say that if the question of police atrocities on the weaker sections of the community or on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the question of law and order are the criteria for dissolving these 9 States, then why is it that the Andhra Pradesh Government has not been dissolved? What is the real reason? The real reason has been given by the hon. Home Minister himself. On the 19th February last, when he had given an interview on the Television, a question was asked as to why the Assemblies of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka were not dissolved. That was the question put to the hon. Home Minister. He replied to that bluntly. His was a very blunt reply. He said that there was no point in removing those who accepted the leader and wanted to implement her programmes and policies. Therefore, Sir, the cat is out of the bag. The real reasons have been attributed by him, that is, only those State Governments will be allowed to remain, will be allowed to function, which agree to fall in line with one particular leader, one particular Party, which is in power at the Centre...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You have rung the bell, Sir. It is my habit not to disobey the Chair. Therefore, I do

not like to prolong my speech. I would conclude my speech by quoting what has been said by a foreign journal, the *Financial Times* of London; it wrote:

"This action..."

That is, the dissolution of the nine State Assemblies.

"This action could be used to push through amendments to the Constitution effectively muzzling the opposition to her and establishing a Presidential system."

It further goes on to say:

"Mrs. Gandhi will clip the powers of the States and return to an over-centralised system of government."

The danger of authoritarianism, the danger of dictatorship, the danger of one-party monopoly rule, looms large. In this context, every democrat should oppose this Proclamation because this Proclamation seeks to be a signal for destroying democracy in our country.

*SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, I would not take much time of the House and I would confine myself to the primary compulsion that forced the hands of the Government of India to dissolve the nine State Assemblies.

The hon. Members belonging to Opposition Parties do very well know that the Janata Party got the massive mandate of the people in 1977 Parliamentary Elections and became the ruling party. What were the expectations of the people from the Janata Party, what kind of hardships they were made to undergo during the 2½ years of Janata dispensation, how the Janata Government belied their hopes and aspirations have been proved beyond doubt in the 1980 General Elections. The people of the country realised that Shrimati Indira Gandhi alone embodies their hopes and aspirations, that she alone can give succour to the suffering millions, that she alone can protect the Harijans and down-trodden people from the predators bred on casteism

and expressed their franchise in unequivocal terms in Mrs. Gandhi's favour. The hon. Members belonging to different political hues will also agree with me if I say that Shrimati Indira Gandhi is the unanimous choice of the people of our country and there is no dispute what soever about this.

When the Congress Government at the Centre was voted out of power in 1977, what was the trend of prices of essential commodities? A bag of cement was being sold at Rs. 18. After two and half years, the same bag of cement was being sold at Rs. 28 due to the mismanagement of the economy by the Janata Party. The people of India in repentance of their misplaced faith in Janata Party reposed their confidence in the Congress Party led by Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1980 General Elections. They realised that the Janata Party was unfit to rule the nation.

What was the basic reason for the dissolution of nine State Assemblies? The State Assemblies were adopting dilatory methods in implementing the laws passed by this House. These State Governments were adopting a posture of defiance to the Central Government which has been given the massive mandate of the people. Is it to be understood that the policies and the programme of the Central Government are not in the interest of the people? The Central Government under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi are faced with plethora of economic ills due to the Janata Government's inefficiency and certain determined steps are to be taken to bring the nation on its right path of prosperity. The festering sore labour unrest has to be cured. The soaring prices of essential commodities are to be controlled. The worsening law and order situation has to be set right. In these circumstances, the Opposition Members who are responsible for these things have no right to say that the dissolution of nine State Assemblies was unjust and improper. I should say that it does not

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

behave of them to criticise our Government which is committed to undo the harm done to the nation by their own Government during the past two and half years. I am afraid that they cannot adduce even sound arguments to buttress their tall claims of democratic precedents.

I have no hesitation in saying that the dissolution of nine State Assemblies in the context of circumstances I have enumerated is just and proper. With these words I conclude my speech.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr Dandavate, the Janata Party has already exhausted its time. I cannot take the time of another Party and give you. I am very sorry.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Are we going to be left out?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: 12 minutes have been allotted to other groups. Mr Frank Anthony has already spoken.

Nine hours have been allotted and all the time has been exhausted and the Home Minister is going to reply at 5.30 p.m.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Will we not be given a chance to speak? This is an important thing.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is correct. I also agree but the rules do not permit.

SHRI A. K. ROY: How? Where is the rule that the Home Minister should speak at 5.30 p.m.?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Time allotted to your group has been taken.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I belong to no group. I am an independent.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The independents' time is over.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Who are those fortunate independents who got the chance?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is the Business Advisory Committee that allots the time. If you can come to the Chamber, I will explain to you.

SHRI A. K. ROY: We have got certain things to say. I demand that the time be extended.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, it is not possible. BAC has already fixed the time.

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा : (करनाल) :
डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब,

“हकीकत आश्ना हूं वाकिफे इसरारे हस्ती हूं। समझता हूं मगर दुनिया को समझाना नहीं आता”

इस रिजोल्यूशन पर कल से चर्चा चल रही है। विरोधी दल के मैम्बरान ने अपने विचार सदन में रखे और इधर कांग्रेस पार्टी ने भी अपने विचार रखे। 1977 में जब कांग्रेस पार्टी के मुकाबले में देश में जो हालात पैदा हुए और जनता पार्टी बरसरेइक्तदार आई, तब क्या हालात थे, उसमें जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। 1977 में जनता पार्टी ने हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को गुलिस्तां और बोस्तां की कहानियां सुनाई, सब्जों व सालाजार दिखाये, हरे भरे नक्शे दिखाये, लेकिन बरसरेइक्तदार आने के बाद ढाई सालों में जनता पार्टी का शीराजा बिखर गया, उन का भाण्डा चौंराहे पर फूटा। यह शीराजा क्यों बिखरा? इस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है? कांग्रेस पार्टी जिम्मेदार नहीं है, बल्कि उनकी अपनी कारण्यालयियां इसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं। जनता पार्टी के नेताओं में जूतियों में दाल क्यों बन्टे लगी, इस लिये कि उनके इरादे नापाक थे।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, कान्फिलक्ट आफ इन्टरेस्ट कान्फिलक्ट आफ पर्सनेलिटीज तो सब पार्टीज में होती हैं, लेकिन जहां कान्फिलक्ट आफ आइडियोलाजीज हो, वह गाड़ी नहीं चल सकती। ढाई साल की कारण्यालयियों ने जनता पार्टी की तरफ से लोगों की आशाओं को निराशाओं में

बदल दिया, क्योंकि उनके इरादे नापाक थे। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के 20 सूक्ती प्रोग्राम के मुकाबले में इनका सिर्फ एक सूक्ती प्रोग्राम रहा और वह एक सूक्ती प्रोग्राम यह था कि जिस इन्दिरा गांधी को हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने 1977 के इलैक्शन में पारजित कर दिया था, उस पर इन्होंने सब्र व तहम्मुल से काम नहीं लिया, बल्कि उस को जलीलों द्वारा करने की कोशिश की। एक दो नहीं, उन पर 36 मुकद्दमे बनाये, कीमीशनों की भरमार की, मां-बेटे को जगह-जगह मुकद्दमा में हाजरी देने पर मजबूर किया- यह सिर्फ बदले की भावना थी उस इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ जिसने 11 साल के अर्थ में इस देश की नैया की खिलौया बन कर इसको पार लगाया और देश की कुलाहे इफतिखार को अर्थे बरी पर पहुंचाया उस इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ जिस ने बंगला देश को जन्म दिया, उस इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ जिस ने सिक्किम को हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा बनाया, उस इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ जिस ने हिन्दुस्तान को एटामिक शक्ति दी। इन्होंने मुकद्दमा बनाये, कीमीशन्स बैठाये और जब इस पर भी इन की तसल्ली नहीं हुई तो 3 अक्टूबर, 1977 को उन्हें ज्ञूठे मुकद्दमे में गिरफ्तार किया। जब वह चिकमंगलूर से 71 हजार की अक्सरियत से जीत कर आई, तब ये विरोधी दलों में भाई जो उस वक्त बरसरेक्तदार थे, उनका 20 दिन भी इस सदन में बैठना बरदाश्त न कर सके। अपने बहुमत के बल-बूते पर एक जालिमाना नौकेकलम से इस हाउस के मेम्बरी से उन को बरवास्त कर दिया और एक हफ्ते की जेल की सजा दी। इस का नतीजा क्या हुआ? देश में एक हेजान बरपा हो गया। जनता ने इन्दिरा गांधी की गिरफ्तारी के खिलाफ विरोध का इजहार करते हुए हिन्दुस्तान की जेलों को भर दिया, लाखों की तादाद में लोग जेलों में गये।

दुनिया के किसी भी मुल्क के इतिहास में आपको ऐसी मिसाल नहीं मिलेगी। पांच लाख हिन्दुस्तानी उस वक्त जेलों में गये। क्यों ऐसा हुआ? क्या बात थी? बदले की भावना से उस वक्त जो काम इन्होंने किया, उसकी कीमत को अदा करनी पड़ी।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आप को याद होगा, 1971 में जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की पार्टी को अक्सरियत हासिल हुई थी, उस वक्त 542 सीटों में से 352 सीटें मिली थी। उस वक्त श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा था कि इन्दिरा गांधी ने इन चुनावों में ऐसी स्थाही इस्तेमाल की है जिस में निशान राम सिंह पर लगता है तो अपने आप श्याम सिंह पर सरक जाता है, श्याम सिंह पर लगाया जाता है तो कृष्ण कुमार पर सरक जाता है इस तरह से कांग्रेस पार्टी जीती है। इसी सदन के एक मेम्बर है, मैं उन का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता— जब बंगला देश की जंग जीती गई तो इन्होंने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को दुगों भावानी कहा था, जगदम्बा कहा था, लेकिन जब वह खुद बरसरेक्तदार आये तो फिर उनको श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का रूप भयानक दिखाई देने लगा। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह वह बदले की भावना थी, जिसने हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को मजबूर किया कि वह इनके खिलाफ बोट दें। हिन्दुस्तान के बोटर्स वही थे, इलैक्टोरेट वही था, वही कास्टीचुएन्सी थीं, और करीबन चुनाव लड़ने वाले भी वही थे, लेकिन जो लोक 1977 के चुनाव में 303 सीटों की अक्सरियत को लेकर आये थे और उनमें भी जो आर० एस० एस० पार्टी के अलम्बरदार थे, उनकी तादाद 95 के मुकाबले ५५ रह गई। जिनके गिपजे और गुद्धारे चौन में हैं, जिनके मन्दिर

और शिवालय अमरीका के ग्रन्दर हैं - उनको हिन्दुस्तान की सम्मति से कोई प्यार नहीं है। भ्राज श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी उनको दुश्मन दिखायी देती हैं। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, प्रत्यक्ष को प्रमाण क्या, हाथ कंगन को भारती क्या ? इस इलेक्शन के नतीजे आपके सामने आ गये हैं। भ्रान्त जनवरी को श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और उनकी पार्टी के सारे नतीजे सामने आये, उनमें अपोजिशन की क्या पोजिशन रही और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की क्या पोजिशन रही ? इन लोगों के ढाई वर्ष के राज में जरूरत की चीजें नेस्तव नाबूद हो गयीं, महंगाई आसमान को छूने लगी और अमनो-अमान की हालत खराब हो गयीं। उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को एक ही चीज दिखायी देती थी। हिन्दुस्तान की एकता के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान की स्थायी सरकार के लिए एक आसरा दिखायी देता था और वह था श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा: डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं एक शेर भर्ज कर दूँ:— नहीं शिकवा मुझे कुछ बेकाई का तेरी हरणिज गिला तब हो अगर तूने किसी से भी निभाई हो ।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आपकी बंटी मुझे बार बार मजबूर कर रही है इसलिए इस शेर के साथ ही मैं अपनी तकरीर खत्म करता हूँ, वरना मुझे समय और चाहिए था ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members before I call upon the Minister to reply to the discussion I may inform the House that Half-an-Hour discussion listed for the day shall be taken up after the disposal of all the Resolutions moved. Now the Minister will reply.

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जिस वक्त बरसात के मौसम में बादल छाये रहते हैं और बारिश नहीं बरसती है तो जमींदार आसमान से कहता है कि बरस जा । जब भी बारिश नहीं बरसती तो पंडित के पास जमींदार जाता है और वह उसे कहता है कि इन्द्र देवता को खुश करो । इन्द्र देवता समुद्र में बैकार पड़े पानी को बादल बना कर रेगिस्तान में बरसाता है और हरियाली पैदा करता है। इन्द्र देवता और इन्दिरा गांधी की राशि भी एक ही है। इन्दिरा गांधी भी वही काम करती हैं जो इन्द्र देवता किया करता है। अभीरों के महलों में जो दीलत के अम्बार पड़े हैं उसको वहां से उठा कर गरीबों के झोपड़ों तक इन्दिरा गांधी पहुंचाना चाहती हैं।

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह): उपसभापति जी, जो मैंने 9 रियासतों में प्रेजीडेंट के प्रोक्लेमेशन के सम्बन्ध में आपके सामने और इस हाउस के सामने जो रिजोल्यूशन्स रखे थे उन पर हमारे सत्कारयोग्य मेम्बर साहिबान ने बहुत ही कीमती राय दी है। मेरा ख्याल था कि यह एक उद्धरण बन गयी है और डेसोक्रेसी की रवायत के मुताबिक ही हम ने यह किया है। इसीलिए उस वक्त मैंने अपनी इन्ट्रोडक्टरी स्पीच में ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहा था और मैंने सिर्फ यही कहा था कि जम्हुरियत के महान असूलों को मद्दे नजर रख कर ही इन विधान सभाओं को भंग करने की प्रेजीडेंट की सिफारिश की गयी थी और जो 1977 में फैसला किया गया था उसी के मुताबिक ही यह किया

गया है। मैंने यह भी कहा था कि उस बबत भी नी ही रियासतों की विधान सभाएं भंग की गयी थीं। मैंने कोई राय नहीं दी। इस बहस में मैं नहीं पड़ा कि क्यों भंग की गई। केवल एक ही बात थी कि जनता कर भरोसा उन पर नहीं रहा इसलिए उनको भंग किया गया। अच्छा होता अगर इसी बात को सामने रखा जाता। लेकिनर मैम्बर साहिबान और पार्टिकुलर्ली विरोधी दलों के नेताओं ने ऐसे मसले और विचार सामने ला कर खड़े किए जो कहीं किसी और कंटैस्ट में मैंने रखे होंगे और उनका इस चर्चा के साथ कोई ताल्कुक नहीं था। अगर कोई अखबार की बात थी तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सभा में अखबार की बात डिस्क्स नहीं हो रही थी। इस सभा में पार्लिमेंट में जो कहा गया उसी की चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी—(इंटरप्लाज) हम लोगों ने बड़े सन्तोष से इन सब दोस्तों की बातें सुनी हैं। अब आप जरा बड़ा दिल रख कर बात सुन लीजिए।

अभी-अभी मेरे एक दोस्त ने यह कहा कि मेरे पास मैमोरेंडम आया है और आपने इजाजत दे दी मैमोरेंडम पढ़ने की। ऐसे मैमोरेंडम तो हर मैम्बर पार्लियामेंट के पास रोजाना आते रहते हैं। अगर उन्हीं को पढ़ा जाए और उनके बारे में जानकारी न ली जाए, उनकी तहकीकात न की जाए और सभा में उनको पढ़ने दिया जाए तो उसी में समय निकल जाता है। खैर, आपने इजाजत दे दी और उन्होंने सुना दिया।

हमारे आनंदेवल मैम्बर ने कल एक शेर पड़ा था :

हम आह भी करते हैं तो
हो जाते हैं बदनाम

वह कल्प भी करते हैं तो
चर्चा नहीं होता।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तो चर्चा नहीं होती।

श्री जैल सिंह : होता, जरा शुद्ध कर लीजिए।

मैं बड़े अदब से हाउस में इन भाइयों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वैसे तो वे आजकल एक नहीं रहे चूंकि जनता पार्टी से एक दल और बना और उस में से और दल बन गए और दल-दल में ये आज फंसे हुए हैं—

प्रो० मधु दंडवते (राजापुर) : चार कांग्रेस पार्टियां थीं।

श्री जैल सिंह : दंडवते जी आप तो बड़े अच्छे प्रोफेसर हैं, विद्वान हैं, लिट्रेरी आदमी हैं,

एक माननीय सदस्य : थे।

श्री जैल सिंह : थे नहीं, अब भी है। क्या आपको मालूम है कि आज आपको दुनिया क्या कहती है? गीत बदल गया है। गीत था :

इस दिल के टुकड़े हजार हुए, कोई यहां गिरा कोई वहां गिरा। अब लोग कहने हैं :

इस दल के टुकड़े हजार हुए, कोई यहां गिरा तो कोई वहां गिरा। मैं बहुत अदब से और दोस्ताना माहौल में बात करना चाहता हूं चूंकि मैं किसी भी अपने विरोधी को दुश्मन नहीं समझता। दुश्मन की बात और होती है, विरोधिता की बात और होती है। उल्लास की विरोधिता दुश्मनी तक नहीं पहुंच सकती।

चमन में इखलाते रंगों बू से बात बनती है जहां हम ही हम हैं तो क्या हम हैं और जहां तुम ही तुम हो तो क्या तुम हो।

खैर, ममी जो सी० पी० आई० के नेता ने शेर पठ कर सुनायीं पन्डे और गुंडे की वह भी मैंने आपको सुनानी हैं।

मैं कत्तल की बात कहना चाहता हूं कि डेमोक्रेसी का कत्तल कैसे होता है। इसी हाउस मे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी जी आई थे, और जनता पार्टी की पर्सनलिटियां तो अब भी हैं, दल उनके बेशक कितने ही बन जायें, उनसे मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि चिकमंगलूर से श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी पौन लाख वोटों की अक्सरियत से जीतीं और वह सामने उस सीट पर बैठी हुई थीं, और उस वक्त इन्होंने मैजारिटी के बल पर फैसला यह किया था कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को इस हाउस से बाहर निकाला जाता है। (व्यवधान)

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : इमरजेंसी के समय सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी को भी आपने सस्पेंड कर दिया था।

श्री जैन सिंह : इसी हाउस में फैसला किया गया कि वह मेम्बर नहीं रह सकतीं, और वोटरों की तौहीन की गई और जनता को बैज्ञजत किया गया और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को इसी हाउस से निकाल कर जेल में फैक दिया गया और 5 लाख हिन्दुस्तानियों ने उस वक्त जेले भर दीं और आपने झूठे मुकदमे बना कर हम पर तश्विर किया। उस वक्त आपकी डेमोक्रेसी का कत्तल कहां गया? डेमोक्रेसी का कत्तल तो उस वक्त हुआ था जब कि इलेक्टेड मेम्बर को आपने हाउस से निकाला और जेल में भेज दिया। . . . (व्यवधान)

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हमारे माननीय जार्ज फर्नांडीज ने कहा कि बहुमत जो है वह कांग्रेस को नहीं मिला। और गिनती

क्या करते हैं कि कांग्रेस को कितने वोट मिले। मैं आपके जरिये से कहूंगा कि हमारे देश में जो डेमोक्रेसी का ढांचा उसमें वह गिना जाता है कि मेम्बर किस पार्टी के ज्यादा आये हैं। और दूसरे यह गिना जाता है कि उन मेम्बरों की गिनती कितनी है। एक जमाना था जनता पार्टी ने कहा कि हमारा बहुमत आया है। लेकिन उस बहुमत के सामने 154 सदस्यों का एक मजबूत अपोजीशन बैठा हुआ था। लेकिन आज कांग्रेस (आई) की जीत के बाद यहां अपोजीशन बनने के लिए भी कोई पार्टी योग्य नहीं है। अब जो कांग्रेस (आई) का फैसला है वह जनता का फैसला है। इतनी बड़ी भारी तादाद से जीतने वाली पार्टी को यह कहना कि उनके साथ बहुमत नहीं है तो यह तो ऐसी बात है कि जैसे चार आदमियों की दोड़ होती हो और 1,000 मीटर की दौड़ पर जाना है। एक आदमी हजार मीटर की दौड़ में आगे पहुंच गया और दूसरा एक मीटर पीछे, तीसरा 2 मीटर पीछे और चौथा 3 मीटर पीछे।

और उन तीनों को मिलाकर जजों को यह कह दिया जाये कि जीतने वाले तो 1,000 और हारने वाले 3,000 हो गये हैं। यह कभी नहीं हो सकता। जार्ज फर्नांडीज उसका इनाम मांगना चाहते हैं। (व्यवधान)

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं विनती करता हूं कि हमारे मेम्बर साहायान को आप एक बार कह दीजिए कि वह मेरी बातों को सुन लें। और उन बातों के बाद को शंका हो, मैं उसके लिए भी उनको जवाब देने के लिए हाजिर हूं।

यह स्टेटों का भागला है। बिहार में 23.50 परसेंट रूलिंग पार्टी को वोट मिले, गुजरात में 36.85 परसेंट,

मध्य प्रदेश में 31, महाराष्ट्र में 32 से कुछ ज्यादा, उड़ीसा में 19 और पंजाब में 23 परसेंट । राजस्थान में...

एक मानवीय सदस्य : हरियाणा में बोलिये ना ।

श्री जैल सिह : डिटी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे यह सारे पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी, वह मान गये । वह कहते हैं, मैं हरियाणा बताऊं, तो मैं हिरियाणे की बात करता हूँ ।

जब हरियाणे में इलैक्शन हुए तो जनता पार्टी ने 90 के हाउस में 50 सीटें ली थीं । (ध्यवधान) 50 सीटों में से 35 जो एम० एल० ए० हैं, उनमें से 15 एम० एल० ए० को निकाल कर उन्होंने जनता पार्टी को डिजाल्व कर दिया और आपने जनता पार्टी के जमाने में जो बिल इन्टोड्यूस किया था, उसमें यह था कि जहां 25 परसेंट मेम्बर साहिवान टृट जाये, वहां फिडफैक्शन नहीं होगा, वहां स्पिलिट होगा । अगर आपकी पार्टी में स्पिलिट हो गया और आपकी पार्टी वहां गिर गई और उन्होंने जनता के मैनडेट के आगे सिर झुका दिया जनता से माफी मांग ली कि यही प्रिसिपल ठीक है, हम गलती पर थे, तब उनको माफ करना चाहिए था । (ध्यवधान) ।

श्रब कनानटिक का मामला लीजिए । कनाटिक में जब इलैक्शन हुए तो कांग्रेस (आई) के टिकट पर वहां पर इलैक्शन लड़ा गया था । लेकिन कांग्रेस (आई) का पंजा निशान था, मगर वहां कांग्रेस (आई) का लीडर और कुछ एम० एल० ए० कांग्रेस (आई) को छोड़ गये थे । लेकिन उसके बाद वे वापस आ गये । जिस पार्टी के टिकट पर वे इलैक्शन

लड़े थे, वे उसी पार्टी में आ गये । उसको आफ डिकेशन कैसे कह सकते हैं? वहां भी हमारी मैंजारिटी थी ।

मुझे आशा थी कि लोक दल और जनता पार्टी वालों ने जिस बात को तीन साल पहले इन्हीं बैचों पर बैठ कर सिफे माना ही नहीं था, बल्कि जिसकी श्लाघा भी की थी, वे उसको वैलकम करेंगे, उस पर खुशी प्रकट करेंगे और उसके लिए हमें भुबारकबाद देगे । मैं आप की उस बक्त के होम मिनिस्टर का पत्र पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ, जो उन्होंने हमें लिखा था । (ध्यवधान) पत्र, चिट्ठी, लैटर, खत । एक पत्र मेरे पास भी आया था । मैं मैम्बर साहिवान को कहूँगा कि वह जरा ध्यान से सुन लें । वह लिखते हैं :—

“Dear Shri

We have given earnest and serious consideration to the most unprecedeted political situation arising out of the virtual rejection in the recent Lok Sabha elections of candidates belonging to the ruling party in various States.”

श्री ज्योतिर्गय बसु : (डायमंड हावर यह किस का पत्र है?

श्री जैल सिह चौधरी चरण सिंह का । (ध्यवधान) मैं ने कभी यह कलेम नहीं किया है कि मैं इंग्लिश जानता हूँ । आपको इस बात की चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए । आप लोगों में भी कई ऐसे होंगे, जो हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा नहीं जानते होंगे । आप जरा गौर से सुन लीजिए । अगर आप को मेरी जुबान में इंग्लिश समझ न आती हो, तो आप किसी इन्टरप्रेटर की मदद ले लें ।

“....The resultant climate of uncertainty is causing grave concern to us. We have reasons to believe that

this has created a sense of diffidence at different levels of Administration."

जोर से सुनने वाले लप्ज आगे आते हैं :—

"....People at large do not any longer appreciate the propriety of continuance in power of a party which has been unmistakably rejected by the electorate. The climate of uncertainty, diffidence and disrespect has already given rise to serious threats to law and order."

दूसरे पैराग्राफ में वह लिखते हैं :—

"**2 Eminent constitutional experts have long been of the opinion..."**

हमें दोबारा किसी एमिनेंट लाइयर की राय लेने को जल्दत नहीं है। यही राय काफी है। मैं चौधरी चरण सिंह का बड़ा मशकूर हूं। उन्होंने बड़ी मेहनत से यह लैटर लिखवाया था।

यह नई नहीं, पुरानी ओपिनियन है।

"Eminent constitutional experts have long been of the opinion that when a Legislature no longer reflects the wishes or the views of the electorate and when there are reasons to believe that the Legislature and the electorate are at variance, dissolution, with a view to obtaining a fresh mandate from the electorate would be most appropriate. In the circumstances prevailing in your State, a fresh appeal to the political sovereign would not only be permissible ओनलोग परसिस्टिवल नहीं, but also necessary and obligatory."

फिर आगे जाकर लिखते हैं :—

"This alone would, in our considered view, be consistent with constitutional precedents and democratic practices."

जानी इस के सिवाय और कोई रास्ता नहीं :—

(छापचान)

क्या कापी चाहिए ? अगर आनंदेश्वर मैस्वर कापी चाहते हैं तो, मैं दे दूंगा :

जनता पार्टी के जमाने में जो सब से बड़े कांस्टीट्यूशनल पंडित समझे जाते थे और अब तक भी हैं.... (छापचान) . चरण सिंह तो लोक दल में चले गए इस लिए आप कह सकते हैं कि चरण सिंह की बात हम नहीं जानते हैं, जनता वाली की भी जरा सुन लीजिए, वह हैं शांति भूषण जी महाराज, उन्होंने 14 जून 1977 को राज्य सभा में कहा था,—

"....But we firmly believe that the Indian Constitution is a democratic Constitution and the essence of democracy is that any government, whether at the Centre or in the States, must govern the people of the country or the State, as the case may be, only with the consent of the people, only so long as the people want that government to govern them, only with the broad consent of the people and only with the confidence of the people."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want to hear him at length. It is a very interesting speech, wonderful, but it should be done tomorrow.

श्री जंल सिंह : मैं जार्ज फर्नन्डीज से पूछता हूं कि अगर हम सब और सन्तोष से किसी इंडिविड्युल का दिया हुआ मेमोरेंडम सुन सकते हैं तो यह उनकी पार्टी के जो ला मिनिस्टर थे उनका कहा हुआ सुनने के लिए वह तैयार नहीं है? अगर आपको मेरा पढ़ना अच्छा नहीं लगता तो मैं किसी लाइयर को बुला

देता हूँ, वह पढ़कर सुना देगा ।
(अध्यक्षान्) ।

18.00 hours

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already announced that after the Resolutions are passed we shall take up half an hour discussion. There was no opposition to that at that time. Therefore, the Home Minister will continue and we will take up half an hour discussion after the resolutions are passed.

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: "As soon as it becomes quite clear to the government that it has totally lost the confidence of the people, if the government still tries to govern the people and rule over the people, then, Sir, so far as we on this side of the House are concerned, we feel that the government cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution because the Constitution is a democratic Constitution and it is the people who are supreme under the Constitution and nobody else."

यह जो डिमोक्रेसी के महान अलभ-बरदार थे, जिन्होंने हमको एथारिटेशन कहकर लोगों से वोट लिए थे, यह दोनों के लिखे हुए, एक का तो पत है और एक का बयान है ।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मेरे दोस्त श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी ने बड़ी लच्छेदार तकरीर इंगिलिश वडेस की लज्जरी में की थी ।

इकबाल बड़ा उपदेशक है,
मन बातों से भोह लेता है
गुफतार का गाजी बन तो गया,
किरदार का गाजी बनना है ।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैंने हाउस में दो बातों को देखा है । एक तो सोकदल

और जनता पार्टी वाले इस बात से दुःखी हैं कि उनकी सभी सरकारें टट गई और दूसरे सी पी एम, सी पी आई और जो अन्य सोकाल्ड प्रोप्रेसिव हैं वे इस बात के डर से बोलते थे कि क्या केरल, बेस्ट बंगाल, जम्मू कश्मीर की सरकारों को तो नहीं तोड़ोगे—इसी बात का चम उनके दिमाग में था । खैर, जो कुछ भी हो, जो आवाज हाउस में उठ रही भी उसमें मैं यह देखकर हैरान था कि डिमोक्रेसी के महान उस्लों की खिलाफ-वर्जी करने के बाद भी आप हमारे ऊपर इरजाम लगा सकते हैं । खैर, जो कुछ भी हुआ, अच्छा हुआ, मैं श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता का बड़ा मशकूर हूँ :—

बुदा याद आया मेरे कातिल को
मेरा बत्त होने के बाद ।
फिर उन्होंने कहा :
मंदिर वही हैं, पण बदल गए
गलियां वही हैं, * * *

अब गुप्ता जी की नजर में जो पहले राज करते थे, वे भी * * खैर, हमको तो * * कह लें, लेकिन यह तो मान लें कि पहले भी * *

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I find from the record, this may not be known to the Minister. That is why I am pointing it out. I find from the record that the hon. Speaker in his wisdom, of course, I do not accept that, I am going to argue out with him; he has had that expunged. So, if the hon. Minister quotes me again, that will also be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I wanted to tell him. It has been expunged. You do not refer to that. It will not be part of the proceedings.

श्री जैल सिंह: डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब गुप्ता जी का कहना है कि जहाँ-जह

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

उनको मैं कोट करता हूँ। वह सब एक्सपंज कर दिया जाए तो सिर्फ इतना पोरण ...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If he is allowed to say that or if it goes on record, then my expunction will have also to be restored.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have asked him.

Mr. Home Minister, you please do not refer to that because it is not part of the proceedings. It has already been expunged.

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: Thank you very much. (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I did not want to use it against anybody in particular. Why he is taking it to mean that he was being attacked by me? I cannot mention the word because it has been expunged. He has quoted it already.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In his speech if it comes, it will also be expunged.

श्री जैल सिंह: डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जरा माहौल को ठंडा करने के लिए अगर कुछ बातें कह दी जायें, तो क्या गुप्ता जी को हर्ज है। हमारी और आपकी कोई दो बातें तो हैं नहीं। ये हमारे दोस्त हैं, इमरजेंसी के जमाने के भी दोस्त हैं और 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम के भी दोस्त हैं और न जाने फिर कब दोस्ती हो जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, Mr. Home Minister, you can take some advantages with them.

श्री जैल सिंह: मैं तो पार्लियामेंट में भी रहा हूँ। मैम्बर इस बात की बाबाइश रखता है कि मेरा रिफेंस मिनिस्टर को देना चाहिए और उस रिफेंस को देने से उसकी प्रहृष्टियत

नहीं है। अगर आप चाहें तो मैं रिफेंस ही नहीं देता। मैं तो दोस्ती के नाते कह रहा हूँ। नहीं सो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि एक मैम्बर ने कहा। मैंने इतनी मेहनत की है और आप इस पर ऐतराज कर रहे हैं। अब आप इसको एक्सपंज करवाना चाहते हैं तो करवाइए।

अभी मैंने श्री वाजपेयी जी का भाषण सुना, वे किसी जमाने में विरोधी दल के नेता हुआ करते थे और फिर वे विदेश मंत्री भी रहे हैं। वे इतना सुन्दर बोला करते थे, पता नहीं उनको विदेशों में जाकर क्या हो गया है और आज इतने गुस्से में बोल रहे थे और गुस्से में वे यह भी कह गये कि ये गृह मंत्री जो चाहते हैं, करवा लेते हैं। अब इस बात के लिए तो मेरा आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहिए कि इस कन्ट्री का गृह मंत्री जो चाहता है, करवा नेता है तथा कन्ट्री वाले लोगों को भी खुश होना चाहिए।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, अब हमारी मोहब्बत का भी स्थाल कीजिए। जब हम विरोधी दल में थे, तब श्री वाजपेयी जी हुक्मरान थे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want to interfere in your love affair.

श्री जैल सिंह: लव-मैरिज दो मर्दों में नहीं हो सकती है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—मैं वह आदमी हूँ जिसने जब वर्तमान राष्ट्रपति जी पहली बार राष्ट्रपति पद के लिये खड़े हुए थे, तो उनके खिलाफ बोट दिया था। इसलिये इसमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, राष्ट्रपति जी इण्डियनेंट सोसाइटी वाले हैं, खुद फैसला करते हैं, किसी के प्रभाव के नीचे नहीं आते, इसलिये राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति कोई बात आनंदेबिल मेम्बर साहबान को नहीं कहनी चाहिये—यह मेरी आप से दरबार्यास्त है।

वाजपेयी जी ने फरमाया कि मृह मंत्री को हर जगह आर०एस०एस० दिखाई देता है। इससे भी इनको खुश होना चाहिये था। एक बात तो हम बार-बार कहते रहे हैं, वे चारे चौधरी चरण सिंह जी और जार्ज फरनान्डीज जैसे आदमी जो सैकुलर सोचने वाले हैं, वे भी कहते रहे हैं कि आर०एस०एस० का हाथ नहीं होना चाहिये, लेकिन वाजपेयी जी कहते रहे—नहीं, वह तो कल्चरल पार्टी है, पालिटैकल पार्टी नहीं है। जब पोलिटैकल पार्टी नहीं है तो जैसी आपके लिये वैसी मेरे लिये, फिर आपको तकलीफ क्या है, आप किस लिये उसकी वकालत करते हैं?

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैंने जो आशा की थी, जो उम्मीद की थी, वह उम्मीद मेरे में श्रब भी है और वह उम्मीद यह है कि जार्ज फरनान्डीज साहब आप ज्यादा न बोला करें। हम सब जानते हैं कि जार्ज फरनान्डीज जी बड़े हिम्मत वाले हैं, उन्होंने 36 एक्सीडेन्ट्स करवाये थे. . . .

एक नव य सदस्य : 56।

श्र. जैल सिंह : 56 होगे, मुझे नम्बर याद, नहीं है, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा था। जार्ज साहब, हम तो इस बात का ख्याल रखते हैं—

हर चीज नहीं मरकज पर,
इक रोज इधर इक रोज उधर,
दुश्मन को न देख नफरत से
शायद वह मुहब्बत कर बैठे।

हमें कोई दुश्मनी नहीं है, कोई गुस्सा नहीं है, कोई नाराजगी नहीं है, लेकिन मुझे एक बात की समझ नहीं आई—सिर्फ इतना आमला था कि यह कास्टीट्यूशनल है या नहीं है, उस पर यह कहा गया कि डिक्टेटरशिप पैदा की जा रही है। दूसरे लोग कहें तो कहें,

लेकिन मेरे कम्यूनिस्ट बीर भी कहते हैं कि बन-पार्टी रूल पैदा करना चाहते हैं। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि इनको इस बात के लिये बधाई देनी चाहिये, क्योंकि हर कम्यूनिस्ट मूल्क में बन-पार्टी रूल है।

श्र. इंद्रज त गुप्त : यह अभी कम्यूनिस्ट मूल्क नहीं है, टाटा-बिरला का मूल्क है।

श्र. जैल सिंह : उन्होंने जो अभी बैठे-बैठे कहा है, उसको मैंने सुन लिया है। वह कहते हैं कि यह टाटा-बिरला का मूल्क है। उनका मकसद है कि “डेमोक्रेसी” कहते रहो, जब हमारा हो जायेगा तो डेमोक्रेसी का खात्मा कर देंगे। मैं समझता हूं—यही मतलब है आपका।

श्र. इंद्रज त गुप्त : जरूर खात्मा किया जायेगा, जिनको आपने बचा कर रखा है।

श्र. रामावतार शास्त्री : आप लोग टाटा-बिरला का बना रहे हो।

श्र. जैल सिंह : ग्रच्छा ग्रगर में समझता नहीं तो आपको समझा सकता हूं।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, गुस्से और अकल का एक ही खाना होता है। मैं आनंदेबल मेम्बरों में कहूँगा कि गुस्से में न आइये। मैं जो विनती कर रहा था कि 9 विधान सभाओं के प्रोक्लेमेशन के हक में मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूं, वह मैंने कह ली है। लेकिन बाकी बातों की इसके साथ कोई रेलवेन्सी नहीं है। यह कास्टीट्यूशनल है, डेमोक्रेटीकली है। हम ने डेमोक्रेसी और कास्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक ही इसको किया है। लेकिन जिन लोगों का यह ख्याल है कि यह डेमोक्रेसी के लिए धातक है तो मुझे इस

बात पर हेरानी है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि लोक दल और जनता पार्टी वाले इस पर बैठ कर दुबारा सोचें और आपका यह इखलाखी फर्ज भी बनता है कि तीन साल पहले आपने क्या कहा था। अमर आज आप यह कहते हैं कि यह बातें जनता के गले से नीचे नहीं उतरेंगी तो मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि वे तो उत्तर नहीं। अगर वे नहीं उत्तरतीं तो आप वहां नहीं बैठते। अब मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि अब इन बातों को छोड़ दीजिए।

अब ला एण्ड आर्डर को जो बात है, उसके लिए आपको जो कहना है उसको आप प्रोक्लेमेशन के साथ न जोड़िये। उसे न हमने जोड़ा है और न हमने यह इलाजम लगा कर असेम्बलियां भंग की हैं। लेकिन आप कह सकते हैं। अगर इतना जरा अ्याल रखना कि मंहगाई कब हुइ, ला एण्ड आर्डर कब खराब हुआ, अगड़े कब पैदा हुए, असम में अगड़ा कब शुरू हुआ?

फरिस्तों हक से बता देना गुनाह मेरा। लेकिन इतना भी कह देना कि ये बातें सब जवानी की थीं।

यह ठीक है कि हमारे ऊपर आप इल्जाम लगाएं। हमारे साथियों ने इस बात का भी जिक किया कि नेत्रहीनों पर लाठी चार्ज हुआ। हमने उसी बक्त, आन दी स्पाइ पुलिस आकिसर को सर्सेंड किया और हाईकोर्ट से बकिग जज लेकर के उसकी जुड़ीशियल इंकायरी का आर्डर दिया। इसी तरह से जो ग्वालियर में हुआ, उसमें भी हमने हाई कोर्ट के जज से इंकायरी कराने के लिए वहां की सरकार से कहा। एक बात आप जानते हैं कि जो इक्का-दुक्का बाक्यात होते हैं, उनसे सब को हुआ होता है। हम को भी दुख होता है और आपको हक है कि आप होम मिनिस्टर को जो चाहें वह कहें। आपके यह कहने का हक है।

मगर कोई बात दुष्कर्मी से न कही जाए क्योंकि यह आपस में जायदाद के समझे तो हैं नहीं। ऐसी बातें तो आम तौर पर होती रहती हैं। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि आपने यह कहा कि हरिजनों पर, किसानों पर जुल्म हो रहे हैं। मगर आप अपनी जबान न बदल लेना जब इनको हम रोकेंगे और इनको रोकने के बक्त आपको हमारा साथ देना है। (ध्यावधान) मुझे जो कहना है वह बोशक कह लीजिए, मैं बहुत खुशी से सुनने को तैयार हूँ।

नजरे मेहर की न सही, नजर कहर ही सही। मैं खुश हूँ के हूँ तो किसी की निगाह में।।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इन शब्दों के साथ, मैं इस हाउस से अपील करूँगा और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मेरे भाइयों को जो कुछ कहना था वह उन्होंने कह लिया लेकिन जो ये प्रस्ताव मैंने रखे हैं इनके हक में जनता पार्टी और लोक दल इखलाखी तौर बंधे हुए हैं और हमारे सी०पी०आई० और सी०पी०एम० वाले भी उसूलन बंधे हुए हैं क्योंकि वे भी चाहते हैं कि ऐसे ही राज चलना चाहिए। इसनिए मुझे आशा है कि यह संवादसम्मति से पास होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Resolution No. 12 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th February, 1980 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Bihar."

Those in favour may say "Aye".

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against it may say "No".

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

AYES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think
"Ayes" have it.SOME HON. MEMBERS: The "Noes"
have it.MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right,
let the lobbies be cleared. Before I
put the question, here is an announce-
ment. I would request each Member to
make sure that he is sitting in his
assigned seat. Each Member is reques-
ted to take special care to record his
vote *ab initio* correctly as 'Aye' or 'No'
or 'Abstention', as the case may be,
so that there is no occasion for making
corrections.SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I
have no Division No.MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can
give a slip. Arrangement will be made
for casting your vote. (Interruptions)

I may briefly recall that as soon as
the automatic vote recording equip-
ment is made active on announcement
by the Chair "Now Division", a gong
sounds which is the signal to the
Members to cast their votes. Each
Member has to press the push switch
and then operate one of the three push
buttons, i.e., for 'Aye', 'No' or 'Absten-
tion', according to his own choice. The
push switch and the push button must
be kept pressed simultaneously until
the gong sounds for the second time
after 10 seconds.

Kind cooperation of Members is
solicited.

The question is:

"That this House approves the
Proclamation issued by the President
on the 17th February, 1980, under
article 356 of the Constitution in
relation to the State of Bihar."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil
Abdul Samad, Shri
Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Amarinder Singh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Anbarasu, Shri Era
Ankineedu, Shri M.
Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.
Arakkal, Shri Xavier
Arjunan, Shri K.
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Ashfaq Hussain, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Baitha, Shri D. L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Baratwalla, Shri G. M.
Bansi Lal, Shri
Banwari Lal, Shri
Barot, Shri Maganbhai
Barway, Shri J. C.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhagwan Dev, Shri
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Bhekhabhai, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R. R.
Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.

Charanjit Singh, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati
 Chavan, Shri S. B.
 Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai
 Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
 Chaudhari, Shri K. B.
 Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
 Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai
 Das, Shri A. C.
 Dennis, Shri N.
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
 Doongar Singh, Shri
 Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
 Dubey, Shri Ramnath
 Ekka, Shri Christopher
 Era Mohan, Shri
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar
 Gadgil, Shri V. N.
 Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
 Gaekwad, Shri R. R.
 Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Gandhi, Shri Sanjay
 Gangwar, Shri Harish Kumar
 Ghufran Azam, Shri
 Gireraj Singh, Shri
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gowda, Shri D. M. Putte
 Gulsher Ahmed, Shri
 Gurbinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Hakam Singh, Shri
 Hembram, Shri Seth
 Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jai Narain, Shri
 Jaideep Singh, Shri

Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
 Jamilur Rahman, Shri
 Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kalanidhi, Dr. A.
 Kaniakshaiah, Shri D.
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Kandaswamy, Shri M.
 Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
 Keyur Bhusan, Shri
 Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
 Khan, Shri Malik M. M. A.
 Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.
 Krishan Pratap Singh, Shri
 Krishna, Shri S. M.
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
 Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
 Kunwar Ram, Shri
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahala, Shri R. P.
 Mahendra Prasad, Shri
 Makwana, Shri Narsinh
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mallu, Shri A. R.
 Mane, Shri R. S.
 Mayathevar, Shri K.
 Meena, Shri Ram Kumar
 Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
 Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
 Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 More, Shri Ramkrishna
 Motilal Singh, Shri
 Mukherjee, Shri Ananda Gopal
 Mundackal, Shri George Joseph

Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
 Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
 Nahata, Shri B. R.
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
 Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
 Naik, Shri Surup Singh Hirya
 Naikar, Shri D. K.
 Nair, Shri B. K.
 Narayana, Shri K. S.
 Nayek, Shri Mrutyunjaya
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
 Netam, Shri Arvind
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
 Nityananda, Shri
 Odedra, Shri Maldevji M.
 Palaniappan, Shri C.
 Pandey, Shri Kedar
 Panjgrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
 Pardhi, Shri Keshaoorao
 Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
 Patel, Shri Amrit
 Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
 Patel, Shri Shantubhai
 Patel, Shri U. H.
 Patil, Shri A. T.
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
 Patil, Shri Shankarrao
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao
 Patil, Shri Veerendra
 Patil, Shri Vijay N.
 Patnaik, Shri Janki Ballav
 Pattuswamy, Shri D.
 Pawar, Shri Balasaheb
 Phulwariya, Shri Virde Ram
 Pilot, Shri Rajesh
 Poojary, Shri Janardhan
 Prabhu, Shri R.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Prasan Kumar, Shri S. N.
 Pullaiah, Shri Darur
 Quadri, Shri S. T.
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
 Rai, Shri Nagina
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabi
 Rajamallu, Shri K.
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
 Ramalingam, Shri N. Kaudanthes
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Ran Vir Singh, Shri
 Ranga, Prof. N. G.
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
 Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ravani, Shri Navin
 Rawat, Shri Harish
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskar
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
 Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
 Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
 Rothuama, Dr. R.
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
 Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
 Sangma, Shri P. A.
 Scindia, Shri Madhav Rao
 Selvaraju, Shri N.

Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
 Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shanpugam, Shri P.
 Shantaram, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Chiranjit Lal
 Sharma, Shri Munder
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
 Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
 Sharma, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
 Singda, Shri D. B.
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Sindal, Shri S. B.
 Singaravadi, Shri S.
 Singh, Shri C. P. N.
 Singh, Shrimati Madhuri
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
 Solanki, Shri Natavarsinh
 Sonkar, Shri Kalpnath
 Soren, Shri Hari Har
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Subburaman, Shri A. G.
 Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal
 Sunder Singh, Shri
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing Rao
 Swami, Shri K. A.
 Tapeshwar Singh, Shri
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewari, Prof. K. K.
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Thungon, Shri P. K.
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
 Tiwari, Shri Ramgopal
 Tripathi, Shri R. N.
 Tudu, Shri Manmohan
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Varma, Shri Jai Ram
 Velu, Shri A. M.
 Venkataraman, Shri R.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
 Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
 Wagh, Dr. Pratap
 Yadav, Shri R. N.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
 Yellaiah, Shri Nandi
 Zail Singh, Shri
 Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Abdullah, Dr. Farooq
 Acharia, Shri Basudeb
 Agarwal, Shri Satish
 Azami, Shri A. U.
 Bagri, Shri Mani Ram
 Barman, Shri Palas
 Basu, Shri Chitta
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai
 Choubey, Shri Narayan
 Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Das, Shri R. Pada
 Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Giri, Shri Sudhir
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hennan Molleah, Shri
 Hasda, Shri Matilal
 Hore, Shri N. E.
 Imbichibava, Shri E. K.

*Jena, Shri Chintamani

Trilok Chand, Shri

Jethmalani, Shri Ram

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

Kodiyan, Shri P. K.

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Lawrence, Shri M. M.

Varma, Shri Ravindra

Mahata, Shri Chitta

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Maitra, Shri Sunil

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result of the Division is:

Mandal, Shri Mukunda

Ayes : 271

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Noes : 67

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

The motion was adopted.

Mhalgi, Shri R. K.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th February, 1980, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Gujarat."

Modak, Shri Bijoy

The motion was adopted.

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Pal, Prof. Rup Chand

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Pathak, Shri Ananda

Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Rajan, Shri K. A.

Rajda, Shri Ratansinh

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Roy, Shri A. K

Roy, Dr. Saradish

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Sen, Shri Subodh

Shastri, Shri Ramavtar

Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.

*Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan

Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam

Tirkey, Shri Pius

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th February, 1980, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Madhya Pradesh."

The motion was adopted.

*Wrongly voted for Noes.

†The following Members also recorded their votes.

Ayes: Sarvashri: Prabhu Naresh Tandon, Sobeng Tayeng, Kali Charan Sharma, A. A. Rahim, Laxman Karma, P. S. S. Ramaswamy, Satish Prasad Singh, R. Y. Gharpade, M. Rajashekha Murthy, H. N. Gowda, Krishan Datt, Hari Nath Mishra, Shivendra Bahadur Singh, S. A. Dorai Sebastian, Birbal, Manpholl Singh, S. Murugian, Subhash Yadav, Chintamani Jena and Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha.

Noes: Sarvashri Shibu Soren, Jharkhande Rai, A. K. Balan, Chandrapal Shailani, Satyasadhan Chakraborty and Dinen Bhattacharya.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th February, 1980, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Maharashtra."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th February, 1980, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Orissa."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th February, 1980, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th February, 1980, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Rajasthan."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th February, 1980, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th February, 1980,

under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh."

The motion was adopted.

18.32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

ENQUIRY INTO GOLD AUCTIONS

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): On 14th March, 1980, I asked a question of the Finance Minister regarding the sale of gold by the previous Government, and he gave me a one line answer. He said that the matter was under the examination of the Government.

The gold sale policy was decided on 3rd May, 1978, and was suspended after five months in October of the same year after 12.95 tons of gold had been auctioned. At that time, the then Government said that this policy is to curb smuggling. Just as the colour of the crow, whom you might wash with all known detergents of the day, with all the medical help that you might have, will never change, so will the smugglers also never change. Even those people who promised the previous Government that they would never indulge in smuggling, continue to smuggle even today and the country lost 12.95 tonnes of gold. Did that remove the smuggling for which they had introduced this, that the gold should be auctioned and this gold was auctioned and sold only to a very few people. We in this House have the right to know who those people were who bought that gold and a profit of Rs. 6 crores was made by those people. That is not the gold which belongs to those people, it belongs to everybody. Today, the position is, I have also got daughters and I am unable to afford any gold for them and today, when we think of Mangalsutra, where is the gold, what are the prices? It used to be Rs. 200 per ten grams and today it is over three figures, into four figures and that

gold was quickly disposed of. Fourteen auctions were held and it was to curb smuggling. We produced two tonnes of gold and it was until 1939 that the import of Gold into this country was free. But in 1939, the British Government, under the Defence of India Ordinance, banned this thing and it continues to remain the same even today.

18.38 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

Today, because a thousand rupee note could be demonetised, could be called back at any time, those who have black money no longer want to keep it in rupees, are storing it in gold and that gold has gone to only a few people and not to the common Indian. That is why I oppose this policy and I want that a strong inquiry must be launched, not the one which will take five years, but the one which would be done within months to find out where the fault lies and who has benefited from it. If any of the politicians, who are the future or who have been the past of this country, are involved in this racket, they must be brought to book and they must be brought before the people for the wrongs they have done. In America, also, they once sold about 11,000 tonnes of gold because they wanted to stabilise the dollar. The result of that was that after 11,000 tonnes of gold was sold, they realised that their policy was wrong and they were not going to be able to stabilise dollar and they left it into the open market. The Government cannot say that they did not have resources at their hands, that they did not have officers or machinery at their disposal, who could find out what is right and what is wrong. Did they not know at that time that America had dabbled in this, had undertaken this and sold about 11,000 tonnes of gold and nothing was returned. But we, with meagre resources, with little gold, which was stored, and which was given, I was a medical student, when the Chinese war took place, and I know

all my friends who had come from Pakistan with nothing, with only rings of gold or probably with bangles on the ears and when Panditji called out, 'come on, give me what you have, your gold can give me tanks and guns', we gave and that gold was thrown away for a few pockets, to benefit from. Did they have the right to do so? They are responsible as much as this Government is responsible for the wrongs they committed and they will have to answer for them. They should not leave the previous people who have taken wrong decisions, by which some people have benefited wrongly.

The Government that was there previously believed that anti-smuggling operation could be helped by putting this gold into the market. But the real reason was somewhere else. The prices were already high in India and the prices, at that time, were low at other places and the gold was being brought in. But even today, from the rough estimate that we have, about 90 to 100 tonnes of gold are smuggled in. Is it not a major amount by any calculation? Would this Government not consider that about the gold ornaments that are exported out of this country the people should be able to bring in that gold back into this country through some other source? We have silver in large quantities. Silver is not utilised by our people either for ornaments or for other use. Could that silver not be exchanged for gold, thereby saving ourselves from the catastrophic decisions that we have been taking in the past?

What I would like to bring to your kind notice is that the policy of selling gold to the highest bidder had another disadvantage, that is, gold went to only some traders and that the majority of traders did not benefit. As I asked before also, we would like to know from the hon. Minister as to who were those people who bought this gold, who were the beneficiaries of this gold. According to one estimate, the profit earned was Rs. 6 crores in a

short span of four months and, when the Government realised it they scrapped that thing completely.

The sale of gold by the Government would have been of some benefit to an enormous number of people without enriching only a few, if it had been made available to them directly. If this gold could have been sold through the banks by making into 20 or 40 g. gold sovereigns, this would have been far beneficial to our people who utilise gold during marriages.

Suitable penalties could be prescribed for bogus declarations. If the people who bought this gold from the Government or from the banks made declarations which were bogus, the Government could have easily caught them. But that was not done.

To augment the supply of gold, imports may be allowed against export of silver. This will incidentally help in replenishing the stock of one of the precious metals with another metal which is utilised more by our people. Further, against export of gold jewellery, full replenishment of gold should be allowed. Simultaneously, the demand should be curbed or controlled. The limit of holding may be halved from the present level of 2000 g. for an individual and 4000 g. per family.

With all this, the incentive to smuggle gold will not diminish because

the unstable demand for the commodity resulting in gap in Indian and international prices. The only way to tackle it is to take stringent measures. Alas, the fear of law has become a thing of the past. It is for the Government to see that the law is not infringed with impunity. I do hope that the present Government whom the people have given a massive mandate will do something. The people have given you a massive mandate and they expect something from you. Please remember that the hopes of people are there. If you fail them, God help democracy in this country.

I would also like to say one thing before I sit down, that is, your Government has taken a major step today of having an Embassy of PLO. My party, the National Conference, and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir thank you for such a major decision and I pray to God that we all will see Palestine liberated one day.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am in a very awkward position because I was the person who sitting on the other side condemned the gold sale policy of the then Government. When in the Budget Speech the then Finance Minister said that they were proposing to sell gold, I said, this was a disastrous policy, and that the country would lose the precious wealth. I also said that the posterity would call him the 'prodigal son' of India. So, I am not second to anybody in condemning that policy of gold auctions which was introduced in 1978. The gold auctions were done for a period of four months and about 13 tonnes of gold were frittered away, and I called it that the Government had squandered the national wealth.

Arising out of this, there are a few points which require further scrutiny and examination. One is whether this was done deliberately to benefit some persons; alternatively, whether this has been used to benefit some persons. The second is whether there has been a lack of propriety in the manner in which the bids were called and the bids were taken. Now, these are all matters which require a thorough examination. When this question came up before the House some time back, I told the House—rather, I should say that the Prime Minister told the House—that this would be looked into. Unfortunately, with so much of heavy work, with ten Budgets to present, and our own Budget to add to these, I have not had the time to go into this question of how to make this inquiry. I assure the House that I will go into this question very soon and then proceed to

make an inquiry into the gold sales in order to find out whether there has been any impropriety in it, whether there has been any motivation in it, and whether it has, in fact, been used or abused by some interested people. Because I do not have any other information, I cannot say whether the charges made or the accusations made are true or are not true. But this much I can say that there were a large number of bids during that period and the bids were all opened by a Committee which the then Government constituted under the Deputy Chairman of the Reserve Bank.

Now, with these facts, I would humbly submit to the House that I will very soon constitute an inquiry into this matter.

Having disposed of the main issue, I will now deal with one or two points raised by hon. Dr. Farooq. He wanted that silver should be exported and exchanged for gold. Sir, on this matter there are several and different points of view and it will be very difficult for Government to take a decision. The question bristles with difficulties. Therefore, since he has raised this point and since I do not want speculation in the market, I merely wish to state categorically that the Government have no such proposal at present. Otherwise, people will start speculating on it and then either smuggling will increase or some other thing will happen.

The second point which was mentioned is that penalty should be imposed for false declarations. The law already provides for penalties for false declarations. Under the Gold Control Order every person who has excess of gold holdings has to declare and if there is any false declaration, penalty will be levied.

Then he asked for the replenishment of exports. This again is a cumbersome procedure leading to a lot of abuses. As the government are advised

at present, they do not want to have this kind of a system. What the system means is that some people will be allowed to export jewellery outside and then get replenishment of gold in return for the purpose. All that we will get is the value added on the gold imported. But for the sake of a little value added, we may throw open the floodgate of abuses and, therefore, we do not want to do it. I quite trust the House will accept my answers.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): The hon. Minister has already stated that the policy of gold auction was a disastrous policy followed by the previous government—I may say—to ruin the economy of the country. So I do not want to proceed further as the Hon. Minister assured us for inquiry.

But I would like to ask some specific questions. My question is: will the Minister kindly tell us the names of those persons who were benefited out of this gold auction.

Secondly, what steps do the government propose to take so that the price of gold may come down and as a result, at least we can have something of gold for marriage ceremonies, etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Eduardo Faleiro—he is not here. Shri Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): The other day when the matter was discussed by way of questions and then supplementary questions, the question of certain malpractices in the gold auction came up and it is also true that the hon. Minister at that time and rightly, the Prime Minister also intervened in the subject and said that all the issues concerning and also involving such a speculative business of gold sales would be looked into. The Prime Minister said emphatically that the matter would be looked into. There was an agitation from all side ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will please ask the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am formulating the question and I have to bring the facts to the notice of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We know them.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: As also the background. This discussion arose out of the main question raised by Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and the supplementary questions put by me and others. Sir, we were all in the Opposition when this decision was taken by the previous government and the pertinent question on this subject was not replied by the hon. Minister in spite of this half-an-hour discussion because a lot of points were raised by my friend and also in the supplementaries at that time.

But, I would like to know whether, this precious yellow metal being one of the important issues on which is based the economic situation of this country, a lot of changes took place during these 2½ years not only under the garb of controlling or selling of gold by auction but through other methods also. The previous Government took lightly the smuggling activity thereby a floodgate of it was opened by them.

This situation has not only helped them to take away the precious yellow metal but it has become a flourishing ground for the smugglers to carry on their smuggling activities. I would say that the place of activity became the smugglers' paradise almost. Therefore, at that time, a new syndicate was born to corner the sale of gold. They were big business people flourishing here at that time who were helping the former Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai and his son who were directly involved. I would say that most of his relatives were even involved and they were all from Bombay and Gujarat and not from the other corners of India. That new syndicate was born and they had made it to see that the entire auction of gold was cornered by this group of people. They not only had taken away the gold but they left the economy of this country

into shambles. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Finance whether he would have the structural changes made into the entire system of what happened in the previous Government's time which had created this situation of the smuggling activity. He should effect an overall change in the system as far as gold auction in this country is concerned.

In view of keen interest shown as also the observations made by the Prime Minister on this question by having a fuller probe of the highest order into the matter and of submitting a report to the House regarding this within six months, I want to know from him what steps he would take to see that the entire situation is eased out and the suspicion created in the country on the issue of gold sale is removed completely and thereby the smuggling activities in gold in this country are completely stopped.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्र (पटना) :
जनता पार्टी ने सोना बेचने का धंधा अपनाया था। इसके समर्थन में तर्क यह दिया गया था कि इससे स्मर्गलिंग में रुकावट आएगी, कभी आयेगी। इस नीति के कारण लोगों में बड़ा असन्तोष भी पैदा हुआ था। अभी भी लोगों के मन में गलतफहमियां मौजूद हैं। लोग यह जरूर जानना चाहते हैं कि सोने की बिक्री के पीछे क्या राज लिपा हुआ था? मंदी जी ने कहा है कि वह शीघ्र ही इस बात को प्रकाश में लाने की कोशिश करेंगे कि किन लोगों के हाथों में सोना गया थी और इसके पीछे कौन सी नीति काम कर रही थी। यह वह जब बतायेंगे तब मालूम होना। लेकिन अभी मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सचमुच में सोने की बिक्री से स्मर्गलिंग में कोई कभी आई थी और अबर आई थी तो इसकी जानकारी सद्बन को और देख को मिलनी चाहिये। अगर कभी नहीं आई थी तो इसकी जानकारी सद्बन को और देख को मिलनी चाहिये।

भी चल रही है तो उस तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने अभी कौन सी कार्रवाई की है और उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the questioners wanted to know the number of bids. I say that there were 18316 bids out of which 8577 were accepted. The whole list of bids that took place has already been placed in the Library for the information of the Members. It was done by the previous Government itself. If you want a few samples, I can read some of them whose bids were accepted. They are:

1. Vummidi Bangaru Chetty of Madras.
2. Chandra Kant of Bombay.
3. Yella Reddy of Prodatur, Hyderabad.
4. Devaji, Bombay.
5. Bhimji Zaverbhai and Co., Bombay.
6. Gokuldas & Co. etc., etc

19.00 hrs.

There is a large number I merely gave a sample. I only wanted to say that there have been bids from several places. We received eighteen thousand bids and out of that roughly 8,700 accepted.

The second question which was asked was how to make the price of gold come down? The price of gold is very largely governed by the international market price and in the international market the price of gold has been going up very much. In fact, during the later half of 1979 the prices

went nearly 50 per cent to 60 per cent above the Indian prices in the international market. I can give the figures for the prices in the international or London market and our prices from January-February and onwards. In January 1980 the highest for 10 grams in Bombay was 1700 whereas in London market is was 2173. Therefore, I do not think anybody will smuggle gold from a place where it rules at two thousand to this place. Then in February in Bombay it was 1400 and 1800 in London market. In March, 1980 it is 1370 in Bombay and 1676 in London. On the 21st March, 1980 it is 1320 in Bombay and 1383 in London.

Therefore, we cannot control the price of gold. It is very largely settled by international prices. The international prices are the result of large deals of people who buy and sell gold.

The next point raised by Mr. Lakkappa was that a syndicate has been formed and the gold cornered. I have said that this is the very thing to be enquired into and I shall enquire into it. He also wanted to know about the overall policy. During the budget I had stated that this Government will not auction or sell gold at all. This has been specifically mentioned that this Government will not sell or auction gold at all and there is no question of any doubt in the minds of anybody.

Mr. Shastri wanted to know whether smuggling has been reduced. Well, in this it is largely a matter of opinion. In my opinion smuggling was not reduced after gold sales. At that time I used to point out that from the number

of seizures it does not appear as if gold smuggling has come down and the only thing is that we have lost our stock. On the other hand Janata people were saying it has come down. There is no method whereby it can be judged. Then Mr. Shastri asked whether it has made any dent on smuggling. In my view, it did not make any dent on smuggling. Only international prices will determine. If price of gold is lower in other countries and higher in India then people will smuggle gold into India and if price of gold is higher in other countries and lower in India then they will not smuggle. Then they may try to smuggle out of the country.

But our situation is such that smuggling into the country appears to be a little more easier than smuggling out. Therefore, I do not think that there has been any spurt of smuggling. I do not claim any credit for it, for the Government, but it is largely because of the international price difference. That is all that I wish to say.

19.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 27, 1902/Chaitra 7, 1902 (Saka)