

Seventh Series, Vol. XVI; No. 44

Tuesday, April 21, 1981
Vaisakha 1, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XVI contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 21, 1981/Vaisakha 1,
1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shifting of Office of Monitoring
Service, AIR, From Simla to
Delhi

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*866. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

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

(a) whether his Ministry have received a number of representations from the employees of Monitoring Service, AIR, Simla against shifting of that Office to Delhi in the last week of March, 1981;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the impending and unavoidable hardships of the employees by way of shifting their establishments to Delhi without any assured residential accommodation and administration of their children in schools and Colleges at Delhi having different pattern of education i.e. 10x2x3 (15 years) against that of Himachal Pradesh at Simla with 10x1x3 (14 years);

645 LS-1.

(c) if so, whether Government propose to revoke the shifting of this Office for the time being in view of these hardships to the employees; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-
MUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is aware of certain hardships for some of the employees who are to be shifted from Simla to the new Monitoring Complex at Aya Nagar in New Delhi;

(c) No Sir. The shifting is being phased out to minimise the hardships to the employees. Some of the staff has already moved to New Delhi and started functioning from there; and

(d) the decision to shift the Monitoring Service, Simla to New Delhi was taken by the Government as back as in 1962, after a careful consideration of all relevant factors. A new building to house the monitoring Service has been completed and new equipment has also been installed providing for greater facilities. There is, therefore, no question at this stage of going back upon the decision.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: As the hon. Deputy Minister said that shifting is being phased out, may I know what are the phases for the shifting and how in these phases the difficulties of the employees are sought to be minimised? Secondly, I would also like to know whether any consideration has been given to the difficulties of employees regarding education of their children.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, as it is, a total of 107 persons belonging to the Monitoring Unit at Simla will be shifted. The phasing is in the first phase. Those persons of the Engineering and other staff who are required for regular monitoring here, are being shifted and that number is below 40. So, they will be the first to come and next will be the other lot. This is how shifting is being done.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Why shift at all?

SHR VASANT SATHE: Let me answer him. I will satisfy you. Therefore, this is how the phasing is done. As far as education and other facilities are concerned, those Government servants whose children . . .

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Please address the chair.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is all supposed to be addressed through the Chair to you. It is all addressed to you, Sir. You are the presiding deity.

Therefore, the idea is that those who are Government employees are entitled to the facility of Central Government schools. Those whose children are in the Central Government school in Simla, when they come here, automatically will be entitled on a priority basis, to get admission in the Central Government schools. Those who are not in the Government schools will have some difficulty. Such persons today are only 2. We will do our best to help them also. I will take it up with the Education Ministry to see that they get admission here. This is how we will try to help. I am aware of the difficulties, but this will be a sort of one-time transfer. Up till now, they were all in Simla. Hereafter, for the rest of

their service, they will be in Delhi. Therefore, we will try to see that they are given the facilities and other benefits.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know if on 3rd April, one of our parties from Himachal met the Hon. Minister and it was decided that the low-paid employees would not be shifted for the present and that only 43 per cent of the employees will be shifted and not all. I would like to know whether it is a fact that not all the employees, but only 43 per cent of the employees will be shifted and that the low-paid employees will not be shifted and whether it is a fact that an officer of the Department is pressurising them to just move out immediately without realising the difficulties?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The last thing first. There is no officer who is pressurising. There is no question of pressurising. It is very well-known that shifting has to take place. How we can best help the employees, I myself am concerned with the problem. That is why we are trying to solve their difficulties. As far as low-paid employees are concerned, we have given them three alternatives.

(a) Those who want to get absorbed in other Central Government undertakings in Simla can opt out for them. 11 persons have already opted out for them, but there the rule is that if they go to other media, they lose their seniority. But that we cannot help.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They will be last in the list.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Those who want to stay in Simla, to those we have said O.K.

(b) The second alternative we are giving is even if they shift here, they will keep their lien in the Northern Zone. Whenever there is any vacancy in the AIR, in any place in the Northern Zone, they will get priority to back there. This is another thing.

(c) As far as Delhi is concerned, their seniority will be maintained on priority basis. This is how we are trying to help and there is no question of pressures. We are helping them. If they want to continue in Simla, they will get absorbed there. But quite a few persons among them, if they get accommodation facility and other facilities are, in fact, keen to come to Delhi.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: What is the third alternative?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The third alternative is that even in Delhi, they retain their seniority.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुस्तानपुरी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 140 कर्मचारी होंगे जो यहां बदले जाएंगे, तो क्या उन के लिए मकान की सुविधा और दूसरी सुविधाएं जो उन को इस वक्त एजुकेशन बगैरह की मिलती हैं, वह यहां मिलेंगी ? जैसी उन्होंने बताया जो तीसरे दर्जे के कर्मचारी हैं, छोटे कर्मचारी हैं उन को परेशानी होगी दिल्ली में। दिल्ली में तो किसी कास्ट पर मकान नहीं मिलता है। इस के अलावा हिमाचल का जो रेडियो है जिस के विस्तार की बात हम हर वक्त कहते हैं कि विस्तार होना है और वहां पर ज्यादा कर्मचारी रहेंगे तो क्या वजह है कि उन को यहां बदला जा रहा है ?

श्री वसंत साठे : एक तो 140 नहीं, 107 हैं। दूसरे, ए ग्राइ ग्राउंड के एक्सपेंशन से इस का कोई तालुक नहीं है। यह जो प्रदेश से खबरें आती हैं उन को मानीटर करने इस यूनिट का काम है। टेक्निकल सेक्योरिटी और सारी चीजों की ध्यान में रक्ते हुए हर कमेटी ने, एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने भी 1954 से यह कहा है कि इस को दिल्ली खान चाहिए और इसलिए यह निर्णय

लिया गया है। इस के ऊपर एक करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर के यहां मानीटरिंग यूनिट गुडगांव में बनाया गया है जहां तक रहने का सवाल है छोटे कर्मचारियों के लिए, मैंने जैसा कहा हम इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं कि उसी एरिया के नजदीक गवर्नमेंट के या डी डी ए के जो मकान होंगे उन में इस की सुविधाएं उन को दी जायें।

Supply of Raw Petroleum coke to India Carbon Ltd. West Bengal

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*869. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that due to stoppage of supply of raw petroleum coke, the India Carbon Ltd. of West Bengal is closed since August, 1979;

(b) whether Government have received any representation/memorandum about this;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) steps so far taken by Government to ensure the supply of raw petroleum coke to the India Carbon Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Representations have been received in this Ministry for the allocation of raw petroleum coke (RPC) for the calcinating unit of the India Carbon Ltd. at Budge Budge, West Bengal, in view of the reported closure of the unit since August 1979, due to its non-availability.

(d) In view of the inadequate domestic availability of RPC relative to the domestic requirements, calcination units instructions have been

issued to the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) to import additional quantities of RPC to meet, to the maximum extent possible the demands of all the units, including that of India Carbon Limited, after taking into consideration the indents received from them. India Carbon Limited, Budge Budge, has been advised to contact the IOC in the matter.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: The reply given by the hon. Minister is incomplete, vague and one-sided. The Government of West Bengal, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, the Relief Minister, the Industry Minister, the trade union leaders...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you say 'Government of West Bengal', it is sufficient.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: All of them have given representation for the reopening of this unit. But this Government is pretending to be just deaf and dumb. Due to the closure of this unit, nearly 150 employees have been thrown out of employment. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that the Chairman of the IOC had suggested that equitable distribution of this raw material be made to all the licensed units throughout the country, and if so, what are the constraints standing in the way of equitable distribution of this raw material, that is, raw petroleum coke and whether there is any doubt regarding the viability and profitability of this unit in Budge Budge. My last part in the first supplementary is whether the Government of West Bengal have expressed their sincere willingness to take over the company. If so, why is the Government of India hesitating to supply the raw materials? Will they assure the Government of West Bengal that they will supply sufficient raw materials so that they can take over the unit and re-open the industry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The hon. Member thinks that we have not paid any

heed to the request made by the Company or by the West Bengal Government or the Chief Minister and the hon. Members of Parliament, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. It is not correct. They are actually short of RPC because of the closure of the Barauni refinery. Now that Barauni refinery has started it is expected that we will be getting one lakh tonnes from Barauni. We are also importing 1 lakh tonnes during 1981-82. But the total requirement of RPC is 240,000 tonnes. This year fortunately the availability of RPC is expected to be 260,000 tonnes. So we will be able to meet the complete requirements of 22,000 tonnes of the Budge Budge factory this year.

As far the other counterpart of this company which is in Gauhati, they were continuously getting the raw material from Gauhati and Digboi. So, there is no question of partiality.

As far as the allotment on an equitable basis is concerned, the question will not arise because we will be satisfying their demands completely.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: The hon. Minister has said that there is scarcity of raw material. That I understand. If there is scarcity, then all the units will suffer proportionately, but only one unit in West Bengal is suffering. That is my question.

My second supplementary. Is it not a fact that the whole allocation of RPC to M/s. India Carbon Ltd. is now utilised in the Gauhati plant and if so why? I also want to know whether there is any top-level conspiracy not to supply the raw material to India Carbon Ltd. of West Bengal. Is it not a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. has refused to supply RPC to the Budget Budge unit.

In view of all this, I want to know whether the Government have conducted or is interested to conduct an inquiry to fix the responsibility for the closure of M/s. India

Carbon Ltd. of West Bengal in view of the fact that there are about 150 people who have been thrown out of employment.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As I have said, because of the closure of the Barauni refinery and shortfall in imports last year, we could not meet the requirements of the units which require about 3 lakhs tonnes of RPC for their complete production. However, their production capacity is low and it is 60 per cent and therefore, we have assessed the requirements at 240,000 tonnes and there will be no shortfall this year because we have made arrangements for the import of one lakh tonnes of RPC.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have a Yojana Bhavan and we talk about Plan and planned economy means mainly supply of raw material and to make it a certainly, personnel, market and a cushion in between in every sphere. I have been writing to the Government from 1977. The Minister has just now said about the Barauni closure. But is it not a recent phenomenon? And is it not also a fact that the rival company in Haldia having a powerful lobby in Delhi and greasing the palms adequately, is getting preferential treatment as compared to the India Carbon Ltd? I would like to ask the hon. Minister to tell us specifically this.

He has stated in his reply that instructions have been issued to the Indian Oil Corporation to import additional quantities of raw petroleum coke to meet the requirements. Would he kindly give the exact date of giving such instructions to the IOC? And also would he kindly tell us this. He says that India Carbon Ltd., Budge Budge has been advised to contact the Indian Oil Corporation in the matter.

Will he give the date of such advice? How soon does he think that India Carbon Ltd., Budge Budge

will be getting at least a reasonable supply of this raw petroleum coke to run the factory which has laid off 150 workers and 450 stomachs starving on the streets?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, I do not have the dates with me but I can assure the hon. Member that imports have been tied up for 1981-82 to the tune of 1 lakh tonnes and Budge Budge factory would be getting their full quota of 22,000 tonnes and there would be no difficulty. However, I would like to add that while taking into account the Budge Budge factory's closure we have taken into consideration this import question and apart from that the other unit of this factory at Gauhati was getting its full supply from Gauhati and Digboi.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, he has not replied to my question. I know Mr. Sethi since 1962. Earlier he was doing his homework. I do not know about now. Sir, he has said instructions have been issued to the Indian Oil Corporation to import additional quantities. I want to know the exact date when the instructions were issued. Secondly, Indian Carbon Ltd. has been advised to contact IOC in the matter. I would also like to know the exact date when they were advised to contact IOC.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, I am not having the dates. If the hon. Member is interested in the dates I will write to him.

Availability of Life Saving Drugs

*870. **SHRI R. P. DAS:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of important drugs through a national net work has proved a flop;

(b) if not, why life saving drugs are not available at the shops; and

(c) the actual sales made so far during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The supply of canalised bulk drugs through State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. has generally been quite satisfactory.

(b) Shortages of specific brands of a few essential and life-saving drugs have been reported periodically from different places. In several of these cases, however, equivalents are reportedly available. There are various reasons for shortages, such as, industrial unrest, power cuts, limited availability/non-availability of raw materials in the international markets etc.

(c) The number of essential and life-saving formulations runs into thousands. Their sales are not monitored. It would, not, therefore be possible to furnish information regarding the actual sales of such formulations.

SHRI R. P. DAS: Sir, the question was whether life saving drugs are available in the market and whether Government had a national network for distribution of the drugs all over the country. The Minister has not replied to that question. I would like to know whether Government has any network to distribute these life saving drugs through any national distribution system. This question has two aspects—production as well as distribution. Unless the Government has a grip over the production and procurement of drugs, I know, it is useless to speak of any public distribution. The Minister has replied to the production aspect of the question only which is also incomplete.

I would also like to know whether it is true that the multi-national drug companies are producing less life saving drugs. If so, what is the ratio of their present production to their earlier production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The hon. Member has referred to the question of national network. All we know about the arrangement that has been made is that the bulk drugs are imported through the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. in a canalised manner and then they are distributed. They are being distributed. There is a distribution policy, according to which the small drug manufacturers get their full entitlement plus some 50 per cent more in some cases. Keeping in view their growth rate, they can get 50 per cent more than the previous year's allotment. This is what is being done. As far as the DGTD units are concerned, they are getting the same according to their own licensed capacity. Therefore, these requirements are met by imports. As has already been pointed out, some of the international companies have not been manufacturing bulk drugs but now, whenever they come for any expansion, it has been made compulsory for them to produce bulk drugs, out of which 50 per cent they have to give for formulations.

SHRI R. P. DAS: My question was this: These multinational companies are not now producing the required quantity of life-saving drugs in accordance with the increasing demand of such drugs in the country. They are producing mainly vitamins and so on of which 80 per cent of their production is vitamin drugs. My second question is this: May I know why some of these life-saving drugs have not been made available in some of the States? Some of these life-saving drugs are not available in West Bengal, for instance. Quite a few days back it had come to our notice that these were not available in Delhi also. They were not available in the Central Government's Health Scheme Hospitals. So, I just want to know from the hon. Minister whether this is true or not.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, it is a fact that on account of closure of some two or three important factories like CIBA, FEIZER and one more company in Bombay, production of some of the drugs had to suffer. But at the same time, the hon. Member would appreciate that we have been trying to meet the shortfall through these imports. As far as the shortfall in these life-saving drugs is concerned, they have been met by imports. Of course there can be periodical shortages in certain markets. Whenever we get any report from the Drug Controller that there is any shortage anywhere, we do rush sufficient quantities of equivalent drugs which are available. I have got here with me the names of some 16 items which were in short supply. I would give only one example. ADELPHANE ESIDREX tablets were produced by CIBA. This factory was closed. We are supplying substitute tablets SAR-PALZINE produced by GENO PHARMA. This equivalent has to be supplied because CIBA is closed we can't help it. As I have already pointed out, the requirements of such drugs which were in short supply have been met through the equivalents which have been available in the market.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आँकड़ों के पचड़े में नहीं जाना चाहती कि कितनी दवाइयाँ मिलती हैं और कितनी नहीं मिलती हैं। मैं केवल यह जानना चाहती हूँ—क्या आप कोई ऐसी नीति निर्धारित करने जा रहे हैं जिस से आम जनता को लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग मिल सके ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As I have already pointed out, all possible efforts are being made to see that the production of life-saving drugs in the country improves and some of our public sector companies are also producing these life-saving drugs. Whatever may be the shortfall, we are also trying to meet these by imports.

श्री रामबिलास पातवान : जब से यह सरकार आई है, जीवन रक्षक दवाइयाँ तो क्या, जहर भी मिलना मुश्किल हो गया है। इसी सदन में कम से कम दर्जनों बार जीवन रक्षक दवाइयों के बारे में चर्चा चली है। आप मार्केट्स और विभिन्न अस्पतालों में जायें तो बड़ी दवाइयों की बात तो दूर, छोटी-छोटी दवाइयाँ भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। अभी दो सप्ताह पूर्व मैंने इस सदन में इस सवाल को उठाया था कि एक तरफ तो सरकार पोलियो के लिये टी० बी० और रेडियो से प्रचार करवाती है कि यदि पोलियो का टीका नहीं लगवायेंगे तो बच्चों का जीवन खतरे में पड़ सकता है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ यह टीका उपलब्ध नहीं है। जब मालूम किया जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि बम्बई में टेस्टिंग के लिये गया है।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—पोलियो की दवा होने से करोड़ों बच्चों का जीवन खतरे में पड़ गया है, टी० बी० का पहला इंजेक्शन लगने के बाद यदि दूसरा इंजेक्शन समय पर न लगने से जो एंजेक्शन गैप हो जायगा तो पहले इंजेक्शन का महत्व समाप्त हो जायगा, इसी तरह से यदि पागल कुत्ता काटता है, उसका यदि इंजेक्शन-गैप हो जायगा तो पहले इंजेक्शन का असर नहीं रहेगा—ऐसी दवाइयाँ जिनके कारण करोड़ों व्यक्तियों को मौत से जूझना पड़ रहा है—ऐसी दवाइयों को उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाना चाहती है। इन कमियों के कारण क्या हैं ? अगर सरकार इस सदन को विश्वास दिलायेगी कि भविष्य में इन दवाइयों की कमी नहीं रहेगी ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैंने कहा, तीन चार कंपनियों में हड़ताल चलने के कारण कुछ ड्रग्स के उत्पादन में कमी आई है और मैं सदन को यह नताना

बाह्या कि हमन हर संभव उपाय किये हैं कि जहाँ कहीं भी कमी हो, उस कमी को पूरा किया जाए या तो अल्टरनेटिव ड्रग्स से और या इम्पोर्ट से। उसी प्रकार से जहाँ जहाँ शिकायतें आती हैं इस कन्ट्रोलर से, इस कमी को पूरा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है और माननीय सदस्य ने जो पोलियो और टी० बी० का जिक्र किया है, मैं विशेष रूप से इस तरफ ध्यान दे कर उस में जो भी कमी होगी, उस को पूरा करने की कोशिश करूंगा।

श्री कमल नाथ झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सर्प-डंस और कुत्ते के काटने के जो रोगी होते हैं, उन में अधिकांश गांवों में बसने वाले गरीब लोग ही होते हैं और प्रखंड स्तर पर कोई भी सर्प डंस की दवा और कुत्ते के काटने की दवा आज तक उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकी है, जिसके चलते गांवों के गरीब लोग बड़े अस्पतालों में पहुंचते-पहुंचते या तो मर जाते हैं या तबाह और बरबाद हो जाते हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या समाजवादी सरकार की कोई ऐसी नीति है कि ऐसी भयानक स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए गांवों में ब्लाक स्तर पर कुत्ते काटने और सर्प डंस की दवाइयां मुहैया की जायें।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ जहाँ भी ग्रामीण अंचलों में अस्पताल हैं, वहाँ कुत्ते काटने के इंजेक्शन और सर्प डंस की दवाइयों के इन्तजाम है।(व्यवधान).....

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं है।

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गांवों के अस्पतालों में फिज

नहीं है और कुत्ते काटने की भी दवा होती है, वह बिना फिज के नहीं रखी जा सकती है। ये जो बात कह रहे हैं, यह तथ्यों से परे है।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री जगपाल सिंह : गांव के आप के किसी अस्पताल में फिज नहीं है। इसलिए कुत्ते काटने की दवा वहां होने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जहाँ जहाँ हेल्थ सर्विस सेंटर हैं, वहां पर यह इन्तजाम माफूल नहीं है, यह बात सही है। अब इस सम्बन्ध में तो हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री ही त्वरित और उचित कदम उठा सकती है।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: It appears that the hon. Minister is living in an ivory tower. The actual fact is that no life drugs are available in any of the major cities, not to talk about towns, districts and rural areas. The poor people are not getting them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this Government has at all any comprehensive drug policy for production and distribution of drugs. Now, the previous regime had appointed a Committee known as the Chavda Committee. They made certain specific recommendations as to how these drugs should be distributed on a scientific basis. They have also pointed out how profiteering is going on as far as the distribution of these drugs is concerned how under hand dealings are being carried out by certain vested interests in this business. I would like to know whether the Chavda Committee report would be placed on the Table of the House. How many recommendations of the Chavda Committee have been accepted by the Government?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, on the Chavda Committee, there is a separate question. However, I would like

to point out that the Chavda Committee was the Sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry and as such whatever they have given is not a report but a recommendation only. However, we have gone through those recommendations and they had suggested that the drugs should be imported in a canalised manner, and the previous Government also adopted this policy and since then the drugs are being imported in a canalised manner. That brings down the prices because we go to the foreign markets for purchase of bulk drugs in a bulk manner. I can quote statistics whereby the imports have reduced the prices of these imported drugs. Similarly, the Chavda Committee had made certain suggestions in respect of the Canalised drugs. The canalised drugs were being charged service charges, voyage charges and sales-tax. As regards sales-tax, the canalised items are sold to the third party, and therefore, avoidance of sales tax is not possible and to that extent, sales tax is there. After the Chavda Committee report, the other charges, voyage charges and service charges were reduced. Whatever was being charged previously is not being charged now.

Secondly, the imports were done through the IDPL. The Committee had suggested that the imports should not be done through the IDPL. That has now been stopped and the IDPL are not getting any margin or profit out of it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: The hon. Minister has not replied to my question whether the recommendations of the Chavda Committee will be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: According to my information as also para 13(5) of Chapter 13 of the Manual for handling of parliamentary work in the Ministries the deliberations of the Consultative Committee are considered informal and purely advisory and no reference to them can be made on the floor of the House either by the Minister or by the Members of the Committee.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

In answer to the main question, the Minister has stated that there may be short supply of these drugs here and there, but that is not the overall position. In this context, I would like to know what the machinery of the Minister's knowledge is because that is contrary to the knowledge of the whole House. According to our knowledge, these drugs are not available, but for him, these are available.

Secondly, is the Minister aware that as soon as there is a short supply of any drug, even if after some time a substitute is introduced, the prices are raised. How does it happen? The price of tetracycline capsule which used to be 39 paise is now 75 paise in the market. Similarly, resticlin is selling at Rs. 3-00 per capsule. All this hike is because they take advantage of the short supply of drugs. What has the Minister got to say in this respect and how is he going to ensure proper prices of these drugs?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the question of information is concerned, we receive the information of shortage of drugs through the state Drug Controllers and Zonal officers of the Central Drugs standard control organisation appointed by the Health Ministry and the State Governments throughout India. However, I would not only depend on the reports of the drug controllers, I would rather like to depend on the hon. Members of the House who are complaining about the shortage of these medicines and about the prices. I will take cognizance of this and wherever shortfall are noticed, we will try to take corrective measures.

Request for World Bank Loan for Mahanadi Exploration

*871. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil India has approached the World Bank for a loan for the Mahanadi exploration programme; and

(b) if so, the amount asked for and the response from the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a): No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

—SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I think the Minister has considered this question very simple and, therefore, has answered 'No, Sir' and 'Does not arise'. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Mahanadi project is important or not. If it is important, how much money has been spent on it? If he does not want to get a loan from the World Bank for this, is he not going to spend from his own funds? If not, is he going to ask for some money for this project?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, every hydro-carbon deposit in India including that of Mahanadi is very important to us and there is no question of treating it lightly. Oil India Limited was doing the drilling work here. They have done 3000 line kilometres of seismic survey prior to exploratory drilling in this area and one well in the Mahanadi was drilled to the depth of 2,740 metres. Second was drill to the depth of 3,650 metres. Traces of hydro-carbon were noticed in Mahanadi II, but there is no commercial find as yet. However, we are now trying to acquire more deep drills and we are continuing the exploration in this area.

As far as assistance from the World Bank is concerned, at a proper time when the plan for further exploration is finalised, we would approach them for the aid as far as Mahanadi exploration is concerned.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, the Minister said that the exploration is being continued. I want to know whether some drill machines have been withdrawn from there; and if so, is this continuation of the drilling?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, we are re-assessing the data which have been collected from these two wells; we are also reassessing this data along with the Seismic Survey Report. And after this

is done, the commencement of further exploration will start.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Minister in his reply has said that at the proper time the Government would approach the World Bank for the exploration work of the Mahanadi area. I would like to know whether he will assure us that when oil is struck in the Mahanadi area, the Government will drill and explore oil from that area from its own resources without approaching the World Bank?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, as far as the exploration work is concerned, we shall continue the exploration work with our own drills and resources. But, to the extent we require foreign exchange for extra components or instruments, we shall approach the World Bank for assistance.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: It appeared in the Press sometime ago that gas was struck in the Mahanadi Basin. I would like to know if it is a fact or a rumour. If gas is likely to be found there, it would facilitate the establishment of the fertiliser factory at Paradeep, whose foundation-stone was laid by the Prime Minister on 1st April, 1974.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, as yet gas has not been traced there, but we will wait for the time till gas is struck.

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Exploration is said to be going on. But it is fact that a rig has already been taken out from the Mahanadi Basin. Can the Government give us an assurance that when the exploration work is started again, the rig will be returned back for operation.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Yes, Sir, it has been shifted to other areas. As soon as the correlation of the data which has been acquired is over and more wells have to be drilled we will start the work and bring rig. Not only that, we are trying to get more rigs which can go further deep.

**Demand and supply of Coal to U.P.
during 1980-81**

*872. **SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the demand of coal in Uttar Pradesh from 1st April, 1980 to 31st March, 1981;

(b) how much coal was supplied to Uttar Pradesh during this period;

(c) whether all the indents were cleared by coal authorities; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Demand for coal in Uttar Pradesh in 1980-81 is estimated approximately 15.00 Million tonnes.

(b) In 1980-81 an estimated 11.00 million tonnes of coal was supplied to Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d). The shortfall in the supply of coal to U.P. against the demand is due to inadequate transport capacity. However, Coal India has been releasing coal by road against rail shortfalls and also from the free sale mines without any restrictions.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Sir, there is an acute shortage of coal in UP. The Uttar Pradesh Government has been writing to the Coal Ministry in this connection, but it appears that arrangements are not being made properly. There are certain months in which the demand for coal is more and in certain other months the demand is less. I would like the Hon. Minister to ascertain the monthwise requirements from the Government of U.P. and make the allotment against those requirements.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHARY): Only the other day the U.P. Minister of Industries met me in this connection; and we have

assured him that we will give him all the quota, provided he is prepared to take it by truck. He has also told me that it does not matter to him whether he gets the wagon or does not get the wagon, and that he will take it through trucks. If that is the case, there will be no shortage of coal.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I asked for month-wise figures.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Month-wise figures I don't have. He told me that he had opened 20 dumps, and that he was going to open more dumps. And I have assured him that whatever be the requirement of coal, I will fulfil it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, to the satisfaction of U.P. Government.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: The Chief Minister is not putting the question; I am putting the question. I am asking for month-wise requirements, and month-wise supply. These figures should have been given in the answer itself. But as they have not been given, I feel the Minister should supply those figures. He must have those figures.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: We have given the annual figures. He did not want the monthly figures.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Now I want monthly figures.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He will supply you. The Minister has given the annual figures. The position now is that you are removing it from here. Therefore, there is no question of its being supplied.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER: Anyway, I request him to supply the figures separately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the Minister has got this information, he can supply. It will be supplied to you. That is what the Minister says.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER: My next question is this: here, in his answer the Minister says that coal can also be lifted from free sale mines. The Ministry of Coal issues permits to the private depot holders. That is called D.O. Sometimes the Ministry issues it, and at other times the Coal Authority issues it. I would like to know what are the criteria for issuing these permits—or allocations, whatever you may call them—and the number of coal permits issued for every State. I want to know the criteria for issuing the d.o.s. fixed by the Ministry and by Coal India separately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You want to know the number of permits issued for Uttar Pradesh—not for different States.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER: No, Sir. I want to compare the figures.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No; it is not covered. Only with regard to Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The hon. Member probably knows that we have put most of the coal on free sale from September. Only the superior grade of coal and soft coke are under some sort of restriction. Otherwise there is no restriction.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आपने एनुअल जो फिगरज दी हैं उसमें आपने बताया है कि 11 मिलियन टन आपने सप्लाई कर दिया है। क्या आप बतायेंगे कि इसमें उद्योग के लिए विशेष रूप से कानपुर और फिरोजाबाद में ग्लास इंडस्ट्री में काफी कोयला लगता है, उसको अब तक कितना कोयला दिया है, इन दो जिलों को कितना दिया है ?

आपने कहा है कि रोड के द्वारा भी हम भेजेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक आपने कितने मिलियन टन कोयला रोड के द्वारा भेजा है ?

आपके द्वारा लोगों को डाइरेक्ट परमिट भी दिए गए हैं। क्या उनके बारे में आपके पास कोई शिकायतें आई हैं और आपके नोटिस में यह लाया गया है कि उनका गलत इस्तेमाल हो रहा है ? बनारस वगैरह में खुले आम ये परमिट बिक रहे हैं। क्या ऐसी शिकायतें आपको मिली हैं और मिली हैं तो आपने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: That is not the question. Anyway, I am giving the information, with your permission. In the power sector, we have supplied 6.70 million tonnes. In the industries sector, we have supplied 3.85 million tonnes. We have supplied soft coke for domestic use 0.19 million tonnes.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैंने यह पूछा था कि मिस यूज आफ परमिट्स की कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं, इसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। रोड से कोयला सप्लाई किया जाता है तो भाड़ा 800 या 750 रुपये पड़ता है और रेल से किया जाता है तो 300-350 रुपये पड़ता है। आपने रोड के द्वारा कितना कोयला भेजा है और रेल के द्वारा कितना भेजा है ? यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि कोयला तो आपके यहां से गया है ना ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I do not have that information as to how much coal we have sent through railway wagons. To supply all the demand of U.P. we require 1600 wagons per day. Obviously, we are not getting that much of wagons.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आपने कितना भेजा है रोड से ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: That figure I do not have.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That figure he has not got.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: So far as the demand of coal is concerned, particularly in those States which are away from the coal fields like Gujarat, Rajasthan and other places, there the coal is being sold at a very high premium. The excuse is always given that you can take coal but the wagons are not available. Sometimes even the railways say that they do not have the coal to load and vice-versa things are going on. It has been going on for a very long time. Now, is the Government trying to do anything in order to bring about coordination and harmony between the coal industry and the railways so that an adequate number of wagons are available to lift coal from the mines? It is reported and we have also come to know the fact that certain people are capable of getting even a complete rake, they can manage to do it. But other people who are trying through the legitimate channels are put at a loss. Is the Government aware of this fact; if so, what steps have been taken to rectify it?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: We are all the time monitoring it with the railways at various levels including at my level, at the level of Prime Minister and at the level of officials. Now, as far as the question of corruption in railways is concerned, I cannot answer that question. I would request the hon. member to put that question to the Railway Ministry.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : यह जो बात चल रही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कोयले की कमी है, यह कमी वहां ही नहीं है बल्कि अन्य राज्यों में भी है।

में सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रेल मंत्रालय और आपके मंत्रालय ने आपस में कोई तालमेल कर के ऐसी योजना बनाई है जिसके जरिये राज्य की आवश्यकता के अनुसार कोयले की ढुलाई की ठीक व्यवस्था हो सके? इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have already answered that all the time we are monitoring it between the railways and ourselves.

Chavda Committee on Drug

*873. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the criticism by the Chavda Committee that wrong Drug and Import Policy of Government is responsible for high price of essential and life-saving drugs and its Indian formulations;

(b) whether it is a fact that the common man is paying 43 per cent more price for drugs as compared to its price if directly imported;

(c) what specific steps have been taken to bring down prices of channelised imports and control the price of finished drugs; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to organise and improve the performance of public sector pharmaceutical units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) A Sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers appointed to go into issues concerning prices of canalised bulk drugs vis-a-vis some bulk drugs imported by actual users submitted its report in April 1978. On the basis of information collected by the Committee from various sources, the Committee could not make a meaningful study of the comparative prices of imports by CPC and other importers. The Committee suggested a review of the incidence of various costs as provided in the CCI&E's formula as also rationalisation of mark-ups while fixing the prices of formulations. CCI&E's formula for fixing the price of bulk drugs has since been revised taking into account the recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 also provides for rationalisation of mark-ups.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) State Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Limited mostly make purchases on the basis of quotations invited through global tenders. Bulking of imports and inviting of tenders ensures that CPC is able to arrange imports at better prices as compared to actual users who have to purchase in small lots. The new Drug Policy, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29th March, 1978 provides for selective control on the prices of bulk drugs and formulations. The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 gives effect to the pricing decisions contained in the new Drug Policy. For the purpose of price control, formulations have been divided into four categories. Category I formulations get a mark-up of 40 per cent, Category II formulations get a mark-up of 55 per cent and Category III formulations get a mark-up of upto 100 per cent. There is no price control on the remaining formulations.

(d) According to the New Drug Policy, the public sector has been given a

leading role in the production and distribution of drugs and pharmaceuticals. A number of bulk drugs have been reserved for manufacture in the public sector. A number of schemes have been taken up by the Public Sector Units for expansion of bulk drug manufacturing capacities (including antibiotics) as well as for establishment of joint venture formulation units in a number of States. During the years 1978-79 to 1980-81, Government have made available over Rs. 100 crores for public sector investments and support for further investments on continuing as well as new schemes would be made available in the ensuing years. The public sector production in the year 1980-81 is estimated to be approximately Rs. 63 crores of bulk drugs and Rs. 80 crores of formulations. Such assistance as is required by the public sector undertakings to improve their performance is also being rendered by the Government wherever necessary.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: It is now very clear that the Government has no well formulated national drug policy. They are blowing hot and cold. A Sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee was appointed. The Government has gone on record to say that they could not make any meaningful suggestions. But they suggested a review. They had also suggested a rationalisation of mark-up on imported drugs. For the benefit of the House I would like to say what the Chavda Committee had said. The Chavda Committee had gone on record to say as follows:

"This has brought to light the fact that drug users have to pay as much as 42.92 per cent more than what they would have paid had the materials been allowed to be imported directly by actual users."

Regarding the second part of my question, you have said "no, does not arise". The Chavda Committee has gone on record to say that the imported drugs are marked up by 43 per cent for the actual users. The Chavda Com-

mittee had also said that in India, the canalising authority....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister has already replied about the Chavda Committee.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: These are all meaningful suggestions made by the Chavda Committee; and the Government say that they are meaningless. The Chavda Committee also says that the canalising authority have often advised the actual users to advise them about it and to locate overseas suppliers because they cannot get overseas suppliers. Even Sri Lanka has abolished and abandoned the canalising policy. In view of all this, will the Government appoint another expert committee to go into a meaningful revision of the entire drug policy and will the hon. Minister give the names of three drugs which are imported, their C.I.F. value and the price paid by the actual user?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): As far as the Chavda Committee's report is concerned, most of the suggestions made in the report, as recommendations, have been accepted by the Government. I have just now pointed out that IDPL, which the Chavda Committee did not want as a canalising agency, is no longer the canalising agency and now only CPC is doing it. Then they wanted the facility of the bill marketing scheme to be given to the small scale units. This is being done.

They also suggested the revision of CCI price composition in the voyage tax and the surface charges, etc. This also was accepted. Therefore, by and large, whatever the Chavda Committee has recommended has been accepted.

In regard to prices and mark-up, I would like to point out that the Drugs Price Control Order of 1979 is still in force and the Chavda Committee has also suggested this, and for this purpose the price control formulations have now been divided into four

categories. Category I formulations get mark-up of 40 per cent only Category II formulations get a mark-up of 55 per cent and Category III formulations get a mark-up to 100 per cent and there is no price control as far as the remaining formulations are concerned.

Now, therefore, with regard to mark-ups also we are following the Drugs Price Control Order which was issued by the previous Government in 1979. As far as the revision of prices is concerned, based on the recommendations of the B.I.C.P., we have revised the prices of bulk drugs and formulations. Now, these are the various components. The pre-revised formulation, C.I.F. price, Customs Duty is 75. It remains at 75. Clearance charges were 2 per cent. Now they have been reduced to 0.5 per cent. LC and opening charges were 2 per cent. They have been revised upwards to 2.75 per cent. Distribution charges at landed cost were 5 per cent. They have been brought down to 3 per cent. Therefore, the Chavda Committee's recommendations in regard to revision of the prices of these components have been completely accepted.

With regard to the prices which the hon. Member has asked for, I would like to point out, for example, that the landed cost of import for Chloramphenicol by CPC Rs. 460 and the users' price of import is Rs. 633 while the weighted average of C.I.F. price is Rs. 357.73. For Chloramphenicol the price for CPC is Rs. 460 while the private user's import price is Rs. 708. For Streptomycin the delivery price of CPC is Rs. 475, while the user's import price is Rs. 666.41. For Chloroquin Phosphate the delivered price is Rs. 428 while the landed cost of import is Rs. 400 and for the private user it is Rs. 489.69.

This clearly indicates that the canalisation of the imports has proved successful and we have been able to import cheaper prices as compared to the private imports.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: It is clear that the Chavda Committee have made certain meaningful recommendations. May I know whether it is a fact or not that Category I formulations, where the mark-up is upto 40 per cent, include all the life-saving and essential drugs?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I do not have the break-up of these categories.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Under which category do the life-saving drug fall?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: 32 important life-saving drugs are in Formulation I.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Publication of Constitution in Regional Languages

*874. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Constitution of India has been published in all or any of the regional languages or tribal languages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Government has undertaken a programme to publish translations of the Constitution in the various official languages of the States. The Gujarat, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Panjabi and Telugu versions of the Constitution have already been published. Oriya and Tamil versions of the Constitution have been finalised and are at different stages of printing. The Bengali version of the Constitution has been prepared and is likely to be sent to the press in the near future. Assamese, Kashmiri and Urdu versions are under preparation.

Colliery earmarked for supply of coal to Farakka Super Thermal Power Plant

*875. **SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the colliery/collieries from where coal will be supplied for the National Thermal Power Station under construction at Farakka in West Bengal;

(b) whether the lands for laying rail tracks for carrying coal from the colliery in question to the N.T.P. station have been acquired; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Coal requirements of the Farakka Super Thermal Power Station, under construction by National Thermal Power Corporation, would be met from the Hurra Block of mines of Rajmahal coalfield.

(b) Out of a total requirement of about 1274 acres of land for the railway line, 106 acres have already been acquired and the balance land is in various stages of acquisition.

(c) Land Acquisition proposals for approximately 59 acres in West Bengal and 959 acres in Bihar (in addition to 106 acres already acquired) have been submitted by the National Thermal Power Corporation to the District Authorities concerned. The proposal for the balance 150 acres in Bihar has not yet been submitted on account of resistance encountered from the local population in conducting land surveys.

French Expertise for Power Generation Tidal Waves

*876. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into a dialogue

with French firms for providing expertise for generating power from sea tidal waves;

(b) if so, whether Government have kept in view the need of Orissa for more power and the long coast line that would be helpful in generating such power;

(c) whether Government have made any survey of the Orissa sea waves;

(d) if so, the places that can be utilised for harnessing; and

(e) by what time a decision in this regard will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) In December, 1980 Government approved a proposal for taking up investigations and studies in the Gulf of Kutch to establish the feasibility for generating energy from Tidal Waves at an estimated cost of about Rs. 2.18 crores. The project envisages foreign assistance for import of specialised equipments, expert consultancy and training of Indian personnel. Since the Central Electricity Authority have already an agreement with the Electric-De-France (EDF), Paris, who are connected with the only one major tidal power project of the world, viz, La Rance in France, it was felt that the possibilities of getting their technical assistance for the purpose may be explored. In response to a request from the Government the EDF have now offered to depute two of their Experts for a period of 4-6 weeks under their agreement with the Central Electricity Authority to assist in the planning of the proposed investigations, in determining its scope and in identifying broad areas and methodology for data collection. No decision has yet been taken on the offer made by EDF.

(b) to (e). Certain sites had been identified as possible area for development of tidal power on the basis

or a study undertaken by Prof. E. M. Wilson in 1975 under a UNDP scheme. The Gulf of Kutch and Gulf of Cambay along the west coast and the Sunderbans area in West Bengal along the east coast were identified as possible areas for tidal power development. The tidal range is of the order of 8 m to 7.1 m in the Kutch area and 3.9 m to 10.9 m in Cambay. In West Bengal the tidal range at Durgaduani is 1.9 m to 6 m, at Belladonna 1.9 m to 6 m and at Pits Creek 1.05 m to 5.25 m. On the other hand the tidal variations at Paradip Port in Orissa (for which data is available) range from 0.7 m to 1.94 m. On the basis of the present stage of technology these tidal variations are not considered attractive for power generation. Further the topography of the area has to be suitable for formation of a basin. In view of this no study is proposed in respect of the establishing the feasibility of harnessing power from Orissa sea waves.

Global Tender for Mettur Thermal Plant

*877. SHRI SELVARAJU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any global tender has been called for the plant and machinery for Mettur Thermal Plant;

(b) if so, whether it has been made certain by Government of Tamil Nadu that BHEL has not been able to meet the plant and machinery required for the Mettur Thermal Plant; and

(c) if not, the reasons for inviting the global tender by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Rural Electrification Schemes Under Execution in Orissa

*878. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of Rural Electrification Schemes under execution in the State of Orissa;

(b) the date of commencement of their implementation and the total money spent so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that allotted amount could not be spent due to weakness of its machinery and the State Electricity Board during the last three years;

(d) whether the supply of materials to the State for electrification is far less than its demand; and

(e) if not, the actual indent of the State for materials and the actual supply thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Out of the 263 rural electrification schemes sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation in Orissa till the end of March, 1981, 258 schemes are under various stages of implementation. The implementation in respect of the remaining 5 schemes will also start as soon as the first instalment of the loan against these schemes are drawn by the Electricity Board.

(b) The dates of commencement of implementation of the 258 schemes

referred to in reply to part (a) of the Question are indicated below:—

Year of Commencement of implementation	No. of Schemes
1970-71	4
1971-72	7
1972-73	14
1973-74	14
1974-75	10
1975-76	27
1976-77	20
1977-78	23
1978-79	48
1979-80	53
1980-81	38
TOTAL	25

An amount of Rs. 43.77 crores has been spent on the above schemes up to the end of March, 1980. Information regarding the amount utilised during the year 1980-81 is not available.

(c) During the years 1977-80, the Orissa State Electricity Board drew an amount of Rs. 32.73 crores against which an expenditure of Rs. 28.11 crores has been reported. The unutilised balance represents the cost of construction material lying in store awaiting utilisation. The Orissa State Electricity Board has a separate cell to look after the rural electrification work headed by one Chief Engineer, assisted by a Superintending Engineer. However, among other reasons, shortage of Field Officers during certain periods have contributed to the slow execution of work to an extent.

(d) and (e). Rural electrification schemes are formulated and implemented by the Orissa State Electricity Board and procurement of material is its own responsibility. Government of India has been trying to the extent possible to allocate scarce material such as cement etc. to the Electricity Boards including Orissa. Whatever cement was demanded for rural electrification by the State Electricity Board during the years 1980 and 1981 was fully allocated.

Thefts and transmission losses in public sector power units

*879. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of transmission losses and thefts, with the amount involved, in public sector power units during 1980-81; and

(b) what measures Government propose to take drastically cut the losses and effect efficiency in the working of these units?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) The figure of losses on account of transmission, thefts, etc. for the year 1980-81 is not available. However, it has been estimated that during 1979-80 the losses were 20.45 per cent.

(b) Till recently the investment in the transmission and distribution was primarily in the state sector. However, the Central Electricity Authority have sent detailed guidelines to the State Electricity Boards suggesting various measures to reduce these losses. The Rural Electrification Corporation an undertaking of the Government of India is also advancing loans to the State Electricity Boards for system improvement schemes.

Foreign consultancy for oil exploration in Godavari basin

*880. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to seek foreign consultancy for the exploration of oil in the Godavari basin;

(b) if so, the names of foreign firms who have been contacted in this regard;

(c) whether during the recent visit of the President, World Bank to this country, assistance for exploration in the basin was sought; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The ONGC is considering the merits of seeking foreign consultancy for the exploration of hydrocarbons in Godavari basin, but have yet to finalise and submit any proposal in this regard.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The ONGC is seeking World Bank assistance of upto US \$ 120 million to execute the programme for undertaking further seismic surveys and exploratory drilling in the onshore and offshore areas of the Godavari-Krishna Basin so as to determine the hydrocarbon potential of the basin and plan its exploitation.

Curtailment of Sixth Plan target for transmission, distribution and Rural Electrification due to increase in Aluminium price

*881. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of the recent hike in aluminium price, the Sixth Plan target for transmission, distribution and rural electrification programme may have to be drastically curtailed;

(b) if so, whether the power sector which is already running short of balance funds for new projects will have to bear an additional burden of at least Rs. 200 crores as a result of the price increase;

(c) if so, whether neither Planning Commission nor Finance Ministry are prepared to help his Ministry out of the financial predicament;

(d) if so, to what extent this aluminium price hike will affect the power schemes; and

(e) what steps are being taken by his Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (e). While impact of increase in price of aluminium on Transmission, Distribution and Rural Electrification schemes is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 300 crores for the balance 4 years of the 6th Plan, efforts will be made to see that the plan targets are not affected adversely.

Complaints from Directors of South Indian Films

*882. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from Directors of South Indian Films regarding the attitude of Censors towards the South Indian films;

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

(c) whether Government propose to amend the censorship rules; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill 1980 which has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha *inter alia*, provides for setting up of an independent Appellate Tribunal to

decide appeals against the decisions of the Board of Film Censors. As soon as the amending Bill is passed by Parliament, consequential amendment will be made in the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules 1958.

आकाशवाणी में परिलब्धियों के भुगतान की समान दरें

* 883. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आकाशवाणी में कार्यक्रम देने के लिए बाहर से बुलाए गए व्यक्तियों को कितनी परिलब्धियां दी गईं और क्या सभी केन्द्रों में परिलब्धियों के भुगतान के लिए कोई एक समान नियम है अथवा भिन्न भिन्न निवम हैं;

(ख) वार्ता, चर्चा और अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए प्रतिमिनट क्या परिलब्धियां दी जाती हैं;

(ग) परिलब्धियों की वर्तमान दरों का निर्धारण कब किया गया था और पहले क्या दरें थीं और वर्तमान दरें क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या परिलब्धियां बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार से मांग की गई है और यदि हां, तो वह मांग कर की गई है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) जी, हां, आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों में नैमित्तिक कलाकारों के लिए पारिश्रमिक के भुगतान के नियम एक समान हैं।

(ख) से (घ) बाकू सुस्त्रमानों का व्यौरा सलगने विवरण में दिया गया

है। उसमें दिखाई गई दूरों पीछे निम्ना-
नुसार संशोधित की गई थी :—

युववाणी

1980

संगीत	1971	दूरों में संशोधन करने के अनुरोधों
पश्चात्य संगीत	1975	पर विचार करने के बाद दूरों में
नाटक	1976	1-7-1981 से संशोधन करने का
भाषित मन्त्र कार्यक्रम	1974	निर्णय लिया गया है।

विवरण

1-4-1981 को नैमित्तिक कलाकारों का विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिए शुल्कों की
वर्तमान दरें :—

संगीत

(क) वैयक्तिक कलाकार (शास्त्रीय, सुगम शास्त्रीय और सुगम)

1. "बी" ग्रेड 50 रुपए—75 रुपए
2. "बी० एच०" ग्रेड 80 रुपए—120 रुपए
3. "ए" ग्रेड 125 रुपए—175 रुपए
4. सर्वोच्च श्रेणी 250 रुपए

(ख) सुगम संगीत, लोक संगीत, आदिवासी (भूतपूर्व जनजाति) संगीत कलाकार

1. "बी" ग्रेड 50 रुपए—70 रुपए
2. "बी० एच०" ग्रेड 80 रुपए—115 रुपए
3. "ए" ग्रेड 125 रुपए—170 रुपए
4. सर्वोच्च श्रेणी 200 रुपए—250 रुपए

हारमोनियम वादक और अन्य अभ्येणीकृत कलाकार

50 रुपए तदर्थ

साथी सदस्य सहनाई और नागरवरग

1. "बी० एच०" और "बी" 20 रुपए
2. "ए" और "सर्वोच्च" 25 रुपए

सुगम, भक्ति, लोक, आदिवासी इत्यादि

1. "बी" ग्रेड 10 रुपए
2. "बी० एच०" ग्रेड 15 रुपए
3. "ए" ग्रेड 20 रुपए

महंगाई भत्ते की वर्तमान दरें

नगर/स्थान की श्रेणी का विचार किए बिना
25 रुपए प्रतिदिन ।

नाटक कलाकार

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| (क) किशोर | 15 रुपए से 20 रुपए तक |
| (ख) "बी" श्रेणी | 40 रुपए से 50 रुपए तक |
| (ग) "बी" उच्च श्रेणी | 75 रुपए |
| (घ) "ए" श्रेणी | अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय 100 रुपए |
| (ङ) सर्वोच्च श्रेणी (राष्ट्रीय/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रूप से सम्मानित मंच, फिल्म कलाकार 200 रुपए और प्रख्यात रेडियो कलाकार) | |

साहित्य शब्द कार्यक्रम

कार्यक्रम की श्रेणी और कलाकार की श्रेणी

वर्तमान शुल्क

-
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. वार्ताएं (सामान्य कार्यक्रम) | (1) 40 रुपए से 75 रुपए तक
(2) 75 रुपए से 100 रुपए तक-कार्यालयों/विभागों इत्यादि के प्रमुख । |
| 2. वार्ताएं (राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम) | राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम में वार्ताओं के लिए 200 रुपए । |
| 3. परिचर्चा | परिचर्चाओं / सामयिक मामलों, इत्यादि के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम में प्रति भाग लेने वाले व्यक्ति को 150 रुपए । |
| 4. न्यूजरील इत्यादि के लिए न्यूजरील रिपोर्टिंग | टेप पर प्रति मद 25 रुपए से 40 रुपए तक । |
| 5. लघु कहानियां | 50 रुपए से 200 रुपए तक । |
| 6. स्तंभ-रचित कविताओं का पाठ | (1) 50 से 200 रुपए तक ।
(2) मुशायरा/कविगोष्ठी/कवि सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्ति को 100 रुपए । |

Manufacture of Technicals for formulations into pesticides

*884. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the details regarding the names of multinational and DGTD Registered companies who have been manufacturing Technicals for formulation into pesticides during the last three years;

(b) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government that certain multinational and DGTD Registered companies are taking formulating companies on lease in spite of the fact that this industry is reserved for the small scale sector;

(c) whether a large number of small scale formulating industries are idle for want of raw materials (Technicals) while multinational companies are using this raw material for formulation by themselves; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The names and addresses of Multinational and DGTD Registered companies, who have been manufacturing Technical grade pesticides in the country, are as under:—

1. Agromore Limited,
Mysore Road, Bangalore-560026
2. Alkali and Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd.,
P.O. Rishra, Distt. Hooghly.
3. Atul Products Limited,
Atul, West Railway, Valsad-396020.
4. Bayer (India) Limited,
Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay-400001.

5. Bharat Pulverising Mills Limited,
Hexamer House, Sayani Road, Bombay.
6. BASF India Limited,
May & Baker House, Sudam Kalu Ahira Marg, Bombay.
7. Ciba Geigy of India Limited,
Santa Monica Plant, Corlim, Ilhas, Goa.
8. Cyanamid India Limited,
Nyloc House, 254 D2 Dr. Annie Besant Road, Bombay.
9. Excel Industries Limited,
184-87, Swami Vivekanand Road, Jogeshwari, Bombay.
10. HICO Products Limited,
Mogal Lane, Mahim, Bombay.
11. Hindustan Insecticides Limited,
Hans Bhavan, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
12. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited,
P.O. Rasayani, Distt. Kulaba, Maharashtra.
13. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited,
Pimpri, Pune-400018.
14. Indofil Chemicals Limited,
Nirlon House, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Bombay-400025.
15. Kanoria Chemicals & Industries Limited,
16-A, Barbourne Road, Calcutta.
16. Mico Farm Chemicals Limited,
Lotus Court, 165 Thamba Chetty Street, Madras.
17. NECHO Chem. Limited,
Plot No. 100, Nand Sari, Industrial Estate, Baroda.
18. Pesticides & Brewers Limited,
138-141, Govt. Industrial Estate, Kachdivli (West), Bombay.

19. Pesticides India Limited,
Udaisagar Road, Udaipur.
20. Paushak Limited,
Alembic Road, Baroda.
21. Punjab United Pesticides &
Chemicals Limited,
SCO-35, Sector-26-D, Madhya
Marg, Chandigarh.
22. Rallis India Limited,
Rallis House, 21, Raveline
Street, Bombay.
23. Sandoz (India) Limited,
Sandoz House, Dr. Annie Be-
sant Road, Worli, Bombay.
24. Swadeshi Chemicals Limited,
Mahalaxmi Chambers, 2 Bhula-
bhai Desai Road, Bombay.
25. Sarabhai M. Chemicals Limited,
Wadi Wadi, Baroda.
26. Tata Chemicals Limited,
Mithapur, Gujarat State.
27. Travancore Chemicals and
Manufacturing Company Limi-
ted, Kalamessary, Alwaye.
28. Union Carbide India Limited,
5, Parliament Street, New
Delhi.

(b) Pesticide formulations are not reserved for the small scale sector. In 1979, M/s. Sandoz (India) Limited reported that they had taken formula-
tion capacity on lease from M/s. Chith Chemicals, Madras and M/s. Baroda Minerals and Grinding Indus-
tries, Ahmedabad. No other case of multinational or DGTD Registered company taking formulation capacity on lease has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) There are no reports that small scale formulating units are idle for want of technical material. One of the conditions usually stipulated in the industrial licences for the manu-
facture of technical grade pesticides,

is that a certain percentage (usually 50 per cent) of the technical material produced would be made available to non-associated formulators. With a view to streamlining the distribution of such material to non-associated formulators, the supply of major pes-
ticides (technical material) is being made to non-associated formulators through the State Governments, based on quarterly allocations made by the Ministry of Agriculture.

In respect of pesticides which are not available in the country or are available only in limited quantities, import is allowed in favour of the actual users under Open General Licence or on a restricted basis, as the case may be, to meet the require-
ments for formulation.

(d) Does not arise.

बिभिन्न राज्यों को अतिरिक्त डीजल को
सप्लाई

* 885. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार शीघ्रता-पूर्वक अनाज की गह्राई के लिये कृषकों, ट्रैक्टरों, इंजनों को चलाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पंजाब और अन्य राज्यों को अतिरिक्त मात्रा में डीजल देने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मार्च, अप्रैल, और मई, 1981 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा और पंजाब को (राज्यवार) अलग-अलग कितना अतिरिक्त डीजल देने का निर्णय किया गया है तथा उन्हें पहली नवम्बर, 1980 से 28 फरवरी, 1981 तक कितना डीजल मिला गया ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चम्प्र सैठी) : (क) और (ख) . बरीनो शोधनशाला का संचालन पुनः आरम्भ होने के पश्चात् उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पंजाब और हरियाणा सहित सभी राज्यों के हाई स्पीड डीजल (एच० एस० डी०) तेल के आबंटन मार्च, 1981 से उत्पाद को गत वर्ष के तदनु रूपी महीनों की वास्तविक बिक्री से 5 प्रतिशत अधिक स्तर से 15 प्रतिशत अधिक स्तर पर बढ़ा दिये गये हैं। कुछ राज्यों को इन स्तरों से अधिक एच० एस० डी० के अतिरिक्त तदर्थ आबंटन भी किए गये थे। मई, 1981 के लिए आबंटन भी उसी स्तर पर किये जा रहे हैं। कृषि संचालनों के लिए इस मंत्रालय द्वारा पृथक् से

एच० एस० डी० के आबंटन नहीं किये जाते हैं। राज्य सरकारों को कहा गया है कि वे एच० एस० डी० के आबंटन में कृषि क्षेत्र को सबसे अधिक प्राथमिकता प्रदान करें। एच० एस० डी० के आबंटन उच्च स्तर पर होने से, इन राज्यों की कृषि तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण रूप से पूरा करना संभव हो सकेगा।

नवम्बर, 1980 और फरवरी, 1981 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पंजाब तथा हरियाणा को एच० एस० डी० की वास्तविक सप्लाई दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण-पत्र सभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है।

विवरण

(आंकड़े मी० टनों में)

हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल की बिक्री के ब्यौरे

माह	उत्तर प्रदेश	बिहार	हरियाणा	पंजाब
नवम्बर, 1980	91650	34329	27510	50550
दिसम्बर, 1980	91660	39910	27100	47000
जनवरी, 1981	89470	38177	24510	42320
फरवरी, 1981	83070	35142	21800	41470

Setting up of a Committee for indentifying drug involving high technology

*886. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Drug Policy envisaged setting up a Committee for identifying whether manufacture of a particular drug involved high technology;

(b) whether such a Committee were set up and if so, their findings and whether they have been made public so far or not;

(c) who were the members of the Committee;

(d) how many meetings took place and how many members participated in each of the meetings; and

(e) what were the detailed exercises carried out before coming to the conclusion whether any bulk drug involved high technology or not?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Drug Policy provided that for the purpose of identifying foreign companies engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs "not involving high technology", detailed exercises would be carried out through a High Level Committee consisting of Secretaries to Government in the Departments of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Industrial Development, Technical Development and Science & Technology assisted by experts.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Committee considered the manufacturing processes

of 207 bulk drugs being produced by foreign companies and found that 93 of these involved high technology. The Committee's studies showed that two companies were not producing any high technology bulk drugs at all. The categorisations of the bulk drugs made by the Committee were intimated to the concerned companies. The broad findings of this Committee were also made public through a Press Note.

(c) The Committee consisted of the following members:—

1. Secretary (Chemicals & Fertilizers)	Chairman
2. Secretary (Industrial Development)	Member
3. Secretary (Technical Development)	Member
4. Secretary (Science & Technology)	Member
5. Prof. Intisar Hussain, Head, Deptt. of Bio-chemistry, JN Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University	Member
6. Dr. S. Varadarajan, Chairman & MD, IPCL	Member
7. Dr. Nitya Nand, Director, CDRI, Lucknow	Member
8. Adviser (Drugs), Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers	Member

(d) The Committee held six meetings. The number of members or their representatives who attended each meeting is indicated below:—

First meeting	7
Second meeting	3
Third meeting	5
Fourth meeting	6
Fifth meeting	6
Sixth meeting	5

(e) A detailed questionnaire was issued to all foreign drug companies

to elicit the data relating to manufacturing activities in respect of each bulk drug being produced by them. The replies received from the manufacturers in response to the questionnaire were first subjected to a scrutiny by the Technical Officers of the Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers with a view to bringing out all the aspects relevant to the processes of manufacture of each product. The results of such analysis were then examined in depth by the Committee. The Committee reviewed the data supplied by the companies and went into the process of manufacture of each bulk drug produced by these companies.

15 वर्षीय ऊर्जा नीति

* 887. श्री रामावतार शारदा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने 15 वर्षीय ऊर्जा नीति के कार्यान्वयन पर विश्व बैंक के दल के साथ बातचीत की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वार्ता का क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ग) इस योजना के लिए विश्व बैंक ने जितनी आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त होने की संभावना है उसका विवरण और शर्तें क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनो खान चौधरी) : (क) से (ग). विश्व बैंक के अध्यक्ष के साथ हाल ही में नई दिल्ली में मेरा जो विचार-विमर्श हुआ था उसके दौरान विद्युत क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास की रूपरेखा दी गई थी और केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा इस समय तैयार की जा रही 15 वर्षीय संदर्शी योजना के बारे में भी चिन्तित किया गया था। विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक की सतत सहायता की आवश्यकता पर भी प्रकाश डाला गया था। तथापि, 15 वर्षीय योजना के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में अथवा विशिष्ट विद्युत परियोजनाओं के वित्त पोषित करने के संबंध में कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई।

Promotion of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Madras

8044. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any promotions to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes were given in the Office of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, in Madras City during the last three calendar years;

(b) whether the seniority of members of other castes was overlooked in this connection;

(c) the categories of posts in which it was done; and

(d) the number of persons overlooked on each occasion?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Promotions are made taking the Southern Region (IOC) as a whole (including Madras City) and accordingly members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were promoted during the last three calendar years.

(b) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Promotion Rules in IDPL

8045. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promotion rules have been framed in the IDPL and seniority lists circulated;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor with full details;

(c) whether the delay is due to proposal to give more time after superannuation to Chief, Personnel Division;

(d) whether the Chief, Personnel Division has already crossed the superannuation age; and

(e) if the above facts are correct, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b).

Promotion Policies for workers and officers were framed and circulated in 1967-68. The various unions and officers wanted review of these policies, in consultation with their representative bodies. Accordingly those relating to workmen are under discussion between the Company and the Unions which are continuing. The Unit based seniority list of workmen is already available in the Units. Similarly, the provisional seniority list of the officers belonging to the common Cadres of the Company had been circulated. The draft of the revised promotion policy for Supervisors and Officers of the Company has also been prepared and is under discussion at various levels of management.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Chief, Personnel Division in the IDPL has crossed the age of superannuation and has been given one year extension of service with the concurrence of Board of Directors.

अधिवक्ताओं की सामाजिक सुरक्षा संबंधी विधान

8046. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कृषि कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे अधिवक्ताओं को, जे जीवन निर्वाह के लिए भी पर्याप्त अर्जन नहीं कर रहे हैं, सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने या उनकी मदद करने से संबंधित कोई विधान बनाने का अथवा कोई कदम उठाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज जी० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सरकार ऐसे अधिवक्ताओं को सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए कोई विधान बनाने या कोई अन्य उपाय करने की बात नहीं सोच रही है क्योंकि सरकार द्वारा सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए बनाया गया कोई विधान या आरम्भ की गई कोई योजना पूरे समुदाय के लिए बनानी होगी न कि उसके सीमित वर्ग के लिए । तथापि अधिवक्ता अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 6(2) और धारा 7(2) क्रमशः राज्य विधि परिषद् और भारतीय विधि परिषद् को निर्धन, निःशक्त या अन्य अधिवक्ताओं के लिए कल्याण योजनाएं बनाने के लिए एक या अधिक निधियां गठित करने की शक्ति प्रदान करती है ?

Letter of Intent to Maharashtra for Manufacture of Polyester Staple Fibre

8047. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra had applied for a letter of intent to a joint sector with Government of Maharashtra and M/s Neslence Chemicals and Fibres Ltd as copromoters for the manufacture of polyester staple fibre;

(b) whether letters of intent for similar projects have been issued to State Industrial Development Corporation of Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not issuing it to Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A final decision on a number of applications for industrial licences for

the manufacture of Polyester staple fibre, including that of the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra, has not been taken yet.

French Collaboration to Manufacture Homoeopathic Drugs in India

8048. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved French collaboration with an Indian firm for the manufacture of homoeopathic drugs in India;

(b) if so, the terms of the collaboration, the particulars of the Indian promoters of the Company and capital outlay involved; and

(c) when will the new plant start production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government have approved the foreign collaboration proposal received from M/s. Sharda Homoeo Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi for foreign collaboration with M/s. Laboratories Boiron, Lyon, France for the manufacture of Homoeopathic Medicines, Blochemic Tablets and other specialities with the following terms:—

- (1) Foreign equity participation: 30 (Thirty) percent, amounting to Rs. 15.6 lakhs (Rupees fifteen lakhs and sixty thousands only) in the total paid-up capital of Rs. 52.0 lakhs in the new company to be promoted.
- (2) Royalty: 4 (four) percent on internal sales and 6 (six) percent on exports both subject to taxes, for a period of 5 (five) years during the period of the Agreement subject to the condition that royalty

during the fourth and fifth years will be paid only from actual extraction and preparation of mother tinctures from local and also non-Indigenous herbs.

- (3) The foreign collaborator shall be paid a lump sum amount of F.F. 150,000 (E.F. one lakh and fifty thousand only) subject to applicable Indian taxes, for technical know-how, drawings, designs, documentation, erection and commissioning etc. The lumpsum shall be paid in one instalment after commencement of production.

The promoters of the new company to be formed for the implementation of the scheme are as follows:—

1. Dr. Jugal Kishore, New Delhi
2. Dr. Arvind Kishore, New Delhi
3. Mr. Kailash Nath Khanna, New Delhi
4. Mr. Vivek Chand Burman, New Delhi

(c) The production is expected to commence within 18 months after the registration of the unit and completion of formalities.

राजस्थान में उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना

8049. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या पट्टोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने राज्य में औद्योगिक विकास करने के लिये वृक्ष उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है ; और

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

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
(श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) जी, हां। राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने राजस्थान में बम्बई हाई/बतीन गैस पर आधारित दो उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने का सुझाव दिया है।

(ख) राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री को सूचित किया गया है कि राजस्थान में गैस पर आधारित एक उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना से अधिक संयंत्रों पर विचार नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि राजस्थान में अन्य उत्तरी क्षेत्रों, जहाँ अन्य संयंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है, की तुलना में अत्यधिक कमी नहीं है।

Shortage and Distribution of Diesel

8050. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that because of the shortage and irregular distribution of diesel in the country, the agricultural work has come to a standstill in several States;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints that diesel is being sold in black market on a large scale in the country; and

(c) if so, the measures Government have taken to improve supply and distribution system of diesel?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) This Ministry makes monthly allocation of High Speed Diesel oil (ESD) to States/Union Territories. The break-up of this allocation as between the different sectors of consumption like agriculture, transport, etc., as well as ensuring equitable distribution of the product are the responsibility of the State

Governments themselves. The HSD allocation in the recent months have been made on a liberal scale. The State Governments have been advised to give the highest priority for agriculture in the matter of distribution of HSD.

It is not correct to say that the agricultural work has come to a stand still in several States because of the shortage and irregular distribution of HSD in the country.

(b) No large scale incidences of blackmarketing of high speed diesel oil in the country have come to the notice of the Government in recent months. But some stray cases of such malpractices have been reported.

(c) With the resumption of operation of Barauni Refinery, the overall availability of HSD has improved. The monthly allocations of HSD since March 1981 are being made at a level 15 per cent more than the actual scales in the corresponding months of the previous year. Supplies of HSD are being made as far as possible in line with allocation. The State Government/Union Territory Administrations have been advised from time to time to take steps for preventing malpractices such as hoarding and black-marketing in HSD.

Exploration Operation in Mahanadi Basin

8051. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil India has suspended its offshore exploration operations in the Mahanadi basin;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the progress made so far since the Oil India took up the exploration work of Paradip—its first offshore venture—in January, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c) Two wells have been drilled in the Mahanadi off-shore area. There has been no commercial find of hydrocarbons so far. Further drilling operations will be decided upon depending upon the examination and evaluation of all the geological, seismic and other data particularly data collected from the drilling of these two wells.

Irregular Coal Supply to Thermal Power Stations in Karnataka

8052. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of coal to thermal power stations in the State of Karnataka is not regular and satisfactory;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as a result thereof the power production has been affected; and

(c) if so, the measures Government have taken to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There is no thermal power station located in the State of Karnataka.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Autonomous Corporation for Commercial T.V. and Radio

8053. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to set up autonomous corporation for Commercial Television and All India Radio services?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): A proposal for setting up two public sector companies—one each for the commercial services of Akashvani and Doordarshan is under study.

Settlement of Refugees and Expenditure Thereon

8054. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total population of the erstwhile refugees at present, state-wise;

(b) the money spent on the refugee re-settlement programmes and other developmental programmes including non-plan expenditure since the creation of the separate Ministry in Government of India up to the year 1980-81;

(c) the allocation proposed for Sixth Plan period by his Ministry for development of these resettlement areas and economic upliftment programmes, State-wise therefor; and

(d) the administrative set up and pattern adopted by his Ministry for execution of the schemes in those areas and the role played by the States in the matter of administration therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) A statement showing the number of displaced persons rehabilitated in each State and Union Territory since Independence is attached.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 1000.41 crores has been incurred since Independence upto February, 1981 on the relief and rehabilitation, other developmental programmes including non-plan expenditure as per details given below:—

	Category of displaced persons	Expenditure incurred (Rupees in crores)
1.	Displaced persons from former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh)	576.97
2.	Displaced persons from former West Pakistan (now Pakistan)	399.24
3.	Displaced persons of 1971 Indo-Pak Conflict in Rajasthan and Gujarat	19.43
4.	Refugees from Pak-occupied areas of Jammu & Kashmir	4.77

(c) An outlay of Rs. 154.12 crores has been proposed for this Department in the Sixth Five year plan 1980-85 for the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons and repatriates. Allocation is made scheme wise and not State-wise.

(d) The relief and rehabilitation schemes are implemented by the States and Union Territories with funds provided by the Central Government, except in case of the Dandakaranya Project and the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd. which are directly under this Department.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of States	CATEGORY OF DISPLACED PERSONS			
		Pakistan (Former West Pakistan)	Persons displaced during Indo-Pak Conflict, 1971	Pakistan occupied areas of Jammu & Kashmir	Former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,000	..	..	8,600
2.	Assam	..	..	..	4,75,000
3.	Bihar	..	..	..	74,200
4.	Gujarat	(included in figures for Maharashtra)	6,500	..	..
5.	Himachal Pradesh	5,000	..	..	..
6.	Haryana	(included in figures for Punjab)	..	..	..
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	1,35,000	..
8.	Karnataka	7,000	..	..	2,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Maharashtra	. . .	4,15,000	..	..	27,700
10. Madhya Pradesh	. . .	2,09,000	..	..	41,500
11. Manipur	2,900
12. Meghalaya	9,700
13. Orissa	14,200
14. Punjab	. . .	27,37,000	..	..	15
15. Tamil Nadu	. . .	9,000	..	..	..
16. Tripura	3,49,000
17. Rajasthan	. . .	3,73,000	21,500	..	5,500
18. Uttar Pradesh	. . .	4,80,000	..	..	28,850
19. West Bengal	20,95,000
TOTAL	. . .	42,39,000	28,000	1,35,000	31,35,465
UNION TERRITORIES					
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands]	[15,300
2. Arunachal Pradesh	13,000
3. Delhi	. . .	[5,01,000	..	..	..
TOTAL	. . .	[5,01,000	..	..	28,300
DANDAKARANYA	1,03,700
GRAND TOTAL	. . .	47,40,000	28,000	1,35,000	32,67,465

असम आन्दोलन के कारण बरोनी तेल
शोधक कारखाने को हुई हानि

8055. श्री किशोरी सिन्हा: क्या
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि असम आन्दोलन
के कारण बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने को
कितनी हानि हुई है और उसका उत्पादन
कितना घट गया है?

645 LS-3.

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक
संभालय में राज्य संत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह):
असम आन्दोलन के कारण दिसम्बर, 1979
से जनवरी, 1981 तक बरोनी तेल शोधक
कारखाने को लगभग 3.5 मि० मी० टन
क्रुड थ्रूपुट की हानि हुई है। इस थ्रूपुट हानि
के तदनुसूची पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्य का
अनुमान लगभग 780 करोड़ रुपये लगाया
गया है।

Appointment of All India Radio Representative in Orissa

8057. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the places of Orissa where All India Radio representatives have been posted;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to appoint some more All India Radio representatives in Orissa during the year 1981-82;

(c) if so, whether some All India Radio representatives are proposed to be appointed in the mining areas of Keonjher district; and

(d) the details about their posting?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) All India Radio has two regular Correspondents in Orissa, one each at Bhubneshwar and Sambalpur. There are 12 part-time correspondents to cover the remaining 11 districts and one at Cuttack.

(b) No, Sir. There is already a part-time correspondent to cover Keonjher district.

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

Licensed/Installed Capacity of various Man made Fibre

8058. SHRI CHINTAMAN JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present licensed/installed capacity in public sector/private sector of various manmade & Synthetic fibre/filaments in the country—(party-wise capacity);

(b) whether there are proposals to further licence capacities of man made synthetic fibres/filaments in the country; and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details of applications pending before Government are not published until after Government has taken a view thereon.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Party	Licensed capacity	Installed capacity
	(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Viscose Staple Fibre</i>			
1.	Gwalior Rayon, Nagda	22,000	62,000
2.	Mavoor		16,000
3.	Harihar	36,500	9,000
4.	South India Viscose	18,000	11,000

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Viscose Filament Yarn</i>		
1. National Rayon Corpn.	9,000	9,000
2. Century Rayon, Bombay	7,000	10,000
3. Travancore Rayons, Kerala	5,400	2,800
4. Indian Rayon, Surat	3,600	5,300
5. Baroda Rayon Corpn.	4,500	4,500
6. J.K. Rayon, Kanpur	3,600	3,600
7. Kesoram Rayons, Calcutta	4,000	4,000
8. South India Viscose	4,000	4,000
<i>Acetate Fibres & Yarns</i>		
1. Sirsilk Ltd., A.P.	2,300	2,300
<i>Polyester Filament Yarn</i>		
1. Garware Nylons Ltd	576	576
2. J. K. Synthetics Ltd	960	960
3. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Limited	922	922
4. Modipon Ltd	576	576
5. Shree Synthetics Ltd	576	576
6. Baroda Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	576	576
*7. Petrofils Cooperatives Ltd.	3500	3500
8. Century Enka Ltd	360	360
<i>Polyester Staple Fibre</i>		
1. The Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Company Ltd.	12,200	6100
2. Chemicals & Fibres of India Ltd	10,000	10000
3. Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd	12,200	6100
4. J. K. Synthetics Ltd	12,000	3750
5. Swadeshi Polytex Ltd.	6,100	6100
*6. Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd	30,000	..
**7. Punjab Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd.	6,000	..
<i>Nylon Filament Yarn</i>		
1. Baroda Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	2,436	2436

* Public Sector Unit.

**State IDC.

(1)	(2)	(3)
2. Century Enka Ltd.	3,640	1980
3. Garware Nylons Ltd.	3,352	3352
4. J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	5,376	4540
5. Modipon Ltd.	4,760	3500
6. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres and Chemicals Ltd.	3,528	3528
7. Shree Synthetics Ltd.	1,740	1740
8. Stretch Fibres India Ltd.	4,200	540
9. Jagatjit Cotton Textile Mills Ltd.	2,000	..
<i>Nylon Tyre Cord</i>		
1. Baroda Rayon Corpn., Ltd.	2,000	..
2. J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	3,000	3000
3. National Rayon Corpn., Ltd.	3,300	3300
4. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Ltd.	2,190	2,190
5. Shriram Fibres Ltd.	3,000	3,000
<i>Acrylic Fibre</i>		
*1. Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.	12,000	12,000
2. J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	4,000	4,000
<i>Polypropylene Fibre</i>		
1. Neomer Ltd.	6,000	4,500

*Public Sector Unit

Increase in Supreme Court Judges vis-a-vis Cases

8059. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a disproportionate increase in the cases coming to the Supreme Court as compared to the increase in the number of Judges there;

(i) if so, the number of Supreme Court Judges in 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980; (ii) average number of cases filed in the Supreme Court in those

years; (iii) number of cases admitted for hearing; (iv) average time that could be available for each case for hearing; and (v) earliest case pending before the Supreme Court; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of Judges in the Supreme Court in the near future to bring the case and Judge ratio to the level of 1950 and if so, when and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (i) to (v). Information is being collected from the Supreme Court.

(b) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government for increasing the sanctioned strength of Judges in the Supreme Court.

Expansion Plan of 20 Large Industrial Houses

8060. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of applications pending in his Ministry and MRTP from 20 large Industrial Houses and FERA companies for expansion, modernisation and opening of new units by them or their inter-connected companies, the capacity and capital outlay involved;

(b) the stage at which these proposals are as on 31st March, 1981 and how much time it proposes to take in clearing each; and

(c) what is the policy of Government in this regard and how it propose to stop the concentration of power and capital?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The particulars of the applications from the first 20 large industrial houses or their inter-connected undertakings according to the size of their business assets in 1979 and from FERA companies which are registered under the MRTP Act for substantial expansion of activities or establishment of new undertakings respectively under Section 21 or 22 of the MRTP Act, pending with the Department, are given in the Statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2398/81]. Modernisation proposals resulting in accretion to value of assets of the undertakings by 25 per cent or more are deemed to be substantial expansion proposals under Section 21 of the Act and such modernisation proposals are also included in the Statement I referred to above.

(b) The proposals are at various stages of consideration. The MRTP Act being an economic legislation with far-reaching implications, the proposals are to be examined in depth from the various connected angles in consultation with other concerned Government departments and no effort is being spared to dispose of the cases within the quickest possible time.

(c) The MRTP Act is intended to ensure *inter-alia* that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment. Proposals from large houses are examined in the context of socio-economic objectives laid down in Section 28 of the MRTP Act and clearance is given only after being satisfied that the aforesaid objectives would be subserved by such proposals. The High Powered Expert Committee (Sachhar Committee) has already made a review of the provisions of the MRTP Act. The report of the Committee was laid on the Table of the House on 30-8-78. The recommendations of the Committee are under active consideration of the Government in the context of the socio-economic objectives sought to be achieved through the MRTP Act.

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट (इलेक्ट्रिक) के संवर्ग में विभागीय पदोन्नति

8061. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट (इलेक्ट्रिक) के पद के लिए एक विभागीय पदोन्नति सूची तैयार की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने पदों के समक्ष पदोन्नतियाँ की गई हैं और कितने पद अब तक खाली पड़े हैं ; और

(ग) शेष पदों के लिए पदोन्नतियों में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और उन रिक्त पदों के समक्ष पदोन्नतियों कब तक कर दी जायेंगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). उपलब्ध रिक्त स्थानों पर हाल ही में 15 निरीक्षकों को अस्थाई अधीक्षक (तकनीकी) के पद पर पदोन्नत किया गया था। निरीक्षकों के 55 पदों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर हाल ही में इन्हें अधीक्षक (तकनीकी) बना दिया गया है। अगले 3-4 महीनों में इन पदों पर नियुक्तियां करने के लिए कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गई है।

Lady Employees in F.A.C.T. Kerala

8063. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was complaint that three lady employees of the F.A.C.T. in Kerala (Udyog mandal factory) have been denied their absorption into regular service while male trainees in the batch were absorbed giving the reasons that if they were taken in they will have to do more night work;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to see that no lady employee is thrown out of the employment on the ground of a protective legislation; and

(c) if there is vacancy in their branches will they consider the question of absorbing these girls who were sent out by the Management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The Fertilizers and Chemicals Trivancore Ltd. (FACT) received a complaint on behalf of the three lady

apprentices who could not be absorbed by the Company on completion of their apprenticeship training. These female trainees had requested the Company for absorption in their process Control Laboratory. Since this Laboratory works round the clock on a shift basis, these female apprentices could not be absorbed because they would have to be on duty in the Laboratory during the evening and night shifts also, which according to the Factories Act, is not permissible. However, the FACT would try to appoint them in suitable vacancies as and when they arise in Departments in which lady candidates could be appointed without any difficulty. In fact, the company has already absorbed one of the 3 candidates against the post of a Chemist in its Marketing Division.

Representation by Madras Refineries SC/ST Employees Welfare Association

8064. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Madras Refineries Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe Employees' Welfare Association, Madras has represented to the Managing Director Madras Refineries Limited on 4th July, 1980; 23rd July, 1980, 7th November, 1980 and 3rd December, 1980 about their grievances;

(b) if so, what are the details of the case and what action has been taken on the same;

(c) if remedial action has been taken already, the details thereof; and

(d) is it also fact that the Management is not meeting the representatives of the above Association in connection with the redressal of their grievances, if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main demands were:—

- (i) exemption from and relaxation of qualifications and years of service to SC/ST employees and inclusion of a provision therefor in the new promotion policy;
- (ii) implementation of Government's instructions with regard to reservation and filling up of vacancies in the reserved quota; and
- (iii) provision of facilities for employees of SC/ST to acquire higher educational qualifications and training.

In the settlement reached between the MRL Management and the Union on 29th December, 1980, it has been provided that while considering promotions, instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time with regard to reservation of SC/ST and others, if any, shall be strictly complied with. The Management is making efforts to fill the quota reserved for SC/ST employees as permissible under the rules and for providing facilities for their training etc. as far as possible.

(d) No, Sir.

Alleged violation of Company Laws by M/s. Lasco Steels Limited, Madras

8065. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Lasco Steels Limited, Madras, is violating company laws under section

293(1)(a) and 192(4) of the Companies Act; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the company and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The transactions relating to the alleged violation of Sections 293(1)(a) and 192(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 have not been specified in the question. Presumably the violation alleged relates to sale of machinery items by the Company. In this regard the company (name since changed as M/s. Dharampuri Steel Castings Limited) has stated that some machinery components of rolling mill were sold by the company and since these were neither wholly nor substantially forming part of the machinery of the company, Sections 293(1)(a) and 192(4) were not applicable.

(b) The contention of the company is under examination and any violation of the provisions of the Act, will be dealt with suitably in accordance with the law.

Opening of Branches of Songs and Drama Division in All States

8066. SHRI HANNAN MOLLA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to open branches of Song and Drama Division in all the States with local artistes and in the respective languages;

(b) if so, when and how their cultural teams will be organised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This is not possible due to financial constraints.

Selling of Diesel in Black Market in Patiala District

8067. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Zamindara filling station Devigarh in District Patiala (Punjab) was caught red handed selling Diesel in Black market and cases were registered thrice in P. S. Julkar during 1980;

(b) is it also a fact that the Food and Supply Inspector posted there was also suspended; and

(c) what action has been taken by I.O.C. regarding the cancellation of agency when they were caught at three different times in black marketing?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A case was registered against M/s. Zamindara Filling Station, Devigarh, Patiala District, Punjab on 7th September 1979 for overcharging for the supply of 40 litres of High Speed Diesel Oil (HSD). On the same day, another case was also registered against this dealer for having unauthorised stock of certain quantity of HSD and Light Diesel Oil. In November 1980, a third case was also registered against this dealer for misappropriation of 450 litres of HSD.

(b) The Inspector of Food and Supplies posted at Devigarh was suspended in October 1979 in connection with the complaint against the above-mentioned dealer but he was subsequently reinstated in November 1979.

(c) The cases registered against the dealer are still pending in the Court of law. Pending decision by the Court, no action regarding the cancellation of dealership has been taken by Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

Price of Chloramphenicol

8068. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is true that Government have fixed the selling price for Chloramphenicol to formulations at Rs. 622/- per kg.;

(b) whether it is also true that Chloramphenicol is freely available in the market around Rs. 550/- per kg; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto and how Government deny that the higher price fixation was only done to benefit large scale units and the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited to amass huge profit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government have fixed a pooled price of Rs. 622/- per kg. for distribution of Chloramphenicol Powder through the State Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Ltd. (CPC).

(b) There are reports that Chloramphenicol Powder is available in the open market at a price lower than the pooled price of Rs. 622/- per kg. fixed for canalised distribution through the CPC.

(c) Of the three prices which were kept in view viz (i) import price of Chloramphenicol; (ii) price exbasic stage production and (iii) price ex-L Base as cost studied by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices as per CCI&E's formula, the cheapest price viz. price of Chloramphenicol Powder produced ex-L Base was fixed as the pooled price.

In terms of paragraph 17 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979

CPC cannot retain any margin higher than that admissible under the CCI&E's formula for fixing prices of imported drugs and over-recoveries, if any, are adjusted with the Drug Prices Equalisation Account. Similarly in case some units formulating Chloramphenicol Powder purchase the same at a price lower than the pooled price on which their formulation prices are based, they are liable to pay in terms of sub para (2) of paragraph 7 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, the difference between the pooled price and the price at which they purchased Chloramphenicol into the Drugs Prices Equalisation Account. The question of CPC or any other unit being allowed to retain unintended benefit, if any, on the sale or procurement of Chloramphenicol Powder does not arise.

Violation of Companies Act by Mrs. Ravi Paints and Chemicals Limited, Madras

8069. SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that M/s. Ravi Paints and Chemicals Limited, Madras has violated Sections 205-A and 293(1) (a) of the Companies Act;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the action contemplated by Government against this Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Presumably the alleged violation of Section 293(1)(a) of the Companies Act, 1956, relates to the sales of fixed assets by the Company. If so, it may be stated that the Balance Sheets for the last six years filed by

the company disclose the following sales of fixed assets:—

Year ended 31-1-74 — Rs. 16,226/-

Year ended 31-1-75 — Rs. 41,824/-

Year ended 31-1-76 — Rs. 31,619/-

Year ended 31-1-77 — Rs. 17,371/-

Year ended 31-1-78 — Rs. 2,343/-

Year ended 31-1-79 — Rs. 5,419/-

As regards the alleged violation of Section 205A of the Companies Act, 1956, the balance sheets of the company for the years 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 show unpaid dividends to the tune of Rs. 1828/-, Rs. 1828/-, Rs. 1782/- and Rs. 1782/- respectively.

(c) The alleged violation of the provisions of Section 293(1)(a) and Section 205-A of the Companies Act is under examination by the Registrar of Companies. Action, as warranted, will be taken in due course in accordance with the provisions of Law.

Proposal to manufacture Sanna by Sandoz (I) Ltd.

8070. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sandoz (I) Limited indicated in their letter to Government that they propose to take up manufacture of active principle of Sanna etc., under provisions of diversification;

(b) if so, why this company was not advised to report to DGTD under the Policy, why infringement of policy parameters was resorted to in this particular case; and

(c) when it is made out that instead of imported Rs. 50 lakh worth of capital goods, although company have imported only Rs. 15 lakh worth of

capital goods, yet Industrial licence has been treated as implemented; on what basis was decision taken to include active principles of Senna etc. in industrial licence granted for Phopolym especially when Industries (D&R) Act provides that separate application with necessary Challan is necessary for additional products/licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Sandoz (India) Ltd. in their letter of January 1967 requested Government to amend the Industrial Licence held by them to include manufacture of active principles of Senna etc. stating that this item could be manufactured in their multi-purpose plant without installation of any additional equipment. They requested that in view of the then announced liberalisation of Industrial Licensing Policy for selected industries which included Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, they presumed that it was not necessary for them to fill the usual application form for Industrial Licence. The matter was placed before the Licensing Committee who took note of the fact that the proposed manufacture of new items could be taken up by the party without installation of any additional plant and machinery of import of raw materials and that in the light of Government's Notification relating to diversification, this case did not require to be brought up before the Licensing Committee. These items were included in the original Industrial Licence which was considered appropriate by the Government.

Companies taking up manufacture of articles under diversification were not required to submit an application but were merely required to intimate to the DGTD the particulars regarding their revised manufacturing programme and the 'new articles', proposed to be manufactured, as also the value and nature of the minor balancing plant, if any, added by them.

Since the Company was entitled to take up manufacture of such items without any formal approval, the fact of such items having been endorsed in an existing industrial licence did not amount to contravention of any policy of Government as they satisfied the conditions required to be fulfilled.

The terms of foreign collaboration were approved by Government which inter alia provided that the Company might raise a loan of Rs. 50/- lakhs from their foreign principles to be utilised for the import of plant and machinery required for the purpose. Out of the loan of Rs. 50 lakhs, the Company availed of import licence of the value of Rs. 13,14,060. Since Sandoz (India) Ltd. started manufacture of some of the items granted under the Industrial Licence, the Industrial Licence was considered as implemented.

Setting up of Alcohol Waste Based Industry at Santha, U.P

8071. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether any decision has been made for setting up an alcohol waste factory at Santha, District Basti, Uttar Pradesh in view of the fact that the required raw material is available here in plenty?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): There is no proposal with the Government for setting up an alcohol waste factory at Santha, District Basti, Uttar Pradesh.

Appointment of Dealer by Indian Oil Corporation in Surajgarha, Monghyr District, Bihar

8072. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation had advertised for the appointment of

dealer in Surajgarha Block of District Monghyr in Bihar in 1978;

(b) if so, what action has been taken in that respect;

(c) is it a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation does not have any authorised dealer in Surajgarha Block of Monghyr district in Bihar, if so whether any other Oil Company has a dealer;

(d) whether the distribution of Kerosene Oil for Surajgarha Block is done through an authorised dealer of Monghyr proper; and

(e) if the answers to the above parts are in the affirmative, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the policy prevailing at that time, interviews for SC/ST candidates applying in response to the advertisement were to be held in the first round and if a suitable candidate was found, other applicants were not to be considered. However, interviews for the SC/ST candidates could not be held due to non-availability of the nominees of the Bihar Government.

(c) Neither IOC nor any other oil company is reported to have any independent kerosene oil dealer in Surajgarha Block.

(d) Distribution of kerosene oil in Surajgarha Block is done through two dealers of IOC based at Monghyr and Lakhisarai.

(e) An independent kerosene oil dealer at Surajgarha Block is proposed to be appointed under 1981-82 plan.

Filling up the post of OSD (Training) in DGS&D

8073. SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of an OSD (Training) fell vacant on 30th January, 1981 in DGS&D;

(b) if so, the last date of calling applications for filling the post;

(c) whether it is also a fact that inviting applications, while the officers of Indian Supply Service of the rank of Deputy Director are eligible with seven years' purchase experience, in the case of Section Officers, who are Group 'B' officers they are eligible for the selection with 8 years regular service and only sufficient experience in purchase work/work relating to compilation interpretation of purchase rules and regulations;

(d) if so, the reasons for this discrimination; and

(e) whether the post mentioned above has been filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The post will fall vacant on 1-9-1981. Applications were invited giving last date as 1-1-81 and 31-1-81 for Indian Supply Service Officers and Under Secretaries/Section Officers respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The post of O.S.D. (Training) can be filled either by Grade II Officers of the Indian Supply Service or Under Secretary, failing which by a Section Officer. Varying length of service is prescribed under the rules because the officers belonging to various services and in different pay scales are eligible to be appointed to the post.

(e) The post will be filled when the vacancy occurs.

Appointment of Additional High Court Judges

8074. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article appearing in the Indian Express dated the 23rd March, 1981 regarding the system of appointing Additional High Court Judges in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Appointment of Additional Judges of High Courts, including further appointments for specified periods, are made after consultation with the concerned constitutional authorities and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution.

बिहार राज्य में विद्युत बोर्ड को हुई हानि

8075. श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार विद्युत बोर्ड को लगातार हानि हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त बोर्ड को 1978-79, 1979-80 और 1980-81 में हुई हानि का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त बोर्ड को हानि होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस हानि को पूरा करने के लिये क्या उपाय किए हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (घ). सूचना

एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Alleged violation of companies Act by M/s. Janakiram Mills Ltd, Madras

8076. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

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

(a) whether it is true that M/s. Janakiram Mills Limited, Madras, is violating Section 293 (1) (a) of the Companies Act; and

(b) if so, the action contemplated by Government against this Company and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The transactions relating to the alleged violation of Section 293(1)(a) and (d) of the Companies Act have not been specified in the question. Presumably, the alleged violation in respect of Section 293(1) (a) relates to Sales of Fixed Assets by the company. In this regard, it may be stated that the balance sheets for the last five years filed by the company disclose the following sales of fixed assets:

Year ended 31-3-75	Rs. 1.74 lacs
Year ended 31-3-76	Rs. 0.58 lacs
Year ended 31-3-77	Rs. 0.04 lacs
Year ended 31-3-78	Rs. 0.09 lacs
Year ended 31-3-79	Rs. 2.40 lacs

As regards Section 293(1)(d), the balance sheets of the company for the years ended 31-3-1978 and 1979 disclose that the company had obtained loans aggregating to Rs. 79.76 lacs and Rs. 89.77 lacs, respectively against the total of its paid up capital and reserves of Rs. 25.95 lacs and Rs. 47.17 lacs, respectively.

(b) The matter of compliance or otherwise of the requirements of Section 293(1)(a) and 293(1) (d) of the Companies Act, 1956 in respect of the aforesaid two issues is under examination. Action as may be warranted will be taken according to the provisions of law.

New Petrochemical Project

8077. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open new Petrochemical Projects in the country to meet the increasing demand of Petrochemicals;

(b) the number of applications received by Government for issuing of new licences and for expanding the present capacity;

(c) the action taken by Government thereon;

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish any new project in Public Sector during 1981-82;

(e) the location selected; and

(f) whether it will be with collaboration with some foreign country, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (e). Government have approved in principle the setting up of following projects:..

(i) Two gas cracker petrochemical complexes, one at Usar in Maharashtra and the other at Kavas in Gujarat.

(ii) Three aromatics recovery units, one each at Cochin in Kerala, at Usar in Maharashtra and at Saleempur in U.P. It has also been agreed that a large petrochemicals project can be erected in Bihar.

West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited, also hold a letter of intent for setting up a naphtha cracker petrochemical complex at Haldia.

(b) and (c). In 1980 two applications for setting up petrochemical complexes in Kerala and Karnataka were received, and they were rejected.

(d) Yes, Sir. Feasibility reports for the various projects are under preparation for investment approvals.

(f) Details are yet to be worked out.

राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत टेलीविजन द्वारा तैयार किये गये कार्यक्रमों अथवा फिल्मों का दूरदर्शन पर दिखाया जागा

8078. श्री राम अग्रवाल: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1981-82 के लिए टेलीविजन द्वारा विशेष रूप से तैयार किये गये कार्यक्रमों अथवा फिल्मों को दूरदर्शन पर दिखाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे): (क) और (ख) दूरदर्शन प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस प्रकार की किसी योजना का संचालन नहीं कर रहा है। तथापि, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा मुख्य राष्ट्रीय अभियानों में से एक है दूरदर्शन प्रौढ़ शिक्षा योजनाओं का पर्याप्त प्रचार कर रहा है। दूरदर्शन के ग्रामीण दर्शकों, औद्योगिक कामियों और समाज के अन्य वर्गों के लिए विशेष श्रोता कार्यक्रमों जैसी विकासीय प्रसारणों के पर्याप्त भाग में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा शामिल होती है।

High Court Judges granted Extensions

8079. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether short term extensions to Additional Judges of High Courts have been granted recently and if so, the names of such judges, names of High Courts, when their period was to expire and when the extensions were granted;

(b) whether Supreme Court Bar Association has passed any resolution regarding the grant of short term extensions and if so the recation of Government thereto; and

(c) whether there are any conventions for appointment of Additional Judges and their confirmation and whether Government propose to follow these conventions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The required information is in the attached statement.

(b) Government have not received any representation in this regard from the Supreme Court Bar Association.

(c) Appointment of Additional Judges of High Courts and their con-

firmation are made after consultation with the concerned constitutional authorities and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution.

Statement

List of Additional Judge who have been given short term extensions recently

S. No.	Name of the Judge	High Court	Date on which term was to expire	Date on which notification granting extension was issued
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Justice Shaihi Kant Seth	Madhya Pradesh	26-1-1981	24-1-1981
2.	Shri Justice Faizen Uddin	Madhya Pradesh	26-1-1981	24-1-1981
3.	Shri Justice Sukhdev Kang	Punjab and Haryana	18-2-1981	18-2-1981
4.	Shri Justice Gokal Chand Mital	Punjab and Haryana	18-2-1981	18-2-1981
5.	Shri Justice Mahendra Bhushan Sharma	Rajasthan	24-2-1981	24-2-1981
6.	Shri Justice Suraj Narain Deedwania	Rajasthan	24-2-1981	24-2-1981
7.	Shri Justice Om Nath Vohra	Delhi	6-3-1981	6-3-1981
8.	Shri Justice Surendra Nath Kumar	Delhi	6-3-1981	6-3-1981
9.	Shri Justice Shankar Balkrishna Wad	Delhi	6-3-1981	6-3-1981
10.	Shri Justice Amarendra Nath Varma	Allahabad	13-3-1981	12-3-1981
11.	Shri Justice Narendra Nath Mithal	Allahabad	13-3-1981	12-3-1981
12.	Shri Justice Sharad Govind Manohar	Bombay	25-3-1981	24-3-1981

Mixture of Petrol and Alcohol for use in Automobiles

8080. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that mixture of petrol and alcohol can be used as fuel in automobiles and thus alcohol can replace a part of petroleum requirements;

(b) whether such a mixture was being used in India in 1940s.

(c) whether Government have received in January, 1980 a report about boosting the alcohol production from an expert committee presided over by Dr. S. P. Bhattacharya;

(d) if so, what are the recommendations thereof; and

(e) reaction of Government about the recommendations and action taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the time of World War II, when petrol became scarce, the system of using a mixture of alcohol and petrol as fuel was introduced in some of the North Indian States.

(c) and (d). The Committee of Technical Experts on Alcohol and alcohol based industries, under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. P. Bhattacharya in its report submitted to the Government in January, 1980 has made *inter alia*, the following recommendations:—

I. Provision of adequate space for storage of molasses by sugar factories and distilleries.

II. Increasing the production of alcohol by

(a) giving priority status to alcohol industry.

(b) fixing remunerative control price of alcohol.

(c) Introducing new technology by distilleries and provision of incentives for this purpose.

(d) Use of Khandasari Molasses for alcohol production.

III. Alcohol should be used for making high value alcohol chemical products and should not be used as fuel in motor vehicles.

IV. Alcohol production from sources other than molasses should be considered only if adequate quantities of molasses are not available.

V. Drawing out a time-bound national alcohol programme for increasing production of alcohol.

(e) It is considered that the use of alcohol in admixture with petrol as fuel is not possible at present due to the inadequate availability of alcohol, though the technical feasibility of such blending has been established. The report was commended to

the States and to the distillery industry. The price of ethyl alcohol was revised in August, 1980, through an amendment to the Ethyl Alcohol (Price Control) Order. The State Governments were requested:—

(i) to augment the production of alcohol,

(ii) to ensure that all available molasses are utilised,

(iii) to expedite creation by the sugar factories, of adequate and proper storage facilities for molasses, and

(iv) to promote the use of Khandasari molasses for alcohol production.

The distillery industry has been requested to come forth with an action plan for modernisation. The Government would render all such assistance as is necessary and feasible.

Allocation of Alcohol to Industry

8081. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of alcohol allocated to each industry for various products including drugs year wise since 1977;

(b) how much of such alcohol has been exported during this period year-wise;

(c) capacity utilisation of distillery industry as against the installed and licensed capacity; and

(d) if the capacity utilisation has been low, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The total quantity of alcohol utilised for indus-

trial purposes in each of the alcohol years (December—November) 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 is as follows:

In lakhlitres

1977-78	. . . .	2569.77
1978-79	. . . .	2172.25
1979-80	. . . .	1900.00

The allocation of alcohol to individual industries is done by the State Government concerned. Data on industrywise allocation are not available.

(b) Government are not aware of any alcohol allocated to industries being exported. However the following quantities of alcohol were exported since 1977.

Financial year	Tonnes
1977-78	. . . . Nil
1978-79	. . . . 15,416
1979-80	. . . . 8,749

(c) The capacity utilisation of the distillery industry—during the alcohol year 1979-80 (December—November) was of the order of 48.5 per cent.

(d) Utilisation of the installed capacity mainly depends on the availability to distilleries of molasses which in turn depends on the production and crushing of sugarcane. The State Governments have been requested (i) to ex-

peditate creation by the sugar factories of adequate and proper storage facilities for molasses, and (ii) to promote the use of khandasari molasses for alcohol production.

Percentage of SC/ST Employees in Different Categories in Ministry of Energy

8082. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in the Ministry as on 31st December, 1980;

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes thereof in each category of Class IV, III, II and I;

(c) whether he has asked for any information and Statement regarding the above from his Ministry;

(d) what is the Government policy to fill up the reservation quota for Scheduled Tribes/Castes in his Ministry; and

(e) if so, what is the detailed programmes for filling up the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a): The number of employees in the Deptt. of the Power and Deptt. of Coal of the Ministry of Energy is as follows:

Ministry of Energy				No. of employees	
Deptt. of power				270	
Deptt. of Coal				171	
(b) :	Department of Power	Dept. of Coal			
Class of posts		SC	ST	SC	ST
Class I, i.e. Group 'A' }	. . . .	Nil	Nil	5%	Nil
Class II, i.e. Group 'B' }	. . . .	5.12%	Nil	13.7%	1.9%
Class III, i.e. Group 'C' }	. . . .	10.57%	Nil	9.7%	1.6%
Class IV, i.e. Group 'D' }	. . . .	28.33%	Nil	34.2%	Nil

(c) and (e). It is the Government policy to fill in the reservation quota from amongst the suitable SC/ST candidates. Recruitment to the various posts of different categories is regulated in accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

Salal Hydro-Electric Project

8083. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Salal Hydro-electric project which was originally estimated to cost Rs. 55 crores is now expected to cost atleast Rs. 350 crores;

(b) if so, the reasons for such abnormal cost escalation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the first unit should have been commissioned by June, 1975, but has not yet been commissioned;

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(e) by when the project is likely to be completed and commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The estimate of Rs. 55 crores, prepared by the Government of J. & K. in 1968, was for an installed capacity of 270 MW (90×3). The present sanctioned estimate, prepared in 1976 is for an installed capacity of 345 MW (115×3). This estimate is under revision.

(b) In addition to the change in scope which has been responsible for the increase in cost, some of the main reasons are:—

(i) change in designs and quantities of work of Power-House and the penstocks, and construction of additional works as a result of increase in the installed capacity from 270 MW to 345 MW.

645 LS-4.

(ii) increase in the cost of electrical works due to escalation in BHEL prices and other associated supplies.

(iii) increase in the cost of electrical works due to increase in scope of transmission and distribution as per detailed studies made in the Central Electricity Authority.

(iv) increase on account of items not provided for or due to inadequate provisions made in the original estimates.

(v) extra-cost of other items of civil works on account of escalation of cost of materials and labour.

(vi) increase in provisions for direction and administration due to increased wages etc.

(c) to (e) According to 1968 estimates, the first unit was to be commissioned by June, 1975. However, according to the revised estimates of 1976, the first unit is to be commissioned by March, 1982. However, in the course of construction serious geological problems were encountered in the foundations of the concrete dam, which has delayed the progress of work. However, all these problems have since been resolved and construction activity on a sustained basis is expected in the future. The project is now scheduled for completion by 1986-87.

News item captioned "Coal Shortage Hits Sizing Industry"

8084. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed the report published in the *Times of India*, Bombay dated 27th February, 1981, under the caption "coal shortage hits sizing industry";

(b) has Government of Maharashtra Officially approached the Centre to improve the position of supply of coal to this industry in Ichalkaranji;

(c) is the sizing industry at Ichalkaranji (Maharashtra) a small scale industry;

(d) how many workers are employed in this industry at this centre;

(e) will Government take steps to make coal available to the industry so that the industry will not have to resort to purchase of coal in black market; and

(f) are Government contemplating any other step to prevent the closure of this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and would be aid on the Table of the House.

Electricity charges of Orissa State Electricity Board outstanding against different companies

8085. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there are huge arrears of Orissa State Electricity Board's dues over different companies amount to more than 17 crores of rupees;

(b) what is the total loan the Rural Electrification Corporation has advanced to the O.S.E.B. up-to-date; and

(c) whether the O.S.E.B. has repaid any of its debts so far to the Rural Electric Corporation and what amount remains outstanding against O.S.E.B. up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The State Electricity Boards are free to accord priorities in the payment towards various contracts. Specific information regarding dues of Orissa State Electricity Board over different companies is not available in the Ministry.

(b) Upto the end of 31st March, 1981, Rural Electrification Corporation has advanced loans amounting to Rs. 65,12,95,160.00 to the Orissa State Electricity Board in respect of the rural electrification schemes sanctioned by the Corporation.

(c) An amount of Rs. 7,06,93,288.81 which was due to be repaid to the Corporation as at the end of March, 1981 by the Orissa State Electricity Board according to the Schedule of Repayment has been repaid. The outstanding as at the end of March, 1981 amounted to Rs. 58,06,01,871.19.

Setting up a Super Thermal Power Station at Brajarajanagar in Orissa

8086. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of Asia's largest thermal grade coal reserves in the Brajarajanagar Coalfield in Orissa, Government propose setting up a super thermal power station at Brajarajanagar; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The setting up of a Super Thermal Power Station is dependent on several techno-economic factors. After taking into consideration these factors the Committee for selection of sites for large thermal power stations appointed by the Government had identified sites for establishment of Super Thermal Stations. The present programme of Super Thermal Power Stations has essentially been prepared, on the basis of this Committee's report. The list of sites identified by the Committee did not include the site at Brajarajanagar in Orissa for development in the first instance.

Manufacture of Caustic Soda Flakes

8087. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies which are manufacturing caustic soda flakes, their installed capacity and their production during the last one year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the caustic soda flakes are being sold at twice the manufacturing price or more;

(c) whether Government have directed the manufacturers that a certain

percentage of their production be allocated to the co-operative sector so that the same could be made available to small users at a fair price; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to ensure that caustic soda flakes are made available to small users at a fair price through cooperative and other distribution points?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The names of the Companies which are manufacturing Caustic Soda Flakes, their installed capacity and their production during the calendar year 1960 are as under:

(In tonnes)

S. No.	Name of the Unit and Location	Annual installed capacity	Production in 1960
1.	M/s Andhra Sugars Ltd., Tanuku	19,800	7,342
2.	M/s D.C.M. Chemical Works, New Delhi	3,600	NIL
3.	M/s Atul Products, Gujarat	4,000	1,454
4.	M/s Saurashtra Chemicals, Gujarat	8,250	7,750
5.	M/s Tata Chemicals Ltd., Gujarat	7,100	1,620
6.	M/s Ballarpur Industries, Yamunanagar, Haryana	5,544	202
7.	M/s Travancore Cochin Chems. Ltd., Udyogmandal, Kerala	19,800	4,706
8.	M/s Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Karwar (Karnataka)	8,250	8,245
9.	M/s Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Ballarpur (Maharashtra)	5,544	221
10.	M/s Calico Mills, Anik Chembur, Bombay	6,600	NIL
11.	M/s Standard Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay	16,500	6,165
12.	M/s Jayhree Chemicals Ltd., Ganjam, Orissa	6,600	1,580
13.	M/s Shriram Vinyl and Chms., Kota (Rajasthan)	9,900	6,143
14.	M/s Dhrangadhra Chems. Works, Sahupuram, Tamil Nadu	9,900	7,190
15.	M/s Mettur Chemicals, Mettur Dam	8,250	4,405
16.	M/s Kothari (Madras) Ltd., Tamil Nadu	8,250	12,736
17.	M/s Kanoria Chemicals Ltd., U.P.	13,200	7,222
TOTAL		1,61,088	77,058

(b) There is no statutory control on the price and distribution of Caustic Soda in the country. However, the Alkali Manufacturers' Association of India (AMAI), Bombay, recommend to their member units from time to time the ceiling selling price for the three varieties of Caustic Soda viz: lye, solid and flakes. As per the last recommendations of the AMAI, the ceiling selling price of Caustic Soda flakes is Rs. 3830 per tonne (exclusive of excise-duty, local taxes and other charges) with effect from 10th March, 1981.

No instances of any manufacturer of Caustic Soda flakes selling the material at twice the ceiling selling price has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Government have not issued any such directions to the manufacturers.

(d) There is no statutory control over the distribution or price of Caustic Soda. While indigenous production has been adversely affected because of severe power-cuts, the demand for caustic soda in general has gone up. With a view to supplementing indigenous production and making the chemical available at reasonable prices, Government decided to import 25,000 tonnes of caustic soda (solid and flakes) through the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. (CPC). CPC has already imported about 15,000 tonnes of caustic soda (solid) and about 7,500 tonnes of caustic soda (flakes) for distribution among actual users, particularly public sector companies and the small scale sector.

In view of the shortage of Caustic Soda in the indigenous market, it has been put on the Open General Licence list thereby making it possible for any actual user of Caustic Soda to import the material directly if he wishes to do so.

Fund allocated for Lower Jhelum Hydel Project in Kashmir Valley

8088. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 per cent of Plan fund earmarked for Jammu and Kashmir State is in the form of Central assistance;

(b) total amount earmarked in the Central Share for the Lower, Jhelum Hydel Project in Kashmir Valley and total power generation after its completion;

(c) whether it is a fact that part of the said project a barrage by the name of "Wular barrage" near "Ningal Compartment Number 1 and 2" in demarcated forest area has been built and if not, reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that land under the proposed barrage has been illegally occupied by some persons; and

(e) steps taken to evict the illegal occupants if the barrage has not been built already?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The entire Plan of Jammu and Kashmir State, excluding Ladakh is financed by central assistance on the basis of 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant. The financing of Ladakh Plan is also by the central assistance on the basis of 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan. Both these grants and loans are ultimately adjusted within the overall central assistance to which the State Government becomes entitled. There is a separate formula for earmarked outlays.

(b) All the three generating units of Lower Jhelum Hydro Electric Project (3×35 MW) costing Rs. 73.05 crores have been commissioned and are in operation. The project is estimated

to afford an annual energy generation of 533 Gwh in a dependable year.

Provision of Rs. 1.91 crores and Rs. 5.12 crores have been made for this project during the year 1981-82 and plan period 1980-85, respectively.

(c) to (e). The Lower Jhelum Project, as sanctioned, does not include construction of 'Wullar barrage' for power generation.

Achievement of Fertilizer production 1981-82

8089. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state to what extent the production of fertilizers will be achieved during the year 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The target for production of fertilizer's in 1981-82 has been set at 32.00 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 9.25 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅.

Assets of Corporate Private Sector

8091. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total assets of the corporate private sector in the country as on 1964, 1972, 1978 and 1979.

(b) the share of MRTP companies, in rupees as well as in per cent, in this total as at 1964, 1972, 1978 and 1979;

(c) the share of 20 largest groups in this total as 1964, 1972, 1978 and 1979, in rupees as well as in per cent;

(d) what positive steps, if any have been taken to date to curb the growth of monopoly houses; and

(e) the outcome of the steps taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The compiled figures of total assets of the corporate private sector as a whole for all these years are not available.

(b) and (c). The aggregate assets of companies registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act 1969 (having by themselves or along with inter-connected undertakings assets of Rs. 20 crores or more) in 1972, 1978 and 1979 were Rs. 5597.74 crores, Rs. 10739.66 crores and Rs. 12456.79 crores, respectively. The MRTP Act came into force w.e.f. 1-6-1970 and as such, the figures of assets of these companies for the year 1964 are not available.

The aggregate assets of the top 20 houses (ranked by the size of assets as in 1978) during the years 1972 and 1978 were Rs. 3058.87 crores and Rs. 5794.05 crores, respectively. The aggregate assets of the top 20 houses in 1979 ranked by the size of assets in that year, were Rs. 6618.69 crores.

In view of what has been stated in reply to part (a), it is not feasible to determine the percentage share of the MRTP companies or the top 20 houses in the aggregate assets of the private corporate sector.

(d) and (e). The MRTP Act, 1969 is not intended to curb the growth of the Monopoly Houses as such, but only to ensure that such growth does not lead to the concentration of economic power to the common detriment. Section 28 of the Act lays down the considerations to be kept in mind before the Government gives approval to proposals for substantial expansion or for setting up of new undertakings or for mergers by MRTP Companies in the public interest. All these proposals are approved by the Government keeping in view the criteria set out in Section 28 of the Act and the extant industrial policy of the Government.

Requirement of Alcohol and Denatured Spirit

8092. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual estimated requirement for alcohol and denatured spirit;

(b) what is the annual estimated production;

(c) the quality of alcohol and denatured spirit imported during the last three years, year-wise to meet country's requirement; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase the indigenous production to meet the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Central Molasses Board had estimated that, in the current alcohol year 1980-81 (December to November) the availability of alcohol is likely to be 4,200 lakh litres only as against a likely demand of 5,716.79 lakh litres.

(c) no alcohol or denatured spirit has been imported during the last three years.

(d) the State Governments have been requested to increase the production of alcohol by:—

(i) ensuring that all available molasses is utilised;

(ii) promoting the use of khand-sari molasses for alcohol production; and

(iii) ensuring creation (by sugar factories) of adequate and proper storage facilities for molasses.

M/s. Dey-Se-Chem. Ltd. Calcutta

8093. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Dey-se-Chem. Limited, Calcutta is facing closure due to management's failure to take up a diversification programme as recommended by Government of India;

(b) whether this concern is the largest producer of Chloremphenicol—a life saving antibiotics and has capacity to manufacture other vital drugs also;

(c) whether the employees have represented that the concern can be saved from Chronic mismanagement only by nationalisation; and

(d) Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Company is facing financial problems but it has not indicated its inability to take up diversification programmes for which it has secured licences.

(b) No, Sir. This concern is not the largest manufacturer of Chloramphenicol and is producing the drug from the penultimate stage only. It has capacity to manufacture other drugs also.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The financial institutions which have invested capital in this company are trying to solve its financial problems. The suggestions require careful study before any view can be formed.

Lower Power Utilisation in India as compared installed Capacity among developing countries

8094. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power utilisation in India as compared to installed capacity is one of the lowest among developing countries; and

(b) if so, steps contemplated for rectifying the present situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM HAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A number of steps have been taken and are being taken to improve the capacity utilisation of thermal power plants in the country. These measures include:—

(i) assistance to the electricity boards to undertake plant betterment programme and better preventive maintenance schedule;

(ii) identification of deficiencies in plant and equipment and taking up programmes of their rectification and replacement;

(iii) arranging timely supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers.

(iv) supply of adequate quantity of coal of right quality. Defaulting collieries are being identified and the representatives of the power stations posted there for joint sampling. Coal companies have been requested to intensify handpicking of stones, shales and other extraneous materials so as to improve the quality. Coal companies have also been advised to instal portable/permanent crushers at mines and undertake appropriate coal beneficiation programmes.

(v) undertaking training programmes for engineers and technical personnel entrusted with the operation and maintenance of power stations.

Doordarshan Officials participating in Commercial Feature Films

8095. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that senior Doordarshan Officials are actually partici-

pating in the commercial feature films in various capacities;

(b) if so, the details of the officials & also their commitments as on this date;

(c) is any of these officials handling the assignment of TV or handling the hiring of feature cinema films for Doordarshan; and

(d) if so, what are the details of such assignments to outside producers including estimates of the film production jobs assigned hire of feature or commercial cinema ordered by these officials since 1st March, 1980 onwards?

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

(b) Shri Kamleshwar, Additional Director General signed a number of contracts with various film producers prior to his joining Doordarshan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Some of the important duties assigned to Shri Kamleshwar are:

(i) Identification of good feature films;

(ii) Processing of the recommendations of the previewing Committee (an independent Committee of outsiders) set up to select feature films;

(iii) Exploring the possibility of production of and processing of proposals received from Doordarshan Kendras regarding, TV films, special documentaries, short films, etc. Consequent negotiations regarding costs, etc. of the films are normally made by a Costing Committee. A list of such films which have been approved or have been contracted through the concerned Committee is attached.

LIST OF FILMS APPROVED/CONTRACTED

T.V. FILMS

Sl. No.	Name of Producer	Title of Films	Budget amount assigned
			Rs.
<i>Doordarshan—Madras</i>			
1.	M/s. Ehadudi Murugan Pictures	Prarthana	42,8000/-
<i>Doordarshan—Lucknow</i>			
2.	M/s. Commentators & Contributors	Peerhi Se Peerhi Tak	28,600/-
3.	M/s. Avadh Films	Mani Maa Ki Kahani	28,200/-
<i>Doordarshan—Cuttack</i>			
4.	Smt. Parbati Ghose	Kaha Pain	27,600/-
5.	Dhirendra Nath Biswas	Rama Laxmana	27,600/-
<i>Doordarshan—Delhi</i>			
6.	M/s. Commentators & Contributors (India) Lucknow	Sankatmochan	33,750/-
7.	Do.	Punah	33,750/-
8.	Do.	Bhule Bhatke	33,750/-
9.	Do.	Tukron Me Bati zindgi	33,750/-
<i>Upgraha Doordarshan Kendra—Delhi</i>			
10.	Shri Rajni Patel	Tinku	25,000/-
11.	Shri Pramod Mathur	Aur Kab Tak	25,000/-
<i>Doordarshan Kendra—Bombay</i>			
12.	Cinepub (Havi Atma)	Agar (If)	20,500/-
<i>Doordarshan Kendra—Srinagar</i>			
13.	Ashraf Sahil	Akhi Kiran }	15,000/-
14.	M.K. Swaminathi	Vuf Ta Dag }	
15.	Shri Aravind Bhattacharya	Khiler Putul	37,500/-
16.	M/s. Hans Batra	Sachee Moti	70,000/-
17.	M/s. Simgal Films, New Delhi	Angaree	40,000/-
18.	M/s. Action Films, New Delhi	Badlu	28,000/- (F.V.)
19.	M/s. Pragati Films, New Delhi	Shobha	40,000/- (F.V.)
20.	M/s. R.K. Misra of Lucknow	Sarangee	60,000/-
21.	Do.	Nau Tankee	60,000/-
22.	Do.	Ras Leela	60,000/-
23.	Balgovind Srivastav, Bombay	Bansi	97,000/-
24.	Satyajit Ray, Calcutta	Sadgati	4,50,000/-
25.	Pramod Mathur, Delhi	Tribal Welfare	56,250/-
26.	TV Producers Guild of India	Health & Sports Series-18	5,15,210/-
27.	Shri J. Malandran	To be titled	34,600/- (QFF)
28.	Bhu B. Das Gupta, Calcutta	Season's memoirs	Budget to be finalised.

**LIST OF HINDI FEATURE FILMS BOOKED FOR CHAIN TELECAST
(AS TELECAST FROM BOMBAY KENDRA) w.e.f. OCTOBER, 1980**

Date of telecast	Title of film	Producer	Amount paid
			Rs.
5-10-80	Musafir	Harshikesh Mukherjee	8,500/-
12-10-80	Patita	Amiya Chakravarty	2,500/-
19-10-80	Mukti	Raj Tilak	38,500/-
26-10-80	Dooj Ka Chand		2,500/-
2-11-80	Dekh Kabira Roya	Amiya Chakravarty	2,500/-
9-11-80	Half Ticket	Kalidas	2,500/-
16-11-80	Dak Bungalow	Girish Rajan	4,000/-
23-11-80	Teen Batti Char Rasta	V. Shantaram	2,500/-
30-11-80	Dil Apna Preet Parai	S.A. Bakar	2,500/-
7-12-80	Bairag	M.R. Production	7,500/-
14-12-80	Hamare Tumhare	F.C. Mehra	8,500/-
21-12-80	Achanak	R. Sippy	3,000/-
28-12-80	Heeralal Pannalal	Ashok Roy	8,500/-
4-1-81	Daag	Amiya Chakravarty	2,500/-
11-1-81	Jawani Diwani	Ramesh Bodi	3,000/-
18-1-81	Tumhare Liya	Raj Tilak	1,500/-
25-1-81	Chirag Kahan Roshni Kahan	Devendra Goyal	2,500/-
1-2-81	Balika Badhu	Shukti Samanta	7,500/-
8-2-81	New Delhi	Mohan Sehgal	2,500/-
15-2-81	Teesri Kasam	Shailendra	8,500/-
22-2-81	Phool Banc Angare	Kewal Sur	2,500/-
1-3-81	Shiv Parvati		2,500/-
8-3-81	Do Bigha Zameen	Bimal Roy	8,500/-
15-3-81	Sujata	Do.	8,500/-
22-3-81	Madhumati	Do	8,500/-
29-3-81	Parakh	Do.	2,500/-
5-4-81	Phandebaz	Geeta Films	8,500/-
12-4-81	Mera Vachan Geeta Ki Kasam		4,000/-

New Coal Permit System

8096. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Government have adopted a new coal permit system and have given some concessions to the consumers;

(b) if so, the details regarding the new policy of Government in this regard; and

(c) how many permits have been issued up to 31st December, 1980 in the State of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). With a view to pass on the benefit of the improved coal production to the consumers a decision was taken to place on sale free of any restrictions coal from certain identified mines with effect from 1st September, 1980. Under this system any consumer/purchaser can obtain his requirement of coal from such identified mines on payment of the value of coal subject to the condition that he lifts the contracted quantity of coal within 15 days of the issue of the Delivery Order by the company.

(c) Coal companies do not maintain the details as to the number of persons to whom coal has been released under free sale scheme. However, the total quantity of coal released under the free sale scheme to the consumers in Madhya Pradesh is about 80,000 tones for the period 1st September, 1980 to 31st December, 1980.

Representation from Nari Raksha Samiti, Delhi

8097. SHRI UTTAMBHAJ H. PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of some ladies and others under the auspices

of "Nari Raksha Samiti, Delhi" had met him or his P.A. on 9th February, 1981 regarding atrocities on women and for some changes in law so as to protect women from atrocities;

(b) whether the deputation had discussed and handed over a memorandum alongwith some medical cases of dowry, suicide cases burning cases and atrocities committed on women from their in-laws; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A deputation under the auspices of Nari Raksha Samiti, Delhi met the Special Assistant to the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs on the 9th March, 1981 and presented a memorandum along with papers relating to a particular alleged dowry-death. The memorandum was presented to the Special Assistant as the Minister was not then available.

The memorandum was directed mainly against introducing irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground for divorce and it also made certain suggestions for creating harmony in conjugal and social life.

As the Minister was not available, no discussion had taken place.

So far as the particular case of alleged dowry-death is concerned, information has been collected from Delhi Police sources. According to this, the alleged victim, in her dying-declaration, stated that while she was preparing a meal on a cooking-gas stove in the kitchen, suddenly, the polyester clothes which she was wearing caught fire and that there was no foul-play. Inquest was duly held with respect to the case under section 174, Cr.P.C. and it was found to be an accidental death.

Proposal to set up fertilizer projects

8098. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up several fertilizer projects in the country to meet the growing demand of fertilizers in the country; and

(b) what will be total installed capacity after completion of all those projects?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. In addition to the projects under implementation, action will be initiated in a phased manner, during the Sixth Plan period to take up construction of 8 new nitrogenous and 11 new phosphatic fertilizer plants.

(b) The installed capacity of fertilizer production which was 38.91 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 12.3 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅ at the beginning of the 6th Plan is expected to go up to about 65 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 19 lakhs tonnes of P₂O₅ by the end of the Sixth Plan. This capacity would go up further to about 100 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and about 35 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅ by 1989-90, by which time the new projects for which provision is being made in the Sixth Plan are expected to be completed.

Registration of Asli Bharat Hindi weekly for DAVP advertisement

8099. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Asli Bharat' a Hindi weekly published from Delhi sought

registration for DAVP advertisements;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not registering the paper and releasing advertisements to it; and

(c) what is the policy in regard to release of advertisements by DAVP?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The paper is already placed on the media list of the DAVP. Few advertisements too have been released.

(c) Advertisements are issued in accordance with the principles laid down in the Advertising Policy of the Government, a copy of which has already been laid on the Table of the House.

Companies having capital of more than Rs. One Crore and submission of Audited Accounts

8100. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies having paid-up capital of more than Rs. 1 crore as on 31st March, 1980, 1979 and 1978;

(b) the names of those companies who have failed to submit their audited accounts with the Registrar of Companies for the above mentioned years; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in these cases by bringing to book the offices who have failed to submit the audited accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) According to information available

with this Department, there was 894 companies as on 31st March, 1978 each with a paid-up capital of more than Rs. 1 crore. The number of such companies was 972 as on 31st March, 1979 and 1008 as on 31st March, 1980.

(b) and (c). The requisite information in respect of companies referred to in (a) above is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Officers from DGS&D sent Abroad for Training

8101. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 5689 of 31st March, 1981 regarding officers from DGS&D sent abroad for training and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a specialised service in purchase management of Central Govt. has been created which is known as Indian Supply Service where selection is made through Engineering Services Examination of UPSC; and

(b) how many officers have so far been sent abroad for this type of training and how many of them belong to Indian Supply Services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) It is a fact that the Indian Supply Service is a service whose members deal with purchase and disposal of stores for the Central Government. One of the modes of recruitment to this Service is through Combined Engineering Service Examination which is conducted by UPSC.

(b) During the last ten years, three officers of DGS&D have been sent abroad for training in Supply and Materials Management/International Procurements Problem. Two of them were drawn from the Indian Supply Service.

Posts Advertised by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation

8102. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether H.P.C.L. had given an advertisement in the Times of India dated 28th June, 1977 for the posts of Sales Representatives and Sales Engineers without disclosing their prescribed scales of pay and indicating only the total emoluments if so, reasons for not giving in the advertisement the pay scales of the posts advertised;

(b) the scales of pay on which the total emoluments advertised were based;

(c) whether in pursuance of the said advertisement some candidates were misled to accept lower posts on a reasonable assumption that the posts offered to them were equivalent to those for which they were interviewed; and

(d) whether in their appointment letters it was made clear to the candidates that the posts offered were lower than those advertised/for which they were interviewed; if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The approximate total emoluments of Rs. 1190/1 at the starting point were indicated by HPCL to enable the candidates to have a clear idea of the total emoluments which they would have received.

(b) Rs. 850—1550 (i.e. HFC-A) which is the starting scale of pay for officers.

(c) No candidates were misled in pursuance of the said advertisement as there was no ambiguity either

about the total emoluments or posts mentioned in the advertisement.

(d) Each year HPCL recruits officers mainly in their HPC-A scale of pay. No candidates were offered any post in lower scale than the one advertised. However, if in the interviews candidates are found suitable for other aptitudes they are offered such posts in the same scale of pay.

Allowing Researchers to consult Original Papers of Constituent Assembly

8103. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the original files and documents of the Constituent Assembly particularly those pertaining to India's constitution are in possession of the Ministry of Law;

(b) if so, whether they have been made available for study by any foreign and Indian research scholars so far; and

(c) the procedure for allowing researchers, public men and others to consult these documents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the files of the Constituent Assembly which were forwarded to this Ministry by the Constituent Assembly Secretariat are kept in safe custody in the Ministry.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Bona fide research scholars are permitted to go through the records of the Constituent Assembly and take extracts, if necessary. The extracts are scrutinised in this Ministry and only such of those extracts as are found unobjectionable are released to the scholars.

एलोपैथिक दवाइयों के मूल्य में वृद्धि

8104. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को एलोपैथिक दवाइयों के मूल्य में भारी वृद्धि के कारण देश में लोगों में बढ़ते असन्तोष की जानकारी है,

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी जानकारी है कि सामान्य जनता इन आवश्यक औषधियों के इस्तेमाल से वंचित रहती है क्योंकि वे उनके इतने अधिक मूल्य नहीं दे पाते ।

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कदम उठाये हैं; और

(घ) यदि कोई कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत औषध एक अनिवार्य वस्तु है । बल्कि औषधों और फार्मूलेशनों के मूल्य 1962 से किसी न किसी प्रकार के कानूनी नियंत्रण में है, लेकिन वह 1970 से प्रभावी हुए जबकि औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1970 लागू हुआ । 31 मार्च, 1979 से औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1970 के स्थान पर औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1979 प्रतिस्थापित किया गया । औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1979 के अन्तर्गत अनिवार्य और जीवन रक्षक औषधों के मूल्य नियंत्रित किये गये हैं । परिणामस्वरूप अन्य वस्तुओं की तुलना में औषधों और दवाइयों के मूल्य अधिक स्थिर रहे हैं जैसा कि डॉक सूचकांक की तुलना से पता लगता है ।

वर्ष	औषधों और दवाइयों के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक	अन्य सभी वस्तुओं के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक
1977-78	136.3	185.8
1978-79	136.1	185.8
1979-80	135.2	217.6
1980-81 (अप्रैल से मार्च 1981)	137.6 (अस्थायी)	256.6 (अस्थायी)

जो औषध पहले मूल्य नियन्त्रण के अन्तर्गत थे उनमें से अधिकांश औषधों के मूल्य अनेक वर्षों तक स्थिर रहे और मार्च 1978 में नई औषध नीति के अन्तर्गत एक वर्ष के लिये मूल्यों पर विशेष रोक लगाई गई थी। उसके बाद औषध (मूल्य नियन्त्रण) आदेश, 1979 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार बल्क औषधों और फार्मूलेशनों के मूल्य में संशोधन अपेक्षित हो गया था। लेकिन सरकार ने उनमें अगस्त, 1980 से संशोधन करना आरम्भ किया। बल्क औषधों और फार्मूलेशनों के मूल्यों में अब तक किये गये संशोधन के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ मामलों में उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि के कारण पहले के मूल्यों की अपेक्षा वृद्धि और कुछ में कमी हुई है।

(ग) और (घ). नई औषध नीति का एक उद्देश्य यह है कि देश में स्वास्थ्य की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये औषधों को पर्याप्त मात्रा और उचित मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध कराया जाये। इस दृष्टि से सरकार नई औषध नीति के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत औषधों और फार्मूलेशनों के उत्पादन के लिये औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी करने के प्रस्तावों पर तत्परता से विचार कर रही है इससे

उद्योग को उचित मूल्य पर कच्चा माल उपलब्ध कराना भी सुनिश्चित किया जाता है।

भैरव पेट्रो-फिल्म्स कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड

8106. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रो-फिल्म्स, रसायन और उर्वरक भंडारी पेट्रो-फिल्म्स को-आपरेटिव लिमि० द्वारा पालियस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न के उत्पादन के बारे में 9 दिसम्बर, 1980 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न सं० 3064 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पेट्रो-फिल्म्स कारपोरेशन लिमि० का कुल कितना पूंजी निवेश है, इस के प्रारम्भिक तथा वर्तमान भागीदार कितने हैं; प्रत्येक भागीदार और उन उद्योगों जिनमें वे भागीदार हैं, कितनी पूंजी लगाई है;

(ख) इस कम्पनी की स्थापना के बाद इसे कितनी मूल्य का कच्चा माल प्राप्त हुआ है और उसकी सप्लाय के स्रोत कौन से हैं तथा ये सप्लाय किन दरों पर की गई; और

(ग) जिन पार्टियों को बैरार बेचा गया उनके नाम और पते क्या हैं तथा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बेचे गये माल का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) मैसर्स पेट्रोफिल्म्स कोम्पापरेटिव लिमिटेड

की प्रायोजना की कुल अनुमानित लागत 41.34 करोड़ रुपये की है जिसको आंशिक रूप से शेरर पूंजी द्वारा और आंशिक रूप से ऋणों द्वारा पूरा किया जायेगा। विभिन्न भागीदारों द्वारा आरम्भिक स्थिति में और उसके साथ वर्तमान स्थिति में लगाई गई शेरर पूंजी के ब्यौरे निम्न-लिखित रूप में हैं :—

	आरम्भिक रुपये	वर्तमान रुपये
I. भारत सरकार	1,000	13,17,01,000
II. नेशनल कोम्पापरेटिव डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन	1,000	1,00,00,000
III. सहकारी समितियां	21,000	64,38,000
योग :	23,000	14,81,39,000

भारत सरकार ने अनेक उद्योगों में पूंजी निवेश किया है। इन सहकारी समितियों ने जिन उद्योगों में पूंजी निवेश किया है उनके सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरे तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) पेट्रोफिल्म्स द्वारा वर्ष 1977 से विभिन्न दरों पर विभिन्न तारीखों में अब तक लगभग 13,000 मी० टन चिप्स का आयात किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरे प्रस्तुत करना समिति के वाणिज्यिक हित में नहीं होगा।

(ग) पेट्रोफिल्म्स ने वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन दिसम्बर, 1977 से आरम्भ किया था और वह अपनी सामग्री को हथ-करघा, पावरलूम तथा संगठित क्षेत्र के विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं को सप्लाई करता रहा है। पार्टियों के नाम तथा प्रत्येक ग्राहक को बेची गई मात्रा के सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरे देना समिति के वाणिज्यिक हित में नहीं होगा। इसके आधिकारिक सूचना एकत्र

करना, एक समय लगाने वाली और श्रमसाध्य प्रक्रिया है।

गाजीपुर उत्तर प्रदेश में औषध कारखाना

8106. श्री जैन्तल बंसल : क्या पेट्रोफिल्म रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने गाजीपुर में औषध कारखाना स्थापित करने का अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेट्रोफिल्म, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Reservations of Jobs for Disabled Persons

8107. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided during the 'International Year for Disabled Persons' to reserve some quota of jobs, both in Information and Broadcasting Ministry and its subordinate offices for disabled persons;

(b) if so, how much (percentage);

(c) whether Government have also taken into consideration the fate of minor handicapped children to assist them by providing jobs to their mother or father so that they can provide facilities to their handicapped children;

(d) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard; and

(e) if the answer is in the negative, whether Government propose to consider it sympathetically now during this International Year for Disabled persons?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 3 per cent of the posts in Group C and D services have been reserved for the blind, the deaf and the Orthopaedically handicapped persons.

Jobs which can be performed by various categories of physically handicapped persons, have been identified in the various Media Units of the Ministry.

(c), (d) & (e). At present, no proposal for providing jobs to the parent of the physically handicapped children is under Government's consideration.

Criteria for Promotions in National Fertilizer Corporation

8108. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether seniority-cum-merit is the criterion for promotion to the various higher posts in the National Fertilizer Corporation;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that in the recent promotions during the last 3 years (1978-81) many junior officers have been promoted to senior posts by passing their seniors and thus disregarding the seniority-cum-merit criterion; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Minimum qualification and length of service as eligibility criteria for promotion to the various grades have been laid down. Promotions to higher posts in the National Fertilizers Ltd. are given on merit, efficiency and past performance, seniority being given weightage if other factors are equal. Selection of candidates for promotion to higher posts are made by duly constituted selection committee by following the above principle. In the above process if the selection committee does not find a senior candidate suitable enough for promotion, he is superseded by a junior officer.

(c) Does not arise.

Biographies of Eminent Freedom Fighters

8109. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Publications Division has published the biographies of eminent freedom fighters;

(b) whether any request has also been received by the Government for compilation and publication of the biography of eminent freedom fighter and Pahari poet Baba Kashi Ram of Himachal Pradesh whose birth centenary is being observed in 1972; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir, in two series viz 'Builders of Modern India' and the 'Bharat Ke Amar Charitra'.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Magazines Published by Information and Broadcasting Ministry

8110. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the magazines published by his Ministry and the languages covered so far for each magazine;

(b) how many of them have been published in Oriya language;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) is there any programme prepared by his Ministry to publish all the magazines in different regional languages in the near future; and

(e) apart from the financial stringency for publication of said magazines in regional languages, what are the other difficulties coming in the way?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (e). A journals and magazines brought out by list of journals and magazines brought out by the Publications Divisions is given in the attached Statement.

Apart from English and Hindi, YOJANA is being published in eight different regional languages; AJKAL and ROZGAR SAMACHAR are being published in Urdu. Due to financial constraints, it has not so far been possible to bring out any magazine in Oriya language. For the same reason, there is also no proposal at present to publish all the magazines in the different regional languages.

Statement

JOURNALS BEING PUBLISHED BY PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

S. No.	Name of the Journal	Language in which published
1	Ajkal, Monthly.	Hindi.
2	Ajkal, Monthly.	Urdu.
3	Bal Bharati, Monthly.	Hindi.
4	Employment News, Weekly.	English.
5	Rozgar Samachar, Weekly.	Hindi.
6	Rozgar Samachar, Weekly.	Urdu.

**JOURNALS BEING BROUGHT OUT BY THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION ON
BEHALF OF OTHER MINISTRIES**

S. No.	Name of the Journal	Name of the Ministries
1	Indian and Foreign Review (English)	Fortnightly Ministry of External Affairs.
2	Kurukshetra (English)	Do. Ministry of Agriculture.
3	Kurukshetra (Hindi)	Do. Do.
4	Yojana (English)	Do. Planning Commission.
5	Yojana (Hindi)	Do. Do.
6	Yojana (Assamese)	Do. Do.
7	Yojana (Bengali)	Do. Do.
8	Yojana (Gujarati)	Do. Do.
9	Yojana (Marathi)	Do. Do.
10	Yojana (Malayalam)	Do. Do.
11	Yojana (Tamil)	Do. Do.
12	Yojana (Telugu)	Do. Do.
13	Yojana . . . (Urdu)	Do. Do.
14	Bhagirath (English)	Quarterly Ministry of Irrigation (Central Water Commission) (Only printing and distribution is done by DPD).
15	Bhagirath (Hindi)	Quarterly Do.

Number of Muster Roll Employees in different categories in Coal Mines Welfare Organisation.

8111. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) number of muster roll employees in different categories in Coal Mines Welfare Organisation and the date from which they are working there;

(b) whether it is fact that they are working there for years without regularisation; and

(c) if so, steps taken to regularise the muster roll employees of the Organisation and the expected time for that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Drilling for Gas/Oil in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir

8112. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, where drilling is in progress for gas/oil;

(b) the date on which the drilling operations at each one of these places were started;

(c) the latest progress made in the search for oil/gas at these places including the depth to which the drilling has been resorted at each one of these places;

(d) whether any more places in these places have also been selected for drilling; and

(e) if so, the names thereof along with the likely date by which the operations would start?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No drilling operations are at present being carried out in these areas.

(b) Drilling operations were started

in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir during April, 1957, June, 1958 and March, 1970 respectively.

(c) A total of 13 deep exploratory wells have so far been drilled in these States—8 in Himachal Pradesh, 2 in Punjab and 3 in Jammu and Kashmir—as per details below:—

State	Structure	Well No.	Depth to which drilled (Mts.)
Himachal Pradesh	Jwalamukhi	1	3154
		2	5047
		3	995
		6	1274
	Januari	1	4531
		2	5024
Punjab	Bahl	1	4475
		1	2648
	Ramshahr	1	
		1	
	Hoshiarpur	1	3439
	Adampur	1	2542
J & K	Surinmastgarh	1	3665
	Suthsukalan	1	1602
	Narabal	1	1303

However, no hydrocarbons indications were observed in any of the above wells except the first well at Jwalamukhi in Himachal Pradesh where non-commercial gas was encountered.

(d) and (e). Selection of more sites for drilling in these areas would depend on the results of the contract seismic surveys proposed to be carried out in Himalayan foothills during the field seasons 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Violation of Companies Act by M/s. Mylapore Hindu Permanent Fund Limited, Madras

8113. SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that M/s. Mylapore Hindu Permanent

Fund Limited, Madras, have violated rules under Section 293(1) (d) of the Companies Act;

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) the action contemplated by Government against this Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). From the Balance Sheet of the company, it is seen that the company has accepted deposits the aggregate of which exceeds the total of the company's capital and free reserves. This may not be covered by the provisions of Section 293(1)(d) of the Companies Act.

The matter has been taken up with the company for its explanation, and on receipt of the company's reply, action, as warranted, will be taken.

Sale of Fertilizer Factory

8114. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision in the Article of Association of the F.C.I. Ltd. to sell a part or whole of a fertilizer factory; if so, details of the provision;

(b) whether the provision was followed in the sale of the coal based fertilizer plant of Sindri; and

(c) if not, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Article 68(20) of the Articles of Association of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) provides, *inter-alia*, that subject to the prior approval of the President of India, the Directors have the powers to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of, whole or substantially the whole, of the undertaking of the company.

(b) and (c). The Fertilizer Corporation of India did not sell the whole or substantially whole of the undertaking of the company. Therefore, the question of having to follow the above provision does not arise. What were sold were some obsolete and redundant plants and equipment of the old coal-based plant at Sindri which had out-lived its life and had become unsafe to operate. This action of the F.C.I. was challenged in the Supreme Court of India by the Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union (Regd.) and others. The Supreme Court upheld the sale and dismissed the petitions.

Proposal to put Coal Industry under Free Trade

8115. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under their consideration to put the entire coal industry under free trade; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). There is no statutory control on coal other than the coking coal used for metallurgical purposes. The distribution of non-coking coal, used to be done under a system of sponsorship. With a view to improving the availability of coal to the consumers, following improved production, lower grades of non-coking coal have been put on unrestricted sale from Sept., 1980. A proposal to make available superior grades of coal in an easy and unrestricted manner to the actual users is under consideration.

विद्युत उत्पादन को राज्यों से केन्द्र को अन्तरित करना

8116. श्री जैनुलबदर: क्या ऊर्जा : मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्याध्यक्ष समिति की सिफारिशों के संदर्भ में सरकार ने विद्युत् उत्पादन कार्य को राज्यों से केन्द्र को अन्तरित करने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों की राय मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो राज्य सरकारों ने क्या राय व्यक्त की है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार का क्या निर्णय है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग). राज्याध्यक्ष विद्युत् समिति ने, विद्युत् उत्पादन कार्य को राज्यों से केन्द्र को अन्तरित करने के बारे में कोई सिफारिश नहीं की है। तथापि समिति

ने सिफारिश की है कि लागत को कम करने के लिए विद्युत उत्पादन और पारेषण क्षमता को अभिवृद्धि को आयोजना राज्य-वार आधार पर न करके क्षेत्र-वार पर को जानो चाहिए। इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि विद्युत उत्पादन में केन्द्र की भूमिका को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी ताकि सन् 2000 ईसवी तक उसे समस्त विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता का कम से कम 45% का स्वामित्व प्राप्त हो जाय।

डोजल/पेट्रोल के परिवहन के लिए तेल कंपनियों द्वारा डोलरों से की जा रही वसूलि

8117. श्री जंतुल बशर : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डोजल और पेट्रोल के परिवहन के लिए तेल कंपनियां डोलरों से प्रति किलो मीटर क्या राशि वसूल करती हैं ; और

(ख) वे एजेंटों अथवा टेकेदारों को डोजल और पेट्रोल के परिवहन के लिए प्रति किलो मीटर कितनी राशि का भुगतान करती हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी (श्री प्रकाश चन्व सेठी) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय समापदन पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

Expenditure incurred by N.H.P.C: for inaugurating the Devighat Hydel Project in Nepal

8118. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the occasion of inauguration of the Devighat Hydel

Project in Nepal, the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 5 lakh approximately;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite a directive from the Prime Minister for economy, the National Hydro-electric Power Project Corporation had chartered an AVRO plane which carried only 10 persons;

(c) whether on this occasion, two IAF helicopters were also commissioned;

(d) whether any enquiry has been made for such lapse and responsibility fixed; and

(e) if so, what action Government have taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). The foundation stone ceremony of the Devighat Hydel Project, being executed by the National Hydro-electric, Power Corporation, under the Indo-Nepal Cooperation Programme, was conducted in February, 1981. From the Nepal side, the Prime Minister, Minister for Water Resources, and senior officials of the HMG Nepal, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and other local dignitaries participated. The Indian side was represented by the Union Minister for Energy and senior officials of the Government of India.

While this Ministry is aware of the Prime Minister's directive for economy, and is observing these instructions strictly, on this particular occasion, when dignitaries of a foreign country were involved, it was necessary as a special case to utilise IAF helicopters to ferry them from Kathmandu to the project site, which is about four hours by road over hilly and winding roads.

Since officers from the Indian side had also to visit Kathmandu in connection with the function, it was decided to engage an IAF plane.

The expenditure incurred in this connection is far less than the figures mentioned, and does not justify an inquiry into it.

USSR to help oil exploration

8119. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item appearing in the "Patriot" dated 17th January 1981 under the caption U.S.S.R. to help oil exploration; and

(b) what is the estimated expenditure to be incurred on exploration and what shall be the share of Soviet Union for the purpose, the areas of exploration and other details?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The negotiations with the USSR in the matter are going on. Hence the details would be available only after these negotiations are concluded.

Consumption of fuel by vehicles and Aircraft

8120. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimate of total fuel (Petrol and diesel) consumption made by State Governments, Central Government and public sector undertakings during the last three years in the use of cars, jeeps, matadors, aircraft and other modes of transport at their disposal; and

(b) the above information for different categories of transport—cars, jeeps, matadors, aircraft etc. separately?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The total consumption of High Speed Diesel Oil (HSD), Motor Spirit (Petrol) and Aviation Gasoline in the country is about 10 million tonnes, 1.5 million tonnes and 0.003 million tonnes respectively per annum. The consumption of petrol and HSD by the vehicles and aircraft employed by the Central Government, State Government and Public Sector Undertakings is governed by the budgetary provision made each year for the purchase of fuel. Collection of category-wise information of consumption of petrol and diesel by the Central and State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings during the last three years, will involve considerable time and labour, which may not be commensurate with the purpose proposed to be achieved.

Employment on casual basis against permanent vacancies in Farakka super thermal power project

8121. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recruitments have been made on casual basis against regular/permanent vacancies in the Workman/Field Assistant categories under National Super Thermal Power Project at Farakka.

(b) if so, the number of such casual labourers in these categories;

(c) whether it is a fact that the local employment exchange has been avoided in matters regarding certain recruitments in these categories;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to absorb those who have been serving as casual labourers on daily wages

basis for a reasonable period of time against the post of permanent/regular nature in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) As in the case with many new Industrial undertakings at, the initial stage, recruitment on a casual basis has been resorted to at the Farakka Project of National Thermal Power Corporation also.

(b) 147.

(c) and (d). Under the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1957 and the directives of the Central Government issued thereunder, for recruitment on casual basis for duration of less than 90 days, vacancies are not required to be notified to and recruited through the local employment exchange.

(e) For the purpose of absorption in the permanent establishment as per recruitment rules and Government directives in this regard, preference is generally given to persons already serving on casual basis subject to their conduct and performance being found satisfactory.

Recruitment made in Farakka Super Thermal Power Project

8122. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the manpower budget for the workman category under the Farakka Super Thermal Power Project for the year 1980-81;

(b) whether recruitment has been made in such number as to cover the budget estimate;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of persons so recruited on the permanent/casual basis;

(e) the policy adopted in selecting them;

(f) whether the candidates belonging to the families, the lands of which have been acquired by the N.T.P.C., have been given priority in these recruitments, as assured earlier by the authority concerned; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A total of 279 posts in workmen categories have been provided in the approved manpower budget for the year 1980-81.

(b) to (d). So far 150 posts have been filled up by appointing persons on regular/casual basis. Recruitment is being made on a continuous basis depending on the work load at the project site.

(e) Selection has been made in all the cases on the basis of NTPC's recruitment policy which provides for preference to be given to land oustees and local persons for recruitment to posts in the workmen categories subject to suitability.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Names of the members of families for possible employment are registered on the basis of lists certified by the district authority. For any post in the workmen categories, persons other than land oustees are considered for appointment only after it is ascertained that suitable candidates are not available in the register of candidates belonging to families whose lands have been acquired for the project.

Production of Bulk Formulations Based on Imported Bulk Drugs

8123. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign companies are still producing their drug formulations based on imported bulk drugs or bulk

drugs produced from penultimate stages;

(b) names of the companies producing formulations from imported bulk drugs or bulk drugs produced from penultimate stages, formulations produced by them and names of bulk drugs imported or produced from penultimate stages; and

(c) when these foreign drug companies will be issued notices for stopping their formulations based on imported bulk drugs/bulk drugs produced from penultimate stages in terms of the new drug policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A number of foreign drug companies are known to be producing drug formulations based on imported bulk drugs or bulk drugs produced from penultimate stages. Full data on the number of companies, their names and the drugs concerned will become available only when the information collected in connection with the exercise on regularisation of excess capacity under the Drug Policy and recognition of installed capacity under the Industrial Policy is processed. Where there are no conditions on going basic in the existing industrial licences, Government do not have powers to impose fresh or additional conditions. Fresh conditions can be thought of only in the context of regularisation of excess production.

Rural Electrification schemes of Orissa awaiting approval from the Centre

8124. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rural Electrification Schemes of Orissa awaiting approval from the Centre;

(b) the names of such schemes and the amount to be spent; and

(c) whether there has been inordinate delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). As on 31st March, 1981, 9 Rural Electrification Schemes sponsored by the Orissa State Electricity Board were at various stages of examination in Rural Electrification Corporation for sanction of financial assistance. The names of these schemes indicating the cost involved and the loan amount to be sanctioned against each scheme are indicated in the attached statement.

(c) The processing of rural electrification schemes for sanction of financial assistance by Rural Electrification Corporation involves several stages of examination and it normally takes a period of 4-5 months before a scheme is finally approved. In respect of the 9 schemes referred to in reply to parts (a) and (b) above, however, there has not been any inordinate delay.

Statement

Details of RE Schemes of Orissa pending examination with REC as on
31-3-1981.

S. No.	Name of Scheme with brief description of taluk, Block or area concerned.	District	Cost Amt.	Loan Amt
			(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5
SPA				
1	Boudh	Phulbani	26.107	21.865
RMNP				
2	Rasgovindpur I & II	Mayurbhanj	40.729	34.154
3	Suliapada & Murda	Mayurbhanj	46.203	42.653
NORMAL				
4	Naikul	Sambalpur	65.708	61.982
5	Padmpur	Sambalpur	67.337	64.729
6	Balimela	Koraput	66.556	66.556
7	Balasore	Balasore	25.496	25.236
8	R.E. Cooperative covering Rushikulya basin.	Ganjam	224.250	148.590
9	R.E. Cooperative covering Aul & Raj Kanika blocks	Cuttack	138.320	74.410
TOTAL			700.706	540.175

Utilisation of Funds for Rapid Electrification and Industrialisation of Rural Areas

8125. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4784 on 24th March, 1981 regarding allocation made for rural electrification not utilised by central States and state:

(a) whether Government propose to direct the State Governments to reorganise the respective Electricity Boards in order to improve their efficiency, to achieve the goals and utilise the funds allotted under Rural Electrification Corporation Schemes to get rapid elec-

trification and industrialisation of the rural India;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken thereabout;

(c) whether it is a fact that majority of the economically backward States could not utilise the funds allotted under the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Rural electrification programmes are formulated and implemented by the State Electricity Boards, Rural Electric Co-

operative Societies and State Governments where there are no State Electricity Boards.

Rural Electrification Corporation has been insisting on setting up a separate Rural Electrification Cell headed by a Chief Engineer/Superintending Engineer, specifically to look after the rural electrification work in each State in order to speed up the programme. Many of the Electricity Boards have already taken action in this regard. The creation of separate Cells to look after rural electrification is an internal matter of the State Electricity Boards and each State adopts its own methods keeping in view the local construction practices, area of operation, capacity of manpower and such other factors.

While sanctioning financial assistance for schemes sponsored by the Electricity Boards etc., the Corporation appraises the scheme areas and also ensures that adequate arrangements are available for implementation of the schemes including aspects like placement of staff, procurement of material, availability of power etc. Where necessary, the Electricity Boards are advised to suitably revise the schemes. REC also takes care to review the progress on each scheme before releasing the second and subsequent instalments. The various Regional Offices of the Corporation keep a close watch on the progress of schemes in order to ensure speedy implementation. In case of shortfalls in drawal of funds due to the slow progress, the amount sanctioned is not allowed to lapse, but the Boards can draw the money in the following years if sufficient progress has been made.

(c) and (d). Among the States who could not utilise the allocations during the last 3 years include States like Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Meghalaya; Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Various factors have contributed for the short-drawal of funds in these States. Organisational deficiency is only one of the factors. The other major factors are shortage of construc-

tion material, such as Aluminium, Steel, Cement etc., lack of power and also natural calamities like heavy rains and floods in certain parts of the country. There were also political agitations and strikes in States like Assam.

Government has been closely watching the progress made by each State and several steps are being taken from time to time to improve the situation. Those include specific allocation of material for rural electrification, resorting to imports, where necessary, training of Engineers and Technicians in rural electrification etc. Government has also been drawing the attention of the State Government/State Electricity Boards wherever slow progress is observed. It is hoped that the position in the backward States will also improve gradually.

Channels Working of A.I.R. Station, Cuttack

8126. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of channels at present working at A.I.R. Station, Cuttack (Orissa);

(b) the specific time since when these are functioning; and

(c) whether the present work load necessitates additional channels for better functioning and to cater to the needs of the people?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) At present two channels are working at A.I.R. Station, Cuttack. One is for the Primary (Regional) Service and the other for Commercial Service.

(b) The Primary Channel is in operation since 28-1-1948 and the Commercial channel is functioning with effect from 1-5-1975.

(c) No, Sir.

Issue of Industrial Licences to Foreign Drug Companies

8127. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) names of foreign drug companies who have been granted industrial licences and letters of intent for the production of formulations unconnected with bulk drug production by such companies;

(b) names of formulations and detailed reasons for approving formulations unconnected with bulk drugs;

(c) whether such approvals are in contravention of the new Drug Policy; and

(d) if so, how they are being issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). After the announcement of New Drug Policy, only one foreign company with direct foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent, namely, M/s. Bayer (India) Ltd. was granted a Letter of Intent in December, 1980 for manufacture of 2 lakh bottles of Bayferron of 20 M.L. each for export purposes.

(c) and (d). The provisions of New Drug Policy were relaxed as it is an 100 per cent export oriented proposal, thereby earning foreign exchange to the country.

News-Item Captioned "Government Official to Supervise Gandhi Shooting"

8128. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item under the caption "Government Official to 'Supervise' Gandhi Shooting", as

appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated 21st March, 1981, and

(b) if so, Government's reactions thereto and the name, designation and suitability of the officer deputed to "go through the rushes before they are despatched to London for processing"?

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

(b) A Liaison Officer is attached by the Government to supervise the shooting of any film shot in India by foreigners with a view to ensuring that nothing detrimental to the image of India or the Indian people is shot or included in the film. For the spell of shooting of the film "Gandhi" at Pune, Shri A. Pratap, Assistant Professor of Production, Film & Television Institute of India, Pune, was attached as Liaison Officer. It was not part of his duty to go through the rushes of the film before these were despatched to London for processing.

Expert Committee for Selecting Sites for New Refineries

8129. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert committee set up by Government to select sites for new refineries during 6th Plan has submitted its recommendations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government to it;

(c) what will be the total cost involved for setting up the refineries;

(d) whether Government propose seeking the foreign financial assistance to meet the total expenditure; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Expert Committee recommended setting up of Ore refinery each in the North-West and West Coast regions. Government propose to set up one refinery near Mangalore and another around Karnal. A Site Selection Committee was constituted for recommending the exact location of the two refineries. The report of the Committee has been received and is under examination.

(c) The estimated cost will be known after preparation of the feasibility reports.

(d) and (e). It is too early to give any indication or details at this stage.

Assistance by World Bank for Crude Oil Production

8131. SHRI B. V. PESAI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has reported a major breakthrough in the crude oil production plan, after having a discussion with the World Bank President who visited Delhi during the month of March, 1981;

(b) if so, whether he is hopeful that the crude output will exceed plan target by 5 million tonnes;

(c) if so, how much help and assistance the World Bank President has assured the Indian Government for improving the crude oil production

for the country during the Sixth Plan period;

(d) whether any agreement in this regard has been reached; and

(e) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Wastage of energy in homes, industry transport and agriculture

8132. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Productivity Council study has revealed wastage of energy in homes, industry, transport and agriculture sectors;

(b) if so, whether they have pointed out bad planning, out-dated industrial equipments, lack of quality control on pumps and engines are draining India's energy resources;

(c) if so, what are the other points revealed in the National Productivity Council study report; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to implement the suggestions made by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). The National Productivity Council in association with the National Thermal Power Corporation had conducted a study with regard to the use of beneficiated coal in Thermal Power Station viz-a-viz run of mine coal. The report reveals that there is a significant potential for reducing the energy consumption per unit of output making technology itself factor for conservation. It brings out that use of run of mine coal results in problems like: 1. Reduced availability of boilers and auxiliaries increased forced outages due to breakdown; 2. Increased maintenance cost due to severe wear of boilers and auxiliaries due to erosion and abrasion; 3. Reduced thermal efficiency leading to energy losses; 4. Unreliable operation due to variation in the quality of coal.

The study has brought out clearly that with the use of consistent quality of coal with ash content of 28+2 per cent (Which is possible with simple beneficiating techniques like removal of extraneous matter from coal), it would be possible to ensure extra generation of power from thermal power stations to the extent of 750 hours a year and also bring about reduction in the energy needed for transporting high ash coal over a long distances.

The study points out certain imbalances in the regional demand and supply of power on the basis of the observation that the installed capacity of the Northern Region is almost equal to Western region but the connected load of Western region is higher than the connected load of Northern region. It is also pointed out that improper planning would lead to wastage of resources on account of transmission losses, diesel power generation by industries during power cuts thus leading to inefficiency in use of energy. It has been recommended that careful planning is required for energy conservation. Proper planning has also been recommended for im-

proving movement of coal by rail instead of road for saving substantial energy. The higher energy consumption per unit of output in the Indian industry compared to the developed countries has been attributed to the utilisation of obsolete technology, dilapidated plant and machinery. It has also been recommended that the pumps in the agricultural sector to be supplied should be carefully selected from the point of view of efficiency.

The importance of conservation of electricity, which is the main recommendation of the study has already been recognised by the Government. The Central Electricity Authority has already taken up with the State Electricity Boards and utilities as to how effectively to implement various conservation measures. The Government has also stressed the need for adopting conservation measures and various State Electricity Boards have initiated action in this direction. Discussions have also been initiated with the Association of Indian Engineering Industries regarding identification of areas for energy conservation in industry and measures needed for promoting energy conservation.

Expenditure on advertising of undertakings, corporations, autonomous bodies under the Ministry

8133. **SHRI N. E. HORO:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what is the annual expenditure on advertising of each undertaking, corporation and autonomous body under his Ministry for the last two years; and

(b) the agency through which advertising publicity campaign is made?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). As given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Undertaking/ Autonomous Body	Expenditure		Agency through which advertising publicity campaign is made.
		1979-80	1980-81	
1				
1	Film & Television Institute of India, Pune.	1,00,245	34,225	Date of Advertising & Visual Publicity of the Min. of I&B.
2	Children's Film Society, Bombay.	11,87,574	165,645	Newspapers, posters, banners on the basis of lowest tender.
3	National Film Development Corporation, Bombay.	8,58,945	9,04,241	Advertising Publicity done directly by the Corporation and not through any particular Agency.
4	Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi.	25,151.88	17,571.54	Date of Advertising & Visual Publicity of the Ministry of I&B.

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो तथा सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा बोरी पाये गये कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के अधिकारियों के नाम

8134. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड तथा अन्य कम्पनियों के उन अधिकारियों के कम्पनी-नाम क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो तथा सतर्कता विभाग ने वर्ष 1975 से 1981 के दौरान भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों के बारे में जांच की थी और उन्हें बोरी पाया था ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन अधिकारियों को वहां से स्थानांतरित करने का है जिनके विरुद्ध गंभीर आरोप सिद्ध हुए हैं अथवा जिनके मामले अभी विचाराधीन हैं तथा उनके बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हुआ है, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) एक विवरण-पत्र संलग्न है जिसमें उन अधिकारियों के नाम दिये गए हैं जिन्हें बड़ा दण्ड दिया गया और उन अधिकारियों के पद-नाम दिये गए हैं जिन्हें मामूली दण्ड दिया गया। इस विवरण-पत्र में भारत कॉकिंग कोल लिमिटेड के बारे में सूचना नहीं है। भारत कॉकिंग कोल लिमिटेड के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) जब तक कि यह आवश्यक सम्झा जाता है कि जांच कार्य निष्पक्ष रूप से होने के लिये जांच के दौरान अधिकारियों का तबादल जरूरी है तो ऐसा तबादला कर दिया जाता है। यदि आरोप प्रामाणित हो जाते हैं तो संबंध अधिकारियों के खिलाफ उचित कार्रवाई की जाती है।

विवरण

1975 से 1981 तक के उन मामलों की कम्पनीवार और वर्षवार संख्या दी गई है जिनमें कड़ा/मामूली दण्ड दिया गया

कम्पनी	1975 तथा 1976					1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	टिप्पणी
	दण्ड कड़ा/मामूली	दण्ड कड़ा/मामूली	दण्ड कड़ा/मामूली	दण्ड कड़ा/मामूली	दण्ड कड़ा/मामूली	दण्ड कड़ा/मामूली	दण्ड कड़ा/मामूली	दण्ड कड़ा/मामूली	दण्ड कड़ा/मामूली	दण्ड कड़ा/मामूली	
को० ई० लि०	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	प्रबन्धक, किस्म नियंत्रण भार० एस० एम० मद्रास
वे० को० लि०	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	श्री पो० के० बनर्जी सहायक भंडार नियंत्रक
			लेखा अधिकारी			i. उप मुख्य खनन इंजी० ii. कनिष्ठ विक्त्री अधिकारी					

कम्पनी	1975 तथा 1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	टिप्पणी
	दण्ड कंडा/मामूली	दण्ड कंडा/मामूली	दण्ड कंडा/मामूली	दण्ड कंडा/मामूली	दण्ड कंडा/मामूली	दण्ड कंडा/मामूली	
से० को० लि०	---	1 श्री आर० पी० पांडे सहायक कोलियरी प्रबन्धक	1 वरिष्ठ कार्यकारी इंजीनियर (इ० तथा मं०)	2 i. सहायक कोलियरी प्रबन्धक अपील पर निर्णय होना है।	1 श्री बी० पी० राय चौधरी, कार्यकारी इंजी० (नि०)	---	---
							ii. उप मूह्य खनन इंजीनियर अपील पर निर्णय होना है।

कम्पनी	1975	1979	₹-1980	1981	टिप्पणी
	1976				
	1977				
	1978				
दण्ड	दण्ड	दण्ड	दण्ड	दण्ड	
कड़ा	कड़ा	कड़ा	कड़ा	कड़ा	मामूली

को० ई० लि०

ई० को० लि० में
एक अधिकारी को
मामूली दंड दिए
जाने का एक अन्य
मामला है। दंड
दिए जाने का वर्ष
कम्पनी से मासूम
किया जा रहा
है।

- 3
1. श्री एन०
के० महेश्वरी
खान अधिकारी
2. श्री आर०
एन० उपाध्याय,
व० का०
इंजी०
3. श्री ए०
के० बहल,
वरि० बित्री
अधिकारी
- 7
- (i) श्री पी० (1) वरिष्ठ
खनन इंजी०
(2) कार्य-
कारी इंजी०
(ii) श्री बी० नियर
बी० प्रसाद, (3) उप सी०
मंडार
नियंत्रक (4) व०
खनन इंजी०-
नियर
(5) कार्य-
कारी
इंजीनियर

Haldia Fertilizers Company

8135. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS
PASWAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that besides other factors, controversies between the management and the Union have been responsible for the inordinately long gestation period of the Haldia Fertilizer complex;

(b) if so whether Government have gone into the controversies and other reasons hampering the functioning of the Haldia Fertilizer complex; and

(c) if so, details thereof stating the nature of the controversies between the Management and the Union and the steps taken by Government to resolve these controversies and to remove the other bottlenecks, if any, to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The questions do not arise.

भारतीय संबैधानिक तथा संसदीय अध्ययन संस्थान द्वारा प्राप्त अनुदान

8136. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :
क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विट्ठलभाई पटेल भवन, नई दिल्ली में भारतीय संबैधानिक तथा संसदीय अध्ययन संस्थान को विभिन्न सगठनों/मंता-

लयों से कितना वार्षिक अनुदान प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुछ वरखास्त कर्मचारी भी इस संस्थान में कार्य कर रहे हैं और यदि हां तो उनकी संख्या क्या है और इसमें उनकी नियुक्ति किस आधार पर की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा इस संस्थान में संसदीय अधिकारी के रूप में प्रशिक्षण लेने के लिए अल्प विकसित और अवि-कसित देशों के चुने गये उम्मीदवारों को कोई छात्रवृत्ति/सहायता दी जाती है क्योंकि इसमें से कुछ उम्मीदवार भारत में विभिन्न विधान मण्डलों से प्रतिनिधि चुने जाते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां तो इनमें से भारतीय तथा विदेशी प्रशिक्षार्थियों की संख्या क्या है और उन्हें दी गई छात्रवृत्तियों/सहायता का अनुपात क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान इस संस्थान को इस मंत्रालय के माध्यम से 4,00,000 रुपए का वार्षिक अनुदान प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) इस संस्थान में केवल एक व्यक्ति ऐसा है जो इस समय गवेषणा अधिकारी के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है और जिसे केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवा से पदच्युत किया गया है। उसने इस

संस्थान के विज्ञापन के उत्तर में वरिष्ठ गवेषणा अधिकारी के पद के लिए आवेदन किया था और उसे उसके अनुभव और ग्रहणों के आधार पर सहायक गवेषणा अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था। बाद में उसे सहायक निदेशक गवेषणा अधिकारी के रूप में पदोन्नत कर दिया गया था।

संस्थान को सहायक गवेषणा अधिकारी के रूप में उसकी नियुक्ति के समय यह पता और बाद में उसकी प्रवृत्ति से समय नहीं था कि वह सरकारी सेवा से पदच्युत कर दिया गया था।

(ग) भारत सरकार विकासशील देशों के साथ भारतीय तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग के अपने कार्यक्रम के अर्ध-विदेश मंत्रालय के माध्यम से विकासशील देशों के अभ्यर्थियों को पांच छात्रवृत्तियों की और संस्थान के संसदीय फैलोशिप कार्यक्रम के लिए बंगला देश के अभ्यर्थियों के लिए दो छात्रवृत्तियों की व्यवस्था, कार्यक्रम की अवधि (छह मास) के लिए करती है। भारत में विधान मंडलों के निर्वाचित सदस्यों को सरकार कोई छात्रवृत्ति नहीं देती है। यह संस्थान संसद् के अधिकारियों को कोई प्रशिक्षण नहीं देता है।

(घ) 1980-81 के दौरान चार विदेशी प्रशिक्षणार्थी और आठ भारतीय प्रशिक्षणार्थी थे। विदेशी प्रशिक्षणार्थियों में से प्रत्येक को एक हजार रुपये प्रति मास की छात्रवृत्ति मिलती है। सरकार, भारतीय प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को कोई छात्रवृत्ति नहीं देती है।

Prosecutions against Litigants for Perjury and False Declarations

8137. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions have been issued to Courts in Delhi to launch prosecutions u/s 340 Cr. P. C. read with 193 I.P.C. against litigants who commit perjury and give false declarations or make false verification under oath, as a tactic to prolong litigation and delay speedy justice especially in Civil and rent control cases in Delhi as the number of such cases has swelled to an alarming degree;

(b) if so, whether judges of civil courts and Rent Controllers in Delhi are reluctant to launch complaints in criminal courts in perjury cases because they have to appear as prosecution witness and for which these judges reject perjury applications; and

(c) what steps are contemplated to ensure compliance and prosecution of perjury cases to give speedy justice and reduce infructuous litigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) According to Delhi High Court, there have been no instructions issued by the Chief Justice of that Court for launching prosecutions for perjury, as it is a matter of judicial discretion and decision for which no administrative directions are desirable. However instructions were issued to the District and Sessions Judge, Delhi to

the effect that all concerned be instructed that the complaints regarding perjury and forgery, etc., coming up before the courts might be disposed of as early as may be reasonably possible and in any case within a maximum period of six months. It had been further directed that the proceedings taken by the courts under sections 340 and 344 Cr.P.C. be treated just like an ordinary complaint for any other offence for the purpose of assessment of the disposal given by the courts.

(b) It would be incorrect to presume that Judges of Civil Courts and Rent Controllers would be reluctant to launch complaints in criminal courts for perjury because they have to appear as witnesses.

(c) Does not arise

Production and Import of Petrochemicals

8138. SHRI DAULTSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the production of petro-chemicals in the country during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) what was the actual demand of petro-chemicals during that period;

(c) the quantity of petro-chemicals imported to meet the gap and the foreign exchange spent;

(d) the names of the agency through which the import was made; and

(e) the names of the countries from which the import was made?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (e). A Statement in respect of major petro-chemicals is enclosed.

Statement

Information in respect of major petro-chemical items is as under:—

PRODUCTION AND APPARENT DEMAND

Sl. No.	Name of the Item	Production (in tonnes)			Apparent demand (in tonnes)		
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81* (April—Feb)	1978	1979	1980
1	LDPE	56,010	71,275	75,683	{ 70,000 45,000 76,000	80,500	92,500
2	HDPE	28,073	25,380	20,824		50,500	56,650
3	PVC Resins	62,643	49,891	37,312		89,680	1,05,800
4	DMT	27,071	27,939	20,411	32,000	32,000	32,000
5	Caprolactum	14,331	13,477	12,221	40,000	40,000	40,000
6	Benzene	96,773	94,801	72,850	1,00,000	1,25,000	1,25,000

* As assessed by the Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association.

* Provisional.

IMPORT DETAILS

Sl. No.	Name of item	Imports 1978-79 Quantity (Tonnes)	Value/ Rs./lakhs	1979-80 (April-Dec.) Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs./Lakhs)	Importing agency	Countries from which imported
	LDPE . . .	27742	1291	1700	129	Direct Import by actual users.	Imports were made from several Countries.
2	HDPE . . .	26178	1378	25924	1527	Do.	
3	PVC Resins	6093	340	26635	2042	OGI (In 1978 and 1979 imports were made by CPC)	
4	DMT . . .	320	11	5595	450	CPC.	
5	Caprolactum	8290	651	7160	954	During 1978 and part of 1979 the Imports were canalised through CPC; thereafter the Imports have been under OGI for actual users.	
6	Benzene	Negligible	Negligible	472	78	Indian Oil Corporation Limited.	

NOTE: The data regarding Imports during 1980-81 has not been compiled.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष के संदर्भ में कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण

8139. श्री राम अवध : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष (1981) के संदर्भ में रेडियों और टेली-विजन पर किस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या दूरदर्शन इस अवसर पर विशेष रूप से तैयार किये गये वृत्त-चित्र तथा लघु फिल्म दिखावेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ऐसी फिल्म बनाने के लिये विदेशी टेलीविजन-

फिल्म निर्माताओं को अवसर प्रदान करे और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) विस्तृत सूचना परिशिष्ट - I में दी गई है।

(ख) जी, हां। विधिवत् रूप से टेलीकास्ट किए गए / जून, 1981 तक टेलीकास्ट किए जाने वाले कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों की सूची परिशिष्ट-II पर है।

(ग) क्योंकि इस प्रकार के विषयों पर फिल्म बनाने के लिए देश में पर्याप्त प्रतिभा है, अतः किसी विदेशी टेलीविजन निर्माता से इस प्रकार की फिल्म बनाने के लिए कहना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता।

विवरण-I

आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों को इस बारे में उपयुक्त हिदायतें पहले ही जारी की जा चुकी हैं कि वे "अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष-1981" के सम्बन्ध में कार्यक्रमों का प्रसार करें। केन्द्रों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे वर्ष 1981 पर्याप्त अपने सामान्य तथा विशेष श्रोता कार्यक्रमों में जनता को शिक्षित करने की दृष्टि से? विभिन्न विधाओं के जरिए उपयुक्त कार्यक्रम बनाएं। आकाशवाणी महानिदेशालय समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय के साथ संपर्क बनाए हुए हैं जिन्होंने शिक्षाविदों, नियोक्ताओं, आम व्यक्ति तथा अपंग व्यक्तियों के परिवारों की विभिन्न समस्याओं तथा प्रभावित व्यक्तियों की संभावनाओं की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए

तथा जहाँ तक सम्भव हो विकलांगता की रोकथाम के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रम शुरू कर रहे हैं।

दूरदर्शन केन्द्र विकलांग व्यक्तियों की समस्याओं तथा उनको समाज में आत्मनिर्भरता की सम्मानजनक स्थिति में लाने के लिए मदद करने की आवश्यकता पर रूपकों, डाकुमेंट्री फिल्मों, संवादों, नाटकों, इण्टरव्यूओं आदि जैसे विभिन्न कार्यक्रम रूपों में अच्छी संख्या में कार्यक्रम टेलीकास्ट करते रहे हैं। दूरदर्शन विकलांग वर्ष के संदर्भ में सरकार और स्वयं सेवी एजेंसियों के द्वारा आयोजित विभिन्न परियोजनाओं से सम्बन्धित, सार्वजनिक गतिविधियों को भी कवर करता रहा है।

विवरण-II

क्रम संख्या	तारीख	कार्यक्रम
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दूरदर्शन केन्द्र—अहमदाबाद (पिज)

1. 4-1-1981 हिम्मत मर्दा—एक विकलांग व्यक्ति के साथ इन्टरव्यू। स्टोरी आफ करेज—विकलांगों को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में स्व रोजगार के लिए प्रोत्साहन पर छोटे गेज बीडियों पर बनाई गई एक सूचना प्रद डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म।
2. 21-3-1981 विकलांगों के साथ होली—समाचार कतरन।
3. 21-3-1981 साओं थी मोटो मम्तरा—लंगड़े व्यक्ति से संबंधित एक नाटक।

दूरदर्शन केन्द्र—धीनगर

1. 9-1-1981 अपराधी बच्चों से किस प्रकार व्यवहार किया जाए—महिलाओं के लिए कार्यक्रम में परिचर्चा।
2. 24-1-1981 एक दुर्घटना में दोनों मुजा खोए हुए एक अपंग व्यक्ति से "एनाडमैन" कार्यक्रम में इन्टरव्यू।
3. 30-4-1981 खामोश आलम—अभिनन्दन होम के बहरे और गुंने बच्चों पर फिल्म आधारित कार्यक्रम और कुछ माता-पिता से इन्टरव्यू।

क्रम संख्या	तारीख	कार्यक्रम
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| 4. | 21-5-1981 | एक ऐसे व्यक्ति के साथ इन्टरव्यू जो दुर्घटना में दोनों हाथ खो बैठा । |
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दूरदर्शन केन्द्र—बम्बई

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| 1. | 1-1-1981 | संजीवनी हस्पताल में शारीरिक रूप से अपंग व्यक्तियों के लिए निःशुल्क चिकित्सा कैम्प (समाचार मद)। |
| 2. | 15-2-1981 | “डिगनिटी डेसपाईट डिसएबिलिटी” फिल्म। |
| 3. | 18-2-1981 | परिजात—विकलांगों के पुनर्निवास पर एक विशेष कार्यक्रम। |
| 4. | 11-3-1981 | तीन अपंग दम्पतियों को आमंत्रित किया गया और उनसे बात-चीत की गई। |
| 5. | 11-3-1981 | “तन से अपंग मन से सबल”—श्री कमलेश्वर की दीपक और दिलीप से वार्ताएं। |

दूरदर्शन केन्द्र—कटक

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| 1. | 26-1-1981 | अपंग युवक से इन्टरव्यू कार्यक्रम। |
| 2. | 6-3-1981 | कृत्रिम अंगों के निर्माण पर लघु डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म। |
| 3. | 7-4-1981 | एक अपंग युवक की सफल कहानी पर विशिष्ट डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म। |

उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्र—हैदराबाद

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| 1. | 27-1-1981 | अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष के संबंध में सेंट टेरेसा हस्पताल दिवस की समारोहों पर टी. वी. रिपोर्ट। |
| 2. | 18-3-1981 | “स्पर्श”—विकलांगों के पुनर्वास पर डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म। |
| 3. | 17-4-1981 | रेलवे द्वारा अपंग कर्मचारियों और यात्रियों को उपलब्ध कराई गई सुविधायें—डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म। |
| 4. | 7-4-1981 | स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्डिया द्वारा विकलांग व्यक्तियों को स्व रोजगार यूनितें स्थापित करने के लिए दिये गये ऋणों पर टी. वी. रिपोर्ट। |

दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, मद्रास

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| 1. | 3-1-1981 | अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष—स्पॉट रिपोर्ट, न्यूज फिल्म। |
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क्रम संख्या	तारीख	कार्यक्रम
2.	4-1-1981	गुन्डी में विकलांगों द्वारा चलाई गई औद्योगिक कार्यशाला—कार्यक्रम—न्यूज फिल्म ।
3.	12-1-1981	कृत्रिम अंग सेन्टर पर फीचर प्रोग्राम—स्वास्थ्य फिल्म ।
4.	24-2-1981	अपंग बच्चे माडल स्कूल में मिलते हैं ।
5.	27-2-1981	औद्योगिक काम पर नेत्र-कार्यक्रम युवा इन्टरव्यू ।
6.	5-3-1981	मैन वननगम केलीबन; कार्यक्रम—औद्योगिक कार्यक्रम स्क्रिप्ट ।
7.	10-3-1981	अपंगों के लिये कला प्रतियोगिता—कार्यक्रम—न्यूजरील ।
8.	16-3-1981	आदिवाद्य योगम, कार्यक्रम—कार्यक्रम नाटक ।

दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, लखनऊ

1. 6-1-1981 कामगार सभा—ये भी जीते हैं—औद्योगिक यूनिटों में कार्यरत विकलांग व्यक्तियों के साथ एक कार्यक्रम ।
2. 9-2-1981 चौपाल : ग्रामीण-विकलांगों के लिये सहायता कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए सुविधाओं पर श्री के. के. मल्होत्रा द्वारा एक वार्ता ।
3. 19-3-1981 युवदर्शन : युवकों के लिये रोजगार के अवसर—श्री एस. एन. सिंह, रोजगार अधिकारी की रोजगार में विकलांग युवकों के लिए सुविधाओं और रियायतों के बारे में वार्ता ।
4. 7-4-1981 कामगार सभा—विकलांग श्रमिकों का पुनर्वास—जिला रोजगार अधिकारी/कुछ विकलांग/और श्रमिकों के साथ एक कार्यक्रम ।
5. 9-6-1981 घर चौबारा : नारी का दायित्व : अपंग महिला के साथ एक कार्यक्रम । अपंग बालक की मां और अपंगों के पुनर्वासन से संबंधित एक अधिकारी ।
6. 27-6-1981 घर की दुनिया : विकलांग बराह, परिवार का दायित्व—एक परिचर्चा ।

उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली ।

1. 16-4-1981 चौपाल : (कृषि) विकलांगों के लिये पुनर्वास सुविधाएं जयपुर, रायपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर से टेलीकास्ट किया गया एक फिल्म आधारित कार्यक्रम ।

क्रम संख्या	तारीख	कार्यक्रम
2.	30-4-1981	युवा जेन (युवा कार्यक्रम) उजाले की ओर; ग्रंथों और बे अपना सामान्य जीवन किस प्रकार चलते हैं, उस पर फिल्म आधारित डाकुमेंट्री ।

दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, कलकत्ता

- 1-1-1981 विकलांग वर्ष पर राज्यपाल का सन्देश ।
- 2-2-1981 खेल समीक्षा में विकलांगों के खेलों को कवर करना । कार्यक्रम का परिचय एक विकलांग व्यक्ति द्वारा कराया गया था ।
- 2-2-1981 दो भागों में सोरियल कार्यक्रम जिनमें अंगता का शोध पता करने पर बज दिया गया था । अन्तर्निहित बातों की तलाबीस । जब ऐसा बताया जाए तो शोधक शल्य चिकित्सा के लिए अभिभावकों को प्रेरित करना ।
- 28-2-1981 पोटर पैन । सन्देशीय सोताइटी आक इंडिया की अंग्रेजी में बच्चों के लिए कार्यक्रम में लघु नाटक ।
- 4-3-1981 विकलांग व्यक्तियों की गतिविधियों पर फिल्म ।
- 8-4-1981 एक विकलांग चित्रकार श्री वैद्य कंकर के साथ भेंटवार्ता ।

दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली

- 4-1-1981 अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष 1981 । विकलांग व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकताएं और इनकी पूर्ति । "घर परिवार" में एक परिचर्चा ।
- 5-1-1981 विकलांग वर्ष के उद्घाटन समारोह में प्रधान मंत्री का भाषण ।
- 26-1-1981 "ये साहसी युवा"—युवा मंच में विकलांगों पर एक कार्यक्रम ।
- 10-2-1981 कृषि दर्शन में विकलांग पुनर्वास ।
- 13-2-1981 "हम दया के पात्र नहीं"—नगर नागरिक में विकलांग व्यक्तियों पर एक कार्यक्रम ।
- 19-3-1981 परिक्रमा—टूटा तन मजबूत मन ।
- 26-3-1981 परिक्रमा—कुछ खोया कुछ पाया ।

Australia offered credit and technical know-how for development of power sector

8140. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Australia has offered credit and technical know-how for the development of the power sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any schemes have been identified in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Jobs to Displaced and Local Persons in ECL, CCL and BCCL

8141. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting presided over by the Chief Minister of Bihar had been held in the Secretariat Conference Hall, Patna, participated in, among others, by the Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the E.C.L., C.C.L. and B.C. C.L. which discussed the problems of jobs for the displaced and local persons in and around various collieries; and

(b) if so, the decisions or conclusions arrived at in the meeting and the steps for their implementation?

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

(b) In the meeting, Chief Minister of Bihar expressed a desire that one member of each family whose land is acquired should be given employment by coal companies irrespective of the area acquired. The coal companies have, however, expressed difficulties in acceding to this request in view of the availability of a limited number of vacancies.

Facilities and preferences to small newspapers in Indian Language

8142. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the facilities and preferences given to small newspapers in Indian languages, particularly, news-weeklies and dailies, with regard to newspaper quota, advertising facilities, tax-exemption journalistic facilities etc; and

(b) how many monthlies, weeklies or dailies in Indian languages, other than those named under Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, are getting those facilities and what is their language wise list, including those having appeared and collapsed without getting even the formal and normal facilities during the last 10 years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) As in Statement—I.

(b) Facilities detailed in Annexure-I are made available to all such dailies, weeklies and monthlies in Indian languages, whether named in the Eighth Schedule or otherwise, as ask for the same. However, because of Government's earnestness to extend more and more facilities to these newspapers, these facilities kept on improving over the years. Language-wise numbers of such newspapers, other than those named in the Eighth Schedule, as were entitled for receiving these facilities during the last 10 years are detailed in Statement-II. However, the closure of a newspaper due to unavailability of formal and normal facilities from the Government has not come to notice.

Statement—I

The Government have been extending certain facilities/concessions in the matter of release of Government

advertisements, newsprint quota, publicity material, photographs and journalistic facilities etc.

2. The existing Advertising Policy contains the following facilities made in favour of small newspapers most of which are published in Indian languages only:—

(i) A newspaper with a minimum circulation of 1000 copies now becomes eligible for securing Government advertisement as against the minimum circulation of 2000 copies prescribed earlier;

(ii) Papers/journals published in backward, border and remote areas or in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readers have been made eligible for securing Government advertisements if their minimum paid circulation is 500 copies per issue;

(iii) Newspapers/periodicals with an uninterrupted publication of four months now become eligible for securing Government advertisements as against the period of six months prescribed earlier;

(iv) The standard print area required for eligibility has been lowered from 1260 SCC to 760 SCC for dailies, from 720 SCC to 480 SCC for weeklies/fortnightlies and from 1200 SCC to 960 SCC for monthlies and other periodicals. No minimum print area has been prescribed for the papers published in backward, border and remote areas or in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readers;

(v) Newspapers having a circulation of 2000 copies can now submit the certificate of circulation from concerned District Magistrate also;

(vi) The most important feature of the new policy is with regard to parity of rates between language papers and English papers.

3. Similarly, in the matter of allocation of newsprint, a higher rate of growth has been provided at the time of initial allotment of newsprint. The new Allocation Policy allows an initial growth rate of 15 per cent to small newspapers against 10 per cent for medium newspapers and 5 per cent for big newspapers. Small newspapers can get the quota entitlement of indigenous and imported newsprint as they prefer. The validity period of authorisation for small newspapers have been extended to six months which enables them to draw their newsprint quota in small instalments in a convenient phased manner. Small newspapers can also club their quota with others for a sizeable quantity above 10 Mts. for lifting the same on high sea sales basis through their authorised agent. In order to provide financial relief, the price differential between high sea sales and buffer stock has been brought down to Rs. 50/- per metric ton. This has helped small newspapers which mostly depend on buffer stock. To help small newspapers inland depots have been opened in Ahmedabad, Jaipur, and Delhi. More inland depots are being opened shortly. Further, in order to help small newspapers, some quantity of newsprint is being imported in sheets so that the papers may be saved from extra expenditure on converting the papers in reels into sheets. Small newspapers with a circulation of less than 2000 copies do not need a certificate by the chartered accountant now.

4. In addition to above, the small newspapers are regularly supplied publicity material, feature articles, photographs and Charts (for lithographed Urdu papers). The small

newspapers are also supplied the following material:—

(i) Development stories written in simple and capsule form;

(ii) Agricultural newsletter;

(iii) Science newsletter;

(iv) Defence snippets;

(v) UNESCO Features—Hindi and Urdu.

(vi) Gramin Patra Seva—in Hindi.

(vii) Saptahik Samachar Samiksha—in Hindi;

(viii) Ebonold blocks;

5. The small newspapers are being given greater representation in the composition of the Press Parties to various development projects in the country. Also, under the Cultural Exchange Programmes, representatives of small newspapers are included in the teams of Indian Journalists visiting foreign countries.

6. In the matter of accreditation, the rules have been liberalised so as to enable small newspaper to secure accreditation to their correspondents at the Government of India headquarters. Now two or more small newspapers can seek accreditation for a common correspondent on the basis of their combined circulation. These accredited correspondents are issued mileage coupons at concessional fares by Railways. Besides, some of the State Governments also provide a variety of facilities including concession transport passes for travel by State Transport buses etc. through their respective Accreditation Policies.

Statement—II

Number of Newspapers published in India languages, other than those mentioned in VIII Schedule of the Constitution.

S. No.	Language	No of newspapers.
1	Angami Naga	2
2	Agnika	1
3	Bhojpuri	7
4	Bodo	4
5	Chhattisgarhi	2
6	Dogri	2
7	Garó	5
8	Gorkhali/Nepali	37
9	Haranti	1
10	Hindustani	1
11	Homar	6
12	Jaintal	1
13	Khasi	17
14	Kabui	1
15	Kokborrok (New Language)	1
16	Kankani	17
17	Kuki	1
18	Lushai	34
19	Magahai	1
20	Marwari	1
21	Manipurí	20
22	Ma'thili	7
23	Meeteijlon	2
24	Nrwanghewi	1
25	Newan	1
26	Pahari	1
27	Parsian	1
28	Pushto	1
29	Purtuguese	2
30	Paite	2
31	Paite Van	1
32	Rajasthani	10
33	Santhali	7
34	Sinha'a	1
35	Thanikul Naga	2
36	Tibetan	4
37	Tulu	1
38	Vaiphei	1
39	Zeme Naga	1
40	Zokan	1

Setting up of a Committee to investigate Allegations of Non-dilution of Foreign Equity

8143. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new Drug Policy announced by Government envisaged for setting up a Committee to investigate the allegations of non-dilution of foreign equity of foreign drug companies;

(b) if so, whether any Committee have been set up so far and if so, their findings; if not appointed, reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. There is no need for the Committee of the type referred to as the regulation of the activities of the foreign companies and the foreign equity that may be held by them in future are governed by the relevant provisions of the Drug Policy and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

Availability of Technical Know-how of M/s. Bengal Chemicals for manufacture of Phenol

8144. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M/s. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, which are having exclusive technical know-how for manufacturing phenol (a house-hold insecticide) is not giving technical know-how for manufacturing of phenol to smallscale sector when it is the policy of Government that public sector as well as the private sector should give technical know-how to the small scale sector, particularly in the Central Government notified backward areas;

(b) whether any complaints have been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take so that technical know-how of phenol is made available to the small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is reported that no one has approached M/s. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited for technical know-how of Phenol, a household germicide.

(c) Some small scale manufacturers are already producing this item. The technology involved in its production is abundantly documented in various standard literatures.

Setting up of a Power Station at Islampur, In North Bengal

8145. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal State Electricity Board submitted to the Central Electricity Authority a scheme to set up a Power Station at Islampur, North Bengal consisting of four units of 60 MW each in November, 1980;

(b) the details of the scheme to set up two more 120 MW units at Santaldih;

(c) whether several other proposals were listed in the Sixth Plan draft proposals of West Bengal;

(d) if so, which of the proposals have been cleared; and

(e) grounds for the non-clearance of the remaining schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). No project report has been received in the Central Electricity Authority from

the West Bengal State Electricity Board for setting up 4 x 60 MW thermal power station at Islampur in North Bengal and 2 x 210 MW extension units at Santaldih thermal power station.

(c) The following new thermal schemes were envisaged in the Sixth Plan proposals of West Bengal:—

1. Kolaghat thermal power station-extension : 3 x 210 MW
2. North Bengal Project : 4 x 60 MW
3. Santaldih power project extension : 2 x 120 MW
4. Sixth gas turbine Unit : 1 x 20 MW

(d) Scheme for 3 x 210 MW Kolaghat thermal power station extension at an estimated cost of Rs. 286.73 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission on 10th February, 1981.

(e) The thermal schemes proposed by the West Bengal State Electricity Board which have not been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and the reasons for the same are as given below:—

(i) North Bengal Thermal power station: — 4 x 60 MW. A project report was received in the Central Electricity Authority in January, 1979 for setting up of 4 x 60 MW thermal power station at Dumangi site in North Bengal area. As the essential inputs for the scheme have not been tied up, the project report was returned to the project authorities on 2nd March, 1981.

(ii) Sixth gas turbine generating unit:— 1 x 20 MW.

West Bengal State Electricity Board had proposed in January, 1981 installation of 1 x 20 MW gas turbine generating set exclusively for meeting the power requirement of Haldia Fertilizer project of M/s. HFCL. It has been decided by the Government of India that Haldia fertilizer plant should have a captive plant of its own to meet the power requirement and the same has been cleared by the Cabinet. Therefore, the above proposal has been returned to the West Bengal State Electricity Board on 23rd December, 1980.

Consultancy Firm of French for Bombay High Production

8146. SHRI JYOTIR BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have told the French consultancy firm C.F.P. that it will not be given crude for its service in the Bombay High;

(b) if so, what terms and conditions were given by the French firm, and what terms and conditions have been offered by Government to the said firm;

(c) the reaction of the C.F.P. to the same; and

(d) whether Government now propose to terminate the present collaboration agreement with the said French firm?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). Discussions with the CFP regarding extension of the present collaboration agreement with an enlarged scope, etc. are still continuing and no decision has been taken as yet.

Inter-Corporate Investment by Big Companies

8147. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of inter-corporate investment made by Birla, Tata, Mafatlal and JK group of companies during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of inter-locking of directorship in the companies under the control of each of the above Houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL): (a) A public company or a private company, which is subsidiary of a public company is required to obtain approval of the Central Government for making the inter-corporate investment beyond certain percentages specified under section 372 of the Companies Act. A list of companies belonging to the Biral, Tata, Mafatlal and JK group of companies, which made applications under Section 373(4) of the Companies Act for approval of inter-corporate investments during the years 1978, 1979, and 1980, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No: LT-2320/91].

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

Production of Coal against the Target from 1960-71 and 1980-81

8148. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) production target and actual production of coal in the country, year-wise, from 1960-61 to 1980-81;

(b) whether during this period actual production has lagged behind targets; and

(c) if so, factors responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement indicating the production target and actual production year-wise for the year 1960-61 to 1980-81 is enclosed. Prior to 1970-71 the targets were only fixed for the final year of the Five Year Plans. Accordingly, the targets for 1960-61 and 1965-66 along are indicated in the statement.

(b) The actual production has lagged behind the targets in most of the years. In 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1980-81 the actual production exceeded the targets.

(c) Prior to nationalisation of coal mines, the production lagged behind the targets mainly due to inadequate demand for coal and as such the production had to be regulated to the extent the demand materialised. In the post-nationalisation period the main reasons for shortfall in production from target has been inadequate supply of power, uncertain law and order situation, shortage of explosives, delay in the construction of mines arising out of difficulties in obtaining land for mine construction purposes, shortages in the availability of other essential inputs like cement, steel and structural material, equipment for coal mining etc.

Statement

Production of coal in the country from
1960-61 to 1980-81

(Figures in Million
tonnes)

Yearx	Target	Production
1960-61	60.00	55.67
1961-62		55.23
1962-63		63.45
1963-64		65.13
1964-65		62.78
1965-66	97.00	67.73
1966-67		68.56
1967-68		68.52
1968-69		71.41
1969-70		75.72
1970-71	93.50	72.95
1971-72	81.29	72.42
1972-73	87.34	77.22
1973-74	93.50	78.17
1974-75	100.00	88.41
1975-76	98.00	99.68
1976-77	100.20	101.04
1977-78	103.20	100.97
1978-79	106.40	101.95
1979-80	104.31	103.95
1980-81 (Provisional)	113.50	114.00

Take over of Companies by Birla

8149. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) the names and particulars of
companies which have been taken

over by the Birla Group, year-wise
from 1966-67 to 1979-80; and

(b) the total assets and turn over
of these newly acquired companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a)
An undertaking which is registered/
registerable under the provisions of
the M.R.T.P. Act, is required to ob-
tain prior approval of the Central
Government under Section 23(4) of
the M.R.T.P. Act, if it proposes to
acquire, by purchase, takeover or
otherwise, the whole or part of an
undertaking which will or may re-
sult in creation of an undertaking
which may become registerable un-
der the said Act or which may get
inter-connected with any undertak-
ing already registered under the said
Act.

No approval has been granted by
the Central Government for take-
over of any undertaking by Birla
Group of Companies under Section
23(4) of the M.R.T.P. Act since the
promulgation of the Act on 1.6.1970
to 31-12-1980.

(b) Does not arise.

बिहार में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों और उर्वरकों
के लिए वितरण केन्द्रों की स्थापना

8150. श्री राज बिलास पासवान :
क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में उन स्थानों के नाम
तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी हैं जहाँ आगामी
वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उर्वरक, पेट्रोल और
रसाई नैस के वितरण केन्द्र स्थापित किये
जायेंगे ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने केन्द्र हरिजनों
और अशिक्षितों को दिये जायेंगे तथा
तत्संबंधी शर्तें क्या हैं ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान रिटेल आउटलेट डीलर शिपें, (पेट्रोल डीजल पम्पों) को खोलने के लिए योजना को तेल उद्योग द्वारा अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। तथापि वर्ष 1981-82 की एल० पी० जी० विपणन योजना के अनुसार बिहार में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर 17 खाना पकाने की गैस एजेंसियों की स्थापना की जायेगी :—

रांची "2"	गिरीडीह
बेतिवाह	सासाराम
गया	सिवन
सहर्षा	हाजीपुर
सीतामढी	मनवादा
गोपाल गंज	मौरंगाबाद
मधुबनी	डाल्टन गंज
दुमका	
लहरिया सराय	

उपरोक्त एजेंसियों में से 3 अनुसूचित जातियों तथा 2 अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिये आरक्षित की गई हैं। वर्तमान मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार, किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को नई एजेंसी प्रदान नहीं की जाती है यदि उसके पास अथवा उसके निकट के संबंधी जैसे उसके पति/पत्नी पिता, भ्राता, अथवा पुत्र के पास किसी तेल कंपनी का एजेंसी पहले से ही है। समस्त नियुक्तियां संबंधित क्षेत्र में प्रचलित समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन देकर आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित करने के पश्चात् की जाती हैं। उम्मीदवारों का चयन संबंधित तेल कंपनियों द्वारा इस प्रयोजन हेतु विधिवत गठित एक चयन समिति की सिफारिश पर किया जाता है।

जहां तक उर्वरकों की एजेंसियों का संबंध है, अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और समा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर कर दी जायेगी।

Suggestion by Drug industry for Drug prices

8151. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drug industry has recently submitted a Memorandum suggesting a new formula for drug prices, if so, its broad suggestions;

(b) whether the drug industry has also proposed total decontrol of drugs and introduction of a ceiling on profitability of drug companies expressed in terms of percentage of the total sales turnover of formulations;

(c) whether this Ministry has analysed the costs and profits of some drug firms including multi-nationals; if so, which are these firms and the out come of such an analysis; and

(d) what measures do Government propose to take in the matter to cut down high profitability of the various drug firms in view of their higher expenses on marketing etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Suggestions for changes in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 have been received from the Pharmaceutical Industry from time to time. These suggestions include: (1) removal of price control of formulations, while keeping profit control in the form of ceiling in terms of certain percentage of these sales

turnover, (2) regulating the prices of a few selected commonly used highly essential formulations on the basis of total cost plus reasonable return, and decontrolling the prices of the remaining formulations, subject, however, to overall profitability ceiling on all the formulations, and rationalising mark-ups in such a way that Category I formulations should get a mark-up of 75 per cent on the ex-factory cost and the remaining formulations a mark-up of upto 125 per cent, (3) allowing automatic adjustment in the prices of bulk drugs and formulations in order to take care of fluctuations in the prices of raw material and other inputs.

(c) Some drug companies like M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceutical and M/s. Pfizer Limited, have submitted profiles showing the effect of new pricing policy on their profitability. Since the prices of a number of formulations produced by these companies as well as others are yet to be revised it has not been possible to ascertain the exact implications of the new prices on the profitability of these companies.

(d) Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 provides for ceilings of profitability between 8 per cent to 13 per cent of the sales turnover of formulations. In case any company earns profit beyond stipulated ceilings Government have powers under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 to reduce the prices of formulations in such a manner that the pre-tax return on the sales turnover of a manufacturer or importers does not exceed the stipulated limits. The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 provides for rationalisation of mark-ups taking into account factors like distribution costs, promotional expenses, trade commission etc. The effect on the profitability of companies due to implementation of the revised prices would be known only after the revised prices are fixed for all the formulations.

Global tenders for coal exploration contracts on a turnkey basis

8152. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to accelerating coal exploration programme, Government have invited global tenders for coal exploration contracts on a turnkey basis;

(b) if so, the response received thereto;

(c) whether any package deal has been offered by a Canadian Company, if so, its broad outlines and the capital outlay involved; and

(d) Government's reaction to all these offers from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Seven offers have been received.

(c) No, Sir. Does not arise.

(d) The offers are under examination.

Broadcast of Cheap Films Songs through AIR

8153. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is sudden increase in the percentage of cheap films songs broadcast through the A.I.R. over that of classical, folk and Tagore's song creating cultural pollution; and

(b) if so, facts in details for the last one year and the steps taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of power in the country

8154. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of power is still continuing in the country;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether the southern States are still in the grip of power shortage;

(d) if so, how many States have felt the power shortage during March and April, 1981 and what assistance was provided by the Union Government; and

(e) whether the President of the World Bank has also agreed to provide sufficient funds to the power projects that will be undertaken during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There is shortage of power in some of the States in the country.

(b) The main reasons for the power shortage in the country are:—

(i) inadequacy of generating capacity;

(ii) slippages in construction of new power stations due to various constraints;

(iii) sub-optimal performance of thermal power stations; and

(iv) failure of monsoon in some parts of the country during 1980.

(c) and (d). While there is surplus of power in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, the States of Karnataka & Tamil Nadu are facing some shortage of power. Necessary assistance was given by Kerala to the two deficit States of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Government has also rendered assistance to Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board in arranging services of specialists & spare parts from Czechoslovakia for improving the performance of Ennore thermal power station, services of BHEL etc. for

stabilization of 200 MW units at Tuticorin, arranging adequate quantity and quality of coal and arranging transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas etc.

(e) Funds for the power projects to be executed during the current year have been provided for in the annual plan for 1981-82. Assistance from various sources including the World Bank is being taken.

Setting up of Coal Dumps in Orissa

8155. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up dumps for storages of soft coal at district level in the State of Orissa for domestic consumption; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when these dumps are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal to set up dumps for storage of soft coke at district level in Orissa.

Effect of coal shortage on power generation in Orissa

8156. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the generation of electricity has been affected adversely in the State of Orissa due to the inadequate supplies of coal to the thermal power stations there and as a result there has been a sharp decline in agricultural and industrial production, particularly in small scale industries; and

(b) if so, what is the annual requirement of coal of the State for the purpose and the quantity of coal which the Central Government have been able to supply to meet the same during 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). There is only one thermal power station, namely, Talcher Thermal Power Station located in the State of Orissa. According to the information received from Central Electricity Authority, Talcher thermal power station was having 33 days coal stock on 10-4-1981. As such there has been no loss of generation in electricity in the State of Orissa on account of inadequate supply of coal. The supply of coal to the Talcher thermal power station during the year 1980 (January to December) was 5,66,000 tonnes against which the actual consumption has been 5,41,000 tonnes only.

Supply of petroleum products and fertilizers to Orissa

8157. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quota of diesel, petrol, chemical fertilizers and kerosene oil for the State of Orissa was raised in the last four months;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the supply is not regular or it has been reduced;

(c) if so, what are the reasons thereof; and

(d) the details regarding the quantity of quota; so far delivered to that State?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Only in the case of High Speed Diesels Oil (HSD)

and kerosene, monthly allocations are made to the States/Union Territories, including Orissa. No such Statewise allocation is done in so far as Motor Spirit (Petrol) is concerned. The requirements of petrol of the different supply zones are worked out by the oil companies based on historical sales and other relevant factors. Between December 1980 and March 1981, kerosene allocations to Orissa were made after allowing a 5 per cent increase over the actual sales of the product in the State in the corresponding months of the previous year. HSD allocations to Orissa between December 1980 and February 1981 were based on a 5 per cent growth over the original allocation of this product during the corresponding months of the previous year and for March 1981 it was made at a level 15 per cent more than the actual sales of HSD in March 1980. Ad hoc increases in the allocation of HSD were also made to Orissa during December 1980 and February 1981 keeping in view the requirement of this State. In so far as chemical fertilizers are concerned, no monthly allocation is made. The requirements of fertilizers for each crop season i.e. rabi and kharif, are assessed by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments in the Zonal Conferences held prior to each crop season.

(b) The supply to HSD and Kerosene to Orissa State has generally been regular and satisfactory.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The details of HSD and kerosene allocations made to Orissa State for the period December 1980-March 1981 and the actual sales are as under:

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

Month	HSD		Kerosene	
	Allocation	Sale	Allocation	Sale
December, 1980	15100	14215	5950	6359
January, 1981	15000	13851	6400	6467
February, 1981	14000	13384	6800	6757
March, 1981	16200	Not available	6200	not available

The total net requirement of chemical fertilizers (NPK) for Orissa for the rabi season (1980-81) was assessed as 47,730 tonnes. The actual supplies were 33920 tonnes. The shortfall in supply during the rabi season 1980-81 was reported to be due to poor lifting by the State inspite of buffer stocks of fertilizers being available in the State.

Installed capacity and actual generation of DVC's power units

8158. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) installed capacity of the DVC power units and actual generation, in MW, year-wise from 1970 to 1980;

(b) total investment in power units of the DVC as at the end of December, 1980;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the progress of DVC power units; and

(d) if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Figures of installed capacity of power generation from 1969-70 to 1979-80 in the D.V.C. power units may be seen in statement.

(b) The total capital investment on power upto Dec., 1980 was Rs. 399.24 crores.

(c) and (d). Government are fully satisfied with the present performance of the DVC power units. Generation of power has improved over the last six months which may be seen in the following figures:

Month	Generation (mkwh)
October, 1980	355.91
November, 1980	359.57
December, 1980	407.03
January, 1981	357.80
February, 1981	401.50
March, 1981	535.00

Statement

Year	Installed capacity (MW)			Generation (mkwh)
	Thermal	Hydel	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1969-70	897.5	104	1001.5	4115
1970-71	897.5	104	1001.5	4003
1971-72	897.5	104	1001.5	4469
1972-73	897.5	104	1001.5	4227
1973-74	897.5	104	1001.5	3781
1974-75	*1137.5	104	1241.5	4465
1975-76	1137.5	104	1241.5	5007
1976-77	1137.5	104	1241.5	5245
1977-78	1137.5	104	1241.5	5161
1978-79	**1257.5	104	1361.5	5443
1979-80	1257.5	104	1361.5	4620

*CTPS 4th and 5th Units commissioned in 3/1975

**CTPS 6th Unit commissioned on 31-3-1979

Supply of alcohol to West Bengal

8159. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be
pleased to state:

(a) which are the States that supply
alcohol to West Bengal;

(b) how many industries are based
on alcohol in West Bengal and nature
and size of the industry; and

(c) quantum of import of alcohol
from other States for the last three
years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Allocation
of alcohol from surplus to deficit States

is made by the Government of India.
Allocations to West Bengal are nor-
mally, mostly from Uttar Pradesh and
Bihar.

(b) According to the information
furnished by the West Bengal Gov-
ernment for the meeting of the Cen-
tral Molasses Board held in Novem-
ber 1980, there are 20 major industrial
users of alcohol. Among the products
manufactured are low density poly-
ethylene, shellac, soap, drugs and
pharmaceuticals. The consumption of
alcohol by each of these units in
the alcohol year 1979-80 (December-
November), upto October 1980, rang-
ed from 0.12 lakh litres to 243 lakh
litres.

(c) The quantum of import of alco-
hol from other States to West Bengal
for the last three years is as follows:—

(Figures in lakh litres)

States	Alcohol year (December-November)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Uttar Pradesh	330	340	245
Bihar	60	23	80
Maharashtra	50	6	..
Tamil Nadu	1.44	..	31.88
Orissa	20	..	..
Karnataka	4	..	..
TOTAL	465.44	369	356.8

Abolition of Permit System of Cooking Coal

8160. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formed a committee to go into the objection of the different State Governments towards the abolition of permit system of cooking coal;

(b) composition of the committee and objections to be examined; and

(c) when the report will be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Grant of Letters of Intent to Foreign Drug Companies

8161. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many letters of intent granted to foreign drug companies were pending conversion into industrial licences at the time of announcement of new drug policy and how many proposals from these companies for industrial licences were pending when new drug policy was announced; details of such proposals;

(b) whether any exercise have been done to see that letters of intent already granted are in respect of production from basic stages and if so, details of the proposals of the type referred to in (a) above and whether such proposals involve production from basic stage or from penultimate; and

(c) the stage of production envisaged in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Seven Letters of Intent granted to foreign drug companies were pending conversion into industrial licences at the time of announcement of new drug policy in March 1978. The number of industrial licence applications from such companies which were pending at that time was 20. Details of the 20 Industrial Licence applications are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2400/81.]

(b) and (c). Review of the Letters of Intent which had already been granted before the announcement of the New Drug Policy and were valid at that time was not called for and their conversion into Industrial Licences was done according to the conditions contained in each of them. The Industrial Licence applications which were pending at the time of the announcement of the New Drug Policy and where no decision either to issue a Letter of Intent or to refuse it had been taken, were examined in the light of the provisions of the New Drug Policy. The stage of production envisaged in each of the cases where Letters of Intent have been issued but were pending for conversion into Industrial Licences at the time of the announcement of the New Drug Policy is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2400/81.]

Reduction in Foreign Equity by Drug Companies

8162. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new Drug Policy provided for forthwith reduction of foreign equity to 40 per cent in respect of those drug companies who were not producing any bulk drug;

(b) in terms of new Drug Policy in how many cases foreign equity has been brought down to 40 per cent details of the same; in case any expansion has been granted to the companies, reasons for the same; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in several instances Government have given extensions to the foreign drug companies for bringing down their equity through expansion by undertaking production of bulk drugs based on approvals to be granted in future/granted in the past and if so, on what basis these exemptions have been granted to foreign drug companies.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Out of the 7 companies who had been directed by R.B.I. to bring down their foreign equity to 40 per cent because they were producing only drug formulations, 4 companies have already done so. In the case of 2 other companies, their schemes for dilution of foreign equity to 40 per cent have been approved by Govt. and they are under implementation. For this purpose extensions of time have been granted to the two companies by RBI. In the case of 7th company, the scheme for dilution of foreign equity submitted by them is being examined by RBI.

Only in 2 cases of formulators viz. M/s. Abbott Laboratories and M/s. Smith Kline & French, Govt. have issued Letters of Intent for manufacture of bulk drugs but these approvals are subject to the specific condition that the Letters of Intent would be converted into Industrial Licences only after the companies have diluted their foreign equity to 40 per cent.

New Coal Mining Schemes Sanctioned since January, 1980

8163. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new coal mining schemes sanctioned since January, 1980 stating the names of the States where these schemes are proposed to be taken up and the financial implications involved;

(b) the number of schemes sanctioned/proposed to be sanctioned from additional production of coal stating the areas where these schemes are proposed to be implemented;

(c) the estimated additional production of coal likely to be achieved as a result of (a) and (b) above; and

(d) the present progress with regard to the implementation of schemes that have been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the details of new coal mining projects/schemes sanctioned from January 1980 to-date and the States where these are proposed to be taken up with financial implications involved is attached.

About 35 coal projects are at various stages of consideration for achieving additional production of coal.

(c) and (d). The estimated production of about 80 million tonnes of coal is expected to be achieved as a result of implementation of above projects/schemes. The project reports are under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Projects sanctioned since January, 1980.

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	State	Target of production (M.tc)	Capital outlays (Rs. crores)
<i>Eastern Coalfields Ltd.</i>				
1	Rajmahal opencast	West Bengal	5.00	87.43
<i>Bharat Cooking Coal Ltd.</i>				
2	Keshalpur opencast	Bihar	0.51	7.17
3	Nichitpur-Tetulmari Opencast	Bihar	0.45	9.75
4	Bhalgora	Bihar	1.20	46.22
5	Kharkharce—Dharmaband	Bihar	0.36	8.66
6	North Amlabad	Bihar	0.72	26.18
<i>Central Coalfields Ltd.</i>				
7	Ara Reorganisation	Bihar	1.00	15.60
8	Govindpur underground	Bihar	0.80	16.60
9	Kakri opencast	U.P.	2.50	50.53
10	Advance action for Dudichua }	MP/UP	6.00*	11.17%
11	Advance action for Khadia . }		6.00*	11.17%
			(*On completion) (%for advance action)	
<i>Western Coalfields Ltd.</i>				
12	Pipla Colliery	Maharashtra	0.50	7.85
13	Inter Reorganisation	Maharashtra	0.40	6.30
14	Reorganisation of Hindustan—Lalpeth	Do.	0.60	8.15
15	Satpura Mine I & II	M.P.	0.60	7.76
16	Chinda Colliery	M.P.	0.50	13.08
17	Powered Support Face at Pathakhara—I mine	M.P.	0.40	6.82
<i>Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.</i>				
18	Ramagundam Opencast	A.P.	2.00	45.32
19	Opencast No. 1 Manuguru	A.P.	0.60	10.26
20	Advance action for Godavari Khani No. 11— incline	A.P.	0.80*	0.44%
21	Advance action for Ravindra—Khani No. 8— incline	A.P.	0.30*	4.50%
			(*On Completion) (%for advance action)	
TOTAL:			31.24	400.96

Payment to cultivators by M/s. Jayshree chemicals Ltd.

8164. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1971 M/s. Jayshree Chemicals Limited, and the Government of Orissa agreed to pay compensation to the cultivators of Ganjam and nearby areas for losses to their crops resulting from water pollution caused by the effluents of the company;

(b) if so, whether the compensation has been paid.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether compensation is being paid to the cultivators for losses to their crops after 1971?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Thein Dam Project

8165. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Punjab have sought help to build Thein Dam;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held between Soviet visiting delegation and the Chief Minister of Punjab in this regard in August/September, 1980;

(c) whether prior permission of the Central Government was obtained by the Chief Minister of Punjab for seeking Soviet help in building Thein Dam and in case, necessary permission was granted, what is the present position in this regard; and

(d) what will be the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon and the sources from where the money will be obtained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No request for financing project with Soviet assistance has been made by the Punjab Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The tentative estimated cost of the project on the basis of 1978 price index is Rs. 380 crores. Funds for the project are now being met through provisions in the State Plan.

Staff Artistes in AIR

8166. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many staff artistes are working in All India Radio at present, category-wise;

(b) whether all categories are being converted as Civil Servants on only production cadre and writers are being considered; and

(c) what are the reasons of not creating one single cadre of All persons who are doing the same work i.e. planning and production of the programmes?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The information is given in the Statement attached.

(b) There is a proposal before the Government to convert the Staff Artistes of All India Radio into regular Government servants. The final decision on the proposal and also as to which category/categories of Staff Artistes be excluded from conversion is yet to be taken.

(c) Once a decision is taken regarding conversion of Staff Artistes into regular Government servants, the question of creation of a single amalgamated cadre of all persons who are doing the same work, viz. planning and production of programmes can also be considered.

Statement

As on 1st April, 1980 All India Radio has 2,993 Staff Artistes in position and their break-up category-wise is as under:—

Category	Number
1. Clerical Group . . .	210
2. Production Group . . .	529
3. Announcer/Newsreader Group	992
4. Journalistic Group . . .	251
5. Musicians/Instrumentalists' Group . . .	858
6. Drama Voices . . .	50
7. Science Group . . .	6
8. Transaltor/Announcers (External Services Division)	68
9. Supervisor (ESD) . . .	5
10. Monitors (Monitoring Service) . . .	24
TOTAL: . . .	2,993

Cases pending under Hindu Marriage Act

8167. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases under the Hindu Marriage Act are pending in the Supreme Court for more than three months in spite of the provision of Section 40-B(3) of the Act;

(b) the percentage of such cases pending for more than one year, two years and three years, separately;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to obviate delay causing factors like dispensing with the printing of case book etc. so that the provisions of the Section 40-B(3) are observed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as and when it is received.

Rules for recruitment of management Employees in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

8168. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, after the nationalisation of ESSO, Government have formulated any policy and framed rules for the recruitment of management employees in the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if the answer to (a) be in the negative, reasons for continuing the policies followed by ESSO in this regard even after the nationalisation of ESSO and the steps contemplated by Government in this regard;

(d) what are the existing management posts (with nomenclatures), if any, in various Departments of HPCL stating the job classification, educational requirements and grades/pay scales in respect of each of the posts; and

(e) whether there is any special entry grade/position in HPCL; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sponsored Programmes on Doordarshan

8169. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to have sponsored programmes on Doordarshan on the same lines as in All India Radio;

(b) whether reputed advertisers and agencies are prepared to offer 20 and 30 minutes sponsored programme earning for Doordarshan handsome additional income; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking any decision since December, 1980?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The whole question is under consideration.

Meeting of the National Coal Advisory Council

8170. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the National Coal Advisory Council was held in Delhi recently to review the output of coal in the country;

(b) the number of delegates who attended the meeting;

(c) the details of discussion held, and the suggestions made; and

(d) the action taken by Government on those suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). A meeting of the Coal Advisory Council was held on 27.3.1981 and 66 persons representing various interests attended the meeting.

(c) The subjects discussed at the meeting related to production, distribution and quality of coal, land acquisition for the coal companies, employment policy, procurement of plant and machinery, safety measures, industrial relations in the companies, welfare of the coal workers etc. Suggestions were made at the meeting, among others, to sustain higher production, improve distribution of coal and standards of safety, provide better welfare amenities to the workers.

(d) The suggestions will be kept in view by the Government while tackling problems faced by the coal industry from time to time.

Training to Technicians and Engineers for Expanded Power Supply Industry

8171 SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new plan is underway to train technicians and engineers for rapidly expanding power supply industry;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the role of his Ministry in this programme by way of providing financial assistance and technical expertise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Training is at present being imparted to engineers and operators in the operation of thermal power station in the four institute set up by the Government at Badarpur (Delhi), Nagpur, Neyveli and Durgapur. Short-term courses in various specialities like water chemistry, commissioning, maintenance planning etc. are also being organised at these institutes. It is now proposed to start the training in maintenance of thermal power plants. A simulator has also been acquired for training of operators under UNDP. This simulator would be installed at Badarpur Institute and is expected to become operational by June/July, 1981. It is also proposed to start training in the general management discipline of the power industry.

(c) The entire expenditure on the running of the four training institutes is being borne by the Govt. Some assistance in training facilities and training of persons abroad is being taken from U.K. Assistance is also being taken in conducting courses from various State Electricity Boards and other organisations.

Construction of a Bridge over Alhi Khad between Bilaspur and Kungar Hatti

8172. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a demand for the construction of a bridge over Alhi Khad between Bilaspur Township and Kungar Hatti, by the BBMM, as the existing bridge was submerged and severely damaged by the Gobind Sagar Lake, causing extreme hardship to the people and increasing the distance between Bilaspur and Ghumarwin by over 15 kilometres;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government in this regard with likely date by which the bridge would be constructed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN.): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal has been received recently in this regard.

(b) and (c). The matter would need to be examined

Generation of Power from Hydel Power Projects in Orissa

8173. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the hydel power projects at present generating power in Orissa and the capacity thereof, project-wise;

(b) the names of the districts where these hydel power plants are located;

(c) whether the demand of the State for power supply for domestic and industrial units has been increased in recent years;

(d) if so, the measures taken by that State to meet the demand therefor; and

(e) the new hydel power projects under execution in the State and Central Sectors and expected to be completed for generating power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and

(b). The following hydro-electric projects are in the State :—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	District	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Hira Kud	Sambalpur	272
2.	Balimela	Koraput	360
3.	Machkund 50 % (Share)	Koraput	34.4

(c) to (e).. Yes, Sir. The energy consumption in domestic and industrial sectors has gone up from 2095.42 Mkw in 1975-76 to 242.53 Mkw in 1978-79.

In order to meet the increasing power requirements, the following power projects are under execution in the State which have been visualised for yielding benefits during 6th and 7th Plan periods:—

Name of the Project	Benefits during 80-85 (MW)	Benefits during 85-90 (MW)
1. Talcher (Thermal) Extn. Project.	220	..
2. Rengali H.E. Project.	100	..
3. Upper Kolabe H.E. Project	240	..
4. Indravati Multi-purpose Project.	..	600

Besides, the following Hydro-electric schemes have also been accorded techno-economic approval by the Central Electricity Authority recently and would yield benefits during Sixth Plan period:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	District	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Hira Kud St. III	Sambalpur	37.5
2.	Upper Kolab Extn.	Koraput	80

In addition to above, Koel Karo Hydro-electric Project (710 MW) in Bihar, which is being executed in the Central Sector through National Hydro-electric Power Corporation, has been visualised for yielding benefits during Seventh Plan period. Power from this project will be made available to the States in the eastern region on the basis of a formula approved by the Central Cabinet.

कायला खानों की खोज के लिये विदेशी सहयोग

8174. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कायला खानों की खोज के लिये विदेशी कंपनियों का सहयोग लेने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उसके लिये टेंडर भी मांगे हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन देशों में सहयोग प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ।

(ग) आस्ट्रेलिया, इटाली, हंगरी जापान, जेकोस्लोवाकिया, सोवियत संघ और कनाडा।

(घ) प्रस्तावों की जांच हो रही है।

Shortage of explosives faced by Coal Industry

8175. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of explosives which have been haunting the coal industry for the last two years has further aggravated and is likely to continue till 1983-84 as has been expressed by the findings of an inter-ministerial expert group set up to look into the input requirements of this industry;

(b) what are the other points made by the group in this regard;

(c) whether Government have examined the findings of the group; and

(d) if so, what decision Government have taken to solve the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Annual Advertising Budget of each Public Undertaking under the Ministry of Energy

8176. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual advertising budget of each Public Undertaking under his Ministry for the last two years;

(b) the names of the advertising agency/agencies which handled the publicity of each undertaking during the last two years; and

(c) what are the reasons for not entrusting publicity work to DAVP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Irregular Supply of Coal to Karnataka

8177. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) has it come to the notice of Government that there is no regular supply of coal and coke to Karnataka particularly to Bangalore, an industrial city;

(b) do Government propose examining the matter, in consultation with Railway Ministry and see that the supply of coal and coke in sufficient quantity is arranged early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). There has been some shortfall in the supply of coal and coke to Karnataka including Bangalore city due to inadequate availability of transport capacity. The Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure has approved a loading programme of 10920 wagons/day between Coal India and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. and the movement of coal by the Railways is also monitored by this Committee. There has also been a significant improvement in the loading of coal by Railways since December '80. The coal companies are also maintaining close liaison with the Railways at various operating levels to maximise the movement of coal and coke by Railways.

Percentage of Harijans and Adivasis employed in Giddi-C and Religora Argada area of C.C.L.

8178. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) number of new employment provided in the Giddi-C and Religora Argada Area of the Central Coalfield Limited under voluntary retirement scheme and the percentage of Harijans and Adivasis in that in the last three years;

(b) percentage of the Harijans and Adivasis in the retiring employees opted for V. R. S. facts in details;

(c) whether he is aware that many fraudulent employment of non-Adivasis in the place of Adivasis posing as adopted son or son-in-laws of the adivasis, if so, fact in details;

(d) whether a specific complaint has been received recently about the involvement of a high official in the area in such fraudulent employment; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY: (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

News-item captioned "K. L. Rao attacks import of hydel expertise"

8179. **SHRI HARINATH MISHRA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn in a news-item under the caption "K. L. RAO attacks import of hydel expertise" appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated 18th March, 1981.

(b) if so, what are the main points in the views expressed by Dr. K. L. Rao, former Power Minister and the Government's reaction to each of these points; and

(c) in how many hydro-power projects in our country work is being done in collaboration with foreign countries and with relevant details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Statement of Dr. K. L. Rao which appeared in the Newspaper has

been seen in this Ministry. Dr. Rao in his statement has observed that there is no need for India to import foreign technology, as Indian engineers are quite competent to deal with our projects. He has also observed that projects like Bhakra, Idukki and Koyna were done by Indian engineers. In these examples quoted by Dr. K. L. Rao, it is seen that Bhakra Project had very active involvement of American engineers, the Idukki Project had Canadian engineers, and in the Koyna Project consultancy of Swiss engineering firm was engaged.

It is not the intention of this Ministry to induct foreign technology in an indiscriminate manner. It is also not the view of the Ministry that Indian engineers are not capable of handling our projects. (However, this Ministry would like to induct foreign technology only in selective areas where indigenous capability is not available either in terms of equipment or in terms of technical expertise, with a view to expediting the completion of work. Even in such cases, Indian technical personnel will be fully associated.

(c) So far only one specific proposal involving the grant of 250,000 Canadian Dollars, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for the deployment of experts from M/s. Surveyer, Nenniger and Chnevert Inc (SNC), a leading engineering consultancy firm in Canada has been approved. M/s. SNC have had long experience in India through their involvement in the execution of the Idukki Dam in Kerala. M/s. SNC have offered to assist in the investigation of the Chamara Hydroelectric Project in Himachal Pradesh, where they expect to complete the work in about 8 to 10 months' time. At the end of this period, M/s. SNC along with the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation jointly will provide (a) a field investigation report (b) the feasibility report (c)

(c) the tentative estimates of the project and (d) the construction plan of the project. While normally these investigations would have taken about 24 to 36 months, it is expected that with the involvement of foreign experts, the work would be completed in about 8 to 10 months, thus resulting in a valuable saving in time and money. In view of the distinct advantage to our country, the proven experience of M/s. SNC and practically no foreign exchange liability on the cost of foreign experts, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance their participation in the investigation of the above project, has been approved.

World Bank assistance for Super Power Stations

8180. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he discussed with the World Bank President, Mr. Robert McNamara during his recent visit to the capital the question of financing the super power generation stations by the World body at the rate of two a year;

(b) if so, the broad details about the six such super stations planned; their location and capacity;

(c) whether one of these will be located in Punjab, which needs more power for agricultural and industrial development; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir. During discussions with the World Bank President, general issues concerning the power sector in India and the World Bank's participation in India's power development programme were considered. The specific question of financing super thermal power

stations or any particular project was not taken up.

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

Inadequate utilization of installed power capacity

8181. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scientific evaluation has been made of the reasons for inadequate utilisation of installed power capacity in India; and

(b) if so, arrangements made for satisfactory monitoring leading to optimum/minimum utilisation of existing power potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps have been and continue to be taken to improve the capacity utilisation of thermal power plants in the country. These measures include:

(i) assistance to the electricity Boards to undertake plan betterment programme and better preventive maintenance schedule;

(ii) identification of deficiencies in plant and equipment and taking up programmes of their rectification and replacement;

(iii) arranging timely supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers;

(iv) supply of adequate quantity of coal of right quality. Defaulting collieries are being identified and the representatives of the power stations posted there for joint sampling, coal companies have been requested to intensify handpicking of

stones, shales and other extraneous materials so as to improve the quality. Coal companies have also been advised to install portable/permanent crushers at mines and undertake appropriate coal beneficiation programmes.

(v) undertaking training programmes for engineers and technical personnel entrusted with the operation and maintenance of power stations.

Accident at Girimint colliery in West Bengal

8182. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a serious accident occurred at the Girimint Colliery in West Bengal on 23rd March, 1981 resulting in the death of six miners;

(b) whether it is a fact that the accident was due to roof-fall as a result of inadequate support for the roof and no timber props; and

(c) whether any action is proposed to be taken against the management for lack of supervision and neglect of elementary safety measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) An accident took place in Girimint Colliery on 23-3-1981 resulting in the death of 3 miners and injuries to 3 others.

(b) and (c). The accident was due to roof-fall. The enquiry instituted by the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. reveals that the fall of roof was due to certain hidden slips in the roof strata which could not be detected by any means. As such, there is no case for any action at this stage. The statutory enquiry by DGMS is separately in progress.

Meeting of the National Coal Advisory Council

8183. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production target for 1981-82 also the future production programme for coal was discussed at the meeting of the National Coal Advisory Council on 26th March, 1981;

(b) if so, what were the main points discussed in the Council meeting;

(c) what were the decision arrived at in relation to various inputs for the coal industry;

(d) whether the Council has recommended certain measures in this connection; and

(e) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Coal production during Sixth Plan was discussed in general though there was no specific discussion on the 1981-82 target, which has been fixed at 121 million tonnes.

(b) The subjects discussed at the meeting related to production, distribution and quality of coal, land acquisition for the coal companies, employment policy, procurement of plant and machinery, safety measures, industrial relations in the companies, welfare of the coal workers etc. Suggestions were made at the meeting among others to sustain higher production, improved distribution and standards of safety, provide better welfare amenities to the workers.

(c) to (e). Various problems pertaining to increase in coal production were discussed in detail, but no specific decisions on inputs were taken. However, the need to improve the

equipment utilisation and to maximise the procurement of indigenous equipment was also highlighted in the Council meeting.

Definition of Appendix I of New Drug Policy

8184. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the definition of Appendix I activity as given in the new Drug Policy is contrary to the recommendations of the Hathi Committee;

(b) if so, in what respects and details of the same;

(c) what is the rationale of treating 5 times value of formulations to the bulk drug as Appendix I activity and the remaining activity as non-Appendix I activity; and

(d) how the figure of 5 times to the value of total bulk drug production is relevant and rational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The Industrial Licensing Policy 1973 specified that foreign concerns and subsidiaries of foreign companies will be eligible to participate in the industries specified in Appendix I thereto along with other applicants but will ordinarily be excluded from the Industries not included in the list. Appendix I included "Drugs & Pharmaceuticals". The Hathi Committee in this context recommended that having regard to the present stage of development of the drug industry for the purpose of FERA guidelines this industry should not be eligible for the preferential treatment given to items

specified in Appendix I of the Industrial Licensing Policy of 1973.

Taking the recommendations of Hathi Committee into account, Government revised the definition to make it more restrictive than before in the Industrial Licensing Policy and FERA guidelines as the following revised definition will indicate:—

"(a) Drug intermediates from the basic stage for production of high technology bulk drugs; and

(b) High technology bulk drugs from basic stages and formulations based thereon with an overall ratio of bulk drug consumption (from own manufacture) and formulations from all sources to 1 : 5."

While examining the question of evolving a revised definition of Appendix I in relation to drugs and pharmaceuticals, it was observed that in the year 1975 the ratio between the value of total bulk drug production and the value of total formulation production in the country was 1 : 5 approximately. After the deliberations it was, therefore, decided to give the benefit of Appendix I activity in relation to formulation production limited to 5 times the value of bulk drug production and to treat the remaining formulation production, i.e., beyond 5 times the value of production of bulk drugs as non-Appendix I activity so as to encourage more bulk drug production involving high technology and from basic stages to keep up the ratio. It was considered that by doing so the benefit of Appendix I activity to be enjoyed by foreign companies would be more restrictive than the previous definition which allowed all drugs and pharmaceuticals. Government decisions on the Hathi Committee included in the Drug Policy Statement indicate separate ratios for licensing for the Indian sector and the Foreign sector with regard to the share of bulk drug production with respect to formulation production. The ratio is 1 : 5 for the foreign sector.

This ratio is appropriately included in the definition of Appendix I activity permitted for the foreign sector.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT
FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Shipping and Transport for 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2302/81].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF
CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF PLASTICS ENGINEERING AND TOOLS, MADRAS FOR
1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SNIGH) On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools, Madras, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools, Madras, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2383/81].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS, 1981-82 REPORT ON
BIENNIAL ELECTIONS TO THE COUNCIL OF STATES AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS
1977-78 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE ACT, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ N. PATIL): On behalf of

12:01 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक 222 के अन्तर्गत
गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार
का प्रश्न है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will give you my ruling.

Sarvashri Mani Ram Bagri and Jai-pal Singh Kashyap have given a notice of question of privilege against the Chief Minister of Gujarat for a reported statement by him that the policy of reservation being a matter of vital importance, a Commission should be appointed to examine this issue. The Members have contended that as a unanimous resolution has already been passed by this House in favour of the policy of reservation, the reported statement of the Chief Minister of Gujarat has lowered the dignity of the House.

I have considered the matter and I do not find anything derogatory to the House in the reported statement of the Chief Minister of Gujarat, which is based on a newspaper report only. Moreover, the Chief Minister of Gujarat is a Member of another Legislature, and according to well-established practice, a question of privilege may not normally be raised against him in this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Normally.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not, therefore, give my consent to raise the matter under rule 222.

Shri Shiv Shankar, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs for 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2384/81].

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on Biennial Elections to the Council of States and Legislative Councils 1977-78—An analysis. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2385/81].

(3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 128 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1981 making certain corrections to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 and sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2386/81].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL
CHANDRAKAR): I beg to
lay on the Table a copy of
the Detailed Demands for
Grants (Hindi and English versions)
of Ministry of Tourism and Civil
Aviation for 1981-82. [Placed in Lib-
rary. See No. LT-2387/81].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMI-
LY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RAN-
JAN LASKAR): I beg to lay on the
Table a copy of the Detailed Demands
for Grants (Hindi and English ver-
sions) of Ministry of Health and

Family Welfare for 1981-82. [Placed
in Library. See No. LT-2388/81].

REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF INDIAN
DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.,
GURGAON (HARYANA) FOR 1979-80,
ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN DRUGS AND
PHARMACEUTICALS LTD., GURGAON
(HARYANA) FOR 1979-80 AND A STATE-
MENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHE-
MICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI
DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the
Table:

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

(i) Review by the Government
on the working of the Indian
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limi-
ted, Gurgaon (Haryana) for the
year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limi-
ted, Gurgaon (Haryana) for the
year 1979-80 along with the
Audited Accounts and the com-
ments of the Comptroller and
Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and
English versions) showing reasons
for delay in laying the papers men-
tioned at (1) above. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-2389/81].

12.03 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TENTH REPORT

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA
RAO (Rajahmundry): I beg to pre-
sent the Tenth Report (Hindi and
English versions) of the Estimates
Committee on the Ministry of Rail-
ways—Transportation of Essential
Commodities.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

SIXTH REPORT

SHRI MOOLCHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to present the Sixth Report, (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Bill to be introduced....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I just wanted to make a mention....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister seek leave first.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I have also given notice to oppose the introduction.

12.04 hrs.

DISTURBED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976"

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Why encroach on the area of the States?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Introduction to be opposed.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu: You will not take more time because the Home Ministry's Demands are going on.
(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE (New Delhi): What is the urgency of this Bill? People would like to have a detailed discussion on it. Let it be postponed. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the Minister.

श्री जल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस बिल की अर्जेन्सी के प्रति जो नोट मैंने दिया है वह आनरेबल मेम्बर साहबान ने पढ़ा होगा। उसको पढ़ने से मेम्बर साहबान की तसल्ली नहीं होती तो मैं इतनी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी बातों के लिए यह जरूरी नहीं होता कि कहीं कोई बाकया हो गया है इसलिए इसको नहीं करना चाहिए। आग लगने के बाद फायर ब्रिगेड तैयार नहीं किया जाता। फायर ब्रिगेड हर वक्त तैयार रहना चाहिए। कहीं पर आग लग जाए उस वक्त फायर ब्रिगेड तैयार किया जाए तो आग को बुझा नहीं सकते हैं। (व्यवधान) इसकी असल में जरूरत है। ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी की बात मैं नहीं समझ सका कि वे क्या कहना चाहते हैं लेकिन मैं आनरेबल मेम्बरान से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि यह एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेन्ट अमेन्डमेन्ट है। (व्यवधान) मेम्बर साहबान अगर ध्यान से इसको देखेंगे... (व्यवधान)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: We are not discussing the merits at this stage. So, he need not go into the merits.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They suggest that since we are discussing the Demands of the Home Ministry, this can be introduced tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Let the Bill be introduced today and the objections can be heard tomorrow.

श्री जल सिंह: इस बिल के इंट्रोडक्शन पर, मैं नहीं समझता इतनी बहस करने की जरूरत है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Introduction and opposition have to be taken together. They have expressed a feeling that since we are discussing the Demands of the Home Ministry this can be taken up tomorrow. I would like to know the opinion of the Minister.

श्री जल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैंने बिल इंट्रोड्यूस कर दिया है, आप अगर चाहें तो आब्जेक्शन कल सुन लें और आब्जेक्शन सुनने के बाद यह हाउस जो भी फैसला देगा वह मैं मंजूर कर लूंगा। लेकिन अब मैं इसको वापिस ले लूं यह नहीं हो सकता है। मैंने बिल इंट्रोड्यूस कर दिया है, इंट्रोडक्शन के बाद आप आब्जेक्शन चाहें तो आज सुन लें या चाहें तो कल सुन लें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Introduction and opposition have to be taken up together. (Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: He has simply sought permission. You do not put the motion to vote. Then, it will go over to tomorrow.

श्री स ह : लेकिन आब्जेक्शन कल कर सकते हैं, बिल का इंट्रोडक्शन तो हो गया है वह दोबारा नहीं होगा (बदवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are only asking for permission to introduce the Bill.

श्री जल सिंह : I am asking for permission यह मैंने कह दिया है। जो डिमांड मैंने करी उस पर हाउस से फैसला लेना है।

मेरी डिमांड पर आब्जेक्शन सुनने के बाद आप हाउस से फैसला लेंगे, वह जो भी फैसला दे लेकिन मुझे दोबारा इंट्रोड्यूस करने की इजाजत मांगनी नहीं पड़ेगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After a motion....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I am on a point of order.. That should be heard first. My point of order is that the hon. Home Minister in his wisdom has taken the House into confidence and said that the country is in flames and that is why he wants the fire brigade. While he introduces the Bill, he has to tell the House as to what are his agonies, because of which the Bill should be introduced today itself, and not even tomorrow. The fire brigade is called when there is a fire. According to him, the country is on fire. We would like to know the details of the fire, because of which he wants the Bill to be introduced.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: Not even a Calling Attention motion was fixed for today, because we would like to give time to the House to discuss the Demands of the Home Ministry, which has to be over by 6 O'Clock. What is the urgency that this Bill should be introduced today? (Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The relevant rule is 72. Whether it has to be simultaneously or not is not the point. The rule reads:

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question :

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House,

(Shri Vikram Mahajan)
the speaker may permit a full discussion thereon...."

MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is our point. This House is not competent.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: "Provided further that the Speaker shall forthwith put to vote the motion for leave to introduce a Finance Bill or an Appropriation Bill."

Once the Minister has asked your permission to introduce the Bill and he has read out the relevant motion, if some members are opposing it, there is no bar in the rule that the objection cannot be heard the next day or.... (Interruptions) There is no provision; that is all what I say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would make it clear that when a Bill is sought to be introduced, if objections are raised, only after the objections are disposed of it can be introduced. That is clear; it has to be simultaneous. The rule is very clear. It says of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member"; that means, it is related, when it is being opposed.

श्री जल सिंह उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैंने आपसे प्रार्थना की है कि मैं यह एक बिल इंट्रोड्यूस करना चाहता हूँ। इसके लिए कल आपको दोबारा रिक्वेस्ट करने की बात नहीं है। यह आपने हाउस से परमीशन लेनी है कि क्या इंट्रोड्यूस करने की इजाजत दें या नहीं दें। ब्राज्जिकशन सुनने के बाद कुछ लीजिए, अगर आप यह चाहते हैं कि ब्राज्जिकशन सुनने के लिए कल सुने जायेंगे, ब्राज्जिकशन का जवाब भी मैं कल दूंगा और इंट्रोडक्शन के लिए हाउस की मंजूरी आप कल लें लें, लेकिन दोबारा रिक्वेस्ट करने की जरूरत मैं नहीं समझता।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Permission has not been given.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The introduction of the Bill will be carried forward till tomorrow.

12.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED TO UTILISE ANIMAL-POWER FOR ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY TO UPLIFT THE RURAL SECTOR.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: (Rajgarh): In the current crisis period of energy, the attention of the Government is not yet fully attracted to the vast available animal energy to an agricultural country like India. No doubt we are going too fast with modern technology, but in a country like India full of imbalances, there has been no serious attempt to co-ordinate man-work animals and development which is more relevant. It is very clear that the animal system in the country is very much responsible for milk and allied products, meat, draught power, agricultural operations and rural transportation and trade in hides and bones. It is a very sorry state of affairs that the Government has neglected this age-old source of energy and coordinated power potential.

In a recent conference, the Indian Institute of Management, the Department of Science and Technology, the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and the FAO have jointly suggested to the Management of Animal Energy as a viable source of linkage non-animal and power.

Today we have a population of 80 million worth animals which on a minimum generation of 1 Horse Power energy input will give 40 million HP which is equal to 30,000 MW of electrical power. Against this, the installed capacity on the National Power sector is only 26,000 MW today. What a gross negligence to tap this available source of energy with which the

rural sector is so very conversant! Further, the draught animal power cannot be replaced by mechanical devices unless the size of the average farm holding is increased. The animal energy in agricultural operations today is only 100 days in a year. This could be bettered by new cropping patterns and improvement in animal drawn implements and vehicles. With added potential of rural transport we can achieve optimisation of animal energy. The other benefit is the fuel generated by animal dung and compact of raw material for Gobar Gas.

With 3,000 slaughter houses in the organised sector, 40 million animals every year provided 7 lakh metric tonnes of meat. The unorganised slaughter is almost the same quantity.

Hence I call upon the Government to have serious re-thinking on the animal as power for added energy to uplift the rural sector.

(ii) REPORTED MOVE TO ACQUIRE SCIENTIFIC HELP FROM WEST GERMANY TO EXPLORE MINERALS FROM THE OCEAN BED

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The reported move for the Government to acquire from West Germany a research vessel for dredging mineral nodules from the ocean floor has caused concern among oceanographic scientists in our country.

The Government is understood to have recently entered into an agreement with Government of West Germany in terms of which the Government of West Germany shall provide sophisticated equipment and build a research vessel for India to collect data of exploitable deposits.

Scientists of our country are of the view that the decision to go in for West German technology might hamper the development of indigenous talents in the high technology area. They further pointed out that indigenous technology has made considerable progress and is now in an

advanced stage. As for example, the research vessel 'Gaveshani' which scooped mineral-packed nodules from the Indian Ocean in January last was manufactured at the Garden Reach Workshop in Calcutta, relying on the available indigenous talent and technology. Only a few sophisticated equipments were imported for the vessel.

The India's ocean bed mining holds out a very bright prospect and all efforts are to be made for the fullest exploitation.

In order that the potentials can be fully exploited, it is essential that India shall have to develop its own self-reliant technology. Any agreement for foreign collaboration in the area where indigenous technology is available, shall not be in the national interest.

In view of the fact that indigenous technology is available in the area of Sea-bed mining, it is not desirable to have collaboration with West Germany.

It is, therefore, urged that the Government should review its decision, if already taken, and a statement by the Ministry of State for Science and Technology is called for to clarify the position of the Government in this regard.

(iii) REPORTED TOKEN-STRIKE ON 21-4-1981 BY WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND OTHER SECTORS IN DELHI.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

The workers employed in industrial, commercial and other sectors in Delhi are on one days token strike to-day (21-4-1981) in support of their demand for Rs. 500/- minimum wage for unskilled workers, abolition of contract and casual labour, guaranteed supply of essential items at subsidised

[Shri Samar Mukharjee]

rates and guaranteed employment for all. These demands are genuine and reasonable in view of the steep rise in the prices of essential commodities on the one hand and the enormous rate of profit being earned by the employers on the other hand.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to make statement in the House in this matter.

(iv) NEED TO STOP RECOVERY OF LOANS AND STAY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS LAUNCHED AGAINST THE UNITS ESTABLISHED BY UNEMPLOYED AGRICULTURE GRADUATES.

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL (Yavatmal): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

In 1971 Government of India had launched a scheme to provide employment to educated unemployed agriculture graduates and engineers to develop Agro-Industry in the country through Agro Service Centres and other schemes prepared by the Government of India.

Most of these units had been sponsored by Government of India and schemes made thereof were implemented by respective State Governments. The Union Government also promised loans by nationalised banks with only 5 per cent interest and many other facilities.

However, despite the project reports prepared by the state units of Agro Industrial development corporations, many of these units were not found feasible specially. The entrepreneurs were not given full loan equipments and facilities by tractor units in many cases.

As a result many of these units became side units within 6 months or a year or two, thus became unable to repay loan instalments. As a result the nationalised banks had begun recovery and launched criminal proceedings in the courts. Thus many of these

entrepreneurs now are facing trouble and harassment as their hypothecated land and assets are being auctioned by the Banks through courts.

Representation by the entrepreneurs regarding their difficulties and requesting for relief such as rephrasing the repayment instalments, permission to sell out tractor units, refinancing, take-over of these units by State Agro Industrial Development Corporations etc. were having no effect and neither Banks, the Union Government nor the State Government were accepting the responsibility of the Scheme.

Now it is for the Government of India to intervene to stay loan recovery and legal proceedings and also to help these entrepreneurs by taking over these units by the Agro-Industrial Development Corporations of the respective State, rephrasing the repayments, refinancing the units, subsidising the interest rate etc.

(v) HARMFUL EFFECTS OF TINNED BABY FOOD.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): Contrary to the tall claims made by manufacturers of baby foods, multinationals and indigenous, for popularising their products through advertisements, experts have concluded that there is no substitute for mother's milk.

Mother's milk is the healthiest, cheapest and most complete food for baby. It has unrivalled nutritive value and immunises infants against diseases. Even women who are sick and pregnant produce good milk.

On the other hand due to illiteracy and ignorance of hygiene, non-availability of clean water, bottles and nipples, babies fed on baby foods suffer from diarrhoea and other diseases.

Number of surveys have revealed that poor women can produce 400 ml.

to 600 ml. of milk every day during first year. Moreover, breast feeding has a degree of contraceptive effect.

UNICEF and WHO are concerned over the alarming hazards of bottle feeding and indiscriminate sale of baby foods. A regulatory code drafted by WHO will be discussed in its forthcoming General Assembly. According to the news report appearing in the Times of India dated 18-4-1981, objective of the Indian Code is to preserve breast feeding in rural areas and arrest further in roads of baby food in urban areas.

Manufacturers are disregarding expert opinion about baby foods and have continued with their propaganda with additional vigour.

I request the Government to make a statement on the floor of the House about the steps it contemplates to take to remove all the loopholes which are likely to be in the code drafted by WHO, stop production of the artificial baby foods which are eating into the meagre incomes of poor people and increase the nutrition standard of pregnant and feeding mothers.

(vi) LOSSES SUFFERED DUE TO HAIL-STORMS, TORNADO, ETC. IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND NEED FOR RELIEF MEASURES THEREFOR.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर)
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, यद्यपि देश के विभिन्न भागों में तूफान, आंधी, बवंडर और उपलवृष्टि तथा अतिवृष्टि एवं अनावृष्टि से भयंकर क्षति हुई है किन्तु अभी दो-तीन दिन पहले गोरखपुर जिले तथा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य जिलों में आंधी और तूफान से जन-धन की भीषण क्षति हुई है। अनेक लोगों की जानें गयी हैं तथा खलिहान में रखी हुयी रबी की फसल नष्ट हो गयी है। इसके अतिरिक्त बहुत से मकान या तो उड़ गये हैं या ध्वस्त हो गये हैं। अतः ऐसी परिस्थिति में सरकार को चाहिए कि गोरखपुर के लोगों

को तत्काल पर्याप्त राहत प्रदान करे। जिनके मकान गिर गये हैं उन्हें मकान बनाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता दी जाय तथा जिन परिवारों के लोग मरे हैं उन्हें भी आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जाय और किसानों का लगान माफ किया जाय तथा सभी प्रकार की वसूली बंद की जाय एवं छात्रों को आवश्यक छूट दी जाय।

(vii) STEPS TO REDRESS PROBLEMS OF NON-TEACHING EMPLOYEES OF UNIVERSITIES.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to point out the plight of about 7 lakh non-teaching employees of 120 universities/deemed to be universities and 7000 colleges all over India. Some of their important problems and demands are as follows:—

Presently, they are not allowed any security of service under any law of the country. Thus very much sense of insecurity is prevailing in the universities and colleges so far as these employees are concerned. Therefore, their demand is that they should be covered by the Industrial Disputes Act.

Secondly, there is no parity in the pay scales of the non-teaching employees. These differ from State to State, university to university, college to college and from category to category. In the case of teachers, their pay structure is framed by the UGC and is modified every five years. Thus they demand that the Parliament should amend the UGC Act to include the non-teaching employees under the jurisdiction of UGC so far as pay structure of non-teaching employees is concerned.

Thirdly, the UGC provide funds for the welfare schemes for teachers and students in the universities and colleges while the non teaching staff is altogether neglected under the pretext that the State Government would look after their interests. But.

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

the State Governments too could not do anything due to paucity of funds. It is necessary that the UGC Act is amended to bring them also under the provisions of Welfare Schemes.

Fourthly, the teachers and students are given representations on the Managing bodies of the universities and colleges. As the non-teaching employees also play an important role in the functioning of the universities and colleges, they should be given representation in the Managing bodies.

Finally, there should be equitable and rational service conditions for the non-teaching employees.

For the above mentioned issues, the All India University and College Employees Federation had been struggling for the last 5 years. A number of times, memoranda were submitted to the Prime Minister, the Education Minister and the Labour Minister. The concerned Ministers had been giving assurances inside and outside the Parliament to do the needful. But nothing concrete has been done so far.

I, therefore, urge upon the concerned Ministers to take necessary steps in their respective spheres to provide protection to the non-teaching employees and to safeguard their interests as mentioned above.

(viii) NEED TO COMMEMORATE THE MEMORY OF BABU KUER SINGH OF 1857 FREEDOM STRUGGLE

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Our struggle for freedom has been long and arduous. Its various stages have been worked by unparalleled heroism and an equally savings attempt on the part of foreign rulers to contain the over-growing movement to throw off the yoke of slavery. The vicissitudes of freedom struggle instead of weakening the resolve, the determination of the brave patriots, led to greater awakening among the

people and involvement of a cross-section of our society which resulted in the first serious attempt to challenge the British power in India in 1857. Innocuously described as 'Sepoy mutiny' by British historians, it was on any reckoning, the first 'War of Independence' which generated such momentous force as led ultimately to the formulation of a national party and it sustained political efforts resulting in the advent of freedom in 1947.

Among the leading lights of the 1857 struggle for freedom were Jhansi ki Rani, Babu Kuer Singh and others who fought valiantly and shook the very foundations of the British empire in India. Babu Kuer Singh was born in a Zamindar family at Jagdishpur in Bihar and showed signs of greatness from his very childhood. Inspired by the ideals of our epic heroes and the martial tradition of his own family, he raised an army of his followers and the local youth and initiated them into various techniques of warfare which made him a force to reckon with in this part of north India. His growing influence and power made him an eyesore for the British and they took various steps to curb his popularity and his hold on the people. As he was engaged in legal battles with the British, came the revolutionary call of 1857 and Babu Kuer Singh responded to it with unbounded enthusiasm. Although advanced in years—he was 80 in 1857—he hurriedly organised his men and sent messages to other patriots in the country to prepare a co-ordinated military offensive to dislodge the British from India. In his first major military engagement, he roundly defeated the British at Arrah in Bihar and after unfurling his own flag at the Collectorate building marched towards Ballia to ultimately join the forces of Jhansi ki Rani who was constantly in touch with Babu Kuer Singh. Before crossing the Ganges, he had another round of fierce battle with a British and successfully repulsed their attack. The prospect of Babu Kuer Singh joining

Jhansi ki Rani alarmed the British and they sent reinforcements equipped with high powered canons and guns and in the ensuing battle, he laid down his life for the freedom of the motherland. Babu Kuer Singh's life is a saga of bravery, heroism and sacrifice. It is one of the ironies of history that a patriot of Babu Kuer Singh's eminence is yet to get his due at the hands of the Government and historians alike. He should no longer remain a shadow figure in the forgotten annals of history of our long struggle for Independence and all-out effort should be made to recognise him as a national hero who still inspires millions of our countrymen through legends and folklores. His magnificent fort with a lovely pond and sprawling compound at Jagdishpur is in a state of decay. Little has been done to perpetuate the memory of this brave son of India who at the age of 80 fought against, defeated and drove terror into the hearts of the British. On the occasion of his 205th Birth Anniversary which falls on the 23rd April, I make a fervent appeal to the Government of India to establish a full fledged military college and a suitable museum at Jagdishpur, a befitting monument at Delhi and issue a commemorative stamp in the memory of this indefatigable fighter who lived and died for the country.

(ix) NEED TO STOP HARASSMENT OF THE WORKERS OF DCM AND BIRLA MILLS IN DELHI

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the sad and miserable plight of the workers of the DCM Chemicals Works, the DCM Silk and Textile Mills, the Swantra Bharat Mills and the Birla Mills.

In the DCM Chemical Works alone, the official records show that there are only about ten contractors, while actually there are more than 100 Contractors. There are 3,000 workers but officially documents show only 425 or 450 workers. The DCM Chemi-

cal Works has only 850 permanent workers. The 3,000 workers get no benefit like bonus, provident fund, a weekly holiday, casual leave or annual leave. The 450 workers listed in the records of the Works get ESI benefits. The rest just work with no benefits. Ill-treatment and high handedness have gone to such an extent that, when a worker gets involved in an accident, he is bodily thrown out of the compound.

Recently, the identity cards and records of the contractual workers were withdrawn. These people had put in more than five to twenty-five years of service in the Works. These cards and records were burnt inside the Chemical Works.

Money collected from contractual labour as Provident Fund is not deposited in the P. F. Account but misused by the contractors abetted by the officers of the Management. Also, the Provident Fund records do not show the real and correct years of service but are fictitious, and a low number of years are shown.

Those employees who question the ethics of such high-handedness and viciousness are suspended and slowly removed. They then have to fight their cases for fifteen to thirty years in courts for their rights; and this being beyond the means of the worker, because of unemployment and lack of monetary support to fight such a big organisation, he is victimised without recourse to law.

All these works and mills have earned a reputation for harassment of their workers. They have neglected worker's health and safety as is evidenced when a transformer burst in the S. B. Mills. The L. G. of Delhi called for an investigation and nothing turned up. Last week another transformer burst. The Management has ridden rough shod over the numerous workers who are uneducated, poor and underprivileged also. These poor people have been mercilessly exploited.

[Shri Jagdish Tytler]

False figures with false employee records are being maintained to avoid income-tax, and it is high time that the Government instituted a Committee to look into the affairs of these groups of works and mills. I think that it would be a correct step to call in the C. B. I. and the income-tax authorities to make a quick and factual assessment of the whole situation under the vigilant eyes of a Government Committee.

It is urgent that this should be done to stop harassment to the workers.

(X) FAST BY LEADER OF HARIJAN
MUKTI MORCHA

श्री राम विनास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : हरिजन मुक्ति मोर्चा के संयोजक विगत 11 अप्रैल से हरिजनों की समस्या को लेकर आमरण अनशन पर हैं। सरकार द्वारा उनकी मांगों को मानना तो दूर रहा, कोई पूछने तक नहीं गया है। यह उपेक्षापूर्ण नीति का द्योतक है। उन्होंने आमरण अनशन पर जाने के पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा अन्य अधिकारियों को भी सूचित किया था।

उनकी स्थिति चिन्ताजनक है। मैं स्वयं कल उन से मिला हूँ। कई संसद सदस्यों ने भी गृह मंत्री एवं गृह राज्य मंत्री को पत्र लिख कर उन के अनशन को खत्म करवाने का आग्रह किया है।

यदि अविलम्ब सरकार ने हस्तक्षेप कर उनके अनशन को खत्म नहीं करवाया तो उनके जीवन पर खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता है।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार इसे गम्भीरता से ले तथा एक हरिजन कार्यकर्ता के जीवन की रक्षा करें।

(vi) INQUIRY INTO ALLEGED RECOVERY
OF CONTRABAND GOODS FROM A HOTEL IN
KANPUR

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव (कन्नौज) : उत्तर प्रदेश के कानपुर स्थित केन्द्रीय आवाकारी विभाग ने पिछले दिनों एक होटल पर छापा मार कर करंड़ों रुपये की भ्रष्टाचार,

माँगा एवं विदेशी शराब बरामद की तथा कई व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी भी हुई। यह हॉटल बनने से पहले एक मुर्गीपालन केन्द्र था। इस मुर्गीपालन केन्द्र को सरकारी ऋण पर खोला गया था और कुछ समय बाद ही हॉटल के रूप में परिवर्तित हो गया। यहां से भ्रष्टाचार पदार्थों की खुल कर तस्करी की जाती है तथा काफी प्रभावशाली व्यक्तियों को उस तस्करी के पीछे हाथ है। छापाकारी में काफी मात्रा में भ्रष्टाचार, गाँजा एवं शराब बरामद करने के बाद आवाकारी विभाग पर मामले उठाने अथवा रफा दफा करने हेतु दबाव डाला जा रहा है।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि इससे सरकार गम्भीरता से ले और इस में दोषी व्यक्तियों एवं पदाधिकारियों के खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही करे। साथ ही इस मामले की जांच सी बी आई द्वारा कराई जाए।

12.39 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82
—Contd.

Ministry of Home Affairs—Contd. .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 47 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs which can be discussed till 6.00 p.m. only when guillotine will take place

Now, I call upon Mr. Dhandapani to speak.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: (Pol-lachi): I rise to support the report submitted . . .

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: (Hajipur): Support? Then I go.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: —by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The report itself has explicitly stated about the law and order problem which has existed now. Even though it has deteriorated, the fact has been revealed without any concealment. That is the reason why I support it. Our BJP Member also yesterday has stated that during the Janata rule

the law and order situation was better and the number of crimes was lesser and now it has increased during the Congress regime. But I may take it the other way. It was because the combined Janata Party was ruling and all the trouble-shooters were in power those days. That was the reason for the lesser number of crimes. Now, the very same people, out of power, are creating a law and order problem. If it has increased, that would be the reason (Interruptions)

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: (Sasaram): It has increased (Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Because all my friends are sitting here, I must respect them by smiles.

Another speaker, Mr. Frank Anthony is a very good lawyer. He is always appearing in the Supreme Court and he was pleading for many causes and cases. He was telling about the reservation. He said that there should not be any reservation in the matter of promotions. And he quoted many instances saying that a fireman has been promoted all of a sudden to the post of Driver and other things. He has said like that. Maybe there are some cases in the recent past . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is a Member of Parliament only through reservation.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: But as far as the operation of trains is concerned, the driver alone is not responsible. Some other technical staff are also responsible. I would like to say here that there is no reservation in the appointment of technical staff in the Railways. So the driver alone cannot be held responsible even if assuming that a Scheduled Caste man is running the train and so it met with an accident. It is very wrong to say like that. Even if he becomes a driver from the fireman post, still he remains a Harijan. Suppose a person is elected as a Member

of Parliament, he is called a Harijan Member of Parliament. Suppose a person is appointed as a Minister, he is called a Harijan Minister. That Harijan appellation follows him till he is dead and even after he is dead, he is not eligible to go to the Heaven... (Interruptions) He is not eligible to go to the Heaven because he happens to be a Harijan.

MR. ATAL BIHAR VAJPAYEE:
How do you know?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: That is the Manu Dharma. Mr. Vajpayee knows it well. So you know the mental agony of a Harijan, how he will have the mental agony when he was called a Harijan. That is the reason why reservation is asked.

Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House and my time is short . . . (interruptions) Another important matter which was highlighted yesterday by two hon. Members is the law and order problem in West Bengal. Hon. Members from the Communist Party have stated that the reason for the riots and other violent incidents in West Bengal was the clash between two groups of the Congress Party whereas the hon. Minister, Mr. Makwana gave a different version. As a layman, as a Common man, I can see something from the reports in the Press. But it would be better for the State Government to constitute a judicial inquiry to go into the matter so that we can find who were the real culprits and . . .

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): We accept that.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: . . . who are behind the scene . . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not asking a judicial inquiry from you. From the Government of West Bengal.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I am not asking from the Central Government. I am asking the State Government of West Bengal through you. Sir, the Chief Minister of West Bengal should be good enough to come out with a proposal for having a judicial enquiry to look into the matter because many people were killed in the West Bengal riots. So, it would be better to go through a judicial enquiry. I am asking the State Government to do all these things.

Secondly, Sir, while we have been discussing the Demands of the Home Ministry I find diversity of ideas clashing in the political arena of Indian soil. It is unfortunate and unwarranted that some of the States make Central Government a target of attack. Although growing of different kind of ideologies are inevitable in a democratic society yet those doctrines should not harm nation's security and integrity.

At the present moment the country is passing through a critical juncture. There is external threat of aggression and internal disturbances. These two things are threatening our country. I think it is not the right time to raise any issue pertaining to Central Government. My friends have stated about State autonomy. As far as DMK is concerned it is the only party which raised this bogey of State autonomy on the previous occasion. Now State autonomy is being talked of by all political parties. I suspect their bonafides. The DMK Government when it was in power had constituted Rajamannar Committee. The Rajamannar Committee submitted a report. I do not want that report to be accepted *in toto* by the Government but the DMK Government had taken some articles from the Report and placed them on the

Floor of the House of Tamil Nadu Assembly. It is a White Paper placed on the Table of the House. This was discussed. No all-India political party supported our demand. State autonomy was not supported by other political parties. When you did not support our demand in those days why should you raise this issue now. That is why I have doubts whether this demand of State autonomy is genuine or not. Sir, as far as my party is concerned we have got clear-cut ideas. DMK is neither for independence nor dependence. DMK is for inter-dependence. Therefore, as far as State autonomy is concerned we support the move of the Central Government for amicable dialogue. The simple reason that the Central Government is passing through many difficulties these days.

Sir, as far as federal polity is concerned the origin came from America. The three authors namely Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay published Letters in Federalist Papers between 1787 and 1788. They differed with their conclusion. John Jay pleaded for strong Union as in Britain; Alexander Hamilton for energetic Government and Modisan for national Government or confederation. But all the three came to the conclusion by saying:

No happiness without liberty;

No liberty without self-Government;

No self-Government without constitutionalism;

No constitutionalism without morality;

And none of these goods goes without stability and order.

Therefore, law and order and stability are the prime ingredients to the security of a nation. They have emphasised the need of stability and order. I also want to emphasise that the Central Government should have

stability and order. Just to have stability and order the Central Government should take all proper steps necessary to maintain law and order in this country. The Central Government should also arm itself with necessary legislative powers. This question of State autonomy is nothing but a sort of political agitation against the Centre. There are a few more things which I have to say about my State Tamil Nadu, because they are also very important and I have to refer to them. Sir, as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned the law and order situation has completely deteriorated. Even ordinary people have been killed. According to the Constitution of India, Article 356, if a State Government helps its own partymen, trying to suppress the opponents, that State Government is liable for dismissal. This is according to Article 356 of the Constitution of India. Mr. Amal Ray says in his book *Inter-Governmental Relations in India* as follows:

"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 means 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 a State Government with any of the executive directives issued by the Centre under different provisions of the Constitution, action may be taken under Article 356."

Sir, many murders took place in Tamil Nadu. It is only after we represented to the Central Government, it is only after we persuaded the Home Ministry to issue letter to

State Government, the State Government took some action in this regard. I would like to say now about the murder which took place in the Tiruchendoor temple. An Appraiser was killed by the ruling-partyman. Some action was taken by the State Government only after our representation to the Prime Minister and Home Minister and Mr. Makwana. An FTR could have been filed then and there. But no action was taken immediately. An RDO or somebody like that was appointed to make an enquiry into the matter. Sir, many IAS and IPS officers are being harassed in Tamil Nadu; Some of the IAS and IPS officers are clever people. They toe the line of the State Government. But there are some who do not toe the line. I know that 6 I.A.S. and one I.P.S. officer has resigned from Tamil Nadu Government protesting against the ill-treatment meted out to them by the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister. This thing has happened there in Tamil Nadu. There was one IAS officer by name J.S. Bhango (a young and dynamic IAS officer from Punjab). It was said that he committed suicide. This was concealed for a long time. This happened about one year ago. It was because the State Government compelled him to do something in the matter of purchase of ship from Bulgaria and he refused to do certain things. When no family member was in the house, in the morning, he was killed. This officer J. S. Bhango, was succeeded by one Mr. Ramakrishnan, also an IAS officer. What happened was this: He also resigned from the service in Tamil Nadu. Mr. Ramakrishnan stated that his life was in danger because the State Government wanted to do the same thing as they did in the case of Mr. Bhango. He refused to toe the lines of the State Government. That is why he was compelled to resign from the service. He said that he was not going to continue in the service. "If I continue in the service my life would be in danger". He gave an open statement and resigned the post. Moreover, some of

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

the IAS officers and the IPS officers are also not doing their job properly as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned. I am very happy to know about the statement made by the hon. Home Minister with regard to the dismissal of the D.I.G. in Assam. He acted against the interests of the nation. He was supporting the anti-national elements. I hope the hon. Home Minister will apply the same rule in the case of Tamil Nadu also. One I.G. in Tamil Nadu is supporting a movement against the Harijans in Ramanathapuram. Now, he is going to be appointed as the Director General of Police. His name is in the 7th rank. The State Government is going to appoint him as the Director General of Police. I request the Home Minister to take note of this.

Now, as far as the Harijans are concerned, there is no security for them in Tamil Nadu. In Villupuram a murder occurred. Though a report was submitted on the murder case, I requested the hon. Home Minister and the officers in his Ministry to make available the comments and action taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu on the findings of the Commission report on Villupuram murders. Commission of Inquiry appointed for this purpose. No action was taken by the State Government so far. I am very sorry to say that the officers in the Home Ministry have not taken any action to know the views of Tamil Nadu Govt. on the recommendations of the report. They assured me that the report will be considered and the action taken there-of would be intimated to the Members of Parliament.

Now, there is another murder case in Maduranthakam. Here a girl was murdered. A girl by name Kumari Gyana Sundari was working in the AIADMK office. She was raped by some party Members and she conceived. Later she was killed. No action has been taken against the mur-

derer. Only when the Congress-I M.P., Mr. Anbarasu, made a representation to the Prime Minister, the State Government ordered for an inquiry into the alleged murder. For murder case, they have not filed against anybody any charge. They want to escape from it.

Sir, all of us know about the spirit scandal in Tamil Nadu. This matter was discussed here also and an assurance was given in the House in this regard. The Prime Minister also gave an assurance in Calicut during her visit there on 1st April 1981 that because two State Governments were involved, an enquiry should be made.

13.00 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair]

During the Janata Party regime only one State Government was involved. At that time, in Karnataka the State Government appointed Iqbal Commission to go into various acts of commissions and omissions of the State Government. Central Government appointed the Grover Commission superseding the Iqbal Commission. The appointment of a Commission has not been announced so far. I would request the hon. Minister to announce it today if possible. A Commission of Inquiry into the spirit scandal involving the two States should be appointed. I hope the hon. Minister would announce about the appointment of a Commission in this regard.

13.00 hrs.

By this time, both the Governments, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, have destroyed many records. Unless you suspend these two State Governments, you cannot get the relevant records and you cannot bring out the truth from them. In view of this, I would request that the two State Governments of Tamil Nadu, and Kerala should be suspended immediately. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: How can you suspend a Government? What do you mean by that?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPATI: As soon as announcement of constitution of commission of enquiry was made, the Ministers from the AIDMK reacted to this. This is what one of the Ministers of the State Government stated and it had also appeared in the newspapers. He asked whether the Central Ministers were above board. He also stated that the Central Home Minister spoke in an irresponsible manner in Parliament.

MR CHAIRMAN: May I know where this statement was made?

SHRI C T. DHANDAPANI: In Madurai on March 18 at a public meeting. As I said, he stated that the Central Home Minister spoke in an irresponsible manner in the Parliament. Further he said, if MGR was touched, he would become a lion. I do not know his age; he must be 72, then an old lion. He further stated that no villain or villainess could touch and destroy AIDMK. By that, he meant the Home Minister and the Prime Minister. He also said that the AIDMK planned a stir against the central probe.

They say that there is nothing in spirit dealing. In that case, why can't they welcome it. Many Governments had done like that. If there are no mistakes, there is no hanky-panky, they can very well accept and welcome this, but their only aim is to focuss this agitation against the Central Government. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to come out with the proposals immediately, because if it is delayed, it will hamper further investigations in this matter.

Before I conclude, I would like to say a few words about a very important matter and that is the fissiparous tendencies in certain parts of the country. At one time, DMK was a party which was demanding a separate

State, a separate country. DMK wanted a separate Dravidistan consisting of four States. Our main argument was that the South was neglected in the matter of industrialisation, and in the matter of language the southern people were discriminated against. This was the argument and the background on which we demanded Dravidistan, a separate country. But as soon as we saw danger from outside to this nation, we totally gave up the idea of a separate State, a separate country. Our Anna gave a statement openly stating that in view of the aggression from the Chinese during, 1962, we had given up this demand of a separate country, and we were going to join the mainstream of national life. Any demand for a separate State in this country will only harm this country. It is not going to help this country and its citizens. This is not the proper way.

Another important thing is that the Chief Ministers of some of the States are raising bogey against the Central Government stating that the Centre alone is responsible for all the shortcomings in the State. It is a pity. For example, in my State, there is no law and order problem. A Bill has come. Vajpayeejee and others are telling me that I must oppose it. But I am not going to oppose it and I am going to support it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dandapani, what they might have told you privately, you should not reveal.

SHRI C. T. DANDAPANI: Take the instance of Ramanathapuram riots. Harijans are being butchered. They are being killed. State Government is not taking any action. When we raised this matter, the Chair says it is a State subject. Where can we go and plead for this? Where are protections being given to the Harijans? This kind of attitude of a particular State actually made the Central Government make some proposals.

As far as the Kashmiris are concerned, the Government must think over the special status given to the Kashmir Government. Out of 382 Articles, if

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my memory is correct, 179 Articles are not applicable to Kashmir. I mean some alterations, additions or omissions are there in the matter of 179 Articles. In the case, some of the parts of the Constitution are not applicable to Kashmir, though it is part and parcel of India. They are also Indian citizens, but a special status is being given to it. If it is continued, some other States may come forward and ask for a special status. So, you must ask the Government to ponder over this.

By saying this, I would request the Hon. Minister that as far as the law and order problem is concerned the Central Government should take a strong and stubborn stand. Secondly, Harijans should be protected at any cost. Promotions, appointments and other things are administrative problems and we can discuss all these problems separately. But protection to human lives is necessary. By saying this, I welcome the Report of the Home Ministry.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): Sir, I rise to support the Demands placed by the Hon. Home Minister before the House. Before I make my observations, I want your permission to place a few photographs before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope the photographs are beautiful.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Very beautiful photographs. If CPM Government is beautiful, it will be beautiful.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I have a large number of photos on vandalism where women have been burnt and children killed.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Sir, I should get a patient hearing by my friends opposite, particularly my friends from the CPM Group.

Sir, the House will be shocked to learn that the State of West Bengal is in a horrible condition.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Because of your partymen.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: There is no law and order,

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Because of your anti-social elements there.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: I take full responsibility for the authenticity of my statement here. Sir, if you look at the figures, in 1978 after my friends came to power in West Bengal, the number of political murders is 170. (Interruptions)

In 1979, it is 106; and out of 106, 28 are Congress (I) men. In 1980, 180 people were killed.

AN HON. MEMBER: Your own men killed your own men.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Out of these 180, 91 are Congress (I) men.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mukhopadhyay, will you kindly stop for half a minute? My only comments for the benefit of friends to my left is this: they will get their turn, and I would expect the House to listen to their views and facts placed by them with the same patience, as I request for at present.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): On a point of clarification, I would like to say that there is a statement made by Subroto Mukherjee, Congress (I) leader that due to internal quarrel and clash among Congress (I) leaders, there are so many deaths.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Friends, kindly wait for your chance. I said that 178 people were killed, out of whom 91 were Congress (I) men. In 1981, i.e. uptodate, 47 people have been killed out of which 35 are Congress (I) men. (Interruptions) Please look at the figures of political attacks. In 1979, it

was 536. In 1980, it was 539. For the last four months—I have got my figures, but I don't like to quote anything which is not authenticated—it is more than 100. If you look at the attacks on the agrarian population in village areas, planned by the friends of the CPI(M), their Government and the police—in 1979 the number was 362. In 1980 it was 522. I can tell you that hardly a day passes in West Bengal when people are not murdered. Hardly a night or day passes when there is no loot, when there is no dacoity, when there is no train loot or when there is no bus loot—all over West Bengal.

You can compare these figures only with Kerala. (Interruptions) Yes, you can. It is very very close to the figures of West Bengal. In Kerala, in 1979 there were 27 political murders. (Interruptions) In 1980, the number was 48. (Interruptions) For 1981, the figure was 27. In 1979...

AN HON. MEMBER: At that time, you were in the Janata Party.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Between upto 31st March and 8th April, in Kerala there have been 16 political murders, out of which—Mr. Vajpayee is not here—9 people are RSS. I hope my friends will listen to me and try to think very coolly what to do. CPI(M) people are also victims of political attacks. They were asked to do it. They are six in number. Others—1. While I give you this statement tell you that it is not with the intention to virify a particular political party.

The politics of violence and the politics of murder has been brought in the whole country by CPI(M).

My friends in the other States do not know about this party. It started in 1967. In West Bengal, from 1967 to 1971, 800 Congress men were murdered. I like to apprise, the House about the strategy of this party taking advantage of parliamentary democracy. My other friends may not know about it but they take the maximum advantage out of

this system. What were they doing to consolidate power in West Bengal? Their leaders, the front rank leaders—I would not mention their names—were leading the demonstrations attacking dissenting voice one after the other. It may be in Shahibari at Burdwan, it may be in Ethora, it may be in the district of Midnapore, it may be in tea gardens, it may be in the industrial workers area. They attacked and killed them. After that their leaders, stalwarts of the party in public meetings said, "This is the stage of rehearsal of the revolution." (Interruptions) After the episode in Sahibari at Burdwan, the great leaders Mr. Jyoti Basu and Mr. Promod Das Gupta openly said that they were proud of the action taken by their workers. (Interruptions) They said it in the open meetings in maidans in Calcutta. That was in 1969.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You said that you would not mention the name, of anybody,

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: This is the attitude of the party. That party realised one defect. The government machinery was headed by officers who acted as neutrals. The police men in many places acted as neutrals. The judiciary acted as neutrals. But what was their planning for the next time when they came to power? In West Bengal, in 1971, the first attack was on government machinery to completely politicalise it. If any of my friends wants to study the situation of West Bengal, I would like to tell him to see how the government machinery had been politicalised, how the police had been completely politicalised and how the judiciary had been influenced. I say this with all authority and responsibility. The House will be astonished to hear that 2000 cases were prosecuted by no less an authority than the High Court of Calcutta on the charge of murder. They were jailed. When this party came to power in West Bengal, they released all of them. Fourteen thousand persons have been released from jail and 2,200 other cases have been withdrawn. But they did not stop there. After releasing these persons from jail, the

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Left Front Party leaders garlanded them and gave them a rosy welcome in the Calcutta Maidan. It is a fact. What was their object? Their object was very simple: To completely politicalise the Government machinery, the police machinery and to see that nobody would have the guts to go against their Government. And then people who were prosecuted have been released. Persons involved in murder cases, in cases of arson, loot and even rape cases have been released because they belong to their Party. After their coming back to the arena of West Bengal, what is happening? People are completely scared. There are murders, murders, everywhere. There have been instances of several murders. I have quoted the figures. You know what they are doing with the Police and Government machinery. In the Police they have formed new associations consisting of their Party-men. At the Serampur Conference of the Non-Gazetted Officers of Police, it was clearly and categorically resolved that they would act as Party-men, that they would act under the directive of the Left Front and the CPI(M) and they would listen to the commands of the Chief Minister, and encircle and finish the Congress (I) men anywhere in the world. (Interruptions). Well, I say this, and again I say that I am talking with authority. Let my friends challenge, accept my challenge and come forward. Several murders have been committed in West Bengal during the period of this regime. Have any prosecutions been conducted? No prosecutions were conducted. Has any culprit been found out? No. Has any culprit been detected? No. Has any culprit been prosecuted? No. Come on, my friends! It has not been done. This is politicalisation of Police. (Interruptions).

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I challenge this. I challenge you.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: I am coming to the cases—(Interruptions) I am not making general or sweeping remarks. I

am coming to the cases. (Interruptions)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: He is misleading the House.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: If my statement is too general, my friends, and if my remarks are sweeping remarks, you can... (Interruptions) I am quoting the cases. A Congress (I) worker of my constituency Rani Ganj, Sital Goswami was murdered in broad day light. In broad day light; He was attacked. He was cut to pieces. No culprit has been apprehended in that case. I challenge. Let them come out and say. Who is the culprit in this case?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: We have already accepted your challenge in West Bengal.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: In the case of Bimal Mandal, a Congress (I) worker, son of an M.L.A. elected five times, has the culprit been arrested? Go on, my friends! Tell me. Mira Nag, a school teacher, and a Congress (I) worker has been murdered in his villages in Hizargarh. Has anybody been arrested in that case? Koma Nagi, another Congress worker of the same village was murdered. Has anyone been arrested? Has the dead body been found? No. In Madhusudhan Chatterjee's case has anybody been arrested from the village or outside? No. Why?

My friends must realise the strategy of this Party. During this period from 1967 to 1971 they had a strategy. People were arrested. People were tried and people were prosecuted by the courts. This Government, after coming into power again, have withdrawn all the cases. They have released all the prisoners. The strategy is, if you go with some information to the police station, no information will be registered. The police are their partymen. It is not the S.P., it is not the D.S.P., it is not the I.G. of Police who controls the police. It is the leaders of the party who control the police at the top level. And, it is the party cadres

who control the police at the lower level. Sir, this is how in West Bengal we are passing the days. The people of West Bengal will not accept it lying low. While I am speaking, I am speaking with authority. The police people are revolting against this Government. What happened at Islampur? My friends must take note of it. At Islampur, the police force raided and openly attacked six villages. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more time will you take? It will help the Chair.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: My party will consider that point anyhow, I will finish in five minutes.

At Islampur in the month of November, 1980, the police force with arms headed by officers raided six villages. The M.P. of that area is sitting here. They attack the villages. They shot the villagers. They burnt the houses. The force could be contained only after a serious effort. After that, the strong man the Chief Minister of West Bengal immediately appointed a commission to enquire into it and ordered the transfer of the officers. Where is that order? Let my friends get up and say. (*Interruptions*). Eight months have passed. The officers took the order and rubbed it on the floor under their feet. The strong man—the Chief Minister—had no guts to take any further action. What is the report of the Commission? No action has yet been taken.

I again come to that area—West Dinajpur. A hundred guns have been snatched, even more. The strong man—the Chief Minister—came out with a statement in the House. What was the statement? The statement in the House by the Chief Minister was “Yes, guns have been snatched by the Naxals”.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Were they licensed guns or unlicensed guns?

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: I am coming to the

facts. If you do not interrupt me I will come to the facts. The Chief Minister has said that the people whose guns have been snatched, do not come to the police station to lodge complaints because they are afraid of these people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was relevant when I asked whether these guns were licenced or unlicenced.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: In his statement the Chief Minister has said that the people are so afraid that they do not come to the thana out of sheer fear. Fear of whom? Fear of the Naxalities, fear of the police? The guns have been snatched from three police stations. These are the areas represented by two Congress (Urs) MLAs and one Congress (I) MLA. All the arms have been snatched from the people not by Naxalities, but by CPI(M) people to scare the whole population in the area. It is a planned strategy. That is what I am trying to focus before the House. What is the strategy of the party? They will commit murder but nobody will be arrested. They will commit arson, looting, dacoity and everything but no action will be taken. There is complete politicalisation of the Government machinery.

With your permission I am showing you four pictures. What is there in these pictures? I can circulate it in the House. In village Kajora four young men have completely lost their eye-sight. On 13th of this month, just a day before first of Baisakh, the CPI(M) people attacked a mohalla of hundred percent Harijans and threw bombs. Both eyes of four young men of Bourri and other communities have been damaged so seriously that all the four may lose their eye-sight hundred percent. These people are still in bed in the Durgapur Hospital. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is absolutely false. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: I respect Mr. Samar Mukherjee. They are in the Government. He says it is false. But it is his responsibility to point out as to who is responsible for this.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, he has already said that those areas where rifles have been snatched are Congress dominated areas. The history of Bengal is that they are nurturing so many anti-social elements and there an inner-fight has started. That is why on a mass scale, this thing is happening everyday and people are being murdered. One of their top leaders has said—it has been quoted by Shri Indrajit Gupta from his statement—that out of ten bombs thrown, nine bombs were thrown by their own party-men and only one bomb was thrown by CPI(M) Workers. (*Interruptions*) This is the statement by Mr. Subroto Mukherjee. I had reported this thing to one of the top leaders in the Cabinet here. He told me that . . . (*Interruptions*) Here shamelessly they are involving the name of the CPI(M) because of our wide mass influence.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Not a single person has been arrested.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This will not cut ice. You go on slandering. This is happening everywhere. False statements are being made. So many people have been murdered by them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He must conclude now.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Let the culprits be arrested, whoever they are. Shri Samar Mukherjee says that the CPM is not involved. He knows the facts.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Chairman, whenever the Prime Minister is getting any complaint from her Party men she is forward-

ing it to the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister, after enquiry, is giving replies to the Prime Minister and these have been published in a booklet. That may be produced here. So, on every incident which is brought to the notice of the Chief Minister, an enquiry is being made and cases are being pursued and open statements are being made. In one case it was alleged that a man belonging to Congress (I) was murdered by the CPM. But wife of that man has written that it is not by the CPM he was murdered by another factional group of Congress (I).

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Now I want to draw the attention of the House and of the whole country to what happened on the 30th of last month, the day the Congress (I) boys had the biggest rally in Calcutta. I was one of them. I have seen the police open fire unprovoked. Three people were killed by bullet shots and the bullets were fired above the neck. One was shot at the forehead, another at the back of the skull and the third on the neck. This is beyond all norms and with definite orders of "shoot to kill" by your Home Minister and Chief Minister.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I challenge it.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: You come and face the enquiry. We want to prove it in an enquiry. So, we have demanded a Commission, headed by a working Judge of the Supreme Court to enquire into this question.

Secondly, during the bandh, there was definite provocation by the left-front leaders, Shri Joyti Bosu and Shri Promod Das Gupta, saying that the left-front parties will take care of the situation, it does not matter whatever it may be. So, 25 people have been killed.

This is the situation in West Bengal. There is no law and order. The

governmental machinery is completely politicalised. The police are acting as party men. At the same time, they are going to attack the system of political administration in the country. So, we emphatically demand in this House, let there be a Commission, headed by a Supreme Court Judge, to enquire into the situation in West Bengal so that the outside world will know the real situation, who is telling the truth and who is uttering falsehood, whether I am wrong or they are wrong.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Home Ministry.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am not going to raise such emotive and emotional issues as have been raised by my predecessor because, listening to the speeches this morning first by Mr. Dhandapani on this side and second by my hon. friend on the other, it appeared to me that although hon. Members are very relevant in raising some of the important issues pertaining to the States, they should not cross reasonable limits and convert this House into a legislature either of West Bengal or of Tamil Nadu. And most surprisingly, Mr. Dhandapani while concluding his speech raised the demand or asked the Central Government to dismiss the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala and by implication, the hon. Member on the other side also means to say that all the problems will be solved if the Government of West Bengal is also dismissed.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: They are raising it daily.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I do not know, but I appeal to the hon. Members on both sides to consider what image we are projecting in the country. We are a federal government. I will come to this aspect of Centre-State relations, which is a very relevant matter in connection with this Ministry's Demands, later, but I just want to say this: Are we not eroding the States' autonomy which is en-

shrined in our Constitution? We are all part of it, and we have also taken oath under the Constitution but by our actions we are trying to erode the basis of the Constitution. Apart from the fact that there are very important issues at stake, I am going to refer to some of these and appeal to the hon. Members that these issues are of vital importance and they are also dangerous issues. And I sympathise with the hon. Home Minister. He is an honourable man, a very good person with a good heart, but he is facing a very difficult situation. The law and order situation is his primary responsibility. According to his admissions and the admissions of the Ministry, it is very much deteriorating and it is very serious. In Chapter II of the Report, the Ministry itself has admitted that although there was steady improvement in the law and order situation during the first half of 1980, in the later half there were incidents of communal disturbances in U.P. Madhya Pradesh etc. and later on of the farmers' agitation in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu which led to a serious breakdown of the law and order situation. The figure given on the communal situation in 1980 shows that in the last 5 years, the largest number of communal incidents took place in this country in 1980 and the number of these incidents is 421. The number of persons killed is 372—a record figure. And the number of persons injured—it is again a record—is 2,691. If you say that this is the situation, it is a very serious situation. Then you have the problem in Assam which is a continuing problem. Now you have the problem of a different kind in Gujarat which has taken a big toll of human lives. Besides, they have raised issues of a divisive nature which can divide the country and therefore, these are important problems. I know the problems in West Bengal. Well, according to the hon. Members there have been allegations and there have been counter-allegations. They can be looked into and some ways can be found under the Constitution how a

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situation like this can be tackled in Tamil Nadu or in Kerala or anywhere, and for that matter in Gujarat. We had a very serious situation in Moradabad, Aligarh and other places in U.P. The question of law and order arises here also like the question and the problem in West Bengal. The impression goes round that if the composition of the Government or the character of the Government is different from that of the Central Government, well, that Government should be treated differently. The Prime Minister is on record saying 'No'. She is not going to discriminate between one government and the other and therefore, I do not understand...

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): What she really does?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am coming to that. What I am going to say is that we are at a particular moment in our national history when the values, the ethics, the norms, which were laid down in our Constitution by our founding fathers, great leaders of the freedom movement, are in danger. They are being violated. The violations are not on one side. It is on all sides. Let us emphasise this. This is an important matter. The Home Minister has been saying that he wants the co-operation of the whole country, of all the parties. The maintenance of law and order is one matter in which he should seek the co-operation of all the Opposition Members and evolve certain practices so that any departure from that, either by the Centre or the State Governments, should be noted and proper public opinion should be created.

/ Certain things are happening in the Centre-State relations. What is happening? The Constitutional aspect of the State Governments, the autonomy enshrined in the Constitution is being jeopardised because of the intra-party development. India was considered a federal structure. The then Congress party, the ruling

party was a big party, with a structure of leadership at the national level. There were towering leaders both at the Centre and State levels. There were not only leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel but also great Chief Ministers like Shri Morarji Desai, Kamraj Nadar, and for that matter Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia, Govind Vallabh Pant and others. They were leaders of their States. They spoke and people listened to them. But what is happening today? Now the leaders, the Chief Ministers are vassals. They rush to Delhi. Therefore, they are not able to deliver the goods. Law and order is a State subject. Basically it is the State's responsibility. Similarly there are important subjects like development, land reforms, agriculture and various other important subjects which are assigned to the State. Now the structure of the Government is such that the State administration appears in the eyes of the people to be ineffective. The State Chief Ministers and others, for every little thing, just rush to Delhi. Now all the State bhawans, Raj Bhawans are filled with State Chief Ministers and Ministers for taking instructions and orders. Can you run the Government? Can you run this country of nearly 70 million people with 70 million problems and problems of explosive nature in this way? The ruling party has control of the whole Government apparatus in the country except two or three States. They have to think and devise methods. In form, there is a federal Government. But in effect, in spirit, there is no federal Government. The result is that there is inefficiency in the administration. The vital programmes cannot be implemented. In this aspect of Centre State relations, the State's authority, State's responsibility, effectiveness of the State administration is being undermined. You cannot control everything from Delhi. This aspect has to be realised.

Now I come to one of the other vital aspects i.e....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhagat, with due respect I would enquire from you: are you convinced that when the Chief Ministers of the Congress (I) States come here, they discuss not important matters but, mainly or entirely, unimportant matters?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: No, Sir. They may be discussing important matters—what I mean is they fail to exercise leadership.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Their internal party... (Interruptions)

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: May be. (Interruptions). I do not know. I am not privy to what they discuss. But I can only tell you one thing. You take their itinerary. How many days do they spend in the capital and how many days do they spend in the States? You compare it with five years ago or ten years ago. There were times when the presence of Chief Ministers in Delhi was a rare occasion. The presence of Chief Ministers has now become common and almost-weekly and they spend more time here than in their own States. It is for the people to draw a conclusion. The press as a whole and public opinion has drawn the conclusion. I am only putting forward that conclusion.

I am coming to another very vital matter and I take this opportunity of raising it in the House. My attention was drawn to a remark made by the Prime Minister on March 23 at a meeting of the officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation in which she said that "corruption exists not only in the bureaucracy but also in the country's political life and also in trade and commerce". But that, she meant that corruption has become all-pervasive. She has said that she is determined to take steps to root out corruption. I am reminded of a similar occasion, in 1975 or 1978—I am not clear whether it was 1975 or

1976—while addressing the same body, the officers of the CBI, she said, "Socially boycott all the corrupt officials". Her sentiments, her reactions, are right. But where are her actions? Some paper, dear to the Prime Minister, wrote a leading article last week, "How Corrupt Are We" and then the story is unravelled that we are one of the most corrupt countries in the world. Perhaps, the House is reminded of the cryptic remark made by Acharya Vinobha Bhave;

"भ्रष्टाचार शिष्टाचार बन गया है"

It has become a way of life. Even the Prime Minister admits and all the media agree that we are one of the most corrupt nations in the world.

You see the situation in the last 10—15 years....

MR. CHAIRMAN: At least, we have the triad of shouting from the house-tops that we are corrupt, that we are corrupt.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: In a democracy, when the Prime Minister says that, we have to take notice of that.

It is not I or you who are shouting. It is the Prime Minister or a person like Acharya Vinobha Bhave.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, generally, all of us are shouting.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: At least, I am not shouting. I am only taking note of the Prime Minister's statement in a body like the meeting of the officers of the CBI. We have to take note of that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know what the Prime Minister has said. You are only echoing what generally people say—not shouting.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am not echoing. I am putting the Prime Minister on test.

She said, "Socially boycott all the corrupt officials". She said, "We will take steps to root out corruption". What are the steps taken? What is

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the problem? You know the problem. She herself said, "it is political corruption; there is corruption in administration and there is corruption in trade and commerce." Therefore, what is the basic source of corruption? The basic source of corruption starts with the political corruption. If the top people, if the leaders, are corrupt, what is to be done? I am reminded of Gandhiji. Before Independence, in one of the Congress Working Committee meetings, Gandhiji gave a surprise and shocked the members of the Working Committee when he resigned. He said, "I am not fit to be a leader." Because he had signed a statement persuaded by the Nawab of Bhopal at that time, which he found was a mistake he had committed, he came to the Congress Working Committee and said, "I am not fit to be a leader."

When the people at the top, the public leaders, the Ministers and high people are given the public weal and the public good in their hands, they have to be like Caesar's wife. They are not only to be not corrupt but be honest and appear in the public eye like Caesar's wife above any kind of suspicion.

Jawaharlal Nehru who laid the foundations for many of these matters, gave the directions to the House and to the country. He said that there cannot be any administration and the country's progress would be jeopardised if the administration is corrupt. He said that there cannot be any socialism in the country if the people and the administration are corrupt.

Shri Radhakrishnan said that if the administration is corrupt, the country's future is in danger.

Now, these are the pronouncements of great men. They are such people, the makers of this country. And the Prime Minister admits that there is corruption all-round. What are we going to do?

I ask the Hon. Minister who is entrusted with the integrity of the administration. The honesty and integrity of the administration is in his charge. What is he going to do?

The party is in power. The Prime Minister who is entrusted with it says that there should be a clean administration. There should not be any political corruption. What is she going to do?

We are now in the 80s. In the 60s, when Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Prime Minister, this question was debated in this House.

I am glad that instead of raising all these issues like West Bengal or Kerala or Tamilnadu or Gujarat, we can raise these basic issues which make everybody admit that the future progress of this country is in danger. How are we going to promote an administration that can cope with the challenges?

In the past in the 60s or early 50s, there have been reports, Applebey Commission's report or other reports. They said that we had a very good administration, sound administration. We had inherited the best traditions of the British administration, impartiality and integrity. Today, we seem to have lost them. It is a dangerous situation.

Many things have been said. I was surprised. The other day my colleague Mr. Unnikrishnan raised a certain matter in this House. The question of referring it to the Privileges Committee is under the consideration of the Speaker. But there is a ruling of the Speaker in this House that any matter raised by an Hon. Member can be supported by him by documentary evidence that even if it is found that documents have been procured through theft—this is the ruling of the Chair, I think Mr. Hukam Singh was perhaps present in the Chair—it cannot be looked into by the Government. Now, the same Government has induced the officers to

file an FIR in a criminal prosecution case, that Mr. Unnikrishnan has procured a document through theft. If you use your officers for certain purposes for which they are not meant....

MR. CHAIRMAN: FIRs are public documents.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I know it is a public document. But the FIRs are put by the officers against Members procuring a document. The question of referring the matter to the Privileges Committee is being considered by the Speaker. (*Interruptions*). My point is different. My point is can the Police officers be used for purposes for which they are not meant? Can you maintain their integrity? Is it not politicalising the Police officers? If you politicalise it, are you not taking away the impartiality of the Police officers?

If there is a change in Government, the officers are changed. I read in newspapers of large-scale transfers of the CBI officers. Well, it may be right or wrong, I do not know. But, if you do it, will you not demoralise them?

Then I heard one peculiar affair. Some medals were awarded to Police officers. It was done by the orders of his Ministry or Minister's own personal orders, I do not know. But subsequently it was found that they were wrongly awarded even though they were associated with certain merit. And it has been withdrawn. How is it going to affect the morale of the Police officers in general by such twist and turns in Governmental orders. Can you maintain impar-

14.00 hrs.

ality, Mr. Home Minister? These are the issues. I am not concerned with individual actions. If you want to maintain integrity and impartiality, your actions must be guided by certain norms, norms which have been

accepted in a parliamentary democracy where the civil servants and public administration are to be impartial, above politics, outside politics. If you politicalise, then you affect their efficiency and integrity...

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I know from the hon. Member how much more time will he take?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Ten more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take five more minutes. You have already taken 20 minutes.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I will finish in ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take seven minutes more.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Alright; I will try to finish.

The Santhanam Committee made certain valuable recommendations. I would request the Government to adhere to them. One of the recommendations was that, in order to check political corruption, Lokpal should be appointed at the Centre and Lokayuktas should be appointed in the States. Some States have appointed Lokayuktas, although they have not functioned as they should have. This House was about to pass the Lokpal Bill, but the House was dissolved. The next Government did not take it up. Now, the same Government has come back under whose tenure the Lokpal Bill was about to be passed. I would urge on the hon. Minister to have that Bill passed; the first step towards checking political corruption would be to pass immediately the Lokpal Bill, so that the matters connected with all political persons could be referred to them.

Similarly, take the Vigilance Commission. The Vigilance Commission is doing good work, but its work is hampered in many ways; there are deficiencies; in the Report they have

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themselves pointed out these in respect of many cases which they have had to deal. Corruption is so pervasive, in trade and commerce, in public sector, everywhere.

In the public sector, efficiency has come down very much; it is at its lowest ebb now. The accumulated losses are increasing every year. The Finance Minister said the other day that he would raise Rs. 2,300 crores from the public sector. But they are making losses. You can raise Rs. 2,300 crores only by manipulating the prices as you have done now. The Finance Minister promised that the prices would come down, but in the last week the prices have had the highest rise—18.5 per cent. over the year. It is the highest despite the fact that the Finance Minister promised that the prices would come down. It is mainly because the prices of steel, coal, electricity, sugar and every other thing have gone up. The Agriculture Minister says that he cannot control the sugar prices, he will import sugar. But where is the money, where is the foreign exchange? Already your trade deficit is so big that you cannot control it. So, to have an administration which can deal with all these challenges—economic corruption, administrative corruption and political corruption—you have to take various steps. Have the Lokpal Bill passed or have a National Panel, as the Santhanam Committee reported, appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. Any charge of corruption made against any Minister by ten or more Members of Parliament can be referred to them. You can have safeguards to ensure that frivolous charges are not made; you can have the safeguard that, if the corruption charges are proved to be false, then those who made them would be penalised. You can introduce all these safeguards.

Then there is the question of elections. I have no time to go into all

that. The biggest source of corruption today is the elections. You have the suggestion of the Chief Election Commissioner. Make all the contributions, the election expenses, government affair; make all contributions to the political parties open; let them be audited by a Committee of Parliament as in the United States.

These are the sources. It is no use saying merely—even by such a great personality as the Prime Minister—that she will take steps to stop corruption. Unless these steps are taken, corruption will go on increasing, and a stage will come when we will not be able to realise our objectives. Now, I come to the last point which is another important matter. And that is the question of reservation. The House has adopted it several times and given its opinion. Unanimously the House said that the reservation policy is to continue. It is the price that we have paid for maintaining the unity in the country. When we have given reservations to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is not a charity that we have given. It is not a privilege that we have conferred on them. It is a recognition of the fact that for ages sections of the people were exploited and deliberately kept down. The fundamental right of equality is provided in the Constitution and reservation is a policy to provide that fundamental right of equality to these people. Therefore, the agitation that started in Gujarat and has threatened to extend to some other States is misconceived and misplaced. I am raising this question again for this reason. I know the sympathies of the Home Minister and of all the Parties. But there is one thing that I read in the papers. The Chief Minister of Gujarat has suggested to the Prime Minister to appoint a National Commission on Reservations—to see how it is working. I do not know. Has he bargained with the people there who have called off the agitation that they will go and bring about certain changes? They say that the reservation as it is

applied, has affected the efficiency and that brilliant people could not get admission. Well, if some brilliant could not get admission, you increase the number of seats and you put them there. That is not the problem. The House has given its opinion that the reservation policy is to continue. And also a pronouncement in recent week by the Supreme Court has also been in favour of continuing the reservation even in promotions. They have said that this is justified and that it is only a constitutional guarantee. On efficiency and all these matters they have made them pronouncement in a positive manner. The judgment of the Supreme Court of 31st March, only a few days ago, is very interesting and I would like to quote the judgment because it gives its opinion on all these matters for which the Chief Minister of Gujarat wants the so-called national commission to be appointed.

This matter came in the Supreme Court on the 31st March—only a few days ago—on a petition by the Association of Railway Employees belonging to the non-reserved sections. The same group of people and they were on the same issues for which the agitations in Gujarat were started. Mr. Justice Reddy who wrote the judgment said—first he said on this efficiency, the basic issue. What does Justice Reddy say in the judgment?

“The alarm of inefficiency is nothing but a bogey.”

It is a bogey. Is any institution inefficient because there are some reserved seats and some Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people? I ask. In this House Mr. Makwana, Minister of State for Home Affairs is there. Is he inefficient? Or, for that matter, in the Opposition Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan is there. Is he inefficient? Or even for that matter—the Member is not there—the Minister, Mr. Kartik Oraon is there. He was a Deputy Chief Engineer in Heavy Engineering Corporation before he

entered politics. Is he inefficient? Is it not a bogey that because you have made some reservations, therefore, it is breeding inefficiency? I am saying this because you know a sort of vicious circle is being created and the Prime Minister also seems to be taken in by that—that the merit aspect has to be examined. Here is the pronouncement of a Judge of the Supreme Court only a few days ago that it is nothing but a bogey. Similarly, on the other aspect of promotion itself, earlier too there are pronouncements that the reservation must continue not only in the beginning but in the promotion stage also. Then on backwardness also it has been said:

“Those who are demanding ‘or a change in the reservation policy are only doing so for changing the structure of privileges...

in favour of the so-called upper castes. Are we going to change the prevailing structure? Are we going to have National Commission on Reservations only because Mr. Solanki who is faced with a difficult problem has developed a cold feet and fears it may not start again and, as such, suggested to the Prime Minister. I say it goes against the unanimous decision of this House. It goes against the recent judgement of the Supreme Court. Sir, on those very issues—whether of inefficiency or reservation in promotions or the issue of affecting the integrity of the administration—the opinion of this House and of the highest court in the country is clear and unequivocal. Then why shall we have a National Commission on Reservations!

Sir, in the same context I would like to say that you have other backward classes commissions. You have referred to that. You are examining the Mandal Commission on reservations in the Centre. There was a Kaka Kalelkar Commission. The House had to struggle for years to have its Reports laid on the Table.

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Now, the Home Ministry says that the Report has been received and we are examining it. I would like only to say that it should not meet the same fate which Kaka Kalelkar Commission report met with because it is another big matter. This matter of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes pertains to only 21 per cent of the people whereas the other backward classes are in much larger number—about 53 per cent. They are a sleeping lion. If they are aroused there will be no peace in the country. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister—I know his sympathies are with the backward classes—that he must take speedy action—lay the report on the Table of the House—and promise early recommendations of the Government on this matter.

14.10 hrs.

[SHRI K. R. RAJAMALLU in the Chair]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I have been listening to the debate and wondering on seeing one hon. Member calling others as murderers and the other calling them corrupt. I do not know what we are at. It is a strange thing that we are all sitting here and painting a gloomy picture of ourselves and the country. I do not know whose thinking is this.

Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak. I do not want to make a long speech. This is my second opportunity of speaking and, I think, when we do speak on the Grants we come forward with certain suggestions and proposals.

Sir, it is on that basis that I will first speak on national integration. Recently we have seen separatist tendencies to break away from our country like the demand of the Sikhs for Khalistan and that of the Gorkhas

for Gorakhsatan. Even Sheikh Abdullah has said that the Articles in the Constitution are not sacrosanct. I would not be surprised if the CPI(M) will be asking for little China and CPI for little Russia or Janata Party asking for little America. I would like to know who is going to ask for our country and if India dies who lives? (*Interruptions*)

I am talking on a very serious issue. I think we are facing a situation where we all have to think seriously. I agree with Mr. Bhagat when he said that we should cooperate as far as country's discipline and country's home-front is concerned and these tendencies which are creeping in slowly to damage our country should be put a stop to.

Sir, I would like to speak on something about scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. To bring the present Government's thinking into effect, we should try to see what can be done for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in our country in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. This calls for a clear understanding of the difficulties and handicaps which they are facing. Efforts should be made both in the Governmental level and in the Socio-public level to eradicate these evils. I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that there are still certain castes which should normally be included and which should fall within the criteria of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But this is not done. The name of one such caste is Bhairwa community. It should be included in the category of scheduled castes. This community should be listed in the Schedule. I request the hon. Home Minister to do the necessary thing in this respect.

Then I come to reservation. I do not wish to say much on reservation because the Government has already explained its stand in the matter of reservations. I would only say this. Certain things are necessary to be

done to bring the theory into practice. These must be set in motion at once. We should not try to put the blame on somebody else, on some State Government and so on. I think no expense or pains should be allowed to come in the way of solving these issues.

Now I would like to say a few words about the bureaucracy. The bureaucracy is ruling the roost and ruling in every government. Governments may come and Governments may go. Ministers may be from our party or from the opposition. Whatever it may be, they are being dictated to by the bureaucracy and the Ministers do not do things according to their conscience. I urge upon the Government to give urgent thought to the necessity of having a bureaucracy committed to the implementation of the Government's policies. For this administrative reforms are called for. The Government would do well to think over this very important matter. The present bureaucracy is not responsive to the changes in the thinking of the people and they seem to be unaware of the aspirations of the nation. I would like to say that a Commission on Administrative Reforms is essential. That Commission should study the present bureaucratic set-up. It should suggest measures to remove the antiquated approaches made to solve various problems. This study should suggest steps to erode the various inherited, colonial approaches in the matter of administering the country. It should suggest new directions and directives, with effective safeguards, for a responsible and responsive bureaucracy.

There are critics who are present everywhere who are saying that the law and order situation in the country has deteriorated. The Report from the Ministry of Home Affairs very clearly shows that this is not correct. I agree that the situation has improved but still we are facing problems. It is easy to find fault with the police. It is easy to say that the police are

bad, ruthless and not helpful. But this is not completely true. One should realise that the Police in turn are also handicapped by various aspects in public life. There is no public awareness of political pressure on them. We know what happened at the time of the rule of the Janata party when the Police was completely demoralised with great political pressure on them with the result that they have not got over this hangover as yet. I do not know if the Home Minister will now put a stop to this and bring confidence into the police officers. The criminal has all the advantages of science which the police lack. All the benefits of science and modernity which are available to the criminal, for instance, should be made available to the Police for study, control, pursuit and for detection of crime. The reports submitted by the Police Commission should be examined and decisions taken without any further delay. There are certain suggestions which I would like to make and I would request the hon. Home Minister to listen to me.

I come to Law and Order in the Union Territory of Delhi. Sir, the biggest problem facing Delhi is the maintenance of law and order. I said this last year and I repeat it this year. There had been a complete eroding of the system and pressurising of the police when the Janata party was in power with the result that the Police had become completely helpless and completely demoralised during the Janata regime. Sir, the Police should know what they should do. The police man thinks "if I take action today, what will happen to me tomorrow"? So, as I have already said, the Delhi Police is under the fear of what action will be taken against him afterwards. I think this kind of fear should be removed. Now, why are we having these problems in Delhi? There are some important factors for this. One of the factors is the increasing population in Delhi. The Supplementary Grants have not been given in proportion to the popu-

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lation which is increasing day by day and which creates problems. Then, Sir, one must not forget that there is a very large chunk of floating population in Delhi. People from various parts of the country are coming to Delhi and going out and this creates a big problem for the Delhi Police. Yet it is accepted that we are hardput to control and contain the unleashed lawlessness. Yet, we are steadily working in bringing back confidence both in the minds of the people and the police. I would like to give an example here. If you remember, at the time when the Janata Party was in power, one of the issues which everybody took as we also took was about giving safety to the women in the evening hours. They never used to go to Night Show because there was such a law and order situation. I am happy that because of the measures taken by the present Government, today the women, our sisters, our wives and our mothers can go to film show in the late night. So, if you go to the depth of this, you will find that it is because of the confidence that has come back to the people.

SHRI D. P. YADAV (Monghyr): If you go to Patna, you will find the peace.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I am speaking about Delhi. Now, in August 1980 communal riots rocked India. The communal riots took place in certain parts of the country. Now, Delhi was prone to communal riots where all the opposition parties did everything possible to create communal disharmony. Delhi was threatened of communal riots. But it goes to the credit of the Police in Delhi that the situation here was expertly handled. Delhi was peaceful.

Now, we have had one of the biggest Kisan Rallies in Delhi. The huge rally that took place in Delhi was the largest, perhaps in the world! Yet there was no untoward incident

and the heavy traffic was well regulated. The rally was conducted in a most disciplined way and the credit goes to the Delhi Police. The Delhi Police deserve to be commended. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the fact that lately there has been indiscipline rampant among the officials in the Home Ministry. Mr. Bhagat had spoken about the corruption which is there in our every day life, especially in the Police Department and I would say that it is in the bureaucratic set up of the Police Department which is dealing with the sensitive agencies. Now, when the Government tries to take action against these officials either by way of transfer or dismissal we do not know what happens to them. I do not want to comment on that except that lately the Supreme Court has been giving them stay order. I do not know how you are going to tackle this problem. Of course under the Constitution they have the right of appeal. One should not question them. But now if the same kind of things would happen in the Defence Department, that would not be tolerated. It does not happen in the Defence Department because there is a strict discipline followed there. I do not know what action the Home Ministry propose to take in this regard. When you do take action against, may at the rank of the highest and the lowest, I do not know how the courts could be stopped in these matters or the courts should not come to their help in such cases. I believe that in Delhi most of the officers are not even leaving their houses and the Supreme Court has also given a decision that they will be paid 2/3rds of their salary till such time the cases are decided. I do not know how you are going to tackle this.

Now, talking about the police action against the criminals in the city of Delhi, I would like to challenge the whole of the opposition put together to contradict me on the figures I am going to give. A comparison of the figures between the calendar years

of 1979 and 1980 reveals that there is an overall decrease of crimes by 14 per cent. Compared to 1979 in the year 1980, the dacoity cases have been reduced by 50 per cent, robbery cases by 51 per cent and riots by 54 per cent. When we compare the figures in respect of the same crimes in the first three months of 1981 to the first three months of 1980, we find that the dacoity and robbery cases have decreased by 86 per cent and 52 per cent respectively, while riots do not come into the picture at all.

While we do expect a lot of things from the police, I do not know if we are doing enough for them. In this respect, I would like to say that the children of the policemen should be given proper care and facilities for a good education. The family benefits such as houses for police personnel should be arranged on a priority basis. Last, but not the least, their work should be appreciated with as much applause and benefits as their faults are run down and criticised.

Further, I understand that computerisation has already started in their working. I would also request the hon. Home Minister that computers should also be used for the police personnel in order to find out their negative qualities as well as their capabilities, efficiency etc.

Lastly, to sum up, I would like to take this opportunity to make a few important and necessary pointers on the directions in which we should move. First is the jail reforms. We should see that proper amenities are available to the prisoners, specially the undertrials. For this, I suggest that a Commission should be appointed to look into this matter. I had also made a similar suggestion last year, but nothing was done. This Commission could also look into the modernisation of the jails in the country. We are all well aware of the Bihar blindings. No civilised country in the world, as our Prime Minister has also mentioned, can

allow such a thing to happen, least of all India. There must be adequate safeguards to see that such tyranny and maltreatment are eliminated. Perhaps the Commission would look into this as well.

While speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry last year, I had made this suggestion and I would like to repeat it today also and I hope, the Home Minister will answer to this suggestion while replying to the debate. As I have repeatedly said, there is need for a police welfare fund to take care of those policemen and women and their families for the sufferings they endured, including hurt and even death, in the performance of their duty. I made this suggestion last year also and I emphasised it two or three times in between when I spoke in this House. Till such a welfare fund is created, the confidence in the policemen is not going to be there.

There are so many other things, but I would like to conclude due to paucity of time. I have spoken at length about Delhi because I believe, Delhi is not only the capital of our country, but it is also a mini-reflection of all the cities in India. If the capital is well established, nicely controlled, it will reflect this law abiding sense all over the country.

With these few words, I have pleasure in supporting the Demands made by the Ministry of Home Affairs and look forward with confidence to another successful year of prosperity in Delhi and all throughout the country.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, as my colleague Shri Jagdish Tytler mentioned, that he had been listening to the debate carefully, I also followed the speeches very attentively and I was surprised at some of them. When I thought of joining politics, I thought, it was a very easy game, you could decide what was right and wrong on your own. But when

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I hear and see the old politicians changing their colours, speeches and voices, I am at a loss to decide whether politics is that simple or not.

One of our very old and senior Members, Shri Baliram Bhagat—he is not in the House, and he would pardon me—while participating in this debate a little while ago, asked: “Is Mr. Makwana not efficient; is Mr. Paswan not efficient? Who says, that scheduled castes are not efficient?” May I ask him a question? Although I was not a politician at that time, in 1979 itself, if I am correct, when Mr. Charan Singh was made Prime Minister, he was part and parcel of them. May I ask him whether Jagjivan Ram was not efficient? Could he not raise this point at that time? He has all capabilities. He is senior to me in age. He has got more administrative experience. But at that time he kept quiet. But today he has a point. He said Mr. Makwana is not efficient; Mr. Paswan is not efficient. So, I cannot understand his intention. What are their intentions? What they are trying to hint at? Well, this is my personal opinion that we should stick to one line of thinking. We should not change it every minute and every second.

Secondly, I have heard people are saying that conditions are bad, administration is bad. May I ask them what was the condition when these people left? Well, I have heard Government servants everywhere we went. If we went to a bank and if cheque is not cashed, they say Janata Raj Hai. If bus is held up they say Janata Raj Hai. These people had created such a feeling in the country. I agree liberty of speech should be given, but you have to give a line which you cannot cross. They gave freedom to that extent that anybody could do anything. So, the whole administration came to a stop. There was no administration. I agree that in 1977 when they took over, there was a feeling of strictness; there was a feeling of obeying. But when they left there was no such feeling.

If they put their hand on their conscience, they will themselves reply what was the condition when they left. Just blaming a political party that you have not done this, you have not done that, is not a very correct approach.

There is no doubt that we have a democratic system. But in politics or in any sphere, don't you draw a line for political democracy also? I have read in last week's newspapers ex-Prime Minister giving a statement: 'Pakistan is arming, nothing wrong in it'.

When a normal citizen says there is nothing wrong. But when an ex-Prime Minister says, I do not know whether he has got any national interest. Don't they think what will be the reflection on the common people?

Then another ex-Prime Minister speaks at a public meeting: 'Nobody voted me, no Scheduled caste or other minority ever voted for me.' Honestly, I was lost for four or five months. What are these people up to? What are they thinking? Is it a statement 'No minority has voted for me.' 'You have never made me a Prime Minister. You have never given me a vote.' I had an opportunity to visit this same place during Assembly elections. A Scheduled Caste said, 'Sir, is it the ballot paper?' Is it the voting pattern of the country? And these people talk of democracy and the sort of phrases which they have learnt. If these people with seniority and with such high post having attained, speak like that, what lesson we learn from them? If I speak, people can neglect saying he is new in politics, he is a new Member of Parliament. I can make a mistake. But look at these people, 70—75 years old. They are speaking like that. I personally feel that these people must draw a line. There must be some line about the national interest, which should not be crossed, whether it is Congress (I), Janata or Lok Dal. The national interest should be kept above everybody.

Then somebody said about the Central-State relationship. Chief Ministers

are coming and going. I agree. I don't know why you pay attention to this. Idea is that State should run. Idea is that Centre should run. But I may tell them, at least now people are coming to one person. During their time people were coming to different persons. Chief Minister of UP going somewhere, Chief Minister of Haryana going somewhere and Chief Minister of Karnataka going somewhere else. When you have such feelings amongst you, then why do you point them out? At least now Chief Ministers are coming to one person. There is some stability. But in your time all were flying on different course. So, I personally feel that this feeling should be given up.

The fourth point is that the day when the National Security Act was passed in this House—I don't know whether you were here—the feeling of the Members was so agitated.

बन्दहा जाले, जेल भरवा दो, मरवा दो।

This was the feeling. May I know from them, six months have passed, has any injustice been done to anybody? So, why did they create such feelings? Anyway this was illustrative. I personally feel that the intention of the Act was very clear to stop more crimes.

One of the main objects of the Act—I will make this convincing to the people—was to make it difficult for habitual criminals, criminals who are habitual in crimes, to obtain bail. That is why the Act says: "If any person who has already been convicted of any cognizable offence" etc.

I will give you an example. While in Jaipur, Rajasthan, I thought one night of going to some wrong place, i.e. a place illegally run. It was a wine shop. Although it was not legal, that man used to sell wine in the night. I went there and caught him. He said: "Pilot Saab, you catch me today and put me in jail for six hours. In the morning I will take a bail and come out. Next morning I will do it. Again

I will take bail." He has employed 50 people for this purpose. He pays them. Every day, he can afford to send one person to jail. Sir, don't you think that the Government's hands should be strong, so that we can take care of these things? So, these are the points on which we should keep national interest and not individual or party interests in mind.

Next about National Integration Council. When it was planned, everyone appreciated it. And there is a reason behind it. There is a good cause behind it. Look at one of the political parties. They did not even attend its meetings. If I don't take part in the Home Ministry's Demands, how can I speak about the Home Ministry outside? Everyday I find many things happening during the Zero Hour here. Newspapers are quoted as saying: *Mar gaya, barbad ho gaya*" etc. Now neither Mr. Bosu is here, nor Mr. Jai Pal Singh Kashyap who closes his eyes when he speaks. Mr. Mani Ram Bagri who speaks every day during the Zero Hour is not here. None of them is here. You see how much they are interested in their cause. Nothing. There the difference lies. Their intention in Parliament is different. Their intention with respect to the Press is different. Their intention with respect to political meeting is different. Again in their homes it is different. So this attitude of our political parties should be taken note of. I hope the citizens will take care of it, if Government cannot take care of it.

The next point is about the modernization of the police forces. Our Government has taken care of it and has put in an effort. Rs. 27.42 lakhs have been allotted in 1980-81 for modernizing the police forces. Some additional funds have also been allotted. Rs. 180 lakhs have been given for the State Governments to construct quarters and barrack accommodation, so that the police force can be made more effective.

I have also suggested in a letter to the Home Minister that it would be

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better if we can have the accommodation for these police forces next to their police stations—so that their quarters are close by. Thereby we can have a more effective control over them.

The next point is about additional forces. I think Government has taken care of it. Two battalions have been raised for the BSF, for the borders. And I think eight battalions of CRP in addition to 58, are being raised for our internal affairs.

As far as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, as also weaker sections are concerned, I think Government has already taken care of them. A Rs. 13.25 crore fund has been created. From this fund, the weaker sections—SCs and STs—can even take loans for their business. But the point is: Government can create funds; Government can make laws. But they do not reach all these people. The representatives of the people here, whatever may be their party, can fight it out, saying: "This should be done; that should not be done. After that, nobody is bothered as to what Government has done. The benefits will not reach either the common man, or the Scheduled Castes. Government is doing something. But is it not the duty of we the Members, to whatever party we belong, to do something about it? Those are meant for the benefit of the weaker sections. These things should be taken care of; and we, as representatives, should give intimation to the common people, and to people for whom it is genuinely meant.

Government has also appointed a high-power committee in May 1980 for SCs and STs and has asked for its recommendations. It has also taken care of the interests of the freedom fighters. The pension was Rs. 100/- earlier, now it is Rs. 300/- For a widow, it has been raised to Rs. 200/-.

Lastly, I have a few suggestions to make. I personally feel, as Mr. Bhagat said very rightly, that political corruption is at the root of the difficulties of

this nation. We must certainly take care of it. (Interruptions) I cannot name any party. My point is that we, the politicians, should set an example. We must do our duty. We must make ourselves worthy of our electors. We should do our bit. We forget about it. Immediately on getting elected, we cease to bother. When we go to the electorate, we go as individuals and on party basis. We tell the voters: "Give me the votes. I will do this for you, I will do that for you." When we come here, we are not bothered. We get back to our normal routine. I personally feel that we politicians should take an oath that we will set an example in the country, and take full care to see that no politician involves himself in corruption. And politicians should start taking certain measures. Why can't MPs and MLAs go and check police stations in the night? May I ask my friends: why can't you go and check whether work is going on smoothly or not? You go to hospitals and other places and submit a report to the concerned Minister. But no one does that. They can speak on public platforms wherever they are used to speak. They will say, "Nothing is done." I want a target oriented politician. Then only the country can go up when we have a target. This is our target and we must achieve it. But no one goes on that. But I have learnt it within 1½ years. These politicians change colour, this side or that side or I take training under Mr. Vajpayee to impress the people by speaking whether right or wrong. I have a very little chance to do it. Thank you and very nice of you for giving me some time to speak.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the demands with which my hon. friend, the Home Minister has come up before the House relate to what can be described as the core sector of the work of the Government.

Like Defence, it deals with activities that are crucial for the very existence and integrity of the nation, for the preservation of a sense of security within the nation. Life Defence, it de-

pends upon impeccable efficiency, foresight, high morale and the uttermost public confidence and cooperation. Like Defence again, it cannot merely depend upon acquiring or possessing the mental and material requisites necessary to deal with skirmishes. It is necessary to deal with problems that this Ministry has to face in the perspective of the dynamics of social change. Otherwise, there is a grave danger that the Ministry may deal with explosions as and when they occur. The Ministry may itself turn into a Ministry of fire fighting rather than anticipating and dealing with the causes of these explosions.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is what we have said in the morning.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: That leads to tension, and therefore deterioration of the law and order situation which eats into the vitals of our society. It is therefore necessary to plan the work of this Ministry in the perspective of the dynamics of social change. It is not difficult to foresee the kind of problems and tension and conflicts that will arise in a country like ours. It does not need an astrologer; it needs a sociologist and a seasoned administrator, a politician who has the knack to learn from history, from experience. Ours is a developing society. We have, therefore, problems and tension and conflicts and threats to law and order and to peace, social cohesion and the sense of security. They are the characteristics and concomitants of a society in transition, a polity in evolution—a society moving from tradition to modernity, from heterogeneity to homogeneity, seeking to find a balance between diversity and unity, autonomy and centralisation, preservation of cultural identity and the identification of a national entity.

The problems that arise from the stage of development in which our country is today cannot be ignored either. I do not want to hold forth on these issues, but the problems that

arise from urbanization, the migration of people to urban areas, the generation of urban conglomerations, the drift into the situations of rootlessness, estrangement and alienation from traditional values and the inhibiting, sobering impact of traditional institutions the erosion of moral values to which my hon. friends on this side and on the other, referred, and the consequences of living in sub human conditions of existence, whether they are in slums or in other endemic areas of poverty. These result in a situation of conflict and result in crime as seen in the reappearance of dacoity in towns, and gangs of dacoits in the rural areas. There is persisting poverty, changing property relationships, increasing disparities, the consequences of growing inequalities of income, conflicts between employers and employees, communities, castes, religious groups, much of which can be anticipated because of the factors that influence our social life and affect the fabric of our nation. It is, therefore, possible to anticipate the factors and the forces that may lead to tensions in our country. It is equally possible for us to identify the areas where at least some of these problems are likely to be endemic, likely to be acute, likely to surface and explode on the slightest provocation. areas of political vulnerability. There used to be a Planning Cell in the Home Ministry.

My hon. friend is busy whispering to his colleague. But, the Government runs by whispers and, therefore, I have no complaint.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is listening to you also.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Well, he can do many things equally well or otherwise, at the same time.

There was a Planning Cell in the Home Ministry, which no longer exists, which had for instance, warned that the green revolution may turn into a red revolution caused by the

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ripples and repercussions that this revolution may create in our rural areas. It is necessary to provide guidelines for orientation of policy. Now, Sir, our hon. friend must be well aware that whatever may be the nature of a social problem it cannot be dealt with merely by the gun, merely by the baton, merely by repression. Solutions have to be found and a solution cannot be found merely by the use of force. Therefore, we need an appropriate orientation of policy, social legislation, strengthening of the administration, providing an early warning system, intelligence service, preventive action, quick action to contain and quell disorders by and between groups or by individuals and groups.

My hon. friend here—I suppose it was Shri Jagdish Tytler—referred to the use of modern technology for the detection of crime and for the prevention of crime, for communication, for mobility and new methods of crowd control, so that it may be possible to achieve the maximum effect with the use of minimum force and the minimum lethality and minimum inhumanity. But, unfortunately, there is no reference whatsoever to this in the report which my right hon. friend the Home Minister has presented to this House, and one is therefore led to conclude that no thought has been bestowed on these problems. It must also be remembered that there is need for quick administration of justice to the aggrieved—the necessity for a machinery that will function as a watchdog of society to mount vigil, to assess whether the use of force was warranted, whether it was excessive, whether it was commensurate, and whether it was barbarous and reprehensible.

Now, there must be no perspective planning and an adequate and efficient force properly recruited, equipped, adequately trained exemplarily disciplined with impeccable morale

and consciousness of social responsibility. In the absence of these it is quite likely that our reactions may be *post hoc* or *ad hoc* and we will only try to suppress symptoms rather than to deal with causes.

Now, I come to the last year. The last year has witnessed a manifestation of the dangerous and almost lethal effects of this malady to which I have referred. I know, my Right hon. friend opposite is well aware of the explosive situation in the country, of the deteriorating situation in the country. He may say that he is not responsible for the alarming situation. But there is no room whatsoever, as my Right hon. friend Mr. Baliram Bhagat has said, for complacency or smugness. What have we witnessed in the last year? A year of unprecedented agitation—peaceful though it was—in Assam for more than fifteen months. My hon. friend referred to the situation in Gujarat, the explosive character of the situation, the possibility that it might turn into a conflagration which may engulf not only the society in Gujarat, but the flames of which may very well spread to other States as well. We have witnessed farmers agitations in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and communal conflicts on a scale which we have not witnessed for many years; industrial unrest, unrest among adivasis leading to brutal firings and killings; atrocities on Harijans, atrocities on linguistic groups, for instance, in Orissa, extensive and excessive use of force and above all dependence on paramilitary forces and the army. I want to remind the House that the new Government—I know it is no longer new; it has become a stale Government—has set an all-time record for its dependence on the armed forces to assist the civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order. In 1977, the number of occasions on which the army was summoned to the rescue of the civil authorities was nil; in 1978 it was 7; in 1979 it was 24. In six months of coming to power of

the new Government, it became 16—and in the last one year, on the basis of a question answered by my hon. friend, the Home Minister there were 47 occasions on which the military was summoned to the rescue of civil authorities.

There is increasing crime. My young friend. Mr. Tytler, tried to say that crime statistics show that crime is decreasing. It is possible to doctor statistics. If a decision is taken not to register complaints, there is an immediate and steep fall in crime statistics. I do not want to enter into any dispute on statistics, because statistics is something which you will provide and you will say, my statistics are wrong. But there is such a thing as conscience, which is above statistics, I suppose it is not dead in you. Therefore, I may even dare you to get up and say that crime has gone down in the country. There is an increasing sense of insecurity in the country, whether it be in the towns, rural areas, buses or trams. My hon. friend cannot deny the fact that there is a sense of insecurity in this country, deterioration in law and order, and failure to detect crime. We are told every day in every case, in seven days, we will find the culprit. What happened to the murderer of the Nirankari Baba? If I had the time, I could have cited innumerable instances of the utter failure of this Government to detect criminals.

AN HON. MEMBER: Murder at a Minister's house.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Murder at a Minister's house—Ministers are privileged!

Above all, there is increasing evidence of the coarsening of conscience. Atrocities in Baghat, Dabwali, Gwalior, Kaphalta and Moradabad and the blindings in Bhagalpur are all occurrences which should send a shiver down the spine of any hon. gentleman sitting in this House or anywhere in this country. I remem-

ber listening to the moving speech of my Rt. Hon. Friend, Shri Vajpayee, on the blindings in Bhagalpur. A shiver went down my spine when I listened to his graphic description of the dangers of the coarsening of social conscience in this country. I am not saying all this merely to blame my hon. friend the Home Minister. But by denying facts, you can never get rid of the situations which create such facts. I do not want him to get up with his customary bravado and say, no such things have happened. But I want him to realise that this is a matter which should prick his conscience, as it should prick the conscience of any hon. gentleman sitting around here.

But what is the Government's response to all this? The Government's response has been to blame the opposition, to blame every manifestation as a conspiracy. If I had the time, I would have read out excerpts from the speeches of the hon. Prime Minister particularly the one delivered from the ramparts of the Red Fort in which she said that there was a conspiracy behind every one of these situations. My Rt. Hon. Friend, the Home Minister, is very famous for his capacity to see the foreign hand. In fact, in the Chinese Calendar they have the 'year of the log' 'the year of the ram and so on. If he had a new calendar or panchang, he would have styled last year as the 'year of the foreign hand',—because in Moradabad, there was a foreign hand; in Assam, there was a foreign hand; in Tripura there was a foreign hand; in Nippani there was a foreign hand. All over the country, there are foreign hands and my hon. friend gets up and says, we will cut the foreign hand. But we have not seen a single hand that has been cut down by him! Then, Sir, when a responsible Minister like the Home Minister of a country like India accuses foreign powers, talks of foreign intervention, unless it is an alibi to cover his utter incompetence, it is necessary for him

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to produce proof. You cannot accuse and get away with it. We have been too much accustomed to it within this country. When he is asked to produce proof he has no proof. But like a parrot he repeats: 'foreign intervention, foreign money'. What are you there for? If there is foreign intervention, deal with it. Do not make it an excuse for your utter incompetence.

Big problems like Assam have been left to fester. I wish I had the time. There is a technique that has been developed. It is the technique of a war of attrition, wear down those who go for any kind of popular demonstration or agitation, tell them that they will be called for negotiations, give an impression that you intend to negotiate through your representatives and choose your representatives in such a way that you can readily repudiate them at any time; call them, talk to them, when there is some possibility of some solution, find somebody or other be found to scuttle the proposals that have been discussed; ask for commitment from their side, decline to give any commitment from your side. This has been the pattern in Assam and in Gujarat. May be in some cases, there may be elements within the ruling party itself who, because of their internecine strife, are willing to take responsibility for scuttling these proposals.

I want to take a minute or two about the Assam situation. It is an unfortunate situation. In that it has been allowed to fester. A solution is within the grasp of my hon. friend. But he stands on prestige. He asks the Assam people to give up their agitation and come for negotiation. There has been no agitational activity for the last three months. They have repeatedly declared their desire to have a negotiated settlement. They have said that they are prepared for unconditional negotiations. They have said that by and large they do

not want in 1951 National Register of Citizen to be the sole document for determining foreigners. They have said that upto 1981 there is no big problem. And yet there are no negotiations. In strategically vulnerable areas where there is a peaceful movement, for which popular support has been demonstrated, you want to drive the people to resentment. What are the consequences? You see reprehensible acts of violence in the State where violence did not mar the agitation till recently. Why is it that violence is cropping up? Because the saner elements have been betrayed by my hon. friend the Home Minister. A situation has been created in which there is room for propaganda against the saner elements accusing them of compromises and incompetence. This is exploited by people who are anti-national, who want to take recourse to violence and who believe in secession. I know that my hon. friend wants to prevent this. If you want to prevent it, then the method is to deal with those who believe in peaceful methods and not betray them, not to hold them to ridicule. Why is he standing on prestige and not calling representatives of the Assam people for discussion?

There is the Anwara Taimur Ministry born in sin and maintained in sin. There were 8 Congress(I) MLAs whom the electorates of Assam sent to the Assembly. These eight were allowed to swell through defection and corrupt methods to 45 or 49. On the eve of the expiry of the constitutional deadline this Ministry was installed in office. It was allowed to expand through defection and corruption and allowed to remain in office without proving its majority till the constitutional deadline made it necessary for a session to be summoned. I have no time to go into all the details of the case. My hon. friend knows very well how he has twisted the provisions of the Constitution and made use of the influence and the authority he has with the gubernatorial set up to commit crimes

against the Constitution. But when he went to the extent of proroguing the House and issuing an ordinance to authorise expenditure knowing full well that the fundamental test of a democracy is the control that the representatives of the people have over the exchequer and the right to vote money from the exchequer.

15.00 hrs.

I will be right if I say that, wittingly or unwittingly, perhaps the Governor has been responsible, and my hon. friend here has been responsible, for permitting the creation of a situation, which erodes the very basis of democracy. This is a portent both for democracy and for the relations between the Centre and the States.

I will now turn to Gujarat. I have a few points to make, and I hope you will be just and liberal. My hon. friend, Shri Makwana, is sitting here. I do not propose to cast any stones. What started as a problem, that could have been nipped in the bud, unfortunately was allowed to deteriorate and take the proportions that it has taken, mainly because matters were compromised by the rivalries and internecine intrigues in the ruling party, which resulted in the scuttling of negotiations.

My hon. friend, Shri Bhagat, made a very constructive speech. I cannot recall many speeches to which I have listened with such rapt attention as this one, delivered by my hon. friend, Shri Bhagat. I do not, therefore, propose to cover the same ground about reservations that he did. There has been excessive use of force to terrorise, to cover up the failure to protect the people and to deal with agitations with insight and resilience, to convert the situation into one of confrontation between the police and the people.

I wish I had the time. I would then have told you about the barbarousness that Gujarat has witnessed. During the last three months, not a single day—will my hon. friend deny

what I say?—has passed without firing in some place or the other in Gujarat. There have been days on which 150 rounds have been fired by the police. I suppose it was said of Michael O'Dwyer that he fired 230 rounds. 700 tear gas shells were fired in one day in one locality in Ahmedabad. Para-military forces were induced; the military was inducted.

Not only was there internecine strife within the Ruling party, but also with the police department, between the Commissioner of Police and the IG. There was this attempt to terrorise the people. Curfew was imposed. Sir, Do you know that the Chief Justice of the High Court adjourned the court one day saying "I adjourn this court in protest against a situation where people cannot come to the court, even if they have valid legal curfew passes". They are treated barbarously."

If the inadequacies of the political leadership have been brought into focus by these things, the inadequacies of the police have also been brought into focus. I must say that I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Tytler that there is no use merely finding fault with the police. I do not propose to do so. But, unless we discover the fault, we can never correct it, and it is in that spirit that I say what I have to say.

The expenditure on police has increased from Rs. 32 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 312 crores in 1981-82, apart from Rs. 554 crores in the States, making a total of over Rs. 800 crores. But, has efficiency increased? I wish my hon. friend would get up and say that it has. Surely, he will say that the Janata Party did all the mischief when it was in power. But I ask: what about yourself, what did you do for 28 years? Perhaps, he will recite a poem.

The police seem to be at sea. There is failure to pre-empt and detect crimes, there are reports of complicity in crimes; there is use of extra-

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legal methods in dealing with crime and criminals, of taking facile recourse to firing and encounters, resulting in erosion of public confidence in the impartiality and efficiency, and the role of the police.

Whenever questions are asked about police firings, my hon. friend says that he does not have a full record of the firings in the whole country. So, estimates are made. It was said there might have been 185 firings in 1980 with 227 deaths. This does not include the encounters, to the deaths in Moradabad or Tripura. Encounters have become a new euphemism to cover extra legal methods of liquidating those whom you want to liquidate. Nobody has given them the authority to sit and judge without the due process of law; nobody has given them the right to decide what the penalty should be, and nobody has given them the right to enforce this penalty in the dark, whether in the lock up or through encounters. What are the statistics? In Madhya Pradesh there were 57 encounters leading to 55 notorious dacoits being killed. In U.P. according to the police, there were 3,380 encounters leading to 983 being killed. In addition, some were also killed by villagers in encounters. Another 141 were killed in these 173 encounters. Sir, five Members of the U.P. Legislative Council belonging to the Congress (I) sent a letter to the Chief Minister complaining that 21 had been killed in fake encounters during the last three months in Fatehpur District alone and demanding an inquiry by the CBI claiming that encounters were carried out on false allegations by Thakur police officers to avenge the massacre of Thakurs by Phoolan Devi. Now Meerut, and I can go on like that. The question of rapes and deaths in lock-ups has been raised again and again in this House. (Interruptions). About blindings in Bhagalpur, this House has been misled perhaps not deliberately, by my hon. friend. I

am willing to grant that he himself has been misled. We were told that a Legislative Committee would be appointed in Bihar and therefore, there was no need for a Parliamentary Committee. Mr. Makwana also said that. But no such Committee was appointed. That was only to preempt action by this House. We were told that 15 policemen would be suspended, extorted from Bhagalpur and arrested. Nobody was extorted, nobody was arrested. The suspended were reinstated. The Prime Minister announced an *ex gratia* payment of Rs. 15,000. I do not know whether any receipts have been produced, but the newspapers say that the amount of Rs. 15,000 has not reached any one of the victims, perhaps. I will be glad to know that this is not true. This is what has happened—the outrage on the conscience of humanity perpetrated in Bhagalpur and being justified in a most brazen fashion by the Chief Minister of Bihar by a perverse theory of social sanctions. (Interruptions).

I do not have to talk of the harassment of citizens, hauling them up without arrest, terrorising them by summoning them daily and keeping hundreds of citizens on permanent bail as was revealed in the Supreme Court the other day, apart from police officers threatening journalists against reporting facts, by passing due processes, ignoring institutions and processes sanctified by law, creating an atmosphere of terror, and the Government arming itself with draconian powers thrown instruments like the National Security Act, the Criminal Procedure Code and today the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) amendment Bill which, if it becomes law will cut at the very root of State autonomy in this country and the existing provisions of the Constitution. There is persistent denigration of institutions like the judiciary.

Now, I turn to Intelligence. Intelligence is very essential if you have to preempt crime. Intelligence

may be a rare commodity especially with some. But Intelligence is necessary for the Home Ministry. There is restiveness in the Intelligence Services, discontent, demoralisation in the CBI, in the Intelligence Branch and in the RAW, and as my hon. friend Mr. Bhagat has said, there is a tendency to use these agencies for political persecution. Not only that, but the trend is also to use them in dealing with hon. Members of this House. I do not want to go into this question since he has raised it and dealt with it very competently.

I would like to submit that the demoralisation that has set in the administration, the police administration as well as the general administration, has three main causes. One is the theory of commitment which seeks to make loyalty to a person the paramount test of efficiency. The second is the permissiveness that was sanctified during the Emergency and the sense of impunity that the police acquired during the Emergency, and the third is the example that the Ruling Party set while it was in Opposition, the tactics that it employed in trying to come back to power in the Legislatures, on the streets and in the courts. The theory of commitment has led to a strange situation of paralysis in the administration. Retirements, supersessions, transfers and persecutions have been employed on a massive scale to create uncertainty and to create a situation where there will be an attendant abdication of administrative responsibility and decision-making. I wish to tell you that no echelon of the services has been spared, has been left in doubt. The Chief Secretary of Delhi was removed without the knowledge of the Lt. Governor. The Chief Secretaries of U.P. and Rajasthan were removed overnight following the visit of an emissary from the Prime Ministers' Bureau. A senior officer who had been appointed to assist in a place of high authority was posted and transferred as Chief Secretary to Madhya Pradesh to make way for

someone else. The Education Secretary in a State went for lunch. When he came back he found someone else sitting in his chair. He was told that he had been removed and somebody else had been posted in his place. This happened in Uttar Pradesh. A police officer of 1958 vintage was promoted to the rank of Commissioner of Police, superseding those who were in service from 1951, superseding no less than 200 officers in the bargain. An officer was promoted to the rank of Lt. Governor in a Union Territory superseding half a century of persons. Officers of the Police Services who have served in the highest ranks and won the highest awards for meritorious and distinguished service have been uncereemoniously shunted away. The Directors Incharge of Intelligence and Investigation Agencies who had been cleared for appointment, by the same Government have been removed.

My hon. friend has referred to the cancellation of awards in C.B.I. which shows, that even within their own ranks they do not know who is who. That is the condition of the Intelligence services. It is on that Intelligence that my hon. friend depends. Thousands of officers are reported to have been transferred in U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and elsewhere. All this has created a sense of insecurity.

The situation of the Constabulary is no better. There is restiveness, indiscipline, inaction. Their basic, genuine grievances have been neglected for too long. The Police Commission was appointed for streamlining the police and removing grievances. It has submitted six of the seven reports that it visualised. But no action has been taken. They say that they will wait till all the reports are presented. Then all of them will be weighed and properly assessed. But in some of the earlier or initial reports there are matters which needed immediate attention. If I had the time

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and if you would permit me, I would read out to you some of the very striking basic observations which the Commission has made—the need to reorient the process of training, recruitment, promotional opportunities, career opportunities, etc., in the police force. The police force is a much maligned force. But it must be understood, they have a very heavy job to-day. Their duties have changed. They are functioning under an Act on 1861 based on the Irish Army Act. My Hon. friend, my vulnerable friend Shri Ranga who has been here from 1934, who will now complete half a century of distinguished service in the House and I wish him well for many more years to come; would recall that this Act was fashioned on the basis of the Irish Army Act meant to train people who would be commended by the Army Officers. Situations have changed. Conditions have changed. The police have to deal with different situations to-day. The Commission says—

“The basic and fundamental problem regarding the police to-day is how to make them function as an efficient and impartial law enforcement agency fully motivated and guided by the objectives of service to the public at large, upholding the Constitutional rights and liberties of the people.

With the transition from foreign rule to independent, socialist, democratic and welfare State, the style of police handling of public order situations has had to change from an aggressive and mild fist attitude to peaceful and persuasive handling of agitating groups. This change in police methodology has meant the involvement of a much larger number of police personnel to handle a given public order situation as compared to pre-Independence situation. This has in turn meant the deployment of a larger number of Constables for interacting

with the public and securing their cooperation by persuasion and appeal for maintaining public order.

The Constabulary should no longer be treated as a cadre meant only for duties of a mechanical character as visualised by the 1902 Commission.

The crux of efficient policing, in our view, is the effective and amiable street presence of a well qualified, trained and motivated Constable.”

One more quotation:

“The present position of the Contable is a far cry from the position described above. Long and arduous hours of work without facilities for rest and recreation, continuous employment on jobs under extreme conditions of stress and strain, both mental and physical, prolonged stagnation in the same rank without even one rank promotion throughout their service for a majority of them, constant exposure to criticism and ridicule by a demanding public, a totally inadequate pay structure with no compensation for the handicaps and privations they undergo in their jobs, low status and lack of involvement in planning and executing field jobs with a full understanding of the objectives set by the police organisation, etc...”

This means that attention has to be given there to these matters forthwith. Attention cannot be given forthwith without identifying such basic problems, by putting these reports in the frigidair. In fact, this was not the first report. In 1971, there was the Goray Committee Report which also has been ignored.

Now, Sir, I want to deal with two points more with your indulgence which I have had in plenty. One is about Commissions of Inquiry. I referred in the beginning to the need to assess whether the use of force

has been commensurate, etc. There is a constant reluctance for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry—the familiar rigmarole about delays that it will result in the effect on the morale of the police, etc. Even when they are appointed with great hesitation, care is taken to render them nugatory and infructuous.

I can cite many instances. But I do not wish to do so for lack of time. But the most scandalous instance has been the winding up of the Commission of Inquiry that was instituted to go into the Morvi disaster in Gujarat. It was a disaster of tremendous magnitude which resulted in sorrow and suffering for hundreds of people. Large areas were submerged. I think, hundreds of people were killed. The Commission of Inquiry was appointed because of persistent demand, under a sitting High Court judge. But documents including a document containing a report by the Collector of Rajkot which made it clear that there was administrative negligence, were not produced before the Commission of Inquiry and, therefore, it could not carry on its work. What did the Government do? My hon. friends in Government would perhaps like to disown what happened. I do not know whether Mr. Makwana would like to disown the Gujarat Government. The Government asked 37 times for postponement of hearings,—within 18 months. Then, they wound up the Commission of Inquiry on the ground that it was taking too long a time. A Commission of Inquiry under a sitting High Court judge was wound up. There are two hands. With one, you give and, with the other, you take away. Therefore, with one hand, applications were made for postponement of hearings and, with the other hand, the Commission of Inquiry was wound up. There are other cases too. I shall not go into them.

I will conclude with a reference to the administration of justice; the number of cases pending to which

some hon. Members referred, the condition of under-trials who are more than 1 lakh in number; the conditions in jails which have become cesspools of corruption, profiteering, sex and what not, with the result that the Supreme Court had to order an inquiry into the conditions in Tihar Jail.

I would have liked to mention about Centre-State relations. But I will not take the time of the House on that. I only want to say that there is no other realm where the dual role, the double standards, of this Government are more apparent than in the case of Centre-State relationships,—in installing and removing Governments, in invoking the powers of the Constitution, in using the gubernatorial office, in the role that the ruling party plays as an Opposition in the States where others are in power, in organising bandhs, in organising blockades and the like. There can be no more shocking demonstration of double standards than this Government has been guilty of.

I do not want to talk of matters like defections in the absence of any effort to bring forward a law to prevent defections, in the absence of any effort to bring about the Lokayukt Bill, the Lokpal Bill, the Government's policy of postponing elections wherever they fall due, the way institutions of Local-Self Government are being undermined, the way no action is taken on proposals of electoral reforms, and so on. So, we have this situation. I would like to tell my Hon. friend that he has come before the House with such a big demand. We believe that it is a very important Ministry undoubtedly.

I am constrained to tell him "Sir, you have solved no problem. You don't seem to be interested in solving problems. You divide to rule, and yet talk of national integration. You undermine the efficiency and the constitutional role of the bureaucracy. You talk of commitment. You want

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to denude the judiciary of its independence.

You promised security you have promoted insecurity.

You talk of war, of for hands, of any strategem and alib. bsolve yourself of responsibility.

Your thirst for power is btedly is insatiable but that power is used only to maintain yourself in power.

You have made a mockery of the Constituion, and a mockery of the promises that you have made to the eletcorate."

It needs an extreme kind of insensitivity for my Hon friend to claim that the Ministry has performed with competence.

How can he ask us to vote for the Demands that he has made on the House, in good conscience, believing in his competence?

He must depend on some consideration other than alternative to competence.

श्री हीरा लाल शर्मा परमार (पाटन) : सभापति महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। गुजरात में पिछले तीन महीनों से मेडिकल कालेज में आरक्षण को लेकर कुछ लोगों ने आन्दोलन शुरू करके दलितों पर अमानुषिक अत्याचार और जुल्म दिये हैं। सैकड़ों मकान जलाए गए और लूटे गए। हजारों हज़िनों को बेघर किया गया। असंख्य लोगों के हाथ पैर काटे गए और कितने ही जवान लड़कों की गोली से और चाकू छुरी से हत्याएँ की गईं। आन्दोलन में हजारों दलितों की इज्जत गई और वे बेघर बने। अभी भी कई जगह दलितों का सामूहिक बहिष्कार जारी है और लोग रोजी रोटी

बिना मर रहे हैं। अखबारों ने गलत झूठी और भड़काने वाली खबरें प्रमुख पन्ने पर बड़ी हेडिंग में छाप कर सारे गुजरात में दलित विरोधियों को उत्तेजित किया। उस में प्रमुख जिम्मेदार गुजरात समाचार के ऊपर कड़ी कार्यवाही कर के उस के जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति को भारी सजा देने की मैं मांग करता हूँ। गुजरात के असामाजिक तत्वों ने दिन प्रति दिन आन्दोलन के नाम से भारी लूट चलाई। विरोधी दलों ने इस का नाजायज फायदा उठाने के लिए और शासक पार्टी कांग्रेस (आई) को बदनाम करने के लिए मन-मानी चलाई जिस में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने खुले आम आन्दोलन में भाग लिया। दलित विरोधी सभी दलों के लोगों ने आन्दोलन को समर्थन देने में कोई कमी रखी नहीं है और उस में मैं अपने मन को दबा कर आत्मा की आवाज कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस (आई) भी उस में शामिल थी। "स्टेट गवर्नमेंट, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों" के कर्मचारियों ने सरकारी नीति के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन का खुले आम समर्थन किया है। फिर भी सरकार ने ऐसे कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की और आन्दोलन को बढ़ाने में प्रोत्साहन दिया।

सबसे गंभीर बात तो यही है कि रक्षा करने वाली पुलिस दल की यूनियनों ने खुलेआम आन्दोलन करने वालों को समर्थन दिया और आन्दोलनकारियों को निर्भय बनाया। दलितों के लिए ऊपर आसमान और नीचे जमीन के सिवाय कोई आधार नहीं रहा। मानवतावादी धर्मगुरुओं का सहारा था, उस में भी कुछ दिनों पहले गुजरात के मशहूर कथाकार धर्मगुरु श्री डींगरे महाराज ने अपने प्रवचन में ब्राह्मणों और दलितों के लिए तुलनात्मक प्रवचन किया जिस में

ब्राह्मणों को आम के पेड़ और हरिजनों को बबूल के पेड़ से तुलना कर के गुजरात में और सारे देश में जातिवाद की एक बड़ी दीवार खड़ी कर दी।

इस समय आरक्षण का प्रश्न शोषितों के सामने प्राणप्रश्न है। देश गुलामी से मुक्त है कागज पर वास्तव में नहीं। हम लोगों की गुलामी अभी भी जारी है। आरक्षण किसी की दया की देन नहीं है। आरक्षण करोड़ों शोषितों के स्वमान, स्वाभिमान और जान माल की सुरक्षा का राष्ट्रीय करार निर्धारित किया हुआ है अन्यथा देश की आजादी नहीं मिलती और गांधी जी के प्राण चले जाते।

आरक्षण समाप्त करना उचित नहीं है। मैं देश के तमाम वर्ग के नेताओं को हादिक अपील करता हूँ कि गरीबों के साथ आग से खेलना छोड़ दें और देश के हित में एकता के लिए आगू आएँ। मैं इस सच्चाई में खामोश नहीं रह सकता हूँ कि इस आन्दोलन में गुजरात सरकार और भागत सरकार भी कुछ हद तक जिम्मेदार हैं।

मैं एक गम्भीर बात सदन के सामने पेश करता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए केन्द्र में और राज्य सरकारों में एक अलग मंत्रालय खोलने की मांग पिछले तीस सालों से निरन्तर चली आ रही है और इस मांग का संसद् की कई कमेटियों ने बराबर समर्थन किया है। श्री गिरिधर गोंमांगो, संसद् सदस्य के प्रस्ताव पर 41 सदस्यों ने भाग लिया था और सभी सदस्यों ने अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए अलग मंत्रालय की मांग की थी। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक अलग मंत्रालय क्यों नहीं खोला गया है?

645 LS—11.

मैं बहुत दुःख के साथ गम्भीरता से सदन का ध्यान इस ओर केन्द्रित करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेदकर के जन्म दिन 14 अप्रैल को अम्बेदकर स्टेडियम में उनकी मूर्ति को तोड़ा गया मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आपका ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर देश के किसी और नेता की मूर्ति तोड़ी गई होती तो आज क्या हो गया होता? मैं मांग करता हूँ कि डा० अम्बेदकर स्टेडियम में तुरन्त बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेदकर की धातु की मूर्ति स्थापित की जाए तथा मूर्ति तोड़ने वाले को पकड़ कर कड़ी सजा दी जाए। साथ ही 14 अप्रैल को डा० अम्बेदकर के जन्म दिवस के उपलक्ष्य में राष्ट्रीय छुट्टी घोषित की जाए। अगर इस गम्भीर मांग को तुरन्त पूरा नहीं किया गया तो पिछले कुछ दिनों से दिल्ली में चला आ रहा आन्दोलन सारे देश में फैल जाने की सम्भावना है।

गुजरात राज्य में मेडिकल छात्रों ने अपना आरक्षण विरोधी आन्दोलन वापिस लिया है। मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। अब भी गुजरात सरकार मेडिकल छात्रों से कुछ संशोधन करने की बात कर रही है। यदि सरकार ऐसा करेगी तो उसका परिणाम अच्छा नहीं होगा। मैं केवल सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि रीस्टर पद्धति में कोई संशोधन करने से पहले ही वह इसमें दखल दे और उसको रोकें।

मेरा आप से यह भी अनुरोध है कि देश में किसी व्यक्ति के आगे या पीछे उपनाम लगाने की जो पद्धति है उसको समाप्त करे और दलितों की श्याम दिलाने का प्रबन्ध करे। इस सम्बन्ध में

[श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार]

आवश्यकतानुसार संविधान में भी संशोधन किया जाए।

अब मैं कुछ अपने ऊपर गुजरी हुई बात इस सदन के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। 17 फरवरी को मैंने सदन के सामने गुजरात का मामला उठाया था। उसके बाद 27 फरवरी की बात है। मैं जहाँ का रहने वाला हूँ वह एक लाख की आबादी वाला मेहसाना डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लेस है। वहाँ पर कलक्टर, डी एस० पी० और थाना सभी कुछ है। कलक्टर और डी० एस० पी० एक जगह पर रहते हैं। वहाँ एक जगह पर 36 घंटे पहले सिटी के बीच में आन्दोलन करने वालों ने एक बोर्ड लगाया कि हीरालाल परमार का मकान और दुकान जलाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है। मैंने वहाँ के कलक्टर, डी० एस० पी० और पुलिस थाने से अपनी रक्षा की मांग की लेकिन उसके बावजूद मेरे मकान और दुकान को जलाकर भस्म कर दिया गया और आज तक सरकार ने उन लोगों के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं किया है। ((व्यवधान)) आन्दोलन करने वाले केवल इसी से संतुष्ट नहीं हो गए। 26 मार्च के दिन उन्होंने मेन बाजार में मेरे लड़के को पुलिस थाने के सामने सुबह दस बजे बुरी तरह से पीटा, उसका सिर तोड़ दिया। उस समय भी पुलिस ने हमारी कोई रक्षा नहीं की। मैं सदन के सामने दोहराना नहीं चाहता कि मैं रूलिंग पार्टी का सदस्य हूँ और एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लेस पर, जहाँ कलक्टर, डी एस० पी० रहते हैं और तीन हजार रिजर्व पुलिस है, मेरी कोई रक्षा नहीं की गई। मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि गम्भीरता से इसके लिए नहीं सोचा जाएगा, तो इस देश में रहने वाले गरीब लोगों का क्या होगा।

मैं सदन की जानकारी के लिए यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सीनियर पुलिस सब-इन्स्पेक्टर के ट्रान्सफर के लिए मेहसाना शहर के लोगों ने हड़ताल की और उस पुलिस इन्स्पेक्टर का वहाँ के लोगों ने बहुत सम्मान किया तो वह आन्दोलन वालों के साथ में था। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से आशा करता हूँ कि वे इसकी जांच करावेंगे।

अन्त में, मैं सभापति महोदय आपके माध्यम से एक बात बहुत गहराई से कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में 26 कमिशनर की रिपोर्टें छपी हैं। यदि इन रिपोर्टों के अनुसार एक-एक काम भी होता तो 26 काम हो जाते, लेकिन सारे देश में इसका अमल नहीं होता है। दलितों के लिए जो कागजों पर रिपोर्टें छपती हैं, यदि वे न छपें तो अच्छा होगा। रिपोर्टें तो छपती हैं, लेकिन उनको न्याय नहीं मिलता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हम लोगों की रक्षा के लिए कठिन कार्यवाही की जाए और ठोस कदम उठाए जायें।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए मौका दिया।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : तुम्हारा मुख्यमंत्री कहता है कि आरक्षण रिवाइज करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कमिशन मुकर्रर करो। कहा है या नहीं? ... (व्यवधान) ... तुम जिस पार्टी के हो, वह पार्टी तुम्हें बचा नहीं रही है। तुम्हारा घर फूंक दिया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री बलबीर सिंह : (शहडोल) : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गृह मंत्रालय

द्वारा जो अनुदान की मांगें रखी गई है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

मैं कुछ आंकड़े सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। यह गृह मंत्रालय की 1979 की रिपोर्ट है। उस समय आदिवासियों की आबादी सारे भारत में 380 लाख थी और 1976 में एसिया रिस्ट्रीक्शन हटने के बाद संख्या बढ़कर 411 लाख हो गई, जो देश की कुल आबादी का 7.5 प्रतिशत है।

सभापति महोदय, इसी तरह से हमारे गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा इटीग्रेटेड ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट स्कीम आदिवासियों के लिए रखी गई है। इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी बताया गया है कि सारे भारत में 180 सब-प्लान बन चुके हैं और 129 सब-प्लान ऐसे हैं जो कि 1978-79 के अन्तर्गत बन जायेंगे—लेकिन क्या

इस ओर हमारे गृह राज्य मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है। कई बार आपने सदन में यह भी घोषणा की है कि हमारे गृह मंत्रालय में केवल एक डिवीजन काम कर रहा है, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक डिवीजन से सारे आदिवासियों और हरिजनों का काम चलने वाला नहीं है, इसके लिए यहां पर आप एक डिपार्टमेंट बनाएं और उसको अपने गृह विभाग के अन्तर्गत रखिए।

सभापति महोदय गृह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 1979 में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में प्रथम श्रेणी से चतुर्थ श्रेणी के जो कर्मचारी हैं, उनके आंकड़े इस तरह से हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार की भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा पुलिस सेवा में जनवरी, 1979 को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का प्रति-निधित्व इस प्रकार था :—

श्रेणी	कुल कर्मचारी	शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स	प्रतिशत	शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स	प्रतिशत
प्रथम श्रेणी	43,193	1,940	4.50	366	0.85
द्वितीय श्रेणी	56,095	3,618	6.44	495	0.88
तृतीय श्रेणी	17,03,726	2,08,192	12.22	48,731	2.86
चतुर्थ श्रेणी	12,54,172	2,39,963	19.13	58,461	4.66
(सफाई कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर)					

मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो रिजर्वेशन आप ने पिछले 30-32 सालों से दे रखा है, यदि उस का मापदण्ड यही रहा तो उस से न शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और न हरिजनों का उद्धार होने वाला है। आप ने यह भी देखा कि आप ने कैरी-फारवर्ड का नियम बनाया, रीस्टर का नियम बनाया,

लेकिन परिणाम क्या निकला, क्या उनका पालन हो रहा है? इटीग्रेटेड डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट्स के अन्तर्गत इतनी सारी रकम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दी जाती है और इस समय सारे हिन्दुस्तान के 18 राज्यों में यह काम चल रहा है—क्या आप ने इनके आंकड़े देखे हैं? केन्द्रों से जो वित्तीय सहायता मिलती है—क्या वह

[श्री दलबीर सिंह]

बराबर उस में खर्च हो रही है ? क्या वजह है कि सारी की सारी राशि मार्च महीने में खर्च होती है, इस्टेब्लिशमेंट पर ज्यादा खर्च होता है, मूल कामों पर उतना खर्च नहीं हो पाता है।

व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण से आप ब्लाक स्तर पर देखिए मैं विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ—आप ने ब्लाक स्तर पर सारे आइ० ए० एस० अफसर बैठा दिए हैं लेकिन न उनके पास

डिस्बर्सिंग-पावर है और न किसी राशि को सॅक्शन करने का अधिकार है। सारा काम जिला अध्यक्ष के अन्तर्गत रहता है जिस को ला-एण्ड-ग्रैंडर सिबुएशन देखने से ही फुरसत नहीं मिलती है। हर बार उस राशि के केवल आंकड़े बतला दिए जाते हैं लेकिन उसका कोई सदुपयोग नहीं होता है।

अब मैं आप के सामने प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय आोजना से लेकर अब तक के कुछ आंकड़े दे कर बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस धनराशि का क्या सदुपयोग हुआ है :—

	समय	व्यय
प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना	1951-56	30.04 करोड़ रुपये
द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना	1956-61	79.41 करोड़ रुपये
तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना	1961-66	100.40 करोड़ रुपये
एनुअल प्लान्ज	1966-69	68.50 करोड़ रुपये
चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना	1969-74	172.70 करोड़ रुपये
पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना (आउट-ले)	1974-78	288.88 करोड़ रुपये
ट्राइबल एरियाज के सब-प्लान्ज के लिए स्पेशल एसिस्टेंस		120.00 करोड़ रुपये

आप ने इन आंकड़ों में खर्च की राशि बतला दी है लेकिन क्या आप ने कभी गौर फरमाया है कि हमारे आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं वे उनके कामों में कितना इन्टरेस्ट लेते हैं। सभी डिपार्टमेंट्स में, चाहे पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० हो, सिंचाई विभाग हो, फारेस्ट विभाग हो, ट्राइबलज के लिए जितना पैसा होता है उस को खर्च करने की रुचि नहीं होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई क्राइटेरिया बनायें कि यदि ट्राइबल एरिया की राशि का सही सदुपयोग नहीं होगा तो उन के करैक्टर रोल में उस का दर्शाया जाएगा। ऐसा

नहीं होना चाहिए कि सारी राशि एक महीने में ही खर्च की जाय।

इस लिए मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी स्कीमों ली जाती हैं, चाहे आदिवासियों के इकानामिक उत्थान का सवाल हो, हरिजनों की अन्नटचेविलिटी का सवाल हो,—इन सब के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट में अलग अलग दर्शाया करें। मैं बस्तर का एक उदाहरण आप के सामने रखता हूँ—वहाँ विश्व बैंक की सहायता से सरकार पाइन-प्लांट्स लगा रही है,

लेकिन दूसरी तरफ साल के जो पेड़ हैं उनको जड़ से काटा जा रहा है। आप जानते हैं कि आदिवासी साल के पत्तों से लेकर उस के सीढ़स तक का उपयोग करता है। कभी अकाल पड़ जाय तो उस में जो फल लगता है उस को खाकर गुजारा करता है। लेकिन साल के सारे जंगल कट रहे हैं। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में जो फलदार वृक्ष हैं उन को काट कर इन्टीग्रेटेड ट्राइबल डेवेलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत जो पैसा मिलता है उस से पाइन के पेड़ लगाए जाते हैं। इसी तरह से हमारे यहां पालियामेंटी कमेटी बनती है, 1968 में बनी, 1971 में बनी, 1979 में बनी—इस कमेटी की रिपोर्टें इस सदन में पेश की जाती हैं—क्या आप ने देखा है कि उस ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होता है? इस के लिए गृह मंत्रालय की जवाबदारी है। यदि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होता है तो किस रूप में होता है?

मैं आप के माध्यम से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—आज हमारे यहां गरीब और अमीर की खाई क्यों है? हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। हम भीख नहीं मांग रहे हैं। कांस्टीचूशन में हमारे राइट्स दिए हुए हैं—हरिजन और आदिवासियों के अलावा बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज का भी उल्लेख है। अब रिजर्वेशन के समाप्त करने की बात कहीं कहीं पर की जाती है। तो मेरा यह निवेदन है और यह कोई अलौचना की बात नहीं है, कि हर बार यहां सदन में ये बातें आती हैं और कहीं गुजरात का प्राल्कम आता है और कहीं राजस्थान का आता है और बार-बार ये बात बोलने की मिलती हैं। एक बात मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह देखें कि

आदिवासियों को स्लोगन लगाना नहीं आता है और वे भीख मांगना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं लेकिन यह आप की इयूटी हो जाती है कि उनकी जो आर्थिक स्थिति है, उस को आप सुधारें। पहले जो उनकी पर-कैपिटा इन्कम थी, आज वह गिरी है और वह सुधरी नहीं है। आप ने ब्लाक स्तर पर पचासों डिपार्टमेंट्स खोल रखे हैं प्रचार और प्रसार के लिए लेकिन कौन सा डिपार्टमेंट क्या काम करेगा, यह पता नहीं है।

ग्रामीण बैंकों के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने उसके लिए यह क्राइटीरियन लगा रखा है कि पांच किलोमीटर के रेडियस में जो गांव आते हैं, उन्हीं को लोन मिलेगा और दूसरों को नहीं मिलेगा। इसके लिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा बैंक वहां पर खोले जाएं और यह जो क्राइटीरिया लगा रखे हैं, इसको हटाया जाए और सब को लोन मिलना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर जो बी०डी०ओज० होते हैं, उनके तौर-तरीके ही अलग-अलग हैं। उनके कार्यों में एक समता होनी चाहिए।

आप ने हरिजनों के लिए वाम्प्रीनेण्ट प्लान बनाया और उसके लिए करोड़ों रुपये आपने स्टेटवाइज दिये लेकिन वह पैसा किस तरह से खर्च हुआ, इसका कोई मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया आज तक। इससे उन लोगों को कोई ज्यादा लाभ नहीं मिल पाया है, यह मैं साफ कह देना चाहता हूँ। इसके अलावा जो और बहुत सी आर्गनाइजेशन्स हैं, जो दूसरी संस्थाएं हैं, जो कि इस राशि को लेती हैं, वे दूसरे वर्गों पर इस पैसे को खर्च करती हैं। इस चीज को भी आपको देखना चाहिए।

एक बात और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से राज्यों में अमटचैबिलिटी के केसेज के लिए कोर्ट्स खोल रखी हैं। अगर कोई भेदभाव का मामला होगा, तो वह वहां जाएगा

[श्री दलबीर सिंह]

और उसका फैसला वहाँ पर होगा। वहाँ पर जल्दी फैसला हो, इसको आपको देखना चाहिए। ये सारी दिक्कतें हैं और आपकी यह जवाबदेही है कि आप इन सब दिक्कतों को दूर करें। आप भी उसी वर्ग से आते हैं। इसलिए मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों का जो यह सवाल है, इसको आप हल करेंगे। यह किसी एक विशेष पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि यह सब का नैतिक दायित्व है कि वह बिना किसी द्वेष के इन शोषित वर्गों के बारे में सोचे। ये शोषित वर्ग हमारे समाज के अभिन्न अंग हैं और दूसरे वर्गों के साथ इनको भी लेकर चलना चाहिए और इनको भी तरक्की के साधन मुहैया किये जाने चाहिए। आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी से यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी बहुत सी समस्याएँ हैं और मंत्री महोदय खुद अच्छी तरह से उनसे परिचित हैं और मैं यह आशा करता हूँ कि वे इनको हल करेंगे।

इससे ज्यादा मैं इस समय और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ और आपने जो मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया है, उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : सभापति जी, गृह मंत्रालय की जो मांगें पेश की गई हैं, मैं उनका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। वैसे तो कांग्रेस (आई) के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने जो तर्क पेश किये हैं, उनसे यही नतीजा निकाला जा सकता है कि उनको भी इस विभाग के कामों में सन्तोष नहीं है।

जब से कांग्रेस (आई) इस बार पावर में आई है, उसने देश के अन्दर शान्ति-व्यवस्था को कायम करने के नाम पर कई तरह के कानून बनाए हैं, जिनमें राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून, सी० आर० पी० सी० में अपराधी को बेल न मिले, इसके लिए एमंडमेंट कानून में

लाए थे और डिस्टेंड एरियाज एक्ट जो पहले था, उसमें एमंडमेंट लाने की बात आज की जा रही थी, लेकिन मोटे-मोटे रूप में देखा जाए, तो इन तमाम कानूनों को लाने के बाद भी देश के अन्दर जो परिस्थिति ला एण्ड आर्डर के मामले में पहले मौजूद थी, वह आज उससे ज्यादा बदतर होती जा रही है। मैं जिस सूबे से आता हूँ, बिहार से, उसकी बहुत सारी कहानियाँ कही गई हैं। प्लांटिंग की बात कही गई और कोई दिन ऐसा नहीं जाता है जिस दिन दर्जनों मर्डर न होते हों, डकैतियाँ न होती हों, लूटमार न होती हो और इसी तरह की स्थिति दूसरे राज्यों की, जैसे यू० पी० की भी है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में यह दावा करना कि इस मामले में स्थिति सुधरी है, सही नहीं है।

15.45 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सच्चाई से काफी दूर है। देश के अन्दर राज जनतांत्रिक तरीके से नहीं बल्कि पुलिस के बल पर चल रहा है। आज देश में अपराधकर्मियों का रोकने की जगह पर देश के जनतांत्रिक आन्दोलनों पर लगातार दमन किया जा रहा है।

सभापति जी, किसानों के आन्दोलन हुए। आपने देखा कि किस तरह उन पर गोलियाँ चलायी गयीं। अभी हाल में कर्नाटक में 9 किसानों की इस सरकार ने हत्या की। इससे पहले भी किसानों पर गोलियाँ चलायी गयीं। मजदूरों पर दमन किया गया, नौजवानों के जनतांत्रिक आन्दोलनों को कुचला गया। उनकी मांगों पर विचार करने के बजाय उनके आन्दोलनों के खिलाफ इन्होंने पुलिस का, दमन का सहारा लिया।

सभापति जी, आपको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि दिल्ली के बगल में गाजियाबाद एक जगह है जहाँ पर 9 साल से लगातार दफा 144 लागू है। पिछले दिनों यह मामला सदन में भी आया था कि हमारे सदन के माननीय

सदस्य श्री भोगेन्द्र झा के साथ पुलिस और मजिस्ट्रेट ने वहाँ मारपीट की। यह कहानी आपको मालूम है। यू० पी० में मिर्जापुर जिले के रेनुकूट स्थान में पिछले 16 महीनों से दफा 144 लागू है। वहाँ पर ड्रेड यूनिशन का काम करने वालों पर दमन किया जा रहा है। उनको गेट मीटिंग करने की इजाजत नहीं है। वहाँ के मजदूर नेता लल्लन राय द्वारिका सिंह, बिहारी ठाकुर को गुण्डा एक्ट में रोक दिया गया। ये मजदूर नेता हैं, ये कोई अपराधकर्मी नहीं हैं। आज अपराधक्रियों को खुली छूट है क्योंकि उनकी कांग्रेस आई के साथ गहरी सांठगांठ है, उसका उन्हें संरक्षण प्राप्त है। अगर कोई जनता का शोषित तबका कोई जनवादी आन्दोलन करता है, कोई कदम उठाता है तो उस पर इस तरह से दमन की बात की जाती है।

सभापति जी, आप जानते हैं कि अभी जो बंगाल में बंद हुआ, उसमें बहुत सारी बातें हुई। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी बराबर यह कह रही हैं कि उन्हें हिन्दुस्तान की मौजूदा स्थिति में देश की विरोधी पार्टियों का सहयोग मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन खुद कांग्रेस आई के लोग बंगाल और केरल में जो कुछ कर रहे हैं वह हम सब जानते हैं। (व्यवधान) पिछली बार जब यह नारा कांग्रेस आई के लोगों ने दिया....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party has got 12 minutes. You have already taken 6 minutes.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapur): You have been giving more time to the other Members whose party has got the same strength as that of ours. One Member go 40 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party has been allotted 12 minutes. If you take all the time, you should know that other Members from your party will not get a chance to speak.

श्री विजय कुमार मादव : देखिये सभापति जी, यहाँ पर लोगों को बोलने के लिए 45-45 मिनट दिये गये हैं।

मैं इस बात की चर्चा कर रहा था, वैसे भगत जी ने भी चर्चा की, भवधाना साहब ने एक बार नहीं दर्जनों बार भाषण दिये हैं। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने एक बार नहीं, दर्जनों बार कहा है कि वे गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारों को गिराना नहीं चाहती हैं। लेकिन आज बंगाल में कौन-सा नारा है? उस नारे में कांग्रेस आई के लोगों की क्या भावनाएँ हैं। बंगाल बंद में कांग्रेस आई के लोगों ने जो हिंसा का राज वहाँ चलाया, बमों का इस्तेमाल किया, हत्याएँ कीं, बसों को जलाया, यातायात के साधनों को जलाया उनके बारे में एक लपज भी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने नहीं कहा। यह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का फज्र था कि वे इस बारे में कुछ कहतीं क्योंकि वे केवल कांग्रेस आई की नेता नहीं, वे हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री हैं। बंगाल भी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ही है बंगाल में अगर वह पार्टी इस तरह का वायलेंस करती है, उपद्रव करती है, जिसका पूरे हिन्दुस्तान पर राज है तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का फर्ज था, नैतिकता की पुकार थी कि वे इसकी भर्त्सना करतीं। आज केरल में क्या हो रहा है। वैसे तो पूरे देश में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और एस एस के खिलाफ भाषण करती हैं, लेकिन केरल में कांग्रेस (आई) और एस एस के साथ सांठ-गांठ कर के चल रही है। और एस एस के एक नेता ने पिछले दिनों एक प्रेस-कान्फ्रेंस में बताया कि केरल में कांग्रेस (आई) के एक नेता ने उनको हथियार सप्लाई करने का आफर किया इस तरह की बातें आपके द्वारा की जा रही हैं और हम अपोजीशन पार्टी के लोग जब जनतांत्रिक तरीके से, सही तरीके से, कानूनी तरीके से, पूरे देश में जो स्थिति आपने पैदा की है, उस स्थिति में सुधार करने और जनता की सुविधाएँ दिलाने के लिए उनकी सही

[श्री विजय कुमार सादर]

सांखी को लेकर आन्दोलन करते हैं तो आप हम पर छीटाकशी करते हैं।

समापति जी, हिन्दुस्तान कोई ऐसा देश नहीं है कि पूरे देश के सभी राज्यों में कांग्रेस (आई) की ही हुकूमत रहेगी, यह कभी संभव नहीं है। डिफरेंट पार्टियों की हुकूमत रहेगी और इसे उन्हें बरदाश्त करना होगा। इसे उन्हें सहन करना होगा, लेकिन वे शासन के भूखे हैं। तमाम जनतांत्रिक परम्पराओं का हनन करते हैं और डिक्टेटोरियल तरीके से वे इन सरकारों को गिराना चाहते हैं। बंगाल में आप चुनावज्यों नहीं करा रहे हैं।? वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि चुनाव की सारी तैयारियां मोजूद हैं। क्यों चुनाव नहीं करा रहे हैं आप? क्या औचित्य है? क्या इसका कोई जवाब आपके पास है—आपके पास इसका कोई जवाब नहीं है। लंबे अर्से से आसाम की समस्या जहां की तहां बनी हुई है। आप आदिवासियों, हरिजनों और देश के तमाम शोषित लोगों के बारे में बातें तो बहुत ऊंची-ऊंची करते हैं, लेकिन उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान करना नहीं चाहते। उनका शोषण हो रहा है, उनकी लूट हो रही है, उनका दमन हो रहा है। चारों तरफ से उन पर विपत्तियां आ रही हैं। आपने अपने वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में कहा है कि आपने उनके लिए फण्ड बढ़ाया है, पैसा बढ़ाया है, लेकिन व्यवहार में क्या हो रहा है। 30-32 साल की आजादी के बाद भी आज हरिजनों की अवस्था में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। आज वे आदिवासी जहां के तहां पड़े हुए हैं। वे जानवरों की तरह ज़िदगी बसर कर रहे हैं, वे लोग गुलामों की तरह ज़िदगी व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आपने उनके लिए कोई इस तरह के ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए। इसी सिलसिले में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। रिजर्वेशन के बारे में यहां पर बहुत बारे कहा गया, मकाबाना साहब ने भी कहा, लेकिन सच्चाई क्या है। अभी कांग्रेस (आई) के ही एक मालनीय सदस्य ने कहा कि मैं इस बात को छिपाऊंगा नहीं कि कांग्रेस

के लोग भी रिजर्वेशन विरोधी आंदोलन का साथ दे रहे थे। गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्री ने रिजर्वेशन के इशू को रिव्यू करने के लिए नेशनल कमीशन बहाल करने का सजेशन दिया है। बड़े-बड़े अफसर रिजर्वेशन विरोधी आन्दोलन में हिस्सा लेते हैं, लेकिन आप इन लोगों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करते। क्यों नहीं गुजरात के चीफ मिनिस्टर को बर्खास्त करते हैं? क्यों नहीं ऐसे अफसरों के खिलाफ, कार्यवाही करते हैं। यह मामला कोई साधारण मामला नहीं है। आज जिस तरह से गुजरात में बातें हो रही हैं, अगर आपने इसको गह दी, अगर आपने ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं की, चाहे वे आपकी ही पार्टी के बड़े से बड़े लीडर क्यों न हों, और पूरे देश के अन्दर इस आग को भड़कने दिया तो पूरा देश जल कर तबाह और बरबाद हो जाएगा। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप मजबूती से ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करें। ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कदम उठाएं, तभी आप सही माने में इस तरह की चीजों को रोक सकते हैं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि कांग्रेस आई एंज ए होल रिजर्वेशन की नीति के खिलाफ है या जिस चीज की कांस्टीट्यूशनल गारंटी दी गई है उसके खिलाफ है लेकिन उसमें भी ऐसे लोग हैं जो आज भी इस मामले को ले कर उत्पात खड़ा कर रहे हैं और कुछ लो जब आन्दोलन करते हैं तो उन को समर्थन देते हैं। इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं इस पर नियंत्रण किया जाना चाहिये और इस तरह के तत्वों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

अब मैं स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की दी जाने वाली पेंशन के सिलसिले में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। दो तरह के आधार पर तय किए गए हैं। हरिजनों के लिए, महिलाओं के लिए तो उनकी जेल की अवधि पेंशन पाने के लिए तीन महीने तय करने की बात कही गई है और बाकी लोगों के लिये छः महीने की। बेस सुझाव है कि इस तरह की डिस्पेंटी नहीं होनी चाहिए। कोई भेदभाव नहीं बढ़ना चाहिए और

एक ही आधार यानी तीन महीने ही पेंशन पाने के लिए तय किया जाना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ यह प्राप्ति भी दिया गया है कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देने सम्बन्धी नीति के सवाल पर सरकार को राय देने के लिए एम पीज की एक कमेटी बनेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब गृह मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स पर बहस हो रही है तो ऐसे मौके पर उस कमेटी के बाजान्ता निर्माण का एलान भी गृह मंत्री को कर देना चाहिये।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का विरोध करते हुए भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI (Banaskantha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry. Indeed, the Home Ministry is facing an uphill task. It is nobody's claim that law and order situation in the country is ideal. It is nobody's claim that all the problems that this Government has inherited in its legacy from the past Government are solved. Let us compare the periods. In 1976 the communal riots were minimum; disturbances were minimum. Law and order situation was quiet and complete. Then, after 1977 a good train put on a good rail, running smoothly had derailed and in its legacy what we got—the burning issue of Assam, the complete recalcitrant mood of the bureaucracy, Emergence of Goondas, the complete unlawful behaviour of the rich people and the instigations by certain persons who are posing and claiming here lofty ideals. In order to understand the situation of the country, we talk and discuss here. But when we listen to those persons sitting in the opposite sermonising, giving advices and criticising, if they have a sense of introspection, if they examine themselves and their parties, and their activities, they will come to know, definitely that it is the double tongue with which they are talking. They are interested that this country should not remain

in peace and calm. They are interested that law and order situation should not become normal. Take the case of Gujarat. The medicos have withdrawn their agitation and the persons who have withdrawn their agitation know they were attacked, attacked by whom? I need not tell, because the Home Minister, is competent. He knows about this. Today there is agitation against withdrawal of agitation by Medicos. There has been some firing in Gujarat yesterday and today, because the persons who are doing it, they are feeling that this Medicos agitation has been withdrawn, therefore, let us create some trouble again. The agitators have withdrawn the agitation, but on inquiry at the spots where disturbances were created, let me accuse, Sir, and with all the proof that I have, the place was dominated by RSS people. We have heard about so many things from Opposition. Leave apart from the CPM, nobody else in the Opposition has pointed out that the law and order situation deteriorated in West Bengal and Kerala and Tripura.

16.00 hrs.

They are always pointing their accusing finger towards States where Congress (I) is running the Government. It is so because they don't have sense of introspection.

I complain against the Home Ministry. They have proved that the National Security Act will not be exercised repressively. They have done it; but they have done it with a lot of more leniency. According to the figures, 300 persons have been arrested in the entire country. I wish they had arrested more. But there are impediments, difficulties and hindrances.

I have got all praise for the judiciary in our country. But let us examine the role of the judiciary. Sometimes, the judiciary also goes out of its way. It transgresses its limits and does something which sets at nought everything that the entire nation wants to be implemented in this

[Shri Bheravadan K. Gadhavi]

country—on flimsy grounds. The persons whose activities are detrimental to the restoration of law and order are set free—on flimsy grounds.

The intervention of the judiciary is there even in the administration, just as in the case of transfers e.g. cases of transfers in the Police Department. On very flimsy grounds the Supreme Court and even the High Courts in different States give injunctions. They give the right of injunction to those who have been dismissed on legitimate grounds.

I think it is high time that judiciary in this country also toes the line. Mr. Shiv Shankar recently issued some letter and now the lawyers are agitating against the transfers of judges. The doctors are agitating, with all the emphasis at my command, I will say that doctors, lawyers and some marchants are the greatest economic offenders in this country. They indulge in the tax evasion, tax dodging and everything else. But they are shouting from the house-tops. They are adopting the 'holier than thou' attitude. They talk about morality and so many other things.

When this is the situation, democracy will have to be protected. It can be protected only by taking a very firm action. India is a vast country. If democracy is to be saved in India, the situation relating to agriculture and law and order has to be completely satisfactory. If one of them gets bad, there will be difficulty.

I will give some instances, particularly about the judiciary. Government dismissed three officers of the Intelligence Bureau; and the Supreme Court directed that they should be paid three fourths of their salaries and allowances—on a writ petition. There are so many instances. I do not want to take the time of the House on this, but there are instances.

Some of the Hon. Members sitting opposite are inciting the immature students. The RSS shakhas are teaching

parochialism, communalism, and encouraging them to indulge in violence. And nobody takes notes of these things. They are always taking advantage of the small kids, as also school and college students. But they should remember this, they have done it once. If they do it again, it will boomerang on them. It will have a boomerang effect. Present we may like the idea that Government is put to difficulty. We may also cherish the idea that the ruling party is having some trouble. We may do things accordingly. But that is not the correct posture. Therefore, I tell those who are sermonizing to us "Please have some introspection."

So far as Gujarat and other States are concerned, regarding the question of reservation, some opposition members raised a point that the Chief Minister of Gujarat has stated about the National Commission on reservation. I think that has been misconstrued by them. It is the policy of this Government and the Congress Party not of today but before the independence that weaker sections, Harijans and Adivasis will enjoy their privileges and they will be granted to them. It is the policy of the Government and the Congress Party that besides all Harijans and Adivasis, the other people also who are backward will be included in that and that policy would continue. What the Chief Minister of Gujarat wanted to convey or wanted to stress is that in implementation of this policy, wherever there are difficulties, let us examine them afresh.

I am happy to tell the Home Ministry that so far as the IAS and IPS cadres are concerned, the cent per cent quota is filled so far as reservation is concerned but in other ranks, we are still lagging behind. Therefore, we have to see how these people could be absorbed in all jobs where the opportunities are there. That policy will have to be looked into.

Today you talk lot of things. But what had happened during your rule?

AN HON. MEMBER: There was no rule.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI:

There was a misrule; there was no rule. You are right. But nothing had happened. You are shedding crocodile tears. Mr. Ravindra Varma said that this Ministry is completely incompetent. I stoutly refute his allegation. This Ministry has brought the situation almost to normalcy because of the wisdom, because of the forethought, because of the foresight and because of the vision of Mrs. Gandhi and our Home Minister. Mr. Makwana must be congratulated. So far as the special plans for the Adivasis and the Harijans are concerned, he was instrument in framing them. He is also instrument in giving effect to them in all the States and the States are following them with more vigour and vehemence. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry wholeheartedly.

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाडिया (उदयपुर) :

सभापति महोदय, आज इस सदन में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण डिमांडज पर चर्चा हो रही है। हम सब इस बात को जानते हैं कि पिछले महीनों में कई उतार-चढ़ाव के बादजूद कई बातों में काफी सुधार हुआ है। एक वक्त था कि जब इस सदन में आराम के बारे में आये दिन चिन्ता प्रकट की जाती थी और उसके सम्बन्ध में चर्चा होती थी। आज वह समस्या पूर्णतया हल तो नहीं हुई है, फिर भी इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि जहाँ पहले वहाँ से तेल नहीं आ पाता था, वहाँ अब तेल आने लगा है और वहाँ की परिस्थितियों में पहले के मुकाबले में अन्तर हुआ है। इसी प्रकार गुजरात में जो तूफान खड़ा हुआ था, वहाँ की परिस्थिति में भी बहुत हद तक अन्तर आया है। पहले इस सदन में शिड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और दूसरी जातियों के बारे में कई बार चर्चा होती थी। इस बारे में भी कुछ परिवर्तन हुए हैं।

हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि पहले के मुकाबले में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है और हालात बेदरिबोरेशन की तरफ जा रहे हैं।

लेकिन देश में जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं, उन पर हमको पूरी तरह से गौर करना होगा और यह सोचना होगा कि यह किसी एक के हाथ की बात नहीं है, बल्कि सभी को मिल कर देश में शांति स्थापित करने के लिए प्रयास करना है।

काल जब यह बहुत शुरू हुई, तो मैंने बंगाल से आने वाले सी पी आई (एम) के नुमायंदे, माननीय श्री नीरेन घोष, के भाषण को बहुत गौर से सुना। उन्होंने कहा कि इस बात की तैयारी की जा रही है—और उनके पास ऐसे विश्वस्त समाचार हैं—कि यह अधिवेशन समाप्त होने के बाद बंगाल की सरकार को बर्खास्त कर दिया जायेगा। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि कांग्रेस (आई) की केन्द्रीय सरकार बंगाल, त्रिपुरा, केरल और काश्मीर की सरकारों को भंग करना चाहती है, क्योंकि वे कांग्रेस-विरोधी सरकारें हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अधिकांश माननीय सदस्य इस बात को मानेंगे कि अगर विरोधी पार्टियों की राज्य सरकारों को भंग करना ही कांग्रेस (आई) की केन्द्रीय सरकार का लक्ष्य होता, तो जब त्रिपुरा में एक जवर्दस्त हालोकास्ट हुआ था—उस प्रकार के भयंकर हालोकास्ट जैसी स्थिति शायद किसी दूसरी जगह पैदा नहीं हुई थी—अगर उस मौके पर वह सरकार भंग कर दी जाती, तो देश में इस प्रकार का वातावरण था कि शायद हिन्दुस्तान में कोई कहने वाला न होता कि एक गलत कदम उठाया गया है। लेकिन कांग्रेस (आई) की केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वह कदम नहीं उठाया और त्रिपुरा की सरकार आज भी कायम है।

आज कांग्रेस (आई) द्वारा आयोजित बंगाल बंद की बहुत जवर्दस्त चर्चाएँ की जाती हैं। लेकिन क्या इस बात को उचित कहा जा सकता है कि किसी सूबे में जिस पार्टी की सरकार हो, वह सरकार वहाँ पर खुद बन्द करवाए और उसमें सहयोग करे? अगर इसकी पहल किसी ने की है, तो वह बंगाल में वहाँ की सरकार और सत्ताकण्ड कंट

[श्री मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया]

के जरिये की गई है। अगर वहाँ की विरोधी पार्टी बन्द करवाती है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि विरोधी पार्टी बन्द करवाने की बात क्यों करती है।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: We are not opposed to bandhs. We are opposed to violence. We are not opposed to peaceful bandhs in protest.

श्री मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया : लेकिन जो मुख्य बात है, वह है बंगाल में वायलेंस का वातावरण। आज बंगाल में जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है, उसके लिए माननीय श्री समर मुखर्जी हमें दोष दे रहे हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह बन्द के समय हुई वायलेंस की बात कह रहे हैं, लेकिन जो वायलेंस वहाँ पर पिछले तीन चार साल से था, उसके बारे में उन्हें क्या कहना है। क्या इस बात से कोई इन्कार कर सकता है कि वहाँ पर पच्चीसों कांग्रेस (आई) के लोग कत्ल किए गए, पोलिटिकल मर्डर्स हुए, इन चीजों के बारे में आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं? आज भी पोलिटिकल मर्डर्स होने की लगातार घटनाएँ वहाँ पर होती चली जा रही हैं। इस प्रकार जहाँ पोलिटिकल मर्डर्स की बात हो उसके साथ साथ वहाँ पर नीरेन घोष कहें कि लोकतंत्र खतरे के अन्दर है तो कौन से लोक तंत्र की बात वह करना चाहते हैं? क्या लोक तंत्र उसको कहेंगे कि जहाँ एलेक्टोरल रोल ठीक से तैयार नहीं हों, जहाँ पोलिटिकल व्यक्तियों की हत्याएँ की जायँ और हत्याएँ करने के बाद इन चीजों की तैयारी की जाय... (व्यवधान)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The Chief Election Commissioner has refuted this charge. This is an absolutely false charge. (Interruptions)

श्री मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया : आप कह सकते हैं।

मैं आपसे निवेदन कर दूँ हम जिस मोकेसी की बात कहना चाहते हैं उस डेमोक्रेसी

की पहली आवश्यकता यह होगी कि हर एक चाहे राजनैतिक व्यक्ति हो चाहे नागरिक हो उसके जीवन की सुरक्षा होनी चाहिए, उसको पूरी आजादी होनी चाहिए कि अपनी बात कह कर चल सके। उस बात की आजादी अगर न हो और अगर चुनाव कहीं पर निष्पक्ष तरीके से न हो सके, अगर वहाँ पर बूथ कैप्चरिंग हो, एलेक्टोरल रोल गलत तरीके से तैयार किए जायँ और इस तरह की बातें हों और फिर कहा जाय कि हम लोकतंत्र की बात कह कर चलना चाहते हैं तो... (व्यवधान)...

प्रधान मंत्री जी कह चुकी हैं कि हम वहाँ पर किसी सरकार को भंग नहीं करना चाहते लेकिन जो डेमोक्रेसी के नाम्स हैं उन नाम्स में विरोधी पक्ष को एग्जिस्ट करने का राइट है। आखिर क्या दजह है कि ये पोलिटिकल हत्याएँ केरल के अन्दर ही होती हैं और बंगाल के अन्दर ही होती हैं? आज कांग्रेस आई की सरकारें इतने प्रदेशों में चलती हैं, वहाँ पर पोलिटिकल हत्याओं की बातें नहीं आती हैं। उन्हीं स्टेट्स में आती हैं तो उस के पीछे कारण हैं और उसको गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए। मैं तो सी०पी०एम० के भाइयों से भी कहना चाहूँगा कि आप गहराई से विचार करें क्या इन परम्पराओं को हम कायम करना चाहते हैं? आप कहते हैं कि इन्हीं साल कांग्रेस को राज करते हो गए। कांग्रेस के राज करते हुए भी कांग्रेस ने राजनैतिक हत्याओं के अन्दर विश्वास नहीं किया है कि अपनी सत्ता को बनाए रखने के लिए राजनैतिक हत्याओं का सहारा लेना पड़े। मैं किसी भी पक्ष के लिए नहीं कहना चाहता। हम लोगों का आर० एस० एस० से मतभेद है। लेकिन आर०एस० एस० से मतभेद होते हुए भी मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आर०एस० एस० के लोग क्योंकि विरोध पक्ष के हैं या विरोधी राय रखते हैं इसलिए उनकी भी हत्या हो। अभी एक सज्जन कह रहे थे कि वहाँ पर केरल के अन्दर आर० एस०एस० वालों को समर्थन देकर कांग्रेस आई वाले अपना लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। आज के

अखबारों में आप पढ़ें, आप के जी जनरल सेक्रेटरी हैं, नम्बूद्रीपाद, उन्होंने क्या कहा है। वे कहते हैं :

"CPI(M) will seek the cooperation of all political parties including the Bharatiya Janata Party in its struggle against authoritarianism for preserving democracy."

क्या डिमोक्रेसी की व्याख्या, डिमोक्रेसी की डफीनीशन और डिमोक्रेसी की थ्योरी जो आप प्रोपाउण्ड करेंगे वहीं हमको मानकर चलना पड़ेगा ? कभी तो आप कह देंगे कि आर० एस० एस० खराब है।

You say that it is not secular and it is communal. Then we have to accept it. Once you say it is authoritarian, we will have to accept it! That we cannot do. After all, there norms are certain.

जो भी इस देश में नार्म्स हैं सेक्युलेरिज्म के, डिमोक्रेसी के और आजादी के, उन्हीं को सामने रखकर तय करना होगा न कि जो फतवा आप दे देंगे उनसे तय होगा। कभी तो आप फतवा देंगे कि डिमोक्रेसी को कायम रखने के लिए आर०एस०एस० से मिल जायें। पहले आपने फतवा दिया था कि डिमोक्रेसी की रक्षा के लिए चरणसिंह सरकार बनाई जाए और जनता पार्टी की सरकार को खत्म करना चाहिए। आपने जनता पार्टी की सरकार को खत्म करवाने में सहयोग भी दिया। इस तरह से एक समय में आपकी एक डिमोक्रेसी है, दूसरे समय में दूसरी डिमोक्रेसी है। आपकी शिपिटिंग डिमोक्रेसी की व्याख्या चलती है। असल बात तो यह है कि सी०पी०एम० दिल से डिमोक्रेसी में विश्वास ही नहीं करती है। वह अपने अल्टीमेट आब्जेक्टिव को गेन करने के लिए इस इन्स्टीट्यूशन को साधन मान बना रही है। इसके सिवाय उसका और कोई उद्देश्य नहीं है। वे मन से समझते हैं कि अगर आगे जाना है तो इस चीज के अलावा और कोई अल्टर्नेटिव नहीं है। वे डिमोक्रेसी की बात करेंगे और कहेंगे कि कांग्रेस (आई) बन पार्टी

रूल चाहती है लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ से आप लोग इन्सपिरेशन लेते हैं वहाँ कितनी पार्टियाँ हैं ? केवल एक ही पार्टी है। आप जानते हैं कि 1967 में कई राज्यों में नान कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट्स बनी थीं डेफेक्शन्स करके लेकिन उनका क्या नतीजा हुआ ? वे सब आपस में लड़कर टूट गईं। तो उसके लिए हम क्या कर सकते थे ? हम चाहते हैं दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार हो तो वह भी चले लेकिन बंगाल में सी०पी०एम० के लिए परेशानी यह है कि चुनाव आने वाले हैं, धीरे-धीरे उनके नीचे की जमीन कमजोर हो रही है। वे वापिस नहीं आ सकते हैं इसीलिए यह सारी बातें की जा रही हैं। केवल कांग्रेस (आई) की ही बात नहीं है, बंगाल में जो हालात चल रहे हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में कांग्रेस (यू) की क्या राय है ? जनता पार्टी की क्या राय है ? लेफ्ट फ्रंट को छोड़कर जितनी भी दूसरी पार्टियाँ हैं उनके साथ-साथ कांग्रेस (आई) भी यही कहती है कि बंगाल में आजादी के साथ पॉलिटिकल फंक्शनिंग मुश्किल है। मैं तो माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि वे ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि बंगाल में विधान के मूलाविक पूरी तरह से पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज फ्रीली फंक्शन कर सकें और इलेक्टरल रोल्स वाजिब तरीके से बनाए जायें। ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं कि एक असेम्बली क्वार्टी-टुएन्सी में दस हजार गलत नाम आ गए हैं—मैं इस बात को नहीं कह रहा हूँ—लेकिन इसकी जाँच आप करवायें। एलेक्शन कमीशन के द्वारा आप इस बात की जाँच करवायें। खुद आपको जाँच करने की जरूरत नहीं है। हालांकि हमारे देश में इस बात की कमजोरी है कि एलेक्शन कमीशन डायरेक्टली इलेक्टरल रोल्स नहीं बना सकता है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ही उसको बनाने का काम करती हैं। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स एलेक्टरल रोल्स करेक्टली नहीं बनाती हैं तो इसके ऊपर भी आपको गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता होगी। आज एक जगह से शिकायत आ रही है तो कल दूसरी जगह से

[श्री मोहन लाल सुखाडिया]

भी शिकायत आ सकती है। इसलिए इन चीजों पर गौर करना बहुत जरूरी है।

आज कहीं से खालिस्तान की आवाज उठ रही है। पश्चिम में पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर जो हमारा प्रदेश पंजाब है वह हर दृष्टि से अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण प्रदेश है, देश की रक्षा के लिहाज से भी, उत्पादन के लिहाज से भी। वहां के लाखों आदमी हमारी फौज में हैं और दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण जगहों पर हैं। वहां पर जो खालिस्तान की मांग उठी है, मैं समझता हूं कि इस मांग के संबंध में जो लोग इस तरह की आवाज देश के अन्दर उठाते हैं, अच्छा यह होगा कि इस चीज को आगे बढ़ने से रोका जाए और जल्दी से जल्दी इसको रोका जाए तथा इस तरह की प्रवृत्ति को न बढ़ने दिया जाए। क्योंकि अगर एक बार कोई चीज बढ़ जाती है तो बढ़ने के बाद, जैसा गुजरात के अन्दर हुआ, असम के अन्दर हुआ, वक्त पर चीज संभाली नहीं जाती है, तो बाद में उसका रूप ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है। आज शायद कम फोर्स से टैक्टफुली इन चीजों को संभाला जा सकता है नहीं तो कल जाकर के ये चीजें ज्यादा परेशानी का कारण बन सकती हैं।

इसी प्रकार से असम के अन्दर जो टेररिस्ट मूवमेंट्स सामने आता है उन चीजों के बारे में भी बहुत सतर्कता से उनको लेने की आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि भारत सरकार वहां का मामला निपटा सके, जो सिद्धान्त तय किए हैं उसके अनुसार, तो स्वागत की बात होगी। अभी यहां पर कहा गया कि, जनता पार्टी के नेता द्वारा, असम की समस्या को बैठकर के हल करना चाहिए। मैंने भी पहले कहा था कि क्या विरोधी पक्ष एक सौल्युशन दे सकता है, आज कोई एक सौल्युशन देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। केवल कहने को है कि इसका हल इस प्रकार निकालना चाहिए। इस के हल के मामले में जितना ज्यादा

से ज्यादा सम्भव हो, करने की आवश्यकता है। पाकिस्तान के आर्म करने के वक्त हमेशा हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक आवाज से कहा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के लिए खतरों की बात होगी। अब इस देश के अन्दर इस मोर्के पर कि जब हम यह समझ कर के चल रहे हैं कि देश के सामने बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो सकता है, हमारे देश में यह आवाज उठती है कि पाकिस्तान के पास आर्म्स आते हैं, तो कोई बात नहीं, उसका राइट है। अब इन चीजों के कहने के परिणाम क्या होंगे, उसके लिए एक जबरदस्त जनमत बनाने की आवश्यकता है कि जिससे इस प्रकार की बात कहने का कोई हाँसला न कर सके कि देश के अन्दर इन चीज को कहा जाए। लेकिन जो कहने वाले हैं, मैं उनके लिए कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि इससे एक डि-मोरेलाइजेशन और देश के अन्दर गलत फहमी पैदा होने की बात खड़ी होती है।

माननीय सभापति जी, यहां पर सेंटर और स्टेट के रिलेशनस के संबंध में कहा गया। मैं यह मानता हूं कि सेंटर को बहुत ज्यादा पावरफुल किया जाना चाहिए। सभापति जी, एक बात हमको इतिहास के सामने रखकर चलना होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की मजबूत सरकार रखने में ही आपस में मेल-जोल कायम रहेगा। हमारे देश के अन्दर कभी धर्म के नाम पर, कभी भाषा के नाम पर, कभी सन्स आफ दि सायल के नाम पर अलग-अलग आवाजें जो खड़ी होती हैं, एक तरह से अलग-अलग और पृथक्करण की बात जो खड़ी होती है, उससे हिन्दुस्तान टूट सकता है। उसके लिए मजबूत केन्द्रीय सरकार आवश्यक है।

आज इस देश के अन्दर सेंटर और स्टेट्स के रिलेशनस जो कान्स्टिट्यूश में है, उसके होते हुए कौन नहीं जानता कि बहुत सी समस्याएँ आसानी से हल नहीं हो पाती हैं। नर्मदा की बात को लेकर चलें अगर इस मसले को स्टेट के ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाए तो इसके हल होने की कहां गुंजाइश

पैदा होगी ? आज मैं जानता हूँ कि 25 साल से नर्मदा वाटर डिस्प्यूट चलता रहा और आज तक चलता जाता है, इसमें केन्द्र ही हस्तक्षेप कर सकता है और समझाई से काम ले सकता है ।

समापति महोदय, यहां एक बात और मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, यहां पर जिक्र किया गया रिजर्वेशन की पालिसी के संबंध में, मैं समझता हूँ कि कांग्रेस ने और इस सारे सदन में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के पालिसी के बारे में एक मत से इस बात को कहा है कि हम उसके पक्ष में हैं और उसके संबंध में कोई दो रायें यहां पर नहीं रहती हैं । आज बैकवर्ड क्लासेस के बारे में अलग-अलग स्टेट के अन्दर अलग-अलग तरह को नीति चलती है, क्योंकि यह स्टेट सज्जकट हैं लेकिन क्या यह यस्त नहीं आ गया है कि जब इस पर सब मिलकर देश के अन्दर एक साथ विचार करें कि जातिगत आधार पर बैकवर्ड क्लास को कायम करके रिजर्वेशन करने के बजाय हम इस चीज को सोचें कि जो रिजर्वेशन देना है, उस बैकवर्डनेस को बरखाया इकोनोमिक बेसिस पर हो, न कि जाति के आधार पर हो ।

समापति महोदय, आज सोशल-बैकवर्डनेस की बात आती है (व्यवधान) आप मुझ से मतभेद रख सकते हैं, लेकिन मुझे अपनी बात कहने का हक है । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस चीज से आज हमारे गांव में वातावरण बिगड़ने लगा है । पहले किसी भी गांव में जो बुजुर्ग होता था, चाहे वह किसी भी जाति का हो, सब उसको चाचा कह कर पुकारते थे, उसको उसी तरह से इज्जत देते थे । लेकिन आज इस चीज से हम अपने गांवों को डिवाइड कर रहे हैं, झगड़ा पैदा कर रहे हैं, इस तरह का जहर पैदा कर रहे हैं जिसकी वजह से चारों तरफ उलझनें खड़ी होती चली जायेंगी । क्या आप इस बात से इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि दूसरी

जातियों में गरीब और भूमिहीन नहीं हैं । मैं अपने प्रदेश के बारे में बतला सकता हूँ—ब्राह्मण, राजपूत और दूसरी जानियों के लोग, जिनका रिजर्वेशन नहीं है, बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं, जिनके पास चौथाई एकड़ भी जमीन नहीं है, उनमें बहुत से तो भूमिहीन किसानों की तरह से काम करते हैं । क्या वे नाम से फार्वर्ड हो गये हैं जब कि उन जातियों के लोग भी हैं जो बैकवर्ड क्लास में आती हैं और जिनके पास 100—100 एकड़ जमीन है । मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि आप एकदम कोई परिवर्तन ले आयें, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप वक्त रहते इस पर सोचें । आज इससे समाज के अन्दर ईर्ष्या, द्वेष, वैमनस्य पैदा होता चला जा रहा है और इसके आफ-शूट्स कई जगह नजर आ रहे हैं, इसका एडवान्टेज उन बहुत से लोगों को जिनको मिलना चाहिये, नहीं मिल पाता है ।

हमारे मुसलमान भाइयों के लिये कहा जाता है कि उनको नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है । मैं यह समझता हूँ—अगर इकानामिक-बैकवर्डनेस को वेस बनाया जायगा तो इकानामिकली बैकवर्डनेस के अन्दर सब तरह की क्लासेज को जो रीअली डिजर्व करती हैं, उनको मौका मिलेगा । मैंने विचार के लिये सब के सामने इस प्रश्न को रखा है ताकि आज के हालात को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम इस पर विचार करें ।

समापति जी, एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ—मकवाना जी यहां मौजूद हैं—क्या आपने स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान्ज और दूसरे प्लान्ज बनाये हैं

श्री बी० आर० भगत : मैं आपसे एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ । आपने अपने राजस्थान में रिजर्वेशन किस आधार पर किया है ?

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया : शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये ।

जी.बी० आर० भगत : बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये ?

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया : नहीं है।

श्री जी० आर० भगत : यदि नहीं है तो कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो सोशली और एजुकेशनली बैंकवर्डनेस की बात कही गई है उसका ट्रायल आज तक राजस्थान में नहीं हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य तो बहुत अनुभवी हैं फिर भी कह रहे हैं कि इकानामिक-बैंकवर्डनेस होना चाहिये।

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया : जब कभी भी इस के बारे में हमारी राय मांगी गई, हमने हमेशा यही राय दी है। . . .

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र (दरभंगा) : शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के अलावा संविधान के अनुसार स्पेशली और एजुकेशनली बैंकवर्ड के आधार पर किस अन्य वर्ग को बैंकवर्ड माना जाय, इस विषय पर तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इसी सदन में कहा था—जो बैंकवर्डनेस की जड़ में गरीबी—अत्यन्त गरीबी है—

other kinds of disabilities flow from that perennial source.

क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर हमारे माननीय सदस्य तथा भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष श्री भगत जी बोल रहे हैं तथा क्या उनको पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू की इस राय की जानकारी है ?

श्री जी० आर० भगत : मैं तो सिर्फ कांस्टीट्यूशन की धारा का उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह कश्यप (अम्बाला) : पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने क्या कहा था, मैं उसमें नहीं जाता, लेकिन भारतीय संविधान के अन्दर सोशली एण्ड एजुकेशनली बैंकवर्ड कहा गया है। आप आर्टिकल 340, 15(4) और 16(4) को देख लीजिये सब में एण्ड-

केशनली और सोशली बैंकवर्ड कहा गया है, कहीं भी इकानामिकली बैंकवर्ड नहीं है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हयिद्वार) : सभी प्रदेशों में इस पर रिजर्वेशन है, केवल आप ही के प्रदेश में नहीं है।

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया : जहाँ मैंने इकानामिकली कहा है, सोशली को भी साथ ले कर चलता हूँ—मेरा तात्पर्य है—सोशली एण्ड इकानामिकली बौध्द। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह था कि इसको जातिगत आधार पर न बनायें। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . ये लोकदल के प्रहरी हैं, इसलिए ऐसा कहना स्वाभाविक बात है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री जगपाल सिंह : जरा एक बात मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ, एक क्वेश्चन आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप की बात मान ली जाए

सभापति महोदय : मेरे से पूछिये।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : हिन्दुस्तान का जो संविधान है, उस पर मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आप इस तरफ देखिये।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैं आपके माध्यम से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। अगर सुखाड़िया जी की बात मान ली जाए, तो क्या इसके यह माइने नहीं निकलते हैं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के रिजर्वेशन को भी खत्म कर दिया जाए। इससे ये बात निकलती है।

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया : मेरा यह प्वाइन्ट नहीं है। मेरा प्वाइन्ट बहुत स्पष्ट है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का जैसा है, वैसा ही रहे लेकिन ब. की लोगों का रिजर्वेशन सोशल और एकोनामिक बैंकवर्डनेस के आधार पर रहे।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता था। आपने जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान बनाया है और उसमें शायद 110 करोड़ रुपये के करीब रखे गये हैं लेकिन उसमें 50 परसेन्ट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से खर्च करने की बात है। अगर मान लीजिये कि कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपनी तरफ से फोर वेरियस रीजन्स उतना पैसा खर्च नहीं करती है, तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उस हालात के अन्दर क्या अपना 50 परसेन्ट प्लस 50 परसेन्ट दूसरा देना चाहेगी? वह देगी या स्टेट को सफर करना पड़ेगा? उसकी नेगलीजेन्स की वजह से या उसकी कैपेसिटी न होने की वजह से या दूसरे हालात के अन्दर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का क्या एटीट्यूट होगा। एक प्रश्न तो यह है।

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न ट्राइबल क्लासेस के बारे में है। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि ट्राइबल क्लास के लिए जो रुपया रखा गया है, वह प्लान के अन्दर तो जितना खर्च हो, उतना तो ट्राइबल एरियाज के अन्दर खर्च होना ही चाहिए लेकिन ओवर एण्ड एबाऊ सब-प्लान में जो रुपया हो, वह खर्च हो जिससे ट्राइबल एरियाज और ट्राइबल्स जल्दी से आगे बढ़ें। इन दोनों चीजों का पूरा ध्यान रखने के लिए आपने मोनोटियेरिंग के लिए तो कहा है कि हम करेंगे लेकिन इन दोनों चीजों पर पूरे तौर पर गौर किया जाएगा, इसके बारे में आप आश्वस्त करें।

धन्यवाद।

सभापति महोदय : श्री राम लाल राही। आप के 8 मिनट हैं।

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : सभापति महोदय, समय कम है, मुझे कई प्वाइंटस कहने हैं, इसलिए कृपा कर के कुछ समय और बढ़ा दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय मैं आप का अनुगृहीत हूँ कि आप ने मुझे गृह मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों पर बोलने का कुछ समय दिया। इस बजट

अधिवेशन में सम्भवतः मुझे पहली बार अवसर बोलने के लिए इस सदन में मिल गया है।

सभापति महोदय : देखिए, पहली बार बोल रहे हैं, इसलिए कोई बीच में न टोके।

श्री राम लाल राही : कांग्रेस (भाई) की सरकार श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में जिस वक्त बनी थी, तो उस वक्त हम उस के साथ में थे। ... (व्यवधान) ... मुझे याद है कि जब प्रधान मंत्री जी कुर्सी पर बैठी थीं तो उन्होंने उस वक्त कहा था कि हम सब से पहले दो काम करेंगे। एक तो ला एण्ड आर्डर को दुरुस्त करेंगे और दूसरे प्राइसेज को हम रोकेंगे लेकिन आज दुर्भाग्य कहिये या सौभाग्य कहिये इस देश का और इस देश की जनता का कि दोनों चीजें उन के कहते कहते आसमान पर चढ़ गई हैं। मुरादाबाद से ले कर त्रिपुरा हैदराबाद और जगह जगह पर साम्प्रदायिक घटनाएं हुई और हमारे इस देश के अन्दर जघन्य अपराध, हत्याएं, डकैतियां और लूटमार की घटनाएं हुई हैं। यहां तक कि राजनीति में हमारे देश में जो महिलाएं सर्वोपरि हुई, वहां डकैतियों के क्षेत्र में भी फूलन देवी एक महिला इतनी सर्वोपरि हो गईं जो कि एक अजीब करिश्मा इस सरकार का हो गया और अब हम सोचते हैं और अन्दाजा लगाते हैं कि जो इन्दिरा गांधी ने पहले कहा था क्या उसके विपरीत ही सब कुछ होना था।

मान्यवर, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। मेरी कुछ धारणा बदल रही है। मुझे कुछ ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे समाज में जो अच्छाई या बुराई फैल रही है वह ऊपर से फैल रही है। यह इसलिए नहीं फैल रही है कि नीचे के कुछ छुटभइया, छोटे-छोटे कार्यकर्ता, अधिकारी कुशल नहीं हैं। बल्कि मेरी मान्यता इस बारे में यह हो रही है, मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि अपराध ही अच्छे काम हों, या बुरे काम हों वे ऊपर के लोगों से आते हैं। अगर देश का प्रधानमंत्री अच्छा है, अगर वह अच्छे ढंग से इस देश की व्यवस्था चला सकता है तो हमारे गृह मंत्री जी की जो कि यहां बैठे हैं, हमारे उत्तर

[श्री रामलाल राही]

प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री की मजाल नहीं है कि उनके नीचे कोई गड़बड़ हो पावे, ला एण्ड आर्डर दुरुस्त न हो पावे।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले भाई उन्नीकुण्णन् जी ने यहाँ सवाल उठाया था। वह फटिलाइजर प्लांट की योजना के बारे में था, खाद के कारखाने के बारे में था। जहाँ तक मुझे याद है, जब यह योजना बनी थी उस वक्त 525 करोड़ की बनी थी और जब इसको स्वीकार किया गया तो पहले तो किसी न किसी तरह से टालमटोल कर के स्वीकार किया गया। कहां कहां से इसके लिए टेण्डर आये, कितनी कमेटीयां बनीं, फिर जिसको यह देनी थी उसको देने तक यह 950 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर की बन गयी है।

अब शंका प्रकट की गयी है। शंका सही भी हो सकती है, गलत भी हो सकती है। लेकिन अगर देश की जनता के सामने जब यह सवाल उठा है कि देश की जनता यह जाने की टेण्डर किस के नाम स्वीकार हुआ, किस के नाम बदला गया, क्यों बदला गया तो शंका होना स्वाभाविक हीं जाता है। अगर शंका इस बात की हो कि देश की प्रधान मंत्री ने करप्शन किया है तो हमारे माननीय भाई, जो गृह मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हैं, वे भी बच नहीं पायेंगे।

मैं एक छांटी-सी योजना, छांटी-सी घटना के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। गृह मंत्री जी आपको याद होगा कि दिल्ली केन्टोनमेंट रेलवे स्टेशन के पास रोड पर एक ओवर ब्रिज बनना था। उस ओवर ब्रिज बनाने के ठेके के लिए करीब करीब दस पार्टियों से टेण्डर आये थे। उनमें से एक मेसर्स सिम्पलेक्स कंक्रिट पाइल्स इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड का टेण्डर स्वीकार किया गया। उस ठेके को स्वीकार करने के लिए जो कमेटी थी, उसने उस ठेके को स्वीकार कर लिया था। अब गृह मंत्रालय का उसमें हस्तक्षेप शुरू हो गया। अब हस्तक्षेप शुरू हो गया तो

उसके लिए एक बिजिलेंस कमेटी बिठायी गयी। उस बिजिलेंस कमेटी के पास वह टेण्डर भेजा गया और उससे यह पूछा गया कि यह टेण्डर ठीक है या नहीं। उसने इंकार कर दिया और कहा कि इसको आप बिजिलेंस कमीशन से दिखलवाइये। बिजिलेंस कमीशन के पास उसे भेजने पर उसने कह दिया कि यह टेण्डर सही है। जिस कम्पनी के नाम वह टेण्डर स्वीकृत हुआ था उसके बारे में कमीशन ने कह दिया कि टेण्डर सही है लेकिन बिजिलेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद भी उस टेण्डर को कैंसिल कर दिया गया और किसी दूसरी कम्पनी को वह टेण्डर दे दिया गया। उसके बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि गृह मंत्रालय के वरिष्ठतम अधिकारियों का उसमें कुछ लेन देन हुआ है और इस कारण से उस टेण्डर को रद्द कर के दूसरे को टेण्डर दिया गया।

समापति जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से मांग करना चाहता हूँ, गृह मंत्री से और प्रधान मंत्री से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस की एक कमेटी बनायी जानी चाहिए और उसके द्वारा इस बात की जांच की जानी चाहिए कि आखिर यह क्या मामला है। आप कैसे राज चलाना चाहते हैं, कैसी यह व्यवस्था कायम करना चाहते हैं। आप के कारनामे देख कर के, प्रधान मंत्री के कारनामे देख कर के, प्रदेशों में जो छुटभइया बैठे हुए हैं, क्या वे कुछ अच्छा कर पायेंगे? यहाँ करोड़ों की बात होगी तो वे लोग 10, 15, 20 लाख से गंगा नहाने की कोशिश करेंगे। वह यह किये बिना मान नहीं सकते हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज यही कारण है जो हमारे देश का ला एण्ड आर्डर, हमारे देश की विधि व्यवस्था निरन्तर गिरती जा रही है। अभी हमारे सतीश महेश्वरी जो बैंक गये थे, बैंक में कुछ लेन-देन का सवाल था। जब वे जैसे ही बैंक से बाहर निकले, स्कूटर पर बैठते सगे तो उनको गोली मार दी गयी।

आदमी को पकड़ कर लाया गया और सड़क पर गोली मार दी गई। रोज-पर-रोज दिन दहाड़े इस तरह की दिल दहला देने वाली घटनाएं हो रही हैं, कैसे हो रही हैं, किस लिए हो रही हैं? मान्यवर, इसमें एक राज है। जिन-जिन प्रदेशों में कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकारें हैं, वहां पर उन प्रदेशों के जिलों में, पुलिस कप्तान के डी० वाई० एस० पी० कलेक्टर के डिप्टी कलेक्टर अधीन नहीं हैं, बल्कि मिनिस्टर और एम० एल० ए० के अधीन हैं। वहां पर पुलिस कप्तान बंटे हुए हैं कि अभ्युक्त मिनिस्टर के डी० पुलिस कप्तान हैं और इस एम० एल० ए० के इतने दरोगा हैं। इस प्रकार के कांग्रेसी मिनिस्टरों के बीच बंटवारा है। जब कलेक्टर का कप्तान और दरोगा पर नियंत्रण नहीं रह गया है तो वह कैसे इनसे काम ले सकता है। डकैती होगी तो दरोगा को एम० एल० ए० बचा ले जाएगा—डकैती होगी तो दरोगा को मिनिस्टर बचा ले जायेगा। मेरी जन-पद में एक श्यामलाल हरिजन है, हर गांव में। सवर्ण जाति के लोगों ने उसका राशन कार्ड ले लिया और जब वह अपना कार्ड मांगने के लिए गया तो उसे जूते मारे गए और कहा गया कि चमार तू शक्कर खाएगा। एक दूसरी घटना मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं। मछरेटा में बुधा नाम का एक हरिजन है। उसके बाप को मारकर कुएं में डाल दिया गया। पुलिस में रिपोर्ट लिखाने गए तब दरोगा मौके पर आया और लौट कर उसने कहा कि अपने बाप को मार पर दूसरों पर मूठा इलजाम लगा रहा है। उस गरीब ने सारे अधिकारियों के पास दौड़ लगाई पर कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। हमारे यहां से 3-3 मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में हैं और केन्द्र में कांग्रेस (आई) पार्टी में एक वरिष्ठतम नेता जी हैं जो यहां विरजमान हैं, लेकिन सबके

पास दौड़घूप करने के बाद भी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। सुनवाई क्यों नहीं हो रही है, क्योंकि दरोगा का कप्तान से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, वह सीधे मंत्री से ताल्लुक रखता है। अगर लेन-देन का सवाल है तो मंत्री जी करेंगे और अगर बचाने का सवाल है या बनाने-बिगाड़ने का सवाल है तो मंत्री जी बनायेंगे-बिगाड़ेंगे। जब ऐसी हालत देश की होगी, इस तरह से लोग काम करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से ला एण्ड आर्डर खराब होगा। यह बात कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : सभापति जी, हमें सब से अधिक अफसोस इस बात का है कि पिछले दिनों में गृह मंत्रालय की अहमियत और महत्व इस देश के प्रशासन में कम होता जा रहा है। आजादी के 20 सालों के अन्दर हमारी भारत सरकार का गृह-मंत्री और गृह मंत्रालय ऐसा होता था कि देश के राज्य और उनके मुख्य मंत्री गृह मंत्री की तरफ देखते थे—उनका निर्देशन लेने के लिए—उनसे गाइडेंस लेने के लिए—उनकी मदद हासिल करने के लिए और देश में कैसे एकरूपता लाई जाए और किस तरह से एक तरह की नीति चले—ऐसा गृह मंत्रालय था। मगर अफसोस है कि पिछले दिनों में गृह-मंत्रालय की अहमियत और महत्ता इस देश में कम कर दी गई है। मेरा आक्षेप मौजूदा गृह-मंत्री के ऊपर बिल्कुल नहीं है, वे बड़े भले आदमी हैं—अच्छे आदमी हैं, लेकिन आज जो सत्तादल हैं उसने खुद इस देश के अन्दर गृह-मंत्रालय के महत्व को बिल्कुल कम कर दिया है। यह अच्छा लक्षण नहीं है और मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को और सत्ता-पार्टी को इस बात पर फिर से विचार करना चाहिए। गृह-मंत्री इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री का बोझ कम करने वाला व्यक्ति समझा जाता था—प्रधान मंत्री का प्रमुख सहयोगी माना जाता था और गृह-

[श्री चन्द्र जीत यादव]

मंत्री का दूसरा स्थान इस देश के मंत्रिमंडल के अन्दर रहता था। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की चीज देश में संसदीय व्यवस्था है, उसके लिए कुछ अच्छा लक्षण प्रस्तुत नहीं करती है। इसको फिर से शुरू किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरी की पूरी शासकीय व्यवस्था में कोई अच्छे लक्षण दिखाई नहीं पड़ते हैं। सारी ताकत, सारी राजनीतिक सत्ता आज एक दो व्यक्तियों के अन्दर सीमित हो रही है। न तो पार्टी की कोई भूमिका है, सत्ता पार्टी की कोई भूमिका है, न कोई सरकार की भूमिका है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि सत्ता पार्टी के अन्दर जो वरिष्ठ नेता हैं, जो कार्यकर्ता हैं, संसद् सदस्य हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि उनकी कोई भूमिका इस देश के प्रशासन में नहीं रह गई है, इस देश में नहीं रह गई है। यह संसदीय व्यवस्था के लिए अच्छा लक्षण नहीं है।

पिछला एक साल इस देश के गृहमंत्रालय के लिए शर्मनाक साल रहा है। यह साल अंधों के ऊपर पहली बार लाठी चार्ज से शुरू हुआ। आजादी के बाद पहली बार इन अंधे बच्चों के ऊपर लाठी चलाई गई। देश के एक सूबे में, बिहार प्रदेश में क्रिमिनल्स के नाम पर लोगों को अन्धा किया गया, उनकी आंखें निकाल दी गई उनकी आंखें फोड़ दी गई, नौजवानों की आंखें फोड़ दी गई, गरीबों के बच्चों की आंखें फोड़ दी गई, सच्ची बेच कर कमाने वाले और अपना तथा दूसरों का पेट भरने वाले लोगों की आंखें फोड़ दी गई। दुनिया के किसी भी देश में इस तरह की मिसाल नहीं मिलती है। यह बेमिसाल चीज थी और शर्मनाक भी। किस तरह से हम संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में ह्यूमन राइट्स की बात को ले कर लड़ सकते हैं अगर इस तरह की घटनाएं हमारे देश में होती हैं। आज हालत

यह है कि माताएं जिन के बच्चे स्कूलों में पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं। जब तक वे स्कूल से वापिस नहीं आ जाते हैं। वे चिन्तित रहती हैं, चिन्ता से उनका दिन गुजरता है और उनको डर लगा रहता है कि कोई रास्ते में उनको उठा कर न ले जाये। उनकी हत्या न कर दे। आज सारे देश में समाचार पत्रों के लिए समाचार लिखने वाले लोग अगर निष्पक्ष रूप से समाचार लिखते हैं तो उनके ऊपर हमले होते हैं, उन के ऊपर प्राण घातक हमले होते हैं और उनको डराया-धमकाया जाता है इस वास्ते कि वे सही समाचार अखबारों में न छाप सकें। देश में पिछले दिनों किसानों के ऊपर जो अत्याचार हुए हैं वे भी आपके सामने हैं। वे उचित कीमतों की मांग कर रहे थे। कृषि मंत्री ने कहा था, जब हम लोगों ने कहा था कि 13-70 पैसे जो गन्ने के दाम आप दे रहे हैं वे वास्तविकता से परे हैं, वे इसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। उन्होंने इस को मानते से इन्कार कर दिया था। किसानों ने आन्दोलन किया। उनकी हर चीज के दाम बढ़ गए हैं। आखिर में इसी सरकार के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने 15 से लेकर 30 रुपए क्विंटल तक गन्ने के दाम देने की घोषणा की इसी सरकार की चीनी मिलों ने 30-35 रुपए क्विंटल गन्ने के दाम दिए। लेकिन कब दिए? जब वे मजबूर हो गए, जब किसानों के आन्दोलन के कारण सरकार मजबूर हो गई। पहले सरकार असलियत को देखने से इन्कार करती रही। बाद में मजबूर हो कर उसने दिए। कितना वास्तविकता से इस सरकार का सम्बन्ध कम होता जा रहा है, इसको आप देखें। सच्चाई को यह सरकार देखने से इन्कार करती रही है। यह है स्थिति जो आज देश में पैदा हो गई है।

अंधों के ऊपर गोली चलाना, नौजवानों के ऊपर गोली चलाना, मजदूरों के ऊपर गोली चलाना आम बात हो गई है। अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट और न्यायपालिका उनकी मदद के लिए न हो तो

यह सरकार मनमाने ढंग से काम करने से बाज नहीं आ सकती है। मेहनत करने वाले मजदूर जब अपने हक की बात करते हैं जब अपने हक को मांगते हैं तो यह सरकार उपेक्षा दिखाती है। सब से ज्यादा शर्मनाक इस देश के लिए मुरादाबाद की वह घटना है, दिल दहलाने वाली, दिल तोड़ने वाली वह घटना है जब एक महीना, रमजान का महीना बिताने के बाद खुदा की इबादत के लिए ईदगाह पर लाखों लोग मौजूद थे और इस सरकार की पी० ए० सी० तथा दूसरे पुलिस के संगठनों ने मनमाने ढंग से सैकड़ों आदिमियों को गोली चला कर हत्याएँ कीं। इसने देश की अकलियतों का विश्वास इस सरकार में हिला दिया। जब सरकार जवाब दे तो यह देश सरकार से जानना चाहेगा कि इस ईदगाह की घटना को ले कर कितने आदिमियों पर मुकद्दमें चलाए गए हैं, कितने आदिमियों को फांसी के तख्ते पर सरकार ने झुलाया है, निरीह खुदा के बंदों की ईदगाह के ऊपर जा कर सरकार ने जो हत्या की, उसका उसके पास क्या जवाब है। अगर जवाब नहीं आता है, तसल्ली बख्श जवाब नहीं आता है, संतोषजनक जवाब नहीं आता है तो अल्पसंख्यकों का विश्वास इस सरकार में हिले बगैर नहीं रह सकता है। उनको आप मजबूर न करें। वे देश का बहुत अहम हिस्सा है। उनके विश्वास को बनाए रखें। हम चाहते हैं देश में अकलियतें उसी तरह से इत्मीनान के साथ रहें जिस तरह से दूसरे भाई-बहन रहते हैं और उनकी भी बराबर का हक मिले। मैं इस सरकार से चाहता हूँ कि आज जो घटनाएँ इस देश में हो रही हैं, उनको हलके-फुलके ढंग से न देखें। असम की घटना, ठीक है 15 महीने से चलते हुए आन्दोलन को आपने दबा लिया है, परन्तु उनका दिल

आपने नहीं जीता। उनके दिल में असन्तोष है, उनके मन का शको-शुबाह कैसे निकाला जायेगा कि उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी, उनको जगह नहीं मिलेगी, उनको बराबर का हक नहीं मिलेगा और भाषा व संस्कृति का उचित स्थान उनको हासिल नहीं होगा?

गुजरात में जो कुछ हुआ है, पंजाब में जो कुछ हो रहा है अलग से, यह सब घटनाएँ क्यों हो रही हैं? क्यों देश के विभिन्न भागों में यह हो रहा है? गृह मंत्री महोदय, आज आपका फर्ज है, आपका मंत्रालय बड़ी गंभीरता से इन सवालों पर सोचे। गृह मंत्रालय केवल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मिनिस्ट्री नहीं होती, गृह मंत्रालय इस मुल्क में जिम्मेदार है वह देखे कि लैंड रिफार्म लागू हो रहा है या नहीं, गृह मंत्रालय जिम्मेदार है कि वह देखे कि अनुसूचित जातियों और जन-जातियों के भाईयों को उनके हक मिल रहे हैं या नहीं। यह जिम्मेदारी उस पर है कि वह देखे कि पिछड़े हुए लोगों को शासन में उनका पूरा हिस्सा मिल रहा है या नहीं।

आज गुजरात में जो हो रहा है, मैं सुखाड़िया जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह सोचें, यह बैकवर्ड क्लास या फार्वर्ड क्लास की बात नहीं, मैं कभी नहीं चाहूंगा कि देश में वर्ग के आधार पर टकराव हो। इस देश में गरीब हर वर्ग के अन्दर हैं, हम इसको जानते हैं इस देश में ऐसे वर्ग के लोग हैं शिला की दृष्टि से, सामाजिक मान्यताओं की दृष्टि से हजारों साल से इस देश में उनका शोषण हुआ है। एक ब्राह्मणी कल सिस्टम इस मुल्क में रहा है। जब मैं ब्राह्मणीकल कहता हूँ तो किसी एक जाति के लिये नहीं कहता हूँ जैसे जमी-

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

दारी एक सिस्टम है, कोई भी उसमें जमीनदार हो, वह शोषण करता है। उस सामाजिक व्यवस्था में एक ब्राह्मणीकल एप्रोच इस देश में रही है। एक मेहनत करने वाला अगर किसी गरीब के घर में पैदा हो गया उस जाति के लोगों ने उसको छोटा समझा; उसको अपमान की दृष्टि से देखा। आज कांग्रेस की सरकारें हैं, क्यों कर्नाटक में आपकी सरकार ने 60 फीसदी रिजर्वेशन दिया, क्यों जाति को आधार बनाया, क्यों शिक्षा के पिछड़ेपन को आधार बनाया? आन्ध्र प्रदेश में आपकी सरकार है, क्यों पिछड़े वर्ग को आरक्षण दिया है? क्यों दिया है केरल में और तमिलनाडु में? यहां उत्तरी भारत में खासतौर से ऐसी जातियां हैं जो आज सामाजिक परिवर्तन नहीं चाहती, जो नहीं चाहती कि इस देश में जो पिछड़े हुए गरीब लोग हैं, जिनका सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक शोषण हुआ है, वह आगे बढ़े।

जवाहर लाल नेहरू की बातों को काका कालेलकर की रिपोर्ट में कोट किया गया है।

जब उन्होंने कहा कि—

"Some of the representatives of the advanced classes in North Indian States expressed the fear that the reservation of seats for backward classes might perpetuate casteism and that a privilege once granted could not be withdrawn later."

Then, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:

"We talk about casteism and we condemn it as we should. But the fact remains that half a dozen or may be ten so-called superior castes dominate the Indian scene among the Hindus. There is no doubt about it. And if I talk about re-

moval of casteism, do not understand by that that I want to perpetuate the present classification, some people at the top and the other people at the bottom. If we do not equalise or tend to equalise, undoubtedly casteism will flourish in a most dangerous way."

आज वास्तविकता यह है कि इस देश के अन्दर अगर पिछड़ी जाति के लिये आरक्षण की बात उठाई जाती है तो वह इसीलिये कि वह दूसरों के मुकाबले में बराबर में आये। आज सामाजिक रूप से, अभी सुखमंडिया जी ने इस रिजर्वेशन का विरोध किया, उसका तर्क कहां ले जाता है, उसका तर्क गुजरात का आन्दोलन ले जाता है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों को खत्म करो।

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया : मैंने कभी यह नहीं कहा।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मैं नहीं कहता कि आपने कहा, लेकिन यह तर्क गुजरात में इस हद तक ले जाता है कि उन्होंने अनुसूचित जाति और जन जाति के आरक्षण के विरोध को आन्दोलन का मुद्दा बनाया। आपका तर्क वहां ले जाता है। फिर इस सदन को खड़े होकर एक स्वर से कहना पड़ता है कि हम उनके पीछे हैं, यही तर्क है, यही जहन है, यही दृष्टिकोण है जो आज इस देश में अनुसूचित जातियों को और पिछड़ी हुई जातियों को नहीं मिल रहा है। इस देश में जन जातियों का आरक्षण छीना जा रहा है, इस देश में सामाजिक रूप से प्रिविलेज्ड लोग आज फिर से डोमिनेट करना चाहते हैं। इस पर गौर करना चाहिये कि 33 साल के बाद इस देश में पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था फिर मजबूत हो रही है और सामाजिक जिन्दगी में प्रतिक्रियावादी

फिर से अपनी जड़ें मजबूत कर रहा है और उसके भी लक्षण हैं चाहे इधर के बैठे हुए लोग हों या उधर के बैठे हुए लोग हों, जो चाहते हैं इस समाज में प्रगति लाना, जो चाहते हैं सालों से पिछड़े हुए लोगों को दूसरों के मुकाबले में लाना, इस तरह का सामाजिक क्रांति का युग आया हुआ है, इसमें उनको मददगार होना चाहिये।

इस लिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि मंडल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट इस सदन में पेश की जाए। ईमानदारी की बात थी कि गृह मंत्री इस बहस से पहले उसको पेश करते। इस देश में माइनास्टीज के लिए कमिशन बनाए गए, बैकवर्ड क्लासिज के लिए कमिशन बनाए गए, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए कमेटियाँ और कमिशन बिठाए गए। मगर जो कमिशन बनते हैं, उनकी सिफारिशें कार्यान्वित नहीं होती हैं। यह कमिशन बनाना एक बहाना बन गया है तात्कालिक रूप से लोगों का मुँह बन्द करने के लिए और उनको तसल्ली देने के लिए। लेकिन शायद अब जमाना और वक्त इस तरह की बातों से आगे बढ़ रहा है, लोगों में एक नई चेतना पैदा हो रही है और लोग आज चाहते हैं कि.....(व्यवधान)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Chairman, Sir...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wants some clarification.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am not yielding.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: When did he realise that these Commissions are only for namesake? What was his attitude when he supported a person who appointed Shah Commission?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am sorry you misunderstand. I was one of those who never approved the appointment of Shah Commission. I was one of those who openly opposed the appointment of Shah Commission. But I am talking of different Commissions. I was always against that. I was against the witch-hunting which was there against Shrimati Gandhi. I have taken a concrete stand against the appointment of Shah Commission. So don't talk about that.

श्रीमान्, मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश के गृह मंत्रालय ने इस काम को बन्द कर दिया है। गृह मंत्रालय को फिर से अपने पुराने काम को शुरू करना चाहिए। पहले तो गृह मंत्री को अपने मन में इस बात का एहसास होना चाहिए कि उनका मंत्रालय केवल इस लिए नहीं है कि पुलिस की तादाद बढ़ाई जाए, या सी आर पी की और बेटेलिडनज बढ़ाई जायें या अगर कहीं पर दंगा हो जाए, तो ज़रूरत पड़ने पर फौज को भेज दिया जाए। गृह मंत्रालय का यह भी काम है कि इस देश में सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताओं को कैसे खत्म किया जाए, जो कि अशान्ति की जड़ है।

अगर इस देश में गरीबी और बेकारी बढ़ती रहेगी, अगर विषमतायें बढ़ती रहेंगी, अगर समाज के 80 फीसदी आदमी यह महसूस करेंगे कि इस समाज में उन्हें अपना हक नहीं मिल रहा है और उनके साथ इन्साफ नहीं हो रहा है, तो उनके तरह तरह के लक्षण होंगे। आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में जो नई समस्या पैदा हुई है, अगर सरकार उसको हल करना चाहती है, तो चाहे किसी भी जाति या धर्म का, कोई भी भाषा बोलने वाला, पढ़ा लिखा लड़का या लड़की किसी

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

नौकरी के लिए इच्छा ज़ाहिर करता है, तो इस सरकार का यह फर्ज होता है कि जाति, धर्म और भाषा का ख्याल किये बगैर ऐसे हर एक लड़के-लड़की को छः महीने में नौकरी दिलाने की व्यवस्था करे।

17-00 hrs.

अगर अगर नहीं कर सकते तो उस के लिये अनएम्प्लायमेंट एलाउन्स जो डूनिका के पूंजीवादी देश दे रहे हैं। मैं आप से कहूंगा आप फ्रांस को देखिये, स्वीडेन को देखिए, हालैंड को देखिए, यूके को देखिए, ये कौन-से समाजवादी देश नहीं हैं। मगर आज वहां नौकरी नहीं दे रहे हैं तो उस के लिए अनएम्प्लायमेंट एलाउन्स दे रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान जो अपने को समाजवादी देश कहता है अगर यहां यह नहीं दिया जायगा तो लड़कों में विद्रोह की भावना पैदा होगी, असंतोष बढ़ेगा यह महज गुजरात और आसाम नहीं.... (बयबखान).... दो करोड़ हैं तो देना पड़ेगा। जिम्मेदारी इस देश की है। यह देश है तो इस देश के साधन भी हैं। जो छोटे छोटे देश हैं उन के पास साधन नहीं हैं। यह 66 करोड़ का देश है जिस की धरती के अंदर दुनिया की सब से कीमती चीजें मौजूद हों, पेट्रोल जिस के समुद्र के अंदर हो, जिस की धरती के अंदर लोहा, तांबा और दूसरे साधन हों, जिसके पास सब से कुशल नीजवान हों, होनहार और प्रतिभाशाली लोग हों, उस देश में कमजोरी अगर कोई है तो वह इस देश की व्यवस्था में कमजोरी है। इसकी व्यवस्था को बदलने के लिए गंभीरता से विचार करना पड़ेगा। सामाजिक और आर्थिक नीतियों में इस तरह के परिवर्तन किए जायें कि जो महनत करने वाले गरीब लोग हैं उन को प्राथमिकता दी जाय, उन को

हक दिया जाय, मुझे दुख होता है यह कहते हुए कि छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और वह विषमता को बढ़ाने वाली है।

मैं इस बात से अपने को जोड़ता हूं कि यह खालिस्तान जैसी खतरनाक मांग देश के अंदर जो उठी है इस को दबाना चाहिए। इस के खिलाफ जनमत तैयार करना चाहिए। सख्ती के साथ सरकार को ऐसे किसी कदम को जो इस देश की राष्ट्रीय एकता को कमजोर करता है दबाना चाहिए और उसके साथ कोई भी रियायत नहीं करनी चाहिए। अगर यह आवाज उठेगी कि हम यू.एन.ओ. में जाएंगे, यह आवाज उठेगी कि हम अपना अलग मुल्क बनाएंगे तो यह एक देशद्रोही, राष्ट्रद्रोही आवाज है और मैं समझता हूं कि मजबूती के साथ सरकार को इस के ऊपर कब्र उठाना चाहिए और ऐसे लोग जो इस प्रकार का वातावरण बनाते हों उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार मजबूत होनी चाहिये। कौन कहता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार मजबूत नहीं होनी चाहिये। लेकिन सुखाड़िया जी, केन्द्रीय सरकार आज कमजोर नहीं है, आज केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रधान मंत्री कमजोर नहीं है, आज सत्ता दल के पास शक्ति की कमी नहीं है। सत्ता दल आज तीन चार सूबों को छोड़ कर सारे देश में शासन कर रहा है। लेकिन फिर भी स्थिति बाबू के बाहर जा रही है। 18 फीसदी कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी, लोगों में असंतोष, किसानों में, मजदूरों में, नीजवानों में, विद्यार्थियों में, अक्सर त के लोगों के अन्दर और आप की पार्टी के अन्दर भी यह असंतोष है। आप के

लोग भी जनता से चुन कर आते हैं, उन के ऊपर भी इस का असर पड़ता है जो वह जा कर देखते हैं। इसका एक ही तरीका है कि आज फिर ठण्डे दिल से सरकार को इन बातों के ऊपर सोचना चाहिए कि हम एक सहयोग से कैसे इस देश में एक नया वातावरण बनाए, बंगाल सरकार या जम्मू काश्मीर की सरकार या त्रिपुरा की सरकार को धमकी दे कर नहीं, उसके ऊपर तलवार टांग कर नहीं। त्रिपुरा की सरकार के ऊपर आप ने कोई रियायत नहीं की थी। त्रिपुरा हमारे बंगला देश से और चीन से बॉर्डर की स्टेट है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की भी जिम्मेदारी थी। केन्द्रीय सरकार की भी एजेंसी थी, केन्द्रीय सरकार भी फेल हो गई थी, नहीं उस को ठीक से संभाल सकी थी। कई सवालों पर बंगाल की और त्रिपुरा की सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार का आसाम में और त्रिपुरा में समर्थन और साथ दिया। तो आपने कोई रियायत नहीं की थी त्रिपुरा की सरकार को बचा कर। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़े भाई का रुख कि नहीं, हमारे हाथ में ताकत है ठीक नहीं है और दुर्भाग्य से प्रधान मंत्री का यह बयान, अगर वह बयान सही है जो अखबारों में छपा है कि हम जम्मू और काश्मीर की सरकार को चाहें तो आधे मिनट में समाप्त कर सकते हैं, यह प्रधान मंत्री का रुख ठीक नहीं है — (व्यवधान) अगर नहीं है तो अच्छी बात है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि इस तरह से बिग ब्रदरली-एटोव्यूड इस देश की किसी सरकार के साथ नहीं किया जा सकता और मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि किसी भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को किसी हालत में किसी स्टेट की सरकार को डिसमिस करने, मुवत्तल करने या वर्खास्त करने का हक नहीं होना चाहिए। संविधान

में सुधार करके, उस में परिवर्तन करके इस बात की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

आखीरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, गृह मंत्री जी एक बात पर ठण्डे दिल से विचार करें। आज पुलिस के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का देश में ऐसा माहौल बन गया है कि जूडिशियरी की वे उपेक्षा करते हैं, आप की कार्यकारिणी की उपेक्षा करते हैं, आप के राजनैतिक नेतृत्व की उपेक्षा करते हैं, उस की अवहेलना करते हैं। यह खतरनाक स्थिति है। अगर पुलिस को इस मुल्क में मनमानी करने की आदत पड़ गई और पुलिस को इस मुल्क में बहाने बूढ़ कर अपने पापों और अपराधों के ऊपर परदा डालने का मोका मिल गया तो यह दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी। मुरादाबाद में यही हुआ पुलिस ने कहा कि वहां तो बम लेकर आए थे, बगावत करने के लिए, वहां तो रिवाल्वर ले कर आए थे। खुदा के बन्दे पचास हजार या एक लाख आदमी, छोटे छोटे बच्चों और बच्चियों की उंगली पकड़ कर ईदगाह पर नमाज पढ़ने के लिए गए एक महीने का रोजा रखने के बाद और फिर पुलिस यह कहे कि ये तो बागी लोग थे और बगावत करने के लिए आए थे और फिर ईदगाह के अन्दर ईदगाह की जमीन को नमाजियों के खून से लाल कर दे, इस से बढ़कर शर्मनाक बात और नहीं हो सकती।

मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस बात पर भी गौर करना चाहिए, इस देश में राजनैतिक नेताओं और राजनैतिक पार्टियों की शाख, उन की प्रतिष्ठा आज घटती जा रही है। यह कोई प्रजातंत्र के लिए अच्छा लक्षण नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में हिंसा नहीं हो, इस देश में बही

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

17.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

रास्ता अपनाया जाये जो आजादी के जंग में, स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में अपनाया गया और ज़रूरत है आज कि इस देश की हर पार्टी बैठ कर कम से कम एक बात पर एक राय हो कि हम लड़ेंगे, हमारे मतभेद होंगे, हम शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से आन्दोलन चलायेंगे मगर हिंसा का, तोड़ फोड़ का रास्ता हम नहीं आनायेंगे और इस के लिए ज़रूरी है कि एक नेशनल कोड आफ कांडक्ट बनाया जाए। हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम पोलिटिकल पार्टियाँ जो चुनाव में विश्वास रखती हैं और आज सभी रखती हैं, उन के द्वारा एक नेशनल कोड आफ कांडक्ट बनाया जाना चाहिए। इस को पूरी जिम्मेदारी प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर है। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री को पहल करनी चाहिए। आज से चार महीने पहले उन्होंने कहा, शायद नये साल का सन्देश देते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि मैं चाहती हूँ कि देश में एक नेशनल कांसेन्स होना, चाहिए एक राष्ट्रीय सहमति होनी चाहिए। लेकिन इस के बाद क्या हुआ? क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने इस बात की कोशिश की कि इस देश के मुख्य मुद्दों के ऊपर राष्ट्रीय सहमति हो, उस के लिए कोई मीटिंग उन्होंने बुलाई? एक दिन के लिए मीटिंग, कोई मुद्दा आ जाता है गुजरात का या कोई कोई और मुद्दा आ गया कम्यूनल रायट का, यह मीटिंग बुलाना कोई मीटिंग नहीं हुआ। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जो इस मामले में पहल करें और नेशनल कोड आफ कांडक्ट बनायें ताकि देश हिंसा के रास्ते पर नहीं, शांति और अमन के रास्ते पर चल सके।

*SHRI MATILAL HASDA (Jhargram): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, while taking part in the discussion on the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs, I would like to say a few words about the problems of Scheduled Tribes in the country. Sir, even today the tribal people are living at the primitive stage so far as social, educational, economic and cultural development is concerned. Far from being enlightened by the modern civilisation they are still at the threshold of medieval civilisation. They live as a museum piece of the primitive age.

For ages the tribal people have been subjected to torture and oppression and this is continuing even today. Almost every day we hear about atrocities being perpetrated on tribal women. These tribal people are educationally backward and economically paupers. A great majority of them do not have land to till. Physical labour is their only asset. But the tribal agricultural labour do not get even the just wages for their labour they generally till other's land and act as bargadars. On slightest provocation they are evicted from land. History will record in golden letters the supreme sacrifice made by Sidhu and Kanun the two renowned revolutionary leaders of Santhals for ending atrocities and exploitation of Santhals by the feudal lords but unfortunately the exploitation continues even today. Taking advantage of their simplicity and ignorance, they are generally implicated in false cases of loan and a big part of their produce is taken away by the landlord and there is hardly anything left for these peoples. In this connection, I would pay my compliments to the Left Front Government of West Bengal who have given the tribal a right to land and their names have been recorded as

*The (Original Speech was delivered in Bengali.

Bargadars. As a result of this, the tribals in West Bengal cannot be evicted as they are being evicted from their land in other State like, M.P., Orissa, Bihar, etc.

Sir, a majority of the tribal people are accustomed to live in jungles. They cultivate the land around the jungle, collect fruits from the trees and live on the fruits and leaves. They collect wood from the jungle which they use for making agricultural implements and for building houses. But all these rights of the tribal people are being abridged day by day. The forests are being turned into reserve forest and thus the facility hitherto enjoyed by the tribals are shrinking day by day.

Sir, because of all these reasons, the adivasis are feeling frustrated and they are suffering from anguishes. They are asking for liberation and freedom from atrocities. They are demanding parity with other people of the society. Unfortunately some divisive forces are exploiting the agony and frustration of the tribal people for their own party interests. We find a manifestation of this and agitations for Jharkhand and Uttarakhand. They are demanding a separate State and separate identity in the society.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this connection I would like to know from the leaders of the divisive movement whether creation of separate States would solve the problems of adivasis. Can it really end the economic exploitation, atrocities and deceptions from which they suffer? This is not really possible because unless the present socio-economic order which is responsible for these exploitations are ended we cannot hope for a better lot for the tribals. The moment we segregate the weaker sections of a society from the main stream for economic struggle, their position become very weak. Their problems cannot be solved like this.

What are the factors responsible for the atrocities on the tribals? It is the

same reason which is causing communal riots again and again in the country and it is the same reason why adivasis are oppressed and tortured when they ask for their rights. What is happening in Gujarat in the name of anti-reservation agitation? What is the mentality behind all this and who are the persons who are actually suffering. Unless we are able to curb the sinister mentality, the tribals will continue to suffer again and again and the mental outlook is the direct outcome of the socio-economic system that is prevailing in the country. During the last 34 years of independence we have found that the problems of the tribals in the country cannot be solved by appointing Committees and Commissions by their loud mouthed recommendations or by passing a law here or there or through a few provisions in the Constitution. Therefore, if the Govt. is really keen to solve their problems they must try to understand with all sympathy that problems that face the tribals before they proceed to solve them. Sir, may I ask the hon. Minister as to what percentage of tribals can read and write? Only a negligible few. Will the Minister remove all the obstacles that stand in the way of getting education by the tribals? Apart from the economic weakness, the real difficulty that comes in the way of getting better education by the tribals is the problem of language. A tribal child talks in one language at home but as soon as as he goes to the school he does not find the language there. In a school he has to get education through a language which is not his own. If a Santhal child is born in West Bengal he will get his education in Bengali, whereas the one born in Bihar will get his education in Hindi. Naturally, therefore, when a child has to learn through an alien language education becomes a horror to him. In this connection I would like to congratulate the West Bengal Government for what they have done in this field. The West Bengal Government have recognised the

[Shri Matilal Hasda]

"Alchiki" script for the Tribal Education and they are trying that a Santhal child will get his education in his mother tongue. Not only in Santhali, the State Government is trying to impart education in Nepali language also. I would therefore urge upon the Central Government that they should try their best to ensure that education to tribal students is given in their mother tongue.

Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the Government to another matter of importance. Sir, the Government formulates plan and sanctions money for the upliftment of the conditions of the tribals but the money do not wholly reach the tribals because there is no unified agency to implement this programme and use the funds. The tribal welfare plan are taken care of by many departments when a particular department has to look after many subjects and also the problems of the tribals, then the tribals do not get the attention that they deserve. Therefore, I will urge upon the Govt. that they should set up a separate department or a Ministry which can take care of the problems of the adivasis exclusively and continuously.

Now let me take up the case of Bagal, Khoriya and the Mahali communities. The number of persons belonging to these communities is limited. Educationally, economically and culturally, in fact, in every respect they are very backward and they can well be compared with the scheduled castes and tribals only. But unfortunately they are not even given the benefits that are given to the scheduled castes. I would therefore urge upon the Government that these three communities should be given the benefits as given to the tribals and Scheduled Castes people.

Sir, a little while ago, hon. Member Mr. Bhagat was saying that politics is being played in West Bengal on the language issue. I am quite con-

fidant that he has not been able to understand the education policy of the West Bengal Government. He has only expressed the view of the vested interest that is there in his own party. Left Front Government want that education should reach all people and they also want that it must have scientific base. It is because of this that mother tongue has been made the language for primary education. Members will agree with me that in no civilized country of the world the primary education is given in the language other than the mother tongue. A second language is also being taught at the secondary stage. The Left Front Government is not discarding English but a special emphasis is being given at this stage for those who would like to have their education in English. It is very clear therefore that only a handful of self seekers do not want education being given to all and it is they who are creating trouble in West Bengal. I must express my appreciation and thanks to the West Bengal Government for making "Alchiki script" and Nepali as the medium of instruction at the primary stage for the Adivasis and Nepalese respectively. This I am quite confident will smoothen the path for imparting education to the Adivasis and Nepalese. Before I conclude I would like to reveal some truth before this House and through this House to the nation at large. Hon. Member Shri Anand Gopal Mukhopadhyaya has said many things about what is happening in West Bengal. Let me tell the hon. Members of this House that most of it is untrue. Today peace and discipline prevails in West Bengal. The Congress regime had introduced chaos in the sphere of education but the Left Front Government have removed them all. Therefore, the people of West Bengal love the Left Front Government of West Bengal because it has given them the much desired peace. In the conclusion I would say if the Government is really honest to improve the lot of the tribals then they will have to take effec-

tive steps to crush the feudal stranglehold which dominate the socio-economic structure of the society and from this evil stems the other evils of exploitation of the tribals and other weaker sections of the society. But is the Government really serious about it? Will the Government be able to curb the never ending influence of the capitalists and the big jotdars to exploit the poor? Do they really have that will? I am sure they have not. And as such I oppose the demands of the Ministry and conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of hon. Members from the ruling party as also from the opposition, who want to participate in the debate on the Home Affairs. The guillotine has, however, got to be applied at 6 O'clock and the Home Minister has yet to reply. There are about forty minutes left. I am calling the Home Minister now, all other Members will kindly excuse the chair.

(Interruptions)

Please sit down, I have made a request to you.

SHRI JAI PAL SINGH KASHYAP: Why Socialist Party has not been given any time, while others have been?.... (interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time allotted for the opposition parties is over.

SHRI JAI PAL SINGH KASHYAP: No Member from the Socialist Party has spoken on this...*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. The Minister will reply now. Please sit down.

Is it the desire of the Members that they want to listen to the Home Minister?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes... (interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time allotted for the opposition parties is

over. This is not the way. Your time is over.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the Chair makes a request in the large interest of the House and the Minister's reply, you should immediately obey the Chair and sit down.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very sorry. You are there. Then Suleman Sait is there.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You don't want the Minister to reply? I make a request to you. Their allotted is over and the Minister has got to reply.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is to reply. All these things will not be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me. If one of you among all the small Opposition parties, is prepared to speak for five minutes you select, and I will permit.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I make a request to Shri Multan Singh to speak for two minutes and Shri Suleman Sait to speak for three minutes.

बौधरी मूलतान सिंह : (उत्तर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का विरोध करता हूँ और विरोध करने का कारण यह है कि उस में कुछ कमियाँ हैं। मैं उन कमियों को बताना चाहता हूँ और कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ।

[चौधरी मुलतान सिंह]

माननीय मंत्री जी, आप की जो पुलिस है, उस की साख गिर रही है और जनता का विश्वास आपकी पुलिस पर नहीं रह गया है। दफा 109 और 399/402 में पुलिस झूठे चालान करती है और गिरफ्तार बना कर लोगों का चालान पुलिस करती है। इसी से उस की साख गिरती जा रही है। इस के अलावा दफा 395, 396 और 397 के मुकदमें कम लिखे जाते हैं और 50 फीसदी चालान झूठे होते हैं। इसीलिए आज देश में अव्यवस्था बढ़ती जा रही है। आप ने यह कहा है कि बहुत कम अपराध हुए हैं। इस के बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि बहुत से अपराधों को कागजों में लिखा ही नहीं जाता है। जब से आप की सरकार आई है हमारे यहां अपराध दुगुने और तिगुने हो गये हैं और जो बहुत से आदमी मारे जा रहे हैं, उन में से 50 फीसदी बेगुनाह होते हैं। पुलिस उन बेगुनाह लोगों को गांवों से पकड़ कर ले जाती है और मारती है और उन मारे हुए आदमियों को डाकू दिखाती है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जितने आदमी मारे गये हैं और जिन को डाकू दिखाया गया है, उन में से 50 फीसदी गरीब लोग थे। अगर डाकू मारे जाते, तो फिर डाकुओं की आबादी सैकड़ों गुना कैसे हो गई।

मैं आप को पुलिस की ज्यादाती का एक कारनामा बताता हूँ। एक एम० एल० ए० चौधरी लटूरी सिंह याद डाली गंज जिला एटा, को झूठे कत्ल के केस में घड़यत्न बना कर फंसाया गया और उसमें एस० पी० डी० आई० जी०, होम सेक्रेटरी शामिल बताए जाते हैं। मैं करीब 8 अप्रैल को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिला था और उनसे यह मांग की थी कि

इस मामले की सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा इंक्वायरी करायी जाए। लेकिन वह इंक्वायरी अब तक नहीं की गयी। एक जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति का यह मामला है। इस केस को सी० बी० आई० को दे दीजिए ताकि सारा मामला साफ हो सके और सही हत्या का पता चल सके क्योंकि एक जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति की हत्या हुई है। बेगुनाह न फंसे।

जहां तक बी० पी० मंडल बेकवर्ड कमीशन का सवाल है, उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर हाउस में जल्दी से जल्दी बहस होनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम 50 फीसदी रिजर्वेशन सेंटर और प्रदेशों में बेकवर्ड क्लासिज को दिया जाए।

गरीबी पर रिजर्वेशन देने का जो सवाल उठाया गया है, उसके बारे में किसी ने नहीं बताया, मैं बताता हूँ। गरीबी पर रिजर्वेशन वे इसलिए चाहते हैं कि गरीबी के लिए सर्टिफिकेट कलेक्टर देगा। बेकवर्ड जाति का कोई कलेक्टर नहीं है, ऊंची जातियों के ही कलेक्टर हैं। जब एक ब्राह्मण का लड़का अगर कलेक्टर के पास जाएगा तो वह उस लड़के के बाप के पास अगर दो सौ बीघे जमीन है, मकान है तो वह कलेक्टर उसी जाति का होने के कारण उसको छिपा देगा और उस लड़के को भूमिहीन का, गरीबी का सर्टिफिकेट दे देगा। वह उसके बाप की जमीन नहीं बतायेगा। लेकिन जब किसी बेकवर्ड जाति का कोई लड़का, कछुआए, लोधी राजपूत, साख, झींवर, यादव, अहीर, गडरिये, मल्लाह आदि जाति का कोई लड़का उस ब्राह्मण कलेक्टर के पास जाएगा और अगर उसके बाप के पास 50 बीघे जमीन होगी तो वह कलेक्टर उस लड़के को गरीबी का सर्टिफिकेट नहीं देगा।

वह कह देता कि इसके बाप के पास 50 बीघे जमीन है, लिहाजा इसकी माली हालत अच्छी है, इसे गरीब न माना जाए।

ये जितने भी झगड़े हो रहे हैं, सभी गुजरात में हुए, जिनके बारे में कांग्रेस आई के एक एम० पी० ने भी कहा, वे इसी कारण से हो रहे हैं।

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir: I am thankful to you for giving this opportunity at the very fag end of the debate on the Demands of the Home Ministry. I speak with great anxiety and deep concern for the wellbeing of the nation and the prosperity of the country as the situation prevailing in the country is really very dangerous and the trends prevailing are very disruptive. Today that there are religious clashes, linguistic clashes and class wars and caste wars in this country. The Police who are said to be custodians of law and order are carrying on atrocities against blind men, kisans, labourers and students. This tendency has to be curbed because such a tendency can never be tolerated.

Much has been spoken in this House about Moradabad killings, Assam, and Gujarat situation. I have no time to go into the details of all these things. tive and swift steps now. We must out is that the Moradabad killings was the greatest catastrophe ever witnessed by Independent India. There are certain particular features as far as the Moradabad killings are concerned. Here it was the PAC that was responsible for the holocaust. The PAC was responsible, because it hatched this conspiracy of killing the Muslims on the 10 day six months ago at Moradabad. Therefore it is that the Home Ministry cannot. You cannot escape the responsibility for the recent Moradabad tragedy.

A false propaganda was carried on throughout the country against the Muslims. There was well-planned maligning campaign. There was a report that 15,000 bombs had been dis-

covered in a mosque. It turned out to be completely false. It was denied later. But the mischief was already done. The poison was injected into the minds of the brother communities. No attempt was then made to find out who was responsible for this. I am sorry the Home Minister has not taken action against persons who had spread such news. The Home Minister must understand that in providing relief works also, there is discrimination and impediments were placed in relief by independent agencies. Six months have passed, but even now, tension has not abated because none of the police officer—constables, head constables, police inspectors, SPs etc.—has been transferred. How then can you expect normalcy to prevail? Normalcy does not prevail today even at Moradabad. Though announcement was made about holding Judicial enquiry but no steps have so far been taken to fix up a High Court Judge for the same.

There is no occupational rehabilitation done so far as Moradabad is concerned. No compensation has been paid to those whose houses and business establishment were lost.

Now coming to Assam, I do not want to speak much about it. I have to emphasise that we have to take effective and shift steps now. We must understand that there cannot be any compromise on the cut-off year of 1971. It should be clearly declared as non-negotiable. There should also be no compromise sacrificing the interest of the linguistic and religious minorities in Assam. Before I conclude I desire to refer briefly to the situation prevailing in Kerala, there is a complete break down of the law and order situation. Every day murders are taking place and the RSS and the Marxist Communist Party workers are killing one another. People are being arrested puram on the Arabic issue and the Judicial Magistrate has declared that there is a *prima facie* case against police officials in this matter but no action has been taken by the State Government. Public courts are being set up and the people are punished by the communists and the naxalites. This is a dangerous situation which

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaimansat]

is prevailing in the State of Kerala. I know that the State should be given more and more provincial autonomy, but when there is no security of life and property of the people the Centre cannot shirk its responsibility and they will have to act at the earliest in a way they consider fit.

In Tamilnadu, clashes are going on between Harijans and a section of a majority community for more than one month. 40 villages have been affected and vacated. RSS drills are still taking place in public places. Tamilnadu is the only State where RSS drills in public places have not been banned whereas in other southern States like Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, RSS drills in public places have been banned. I would like the Home Ministry to take steps to set that RSS drills in Tamilnadu in public places are banned in the interest of the communal harmony and peace in our country.

Regarding Minority Commission, now a new Chairman has been appointed manifesto. The Government has commission have not been filled. Moreover statutory status has not been given to the Commission as promised in the manifesto. The Government has constituted another high powered panel whose Chairman is my esteemed friend Mr. Gopal Singh. Now the Chairman of the High Powered Panel has been given the status of a Cabinet Minister. I have got no grudge against it, but I want that the Minority Commission also should have a statutory status so that its recommendations may have a binding effect on the Government and not be of a recommendatory nature which can be just overlooked.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Minister will reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY Rose.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way. Please sit down. He is going to reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these things will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already announced that the Minister will reply. I have already called the Minister.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no, I am not permitting you. Please take your seat. I have already come to an understanding with the opposition that one member will speak from this side and one member from that side. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no time for the Minister to reply. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not correct. This is not the way. How can we conduct our proceedings? Please take your seat. No, I will not hear. The Minister has got to reply. Please obey the orders and take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no, I am not permitting you. If you want to waste the time of the House, you can do so. Now I am not permitting you. I am not allowing you. Please take your seat. Please do not stall the proceedings of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. Please have your seat. Do not stall the proceedings. I am not allowing.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is this request? I have already announced. It is not possible. You can reply, Sir. Let him talk. You start your reply. That will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot take law into your own hands. I am this custodian of the House. I have to conduct the House. I am not permitting. Please sit down. You have to obey the chair. No. I am not permitting. You can reply, Sir.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: Deputy-Speaker, Sir. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you want to stall the proceedings? You are a senior member. I am very sorry. This is not the proper way. I make a request to you.

गृह मंत्री (श्री जल सिंह) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर 28 माननीय सदस्यों ने इस सदन में अपने विचार रखे हैं। 29वें श्री मकवाना थे जिन्होंने इंटर-वोन किया। अगर मैं दो दो मिनट भी एक एक मੈम्बर साहब के सुनहरी विचारों के मुताबिक बोलने में लूँ तो भी मुझे एक घंटा तो चाहिए ही। लेकिन आपका जो गिलोटिन है वह टलेगा नहीं, इसलिए मैं कोशिश करूँगा कि मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों के विचारों का अदब करते हुए जितनों का हो सके जवाब दूँ।

आनरेबल श्री निरेन घोष ने इस बहस का उद्घाटन किया। उसके बाद फ्रैंक एन्थनी जी बोले। श्री एच० के० एल० भगत, श्री जैनुल बशर, श्री सूरज भान, श्री सतीश प्रसाद सिंह एक चीफ मिनिस्टर, श्री अराबल, श्री धनिक लाल मंडल एक्स स्टेट होम मिनिस्टर, श्री मनोरंजन भक्त, श्री चित्त बसु, श्री सन्तोष मोहन देव, आचार्य भगवान देव, श्री दंडपानी, श्री आनन्द गोपाल मुखोपाध्याय, श्री जगदीश टाइलर, श्री बी० आर० भगत,

श्री राजेश पायलट, श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा, श्री हीरा लाल वर्मा, श्री बलवीर सिंह, श्री विजय कुमार यादव, श्री बी० के० गधावी, श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया, श्री राम लाल राही, श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव, श्री मलिलाल हसदा, श्री सुलतान सिंह और मुस्लिम लीग के नेता श्री सुलेमान सेठ आदि ने भी बहस में भाग लिया। इन सभी हाउस के मैम्बरों का मैं बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने विचार, कुछ तामीरी और कुछ नुक्ताचीनी करने की गर्ज से दिए। कुछ सुझाव भी दिए गए हैं। सब के विचारों को दिमागी तौर पर भी मैंने नोट किया है। वैसे तो नोट होते ही जा रहे हैं। उन बातों का भी जिन का मैं यहाँ जिक्र न कर सकूँ ध्यान रखने की मैं कोशिश करूँगा और उनके विचारों से फायदा उठाने की कोशिश भी करूँगा।

आम तौर पर होम डिपार्टमेंट की डिमांडज जब आती हैं तो सब से बड़ी बात ला एंड आर्डर की आती है। अच्छा ला एंड आर्डर हो तब भी आती हैं, अच्छा न हो कुछ, तब भी आती हैं। पुलिस, सैंटर स्टेट रिलेशंज, पैरा मिलिटरी फोर्सिस, रिजर्वेशन, बैंकवर्ड क्लासिस की समस्याएँ, कम्युनल टेंशन, रिजनल इम्बैलैसिस, हिन्दी का ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रयोग, पुलिस का नम्बर बढ़ाना, गुजरात असम आन्दोलन, स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का मसला, केरल, तमिलनाडु की सरकारों को डिसमिस करने का मसला, वेस्ट बंगाल में कमीशन इन्क्वारी बनाने का मसला, कोरप्शन का मसला, पॉलीटिकल प्रेशर कैसे होता है और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में क्या क्या किया जाय, इन सब बातों का यहाँ जिक्र किया गया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : खालिस्तान का क्या हुआ ?

श्री जैल सिंह : खालिस्तान की बात में कोई जान नहीं है। उस को बिल्कुल ऐसा समझिए, मैं तो 8, 10 साल से सुनता चला आ रहा हूँ 2, 3 महीने वह कहते रहते हैं, फिर बाहर निकल जाते हैं।

हमारे एक मेम्बर ने कहा कि करनाल में ज्ञानी जैल सिंह को कोई गंगासिंह मिला। मैं नहीं समझ सका कि प्रेस गंगा सिंह को क्यों हीरो बना रहा है। उस की कोई आर्गनाइजेशन नहीं है, वह इंडियन नहीं है, वह अमेरिकन सिटीजन है, यहां आकर कोई लैक्चर दे गया और उस के बाद उस के पीछे कोई नहीं है। जब मेला लगा हुआ होता है, तो गली कूचे भरे हुए होते हैं। वहां एक मेला लगा हुआ था सालाना मेला होता है, आनन्दपुर साहब का, उस में 2, 3 शरारती एक बोर्ड ले कर आगे चल पड़े कि "खालिस्तान जिन्दावाद"। अखबार वालों ने उस की तस्वीर ले ली और छाप दी। पीछे हजारों आदमी आ ही रहे थे, उन को यह समझा जाए कि यह खालिस्तान के साथ है, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। कोई थोड़े से आदमी हो सकते हैं लेकिन सिखों के लिये आप मान लें कि सिख उन के साथ नहीं हैं। मैं इसे कोई महत्व नहीं देता।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अब उन्होंने भी, जो मांगते थे, उन्होंने भी तरमीम कर दी है कि हम खालिस्तान की डिमांड नहीं करते। एक ने तो यह कह दिया कि हम "देश पंजाब" नाम रखना चाहते हैं। किसी ने कह दिया कि सिख जो कौम है, जब उन से पूछा कि कौम के मायने नेशन हैं, नेशन कैसे होती है, दुनिया में कोई छोटा-बड़ा एक ऐसा बर्ग नहीं जो अपने आपको नेशन बनाये, एक मजहब के कई मुल्क हो सकते हैं तो क्या उनका नेशन अलग-अलग

होगा ? यह गलत बात करते हैं, अपने धर्म के खिलाफ बात करते हैं। तब उनको होश आई और उन्होंने कहा कि हमने कौम कहा, कौम का मतलब नेशन नहीं बनाना चाहते, एक कम्युनिटी बनाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं उससे कोई वजह नहीं समझता था, इसलिए मैंने उसका जिक्र नहीं किया था।

जहां तक ला एंड आर्डर का ताल्लुक है, अगर आनरेबल मेम्बर इस बात पर विचार करें कि 3 कैटेगरी को सेलेक्ट कर दें त्रिपुरा, असम, उत्तरी समस्या एक अलहैदा है, इस्तिफाक से पैदा हुई है। मुरादाबाद और अलीगढ़, गुजरात और कर्नाटक यह एक मुवमेंट के तौर पर उठी और उसके बाद वहां लोगों की कुछ जानें चली गईं। अगर इन तीन कैटेगरी को अलहैदा कर दिया जाये तो ला एंड आर्डर के जो नार्मल हालात होते हैं, जो नार्मल तौर पर डाका पड़ना, कत्ल करना, दंगे होना, जगड़े होना, लूटमार होना, तो इस तरह से ला एंड आर्डर की हालत बहुत सुधरी हुई है और यह पहले से बहुत बेहतर है। (अवधान)

मेरे पास सब प्रान्तों के आंकड़े नहीं हैं, लेकिन आपके सामने कुछ आनरेबल मेम्बरों ने दिल्ली के ला एंड आर्डर की गिनती कर के दिखाई, उसमें यह साफ साबित हुआ कि दिल्ली के ला एंड आर्डर में बहुत ज्यादा सुधार हुआ है। यहां आज कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि कोई अकेली औरत नहीं चल सकती, आज रिक्शा वाला मुसाफिरों को लेकर चला जाता है, कोई रास्ते में उसे लूट ले, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, सब लोग अमन और शांति से घूमते हैं। (अवधान)

श्री सुरज भान (अम्बाला) : जानी जी आपकी तसल्ली है क्या ?

श्री जैल सिंह : दिल्ली के मुताल्लिक थे तसल्ली से कह सकता हूँ कि, बाकी जगहों के आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं खुद भी इस बात से प्रसन्न नहीं हूँ कि ला एंड आर्डर की हालत मुल्क में बेहतर हो गई। जो होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हुआ, लेकिन बिलमुकाबल उन वक्तों के, जिनमें ला एंड आर्डर की हालत बहुत खराब थी, गरीबों को मारा जाता था, हरिजनों को कत्ल किया जाता था और मूल ज़िम पकड़े नहीं जाते थे, वह हालत आज हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : कफलटा ! फूलनदेवी !

श्री जैल सिंह : यह ठीक ही कह रहे हैं। आनरेबल मेम्बर। उन्होंने फूलनदेवी का नाम लिया। आप हैरान होंगे कि और भी बहुत से डेकायट्स हैं, कुछ मारे गए हैं, कुछ पकड़े गए हैं, कुछ को पकड़ना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आनरेबल मेम्बर को सिर्फ फूलनदेवी का नाम याद है। हमारे आनरेबल मेम्बरों की जितनी भी तारीफ करें, जब उनका दांव लगता है, तो टोका-टोकी से वे हटते नहीं हैं। मुझे आनरेबल मेम्बरों से यह कहना है कि मैं तो अपनी आदत के मुताबिक उनसे मुहब्बत करूंगा ही, क्योंकि...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You love all the people!

श्री जैल सिंह : ... 'गुलशन-परस्त हूँ, मुझे गुल ही नहीं अजीज,' कांटों से भी निर्वीह किए जा रहा हूँ मैं।

यहां पुलिस के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की गई। कुछ मेम्बरों ने कहा कि पुलिस

का नम्बर बढ़ा दिया गया है। कुछ मेम्बरों ने कहा कि पुलिस के लिए और कुछ रियायतें होनी चाहिए। मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर साहबान से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस का नम्बर बढ़ाने, और पुलिस पर जो खर्चा है, उसको बढ़ाने की उन्हें नुक्ताचीनी नहीं करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि आबादी भी बढ़ी है और क्रिमिनल तबका भी एफिशेंट हो गया है, और माडर्न क्रिमिनल का मुकाबला करने के लिए माडर्न पुलिस की जरूरत है। हम चाहते हैं कि पुलिस को माडर्नाइज किया जाए पुलिस का नम्बर नहीं बढ़ा है। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अब हमारे मुल्क में पुलिस का नम्बर 1.2 प्रति एक हजार है—जेनरली 0.8 प्रति एक हजार से ले कर, अगर नागालैंड और केरल को गिनें, तो 12.8 प्रति एक हजार हो जाता है। यह बेरिएशन स्टेटों की है। लेकिन केरल को इस बात का भान है कि वहां पुलिस एक हजार के पीछे 12.8 है। जो मेम्बर पुलिस के नम्बर की चिन्ता करते हैं, शायद वे मेम्बर भी सो-काल्ड प्रोग्रेसिव ग्रुप के हैं, और उन्होंने यह नहीं सोचा कि जहां पर सी पी आई (एम) का राज है, वहां पुलिस का नम्बर सब से ज्यादा है।

आनरेबल मेबर साहबान की सूचना के लिए मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आजकल जो मुल्क अपने आप को बहुत माडर्न कहते हैं वहां पुलिस का नम्बर यह है : यू एस ए में 2.1 पर थाउजेंड, आस्ट्रेलिया में 1.8 पर थाउजेंड, कॅनेडा में 2.7 पर थाउजेंड, फ्रांस में 3.4 पर थाउजेंड, जापान में 1.8 पर थाउजेंड और यू के में 2.4 पर थाउजेंड।

[श्री जैल सिंह]

यह पुलिस की समस्या है जो चलती है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि मेम्बर साहबान इस बात के लिए राय दें कि पुलिस की फोर्स बढ़ानी चाहिए। लेकिन जो हमारी प्रान्तीय सरकारें हैं जिन के प्रति वहां भी बड़ा जज्बा पैदा किया कि उन को पूरे अख्तियार मिलने चाहिए तो वह अपने अख्तियारों से पुलिस की तादाद को बढ़ा रही हैं। मेरा खयाल है, मैं पोलिटिकल पार्टियों के आनरेबल नेताओं से कहूंगा कि वह अपनी अपनी यूनिट को बता दें कि जब पुलिस की संख्या बढ़ने लगे तो विधान सभा में शोर मचा कर अगर रोक सकते हैं तो रोक दें और नहीं रोक सकते तो सब करें।

खर्चा बढ़ने की बात भी कही और कुछ मेम्बर साहबान ने पुलिस के लिए और सहूलियतें पैदा करने की बात भी कही। अब तक हम ने इस बात की कोशिश की है, जवानों के वेल्फेयर के लिए ग्रान्ट इन एड दो है? बी एस एफ—25 लाख, सी आर पी एफ 10.5 लाख, आई टी बी पी 1 लाख, ए आर 3 लाख, सी आई एस एफ 4 लाख, यह दिया है। इसी तरह से अपग्रेडेशन आफ स्टाफ भी किया है। पुलिस के लिए प्रमोशन के एवेन्यूज ज्यादा किए हैं और उन को वर्दी का स्टैंडर्ड ज्यादा किया है ताकि वह जिन तकलीफों का मुकाबला कर रहे हैं उन तकलीफों का हम एहसास कर के उन को सुखी कर सकें। स्पेशल कम्प्लेन्टरी फोल्ड एरिया अलाउंस फार मिजोरम भी हम ने बढ़ाया है और रेन्ट फ्री एकीमग्रेशन ये सारी चीजें मिला कर खर्चा जरूरत बढ़ा है। मगर इस खर्च को बढ़ाने की जरूरत

थी। आनरेबल मेम्बर इत्फाक करेंगे कि अगर हम इतनी महंगाई में यह खर्चा भी उन का नहीं बढ़ाते तो हम उन के साथ न्याय नहीं करते।

सरकार ने इस बात की कोशिश की है कि पुलिस की ट्रेनिंग को माडर्न तरीके से ऊंचे दर्जे का किया जाए। हमारा निशाना यह है कि भारत का पुलिस मैन जनता के सत्कार का पात्र हो। वह तभी हो सकता है अगर पुलिस वाले जनता के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार करें और बदमाशों के साथ सख्ती से पेश आए।

इन बातों के लिए कुछ मेम्बरों ने कल तवजवीज दी थी कि पुलिस के कंट्रोल के लिए एक अलाहिदा ही कमीशन बनाया जाना चाहिए। तो इसी तरह से अगर इन की बात मान ली जाए तो फाइनेंसियल कंट्रोल के लिए भी अलाहिदा कमीशन बन जाए, सरकार का उस पर कोई कंट्रोल न हो और फिर यह जो जनता है वह अपने नुमाइन्दे चुन कर भेजे, वह यहां बहस करते रहा करें, उनका आर्डर कोई न चले। यह डेमोक्रेसी के बुनियादी उसूल के खिलाफ है। जनता से पूछा जाता है कि तुम अपने देश की बागडोर किस के हाथ में देते हो? जनता फैसला करती है और फैसला करने के बाद जिस पार्टी के पास हुकुमत आ जाए अगर उस का आर्डर ही नहीं चलता तो वह हुकुमत क्या करेगी? सवाल यह नहीं है। इस बात पर ज़ोर देना चाहिए कि जिस भी पार्टी का राज हो, उस पार्टी को राज लेने के बाद विरोधियों से भी वैसा ही बर्ताव करना चाहिए जैसा वह अपने हिमायतियों के साथ करती है यह तो

हमारी ड्यूटी है, लेकिन यह बात नहीं मानी जा सकती कि पुलिस का कमीशन किसी और को दे दें। और गाली हम खाते रहें। ऐसा तरीका दुनिया में मैंने तो देखा नहीं, व है न है, सकता है लेकिन — आशा रखता हूँ कि हमारे आन्तरेबल मेम्बर इस बात के लिए अपने विचारों को बदल कर इसी बात पर जोर देंगे कि सरकार जहाँ है उसकी तरफ से किसी के साथ ज्यादाती नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर कहीं ज्यादाती होती है तो वे बता सकते हैं, हम उसके सम्बन्ध में विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमने कभी भी ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाया जिससे किसी विरोधी को नाजायज तरीके से तंग किया जाए, कमजोर किया जाए। लेकिन साथ साथ विरोधियों को भी यह समझना चाहिए कि हुकुमरान पार्टी का यह काम नहीं कि हम उनकी यूनिटी भी कायम रखें, उनकी ताकत को बना कर रखें, उनके लिए फंड भी इकट्ठा करें, उनके जूलूस भी निकालें—यह हमारा काम नहीं है। वे खुद इस काम को करें। (व्यवधान)।

दिल्ली में 1980 के दौरान डकैती की कुल वारदातें 33 हुईं जोकि 1979 में 64 थीं जहाँ तक बरारी का सम्बन्ध है, 1980 में 293 वारदातें हुईं जबकि 1979 में 681 वारदातें हुईं थीं। यह मैं दिल्ली के बारे में बता रहा हूँ। इन आंकड़ों से बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति काफी हद तक सुधरी है और इसको और भी बेहतर बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है (व्यवधान) मुझे खुशी है कि इससे उनकी तसल्ली हो गई है। मैं दोस्तों से यह आशा रखता था, मेरा क्या था, जैसा आप कर रहे हैं, जैसा आपका इरादा है उसमें मेरा बोलना बेकार न माना जाए। यह तो

आपको भी मालूम है और हमें भी मालूम है कि हमारी डिमाण्ड तो मंजूर होगी ट्रेजरी बेंचेंज की वोटों से लेकिन आप हमको कंविन्स करने की कोशिश करते हैं, हम कंविन्स नहीं होंगे और मैं आपको कंविन्स करने की कोशिश करता हूँ तो आप कभी कंविन्स नहीं होंगे परन्तु यह मेरी ड्यूटी है जिसकी पूर्ति मुझे करनी पड़ती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अगर यह बात है कि हम आपको कंविन्स करना चाहें तो आप कंविन्स नहीं होंगे और आप हमें कंविन्स करना चाहें तो हम कंविन्स नहीं होंगे तो फिर इस पार्लिमेन्ट का कोई मतलब ही नहीं है।

श्री जल सिंह : आज वाजपेयी जी अपनी सीट छोड़ कर वहाँ चले गए इसलिए मुझे उनका ध्यान नहीं रहा। लेकिन यह अच्छा शगुन है कि वे उधर से इधर आ रहे हैं (व्यवधान)।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता की बात के साथ सहमत हूँ, मैं अपनी राय बदल लेता हूँ हम भी बदलने की कोशिश करेंगे और उम्मीद है कि वे भी अपने को बदलने की कोशिश करेंगे।

एक शानदार शायर ने कहा है :

हर चीज नहीं मरकज पर, एक रोज़ इधर
एक रोज़ उधर

दुश्मन को न देख नफरत से, शायद
वह मोहब्बत कर बैठे।

आसाम के सम्बन्ध में हमारे दोस्तों ने हमारे कुछ विचार प्रकट किए हैं। मैंने उन विचारों को आदर से, सम्मान से सुना और उनपर और भी किया है।

[श्री जैल सिंह]

12.00 hrs.

मैं अब उस पर ज्यादा चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, इसलिए कि हमने वहाँ की सरकार के जरिए एजिटेशन के नेताओं को संदेशा भेज दिया है कि वे मई के सैकेंड-वीक, जिस रोज ठीक हो, आ जायें और वहाँ की सरकार के चीफ-सैक्रेटरी से बात हो गई है और वे बात करके डेट मुकर्रर कर लेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Home Minister, You can conclude now. Time is over.

I am not applying guillotine to you. But you can conclude now.

श्री जैल सिंह: मैं एक बात कह कर खत्म करूँगा। मुझे ख्याल नहीं रहा कि मेरा टाइम खत्म हो रहा है डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं असम की बात नहीं करूँगा, लेकिन एक बात मैं फ्रीडम-फाइटर्स के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ, हमने नान-आफिशियल कमेटी मुकर्रर की है और उस कमेटी के मैम्बर्स हैं—प्रो० एन० जी रंगा, एम० पी० श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी, एम० पी० श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री, एम० पी० श्री इब्राहिम कलानिय एम० पी०; श्री रोबिन कैकती,

एम्० सी०, श्री सी० सी० रैन, फार्मर सी० एम्०, बैस्ट बंगाल; श्री शाह नवाज खां, एक्स-आई० एन० ए०; श्री शीलमद्र बाजी, एक्स-एम० पी० गृह मंत्रालय में दोनों राज्य मंत्री और चेयरमैन उसके होम मिनिस्टर होंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the House agrees I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

Cut Motions Nos. 46 to 55 and 157 to 208 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 7 to 547 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1981-82 in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13-3-1981		Amount of Demand for Grant to voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS					
47.	Ministry of Home Affairs	60,74,000	..	3,03,72,000	..
48.	Cabinet	26,94,000	..	1,34,71,000	..
49.	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,56,58,000	..	7,82,92,000	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
50. Police	49,43,57,000	1,72,88,000	247,17,82,000	8,64,41,000	
51. Census	6,84,18,000	..	34,20,91,000	..	
52. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs .	62,56,91,000	23,61,08,000	300,94,19,000	100,39,79,000	
53. Delhi	35,44,01,000	24,98,95,000	177,20,08,000	103,94,86,000	
54. Chandigarh	5,64,55,000	2,45,78,000	28,22,78,000	12,28,88,000	
55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,80,26,000	3,54,89,000	29,01,32,000	17,74,43,000	
56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli .	59,21,000	83,64,000	2,96,08,000	4,18,22,000	
57. Lakshadweep	1,19,36,000	1,34,56,000	5,96,80,000	6,72,81,000	

18.02 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82—
Contd.

MINISTRIES OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, EDU-
CATION AND CULTURE, ENERGY, ETC.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the outstanding demands for grants relating to the Ministries and Departments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against—

- (1) Demand No. 10 relating to the Ministry of Civil Supplies.
- (2) Demands Nos. 25 to 28 relating to the Ministry of Education and Culture.
- (3) Demands Nos. 29 and 30 relating to the Ministry of Energy.

- (4) Demands Nos. 32 to 43 relating to the Ministry of Finance.
- (5) Demands Nos. 44 to 46 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- (6) Demands Nos. 58 to 60 relating to the Ministry of Industry.
- (7) Demand No. 4 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation.
- (8) Demands Nos. 67 and 68 relating to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.
- (9) Demands Nos. 72 to 74 relating to the Ministry of Planning.
- (10) Demands Nos. 76 to 79 relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.
- (11) Demands No. 80 relating to the Ministry of Social Welfare.
- (12) Demands Nos. 81 and 82 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines.
- (13) Demands Nos. 83 to 85 relating to Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation.
- (14) Demands Nos. 86 to 89 relating to Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

(15) Demands Nos. 90 to 94 relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing.

(16) Demands Nos. 95 to 97 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy.

(17) Demand No. 98 relating to the Department of Electronics.

(18) Demand No. 99 relating to the Department of Environment.

(19) Demands Nos. 100 to 102 relating to the Department of Science and Technology.

(20) Demand No. 103 relating to the Department of Space.

(21) Demand No. 104 relating to Lok Sabha.

(22) Demand No. 105 relating to Rajya Sabha.

(23) Demand No. 106 relating to Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

(24) Demand No. 107 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice President."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1981-82 in respect of the Ministries of Civil Supplies, Education and Culture, Energy, etc. etc. voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13-3-1981		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES					
10.	Ministry of Civil Supplies .	1,00,13,000	1,39,79,000	5,00,64,000	6,98,96,000
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE					
25.	Department of Education .	35,90,000	..	1,79,47,000	..
26.	Education .	46,51,13,000	2,07,40,000	232,55,66,000	10,37,00,000
27.	Department of Culture .	2,46,68,000	..	12,33,42,000	..
28.	Archaeology .	1,26,08,000	..	6,30,42,000	..
MINISTRY OF ENERGY					
29.	Department of Coal .	17,27,42,000	110,64,17,000	86,37,07,000	505,53,85,000
30.	Department of Power .	14,83,35,000	123,97,03,000	74,16,72,000	619,85,18,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE					
32.	Ministry of Finance .	7,10,18,000	25,42,000	35,50,90,000	1,27,09,000
33.	Customs .	6,86,25,000	2,87,50,000	34,31,27,000	14,37,50,000
34.	Union Excise Duties .	9,84,25,000	..	49,21,26,000	..
35.	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax .	10,19,85,000	..	50,99,25,000	..

1	2	3	4
36. Stamps	4,48,21,000	88,70,000	22,41,03,000 4,43,50,000
37. Audit	12,08,04,000	..	60,40,20,000 ..
38. Currency, Coinage and Mint	8,21,40,000	3,59,60,000	41,06,99,000 17,97,99,000
39. Pensions	13,61,00,000	..	68,05,00,000 ..
40. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	25,55,31,000	18,95,000	13,05,57,000 94,78,000
41. Transfers to State Govern- ments	368,28,93,000	..	789,98,88,000 ..
42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	63,59,09,000	87,98,58,000	317,95,46,000 306,67,94,000
43. Loans to Government Servants etc. . . . .	..	16,66,67,000	.. 71,33,33,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELARE			
44. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	19,18,000	..	95,89,000 ..
45. Medical and Public Health	31,34,14,000	11,86,21,000	156,70,69,000 59,31,04,000
46. Family Welfare	28,53,69,000	16,000	142,68,43,000 84,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY			
58. Ministry of Industry	62,06,000	..	3,10,30,000 ..
59. Industries	7,23,22,000	57,71,10,000	32,16,11,000 288,55,47,000
60. Village and Small Industries	4,19,58,000	1,01,59,000	20,97,93,000 5,07,96,000
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION			
64. Ministry of Irrigation	13,51,77,000	2,21,96,000	67,58,86,000 11,09,80,000
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS			
67. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	3,92,89,000	16,000	19,64,45,000 81,00 0
68. Administration of Justice	18,83,000	..	94,14,000 ..
MINISTRY OF PLANNING			
72. Ministry of Planning	73,000	..	3,66,000 ..
73. Statistics	2,98,11,000	..	14,30,58,000 ..
74. Planning Commission	92,90,000	..	4,64,52,000 ..

1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT			
76. Ministry of Shipping and Transport	60,57,000	..	3,02,86,000 ..
77. Roads	23,34,24,000	22,75,65,000	116,71,18,000 113,78,24,000
78. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	11,86,67,000	30,09,62,000	53,63,37,000 150,48,12,000
79. Road and Inland Water Transport	35,27,000	4,14,03,000	1,76,37,000 20,70,15,000
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE			
80. Ministry of Social Welfare	7,93,23,000	15,61,000	39,66,13,000 [78,09,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			
81. Department of Steel	2,56,72,000	93,45 90,000	12,83,61,000 467,29,51,000
82. Department of Mines	11,54,78,000	36,16,17,000	57,93,97,000 180,80,83,000
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION			
83. Department of Supply	4,53,000	..	[22,68,000 ..
84. Supplies and Disposals	1,58,10,000	..	7,90,49,000 ..
85. Department of Rehabilitation	4,38,64,000	1,43,82,000	21,93,20,000 5,60,11,000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION			
86. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	12,18,000	..	60,93,000 ..
87. Meteorology	2,95,63,000	1,26,21,000	14,78,15,000 6,31,04,000
88. Aviation	5,17,15,000	15,66,71,000	25,85,73,000 78,33,53,000
89. Tourism	91,79,000	2,09,26,000	4,58,95,000 10,46,30,000
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING			
90. Ministry of Works and Housing	24,61,000	..	1,23,03,000 ..
91. Public Works	20,68,56,000	6,66,96,000	103,42,79,000 33,34,78,000
92. Water Supply and Sewerage	19,57,50,000	..	97,87,50,000 ..
93. Housing and Urban Development	4,43,41,000	8,66,66,000	22,17,05,000 43,33,31,000
94. Stationery and Printing	7,96,22,000	..	39,81,08,000 ..

1	2	3	4	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY				
95. Department of Atomic Energy	11,35,000	..	56,76,000	..
96. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	19,72,86,000	27,51,26,000	98,64,33,000	77,56,32,000
97. Nuclear Power Schemes	13,64,03,000	13,83,82,000	68,20,16,000	69,19,11,000
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS				
98. Department of Electronics	2,36,34,000	1,50,67,000	11,81,72,000	7,53,33,000
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT				
99. Department of Environment	1,00,52,000	..	5,02,59,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
100. Department of Science and Technology	6,70,38,000	32,00,000	33,51,88,000	1,60,00,000
101. Survey of India	4,61,87,000	96,000	23,09,35,000	4,81,000
102. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	12,46,66,000	..	62,33,29,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE				
103. Department of Space	9,70,62,000	15,77,61,000	45,53,14,000	36,10,88,000
PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE- PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISS- SION				
104. Lok Sabha	1,22,13,000	..	5,87,07,000	..
105. Rajya Sabha	42,28,000	..	2,11,40,000	..
106. Department of Parliamen- tary Affairs	4,30,000	..	21,53,000	..
107. Secretariat of the Vice - President	1,07,000	..	5,33,000	..

18.05 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Finance Minister to move the motion for consideration.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): On a point of order, Sir....

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I have taken the permission of the Chair already and he has permitted me.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am on a point of order under rule 218(2). I quote:

"At any time after the introduction in the House of an Appropriation Bill, the Speaker may allot a day or days, jointly or severally, for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage of the Bill by the House, and when such allotment has been made, the

Speaker shall, at 17.00 hours, on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which the day or days have been allotted."

Today, the Appropriation Bill has been introduced. Now, Sir, you will have to allot a day or days and, on that particular day alone, the Appropriation Bill could be discussed and on that day at 5 O' Clock, that is, at 17.00 hours, the matter is to be disposed of. That is very clear according to sub-rule (2) of rule 218. I, therefore, most emphatically request you not to allow the hon. Finance Minister to rush up with his demands and the Appropriation Bill. You fix a few days for the discussion of the Appropriation Bill and on the last day of the allotted days, at 5 O' Clock that is, at 17.00 hours, you may put it to the vote of the House.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In the case of the Appropriation Bill the Speaker has, on request received from the Minister, allowed the Appropriation Bill to be introduced, considered and passed on the same day. This is the rule. Therefore, I have asked for permission and the Chair has permitted me.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: 5 O' Clock will not come today. Is it 5 O' Clock in the morning? How can you contravene the rule?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, you are a very senior parliamentarian. You know that there is a well-established practice. Therefore, I have allowed the Finance Minister to move the motion.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It is not well-established; it is badly established.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-I Section 2 dated 21-4-81.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion Moved:

"That the Bill to authorise Payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82 be taken into consideration."

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu—not here.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: You have already had your say.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I would request you to bear with me for some time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to refer to a serious situation with respect to our Agreement with Bangladesh on the sharing of Ganga waters at Farakka and on the augmentation of its flow. For a long-term solution, article 9 of the Agreement envisaged activation of a Joint Rivers Commission. It is rather unfortunate that this Joint Rivers Commission could not make any recommendation. Its mandate has also expired in November, 1980. The Agreement itself will lapse shortly, that is, in November, 1982. This is a sad state of affairs. Let us hope and pray for the success of this Agreement and let us hope and pray that there is no repetition of the situation in 1975-76 when no agreement could be reached with respect to dry season, and when Bangladesh tried to internationalise the whole issue alleging unilateral withdrawal by India. The issue was taken by Bangladesh to the

Islamic Conference in Istanbul, to the non-aligned summit in Colombo and finally to the 31st session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The present agreement is pursuant to the consensus statement of this United Nations General Assembly.

Very recently the Hon. Minister for Irrigation made a statement in this House on 7th April, 1981. He said "The question of augmentation would have to be decided by the two Governments at a high political level."

I welcome this statement. But I must insist that there should be a sense of urgency. I rise to emphasise upon the Government that our attitude to the entire question should be in the spirit in which the agreement was arrived at.

The former Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai while placing this agreement on the Table of the House on the 14th November, 1977, had said that the prevailing spirit was one of shared sacrifices and mutual co-operation. I must emphasise the importance of the agreement which Shri Morarji Desai, the then Prime Minister, pointed out in the House and I would quote him. He said "Mr. Speaker, Sir, in considering this agreement one should cast one's mind back to the long years of differences, suspicion and even hostilities, that have prevailed in our sub-continent. We should also remember that India is a nation which, by tradition of the principles that it has upheld, both nationally and internationally, is committed to policies of cooperation and friendly relations with other nations. This Government has recognised that for the sake of our own development and effectiveness of our foreign policy, the crucial test is whether or not we could make the sub-continent free of friction, allowing us to concentrate our resources on our primary task of development and the welfare

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

of our people. If we are convinced that India's own interest is also served in the prosperity of our neighbours, then, we cannot but make a serious attempt to resolve such problems which affect development in both countries."

Therefore, Sir, I may, before I conclude, say that serious attempt is necessary and for the success of this agreement, there must be a re-look at the attitude both by the Bangladesh Government as also by our own Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I thought you are concluding.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have given you three or four matters. I will finish with the first one and not touch the others. Sir, I must say that it is absolutely essential that the Joint Rivers Commission be revived by the two Governments.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I rise on a point of order. How long will this discussion continue?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Another 10 or 15 minutes. There are one or two statements. I have got to allow them. There is no other way out. This is Appropriation Bill.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Has the House extended itself?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There was no objection to continuation of it. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It is absolutely essential that the Joint Rivers Commission be revived or the two Governments mutually agree to some other mechanism to seize upon

this problem of augmenting the Ganga waters.

Let it be recognised that the source of the water is in Nepal and, therefore there can be no conceivable harm in allowing the participation of Nepal in our discussion of the crucial issue.

If I am not mistaken, the former Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai had also agreed to the participation of Nepal in all these discussions.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, that is not correct.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: That we should be practical enough to recognise the arguments against India's proposal to divert the Brahmaputra through a canal half-a-mile broad and connected with the Ganga at Farakka for increasing the flow of Ganges.

I, therefore, hope that a sense of urgency prevails upon both the Governments and serious efforts are made by both the Governments for the success of this agreement.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंध्रप्रदेश) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस समय देश के सब से अधिक लोंगों, खास तौर से देश के साठ सैंकड़ा लोंगों का ध्यान बी०पी०मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर लगा हुआ है। इस से पहले भी काका कलिलकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आयी थी लेकिन उस पर भी अमल नहीं हुआ। आज भी इसी तरह की स्थिति हो रही है।

आज देश में इस तरह की व्यवस्था हो रही है, ऐसी हालत हो रही है देश के लोंगों की अपनी जान-माल की सुरक्षा की गारन्टी है, वह पूरी की पूरी समाप्त हो गयी है। एक तरफ तो गुजरात के आन्दोलन के समाप्त करने की बात है वहीं वह आन्दोलन पूरे देश में फैलता

हुआ चला जा रहा है। दिल्ली में भी आज इस तरह की रैली की खबर आयी है। इस तरह की जो देश में हालत है उससे लोगों में अविश्वास की भावना का बसना स्वाभाविक है।

पुलिस को इतने अधिकार दे दिये गये हैं कि उनकी कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती। पुलिस के अधिकारों को तीन हिस्सों में बांटना होगा। एक एफ० आई० आर० दर्ज करन वाला महकमा हो, एक इन्वेस्टीगेशन करने वाला महकमा हो और एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन करने वाला महकमा हो जब तक यह नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक पुलिस निष्पक्ष नहीं होगी।

इस देश में लाखों लाख मुकद्दमें फर्जी चलाये जाते हैं। अदालतों के सामने ऐसा कोई मापदंड नहीं रह पाता जिससे कि वे देख सकें कि कौन-सा मुकद्दमा झूठा है, कौन-सा सच्चा है। जिन मुकद्दमों में अपराधी छूट जाते हैं और यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि मुकद्दमा झूठा है उनमें भी पुलिस वालों को दंडित नहीं किया जाता।

इन सारी बातों की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान खींचता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will reply.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Rao Birendra Singh will reply to this.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): With regard to the point raised by hon. Member Shri Banatwalla about the Farakka Agreement, I have given a detailed statement in this House some time ago. There is not much that I would like to add to it. All I want to say is that we have attached all importance to the successful working of this Agreement. It

expires in November, 1982. It was for a period of five years. A review was due at the end of three years. It was stated last November. Several meetings were held. In the last meeting held in Dacca from 2nd to 4th of this month, we could complete our covering report. But, as I have stated earlier, though it was agreed to by Bangladesh that, so far as distribution of water from Farakka was concerned, the Agreement worked very well—there was no complaint at all—the question of augmentation could not be solved. The Joint Rivers Commission had a mandate to investigate as to how waters could be augmented in the interest of both India and Bangladesh, but they could not do anything. They could not even start the work, and after the end of three years, in accordance with the terms of agreement, the mandate of Joint Rivers Commissions has ended. Nothing further could be done.

As regards augmentation, we know the importance because we ourselves have been suffering. Bangladesh also needs more water. It was, therefore, decided that since the Joint Rivers Commission cannot look into the matter any longer, the two Governments at a higher level should try and find out some solution if possible.

With regard to the demand of the hon. Member for bringing in a third party, our position is very well known. It was clearly stated in the last meeting which was held in Delhi at the ministerial level that this is a bilateral agreement. The Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh entered into this agreement and it is for these two Governments to try and work it and find a solution and the question of a third party does not arise, in the opinion of the Government of India. Therefore, I hope the hon. Member would not talk of extraneous matters. We are as keen as he is that our relations with Bangladesh remain good. We are two very close neighbours and the closest neighbours and we remain very good.

[Ra0 Birendra Singh]

neighbours. We have tried to help Bangladesh not only in this matter but in several other matters also we have been extending the fullest co-operation. But, now, as I have said this matter can only be solved at a higher level of the Government. The Joint Rivers Commission is out of the picture.

There is another review due six months before the end of this agreement. Further discussions will be held in that last meeting and then it depends upon the attitude of Bangladesh as to whether in future this agreement is to be extended. If the two Governments agree, it could be extended for a further period. Therefore, I would request that this matter, as it is a delicate one, should be left at that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put the clauses to vote.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2, 3, 4 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 a.m. Thank you.

18.23 hrs.

[The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 22nd April, 1981/Vaisakha 2, 1903 (Saka).]