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Wednesday, December 10, 1980
Agrahayana 19, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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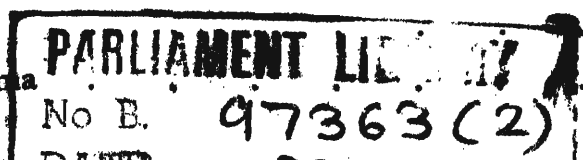
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 10, 1980/
Agrahayana 19, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Cement

+

*327. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA:
SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
of the acute shortage of cement in the
country and the high premium at
which it is being sold in the black
market;

(b) if so, the extent of shortfall in
the production of cement since Jan-
uary, 1980 stating the major factors
responsible for the shortfall in pro-
duction; and

(c) the steps taken by the Govern-
ment to step up the production of
cement and to meet the gap between
demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There
is a shortage of availability of cement
in the country. In such circumstances,
possibility of black marketing cannot
be ruled out.

(b) As against the norms of utilis-
ation of capacity of 85 per cent for the
cement industry as accepted by the

Working Group appointed by the plan-
ning Commission, the production dur-
ing the period January to October,
1980 was of the order of 71 per cent
on an average. This has mainly been
on account of external constraints in
regard to supply of adequate coal and
power to cement industry.

(c) Every effort is being made to
make available adequate coal and
power to the cement industry to step
up indigenous production, besides
sanctioning new capacities and allow-
ing imports.

श्री कृष्ण राम आर्य: मंत्री महोदय का
कहना है कि कमी की वजह से ब्लैक में
नकारा नहीं जा सकता है। मैं जानना
चाहता हूँ कि ब्लैक की रोक-थाम के लिए
सरकार ने क्या-क्या कदम उठाये हैं।

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The
first thing that we are trying to do is
to remove these constraints which are
there which are known as infrastruc-
tural constraints. We are monitoring
the processes of supply of power, sup-
ply of coal and supply of transport to
the industrial units from unit to unit.
The export of cement outside has been
banned except to Nepal and Bhutan.
Secondly, a Cabinet Sub-Committee is
currently considering various measures
adopted for conservation of cement.
(3) Cement is being imported. In fact,
in the pipeline, we have an import
commitment of 2 million tonnes for
the year 1980-81. (4) The govern-
ment has already granted assistance to
the cement industry for the use of
captive power for the production of
cement during the period of power
cuts. Then the production of the exist-
ing units is also closely monitored to
ensure better capacity utilization. Im-
port of precastinated technology has
been permitted to enable increase in
production. The construction of on-

[Shri Charanjit Channa]
going projects is reviewed and expedited. Then the government have also decided to encourage the setting up of cement plants at the site or near steel plants to utilize the slack. Now, the government have also decided to encourage the setting up of a large number of mini cement plants and mini cement plants are those which have installed capacity for the manufacture of cement not exceeding 200 tonnes per day. As on 1-9-1980 the total capacity approved by way of registration in the mini cement sector is 3.784 million tonnes shared by 85 units.

श्री कृष्ण राम आर्य: मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, मंत्री महोदय ने उसका जवाब नहीं दिया है। मैंने पूछा है कि जब वह ब्लैक से इन्कार नहीं करते हैं, तो उसकी रोक-थाम के लिए उन्होंने क्या कदम उठाये हैं।

श्री चरणजीत चानना: ब्लैक का रोजन मैंने बताया है कि शार्टेज आफ सीमेंट है और शार्टेज को दूर करने के तरीके भी बताये हैं। जहां तक ब्लैक का ताल्लुक है, ब्लैक में सीमेंट बेचना एक क्राइम है। अगर इस बारे में कभी भी कोई रिपोर्ट की जाये, तो

That is taken as a criminal offence. It is a question of law and order. The government is taking necessary steps. चूंकि सीमेंट को ब्लैक में बेचना एक क्राइम है, इस लिए जो कोई यह क्राइम करता है, उसके खिलाफ वही कार्यवाही की जाती है, जो एक कानून तोड़ने वाले के खिलाफ की जाती है।

भा.आर्य. भगवान बबे: राजस्थान में सीमेंट सम्बन्धी पत्थर पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलता है, तो सीमेंट की कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या राजस्थान में कोई नई फैक्ट्री स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार ने कुछ विचार किया है? यदि किया है तो कहाँ-कहाँ और कौन-कौन सी फैक्ट्री खोलने की इजाजत सरकार ने दी है?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are two States which are very rich in limestone and the Government promotes and encourages the setting up of cement plants both in Rajasthan as

well as in Madhya Pradesh. 26 proposals are under consideration for both these States.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Some months back we have passed the Preventive Detention Act for black-marketeers and hoarders. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many persons have been arrested for indulging in blackmarketing in cement. Secondly, the Minister said that unless the constraints are removed, the blackmarketing cannot be checked. Are we to take it that the blackmarketing will continue till the constraints are removed and how long it will take to remove the constraints?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I will answer the second question first. I have not said that blackmarketing can be eliminated by additional production. I only said, one of the reasons for blackmarketing is shortage of cement. We are making all efforts to reduce the shortage of cement. Regarding the first part, data on crime on account of blackmarketing in cement, it is a State subject. If he wants, the data will have to be collected.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We are more in number; they are less in number. You cannot give more opportunities to the opposition. It has to be on the basis of the strength in Parliament. (Interruptions).

श्री कृष्ण बत्त: हिमाचल प्रदेश में चम्बा, पोंटा, राजबन और विलासपुर में सीमेंट के कारखाने लगाने का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पोंटा में जो फैक्ट्री है उस का सारा उत्पादन हिमाचल प्रदेश में नहीं दिया जा रहा है, उस का क्या कारण है? साथ-साथ मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चम्बा और विलासपुर का जो प्रोजेक्ट है वह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Both the projects are under consideration. The H. P. Chief Minister and myself had a meeting last morning to discuss this thing. We have asked for some details from them. As soon as those

details come, we will give full consideration to these two project applications.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: May I know what is the present position regarding availability of cement in the country and what steps Government propose to take for timely supply of cement to the land-locked areas like Ladakh where because of road blockade, we are not getting timely supply of cement?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I can only give you the figures of production for the last few months from July, 1980—July 14.46, August 15.13, September 15.29 and October 16.17

(अवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब बहुत हो गया, 10 मिनट हो गए हैं।

(अवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप इसमें ज्यादा करते हैं तो हाफ एन आवर डिस्कशन रखो।

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: As far as transport bottleneck in Ladakh area is concerned, we are taking all measures to see that cement is supplied to them. This is a priority area and we give top priority to it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There are several factors responsible for the shortage of cement. I would like that the shortages are minimised to the extent possible and the distribution system of cement is streamlined. I would like to know whether he has got any information that the manufactures of cement have appointed their own agents for distribution. Will the Minister consider taking over the distribution system throughout the country and see that the distribution of cement is streamlined? Then only he can minimise the shortages at least by 150 per cent.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: We will give due consideration to the suggestion of the hon. member.

Special Cell for development of North Eastern Region

*328. **SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN-DEV:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India propose to start a 'Special Cell' in its Industry Department to boost up the economic and industrial development of the North Eastern region; and

(b) if so, what are the "Industrial Units" to be taken up by the proposed Cell?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) & (b) No, Sir. Government have however decided to set up a special Group to deal with the problems relating to small, scale industrial units located in the industrial estates in the States and Union Territories of the North-East region, with a view to identify the problems of individual units, their raw material and financial requirements and make such arrangements as are necessary to enable these units to function well as early as possible.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am neither surprised nor shocked at the answer of the Minister, because my question has a background. In this House, when we had occasion to discuss the Assam budget on three occasions, all members, irrespective of their parties, said that the one of the reasons for the present turmoil in Assam is economic backwardness and all demanded that there should be industrial development there. After taking oath as Member of Parliament, I wrote letters to the Minister on 5th April, 14th May and 3rd July. One of them was forwarded by the Prime Minister to the Minister for action. All of them are being looked into and I have received no reply as yet. In view of this, I feel the Minister has no time to look after the interests of the north-eastern region. So, I say that there should be a special cell for looking after the industrial development of the north-eastern region. Either the Minister should give an assurance that

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

he will devote more time for the development of the north-eastern region or he should open a separate cell to look into the problems of the north-eastern region. May I know whether he is agreeable to that, because in the north-eastern region, there is large scope for industries. So, will he reconsider his decision and create a special cell in the industries department to look after the development of industries in the north-eastern region?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Prime Minister has constituted a committee of Ministers to look into all the possible measures which can be taken to promote the best possible economic development of the north-eastern region. It was in that Committee of Ministers on 11th November, 1980 that a decision was taken to appoint a special group. That special group with the Ministry of Home Affairs being the nodal Ministry, is looking into the implementation of the plans and schemes finalised by the States as also the Committee of Ministers on a top priority level.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that when late Molna Haq Chaudhary was the Industry Minister there was a study group which studied the industrial scope of the recognised industrially backward district of Cachar? If so, what steps does his ministry propose to take as per the report of that study group?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: That study group is within our knowledge. That is not the only thing for the Cachar District. We are getting area to area techno-economic studies done. It is done by the inter-ministerial group. Action plans are also being finalised along with that. This includes Cachar District also.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Tripura has got plenty of raw materials for setting up a paper mill. For the last two years or more, the Chief Minister of Tripura has been appealing to the Government of India to set up a paper mill in Tripura. Has the Government of India

cleared that project or accepted the proposal of the Tripura Government?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The Tripura people had a discussion with me personally. The availability of raw material off-hand is not the statement on which paper mills can be set up. A proper feasibility study has to be conducted for not only assessing the available raw material but also seeing that it is not only that deforestation takes place but along with it, regeneration of plants of the forest should be there. Because you do not set up the paper mill just to deforest the forest resources which Tripura has...

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: How does deforestation come into the picture in the setting up of a paper mill?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I thought the hon. Member knew that Tripura paper plant was based on forest as the raw material for making pulp out of which paper would be made. Unless and until you have regeneration plants, the forest should not be touched at all. The Tripura Government, in fact, is working on the details of those and the Government of India would welcome any viable and feasible project to set up a paper mill, paper being a priority industry in the country.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I do not want this industry or that industry. I want to know as to how many years the hon. Minister will take to develop that region so that it may come upto the all - India level?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member's question is very relevant. But that relevant question only lacks one thing and that is, you cannot sum up the number of years and say that in so many years that total economic development would take place. I can only say that we are working on plans and we would take all the steps to accelerate the economic development in this area to the optimum level.

मध्य प्रदेश में नीमख निम्नत सीमेंट कारखाने
द्वारा छोड़ी जाने वाली धूल का बुरा प्रभाव

*329. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा: क्या उद्योग
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में नीमख के निकट
नया गांव में भारतीय सीमेंट निगम द्वारा
संचालित सीमेंट कारखानों में अब इस
महीने से नियमित उत्पादन आरम्भ हो गया
है;

(ख) क्या उक्त कारखाने की चिमनी से
भारी मात्रा में सीमेंट और पत्थर की धूल
निकलती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यहां
खेती पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है तथा सैकड़ों
एकड़ भूमि में फसलों पर धूल की परतें
जम गई हैं;

(ग) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र के किसानों ने
अगस्त, सितम्बर और अक्टूबर में केन्द्रीय
सरकार, राज्य सरकार और संबंधित प्राधि-
कारियों को ज्ञापन दिये हैं तथा वे संबंधित
प्राधिकारियों से भी मिले हैं परन्तु इसकी
रोकथाम के लिये कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की
गई है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इससे वहां
की खेती पूरी तरह से नष्ट हो जायेगी तथा
उससे किसानों को लाखों रुपये की हानि
होगी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार
ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Cement
factory at Nayagaon of Cement Cor-
poration of India commenced commer-
cial production of cement in October,
1980.

(b) There is process dust emission
from the Chimney of the factory and
as such there may be some dust fall
in the area near the factory.

(c) to (e). A representation on the
subject from the President, Sangharsh
Samiti, Kesarpura has been received.
The Corporation has already installed
Electrostatic Precipitators which is
the latest technology for arresting dust
emission. With the commissioning of

the equipment, it is expected that the
dust emission will get considerably re-
duced.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मन्त्रीजी ने यह तो स्वीकार किया है कि
सीमेंट मिल की चिमनी से पत्थर और सीमेंट
उड़कर आसपास खेतों में जमा हो रही है।
मन्त्री महोदय को शायद पूरी जानकारी नहीं
है कि उसके आस-पास सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन पर
फसल बोई गई है और वह एक ऐसा स्थान
है जहां पर काला सोना, जिसको जफ़ीम
कहते हैं, उसकी खेती होती है। उस फसल
पर सीमेंट और पत्थर की परतें जम गई हैं
जिससे सैकड़ों एकड़ फसल खराब हो रही है।
इस सम्बन्ध में आपको भी लिखा गया है
लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं
हुई है। मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता
हूँ कि जहां एक ओर फसल नष्ट हो रही है
और दूसरी ओर लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर वायु
प्रदूषण का बुरा असर पड़ रहा है-- इसको
रोकने के लिए वे क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The
Corporation has already installed Elec-
trostatic Precipitator. In another two
or three months the whole thing will
start operating. Once, it starts opera-
ting, then the pollution will go down
by 95 per cent.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा: माननीय मन्त्री जी ने
बताया कि जो यन्त्र लगाने वाले हैं उससे 95
प्रतिशत प्रदूषण कम हो जायेगा, इसके लिए
उनको धन्यवाद लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि जो
खड़ी फसल है कारखानों की उसका जो नुक-
सान हो गया है, उनकी पूरी फसल बाँपट हो
गई है, क्या सरकार उसका मुआविजा देने
के बारे में विचार कर रही है?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The
cement factory, in fact, has been set
up in the interest of the people of that
area. This process is there only at the
time of setting up the plant. It is only
at the beginning, at the gestation pe-
riod. I do not think, much damage
will be done to the crop.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने
स्पष्टीकरण प्रश्न किया था कि क्या आप
कारखानों को मुआविजा देने का प्रश्न नहीं
इसका उत्तर मन्त्रीजी ने नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उन्होंने जवाब तो दे दिया है।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा: गोल-मोल जवाब दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जवाब गोल-मोल भी होता है।

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर: मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वेनोडियन धातु जो है जोकि भारी मात्रा में फासिल है वह फसल पर आ जाती है--इसके सम्बन्ध में भी क्या आपके कोई जानकारी है? यदि हाँ, तो उसको रोकने के लिए आप कोई उपाय कर रहे हैं?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: After January when this instrument starts operating in the factory, then there will be no pollution at all. When 95 per cent of the pollution is eliminated then the question of this thing going and damaging the crop will not arise at all.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी ऐसे उद्योग लगाए जाते हैं जिनके कारण प्रदूषण पैदा होता है--जल प्रदूषण या वायु प्रदूषण--उनको लगाने से पहले ही एन्टी पॉल्यूशन प्लान्ट क्यों नहीं लगाए जाते हैं ताकि प्रदूषण पैदा ही न हो? यह कानून बना हुआ है कि इण्डस्ट्री लगने से पहले प्रदूषण की रोक थाम का इन्तजाम किया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक अच्छा सजेस्चन है।

Estimated Rise in Educated unemployed by 1983

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***330. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated rise in the figure of educated unemployed by 1983; and

(b) the steps contemplated by Government to provide employment opportunities during the Sixth Plan period to tackle the unemployment problem in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The draft plan 1978-83 prepared by the Planning Commission estimated that the number of educated unemployed would rise by 6.89 lakhs between 1978-83. However, these estimates are under revision.

(b) One of the objectives of the draft Sixth Plan (1980-85) is to achieve a progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment. The new Plan is still under formulation.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय हम यह सोच रहे थे कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो लिखित रूप से जवाब दिया है उस में कुछ मिसप्रिंट हो गया है लेकिन उनके पढ़ने पर भी हम ने वही बात सुनी। (व्यवधान)

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी: बेरोजगारों की संख्या 6.89 लाख बढ़ जाएगी।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अच्छा, सर्व-प्रथम, जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है ये जो आंकड़े आप उपलब्ध कराते हैं वे आप रोजगार दफतरों से कर के करते हैं जिनकी कि कोई विश्वसनीयता नहीं है। रोजगार दफतरों में गांवों के लोग प्रायः अपना नाम दर्ज ही नहीं करवाते हैं। इसलिए इस से आप हमेशा धोखा खायेंगे।

मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या कितनी है और आपने जो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनायी है उसमें कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार देने की आपने योजना बनायी है? उन में से कितनों को आप टैक्निकल में और कितनों को नान-टैक्निकल में एंबॉय करंगे?

जब तक आप संख्या नहीं बतलायेंगे तब तक यह हम लोगों के शब्दों में अस्पष्ट और अध्यक्ष महोदय इनके शब्दों में स्पष्ट बात होगी।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी: श्रीमान्, मैं स्पष्टवादिता का बड़ा आदर करता हूँ। मैं विश्वास दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि जो आंकड़े मैंने बिनमूला पूर्वक प्रस्तुत किये हैं वे आंकड़े एम्प्लॉयमेंट एक्सचेंजों या रोजगार दफतरों

द्वारा दिये हुए आंकड़े नहीं हैं। यह जो देश की एक सर्वमान्य संस्था राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन है, नेशनल सेम्पल सर्वे है, उसके द्वारा ये आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने यह जानकारी प्राप्त करनी चाही है कि हमारे देश में बेरोजगारों की कुल संख्या क्या है, तो जो इस संगठन के द्वारा सर्वेक्षित किये गये आंकड़े हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं—अनुमानतः देहाती क्षेत्रों में 12.8 मिलियन और शहरी और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 4.1 मिलियन बेरोजगार हैं।

जहां तक पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगारों का प्रश्न है, हमारे जो एम्पलाएमेंट एक्सचेंज हैं केवल उनमें ही विशेष रूप से शिक्षित बेरोजगारों का पंजीकरण किया जाता है। दिसम्बर, 1979 तक उनकी संख्या 7.3 मिलियन थी। इनकी संख्या रोजगार दफ्तरों से लेने की हमारी विवशता है क्योंकि इनके पंजीकरण का यही एकमात्र माध्यम है।

जहां तक विद्वान सदस्य ने भविष्य के लिए आंकड़े जानने चाहे हैं तो मैं यह घृष्टता तो नहीं करूंगा कि इस सम्मानित सदन के सामने भविष्य के लिए ऐसे तथाकथित लिखित और निश्चित आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करूं जिनकी कि केवल संभावना के आधार पर कल्पना ही की जा सकती है। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न बड़ा आधारभूत प्रश्न है। शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव देने के लिए हमने विद्वानों का एक कार्यकारी ग्रुप या वर्किंग ग्रुप बनाया है। उस कार्यकारी दल की संस्तुतियों की हम प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं।

साथ ही साथ माननीय सदस्यों के संमुख छठी योजना का प्रारूप भी अवलोकनार्थ प्रस्तुत किया गया था। उस में उन विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का उल्लेख है जिनके अन्तर्गत शिक्षित बेरोजगारी और अन्य बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के कुछ कार्यक्रमों को हम कार्यान्वित करना चाहते हैं। राज्य प्रशासनों द्वारा चलायी गयी योजनाएं भी हैं। लेकिन उनमें मुख्य योजना जिसे ट्राईसम योजना कहते हैं वह है। यह योजना देहाती क्षेत्रों में युवकों के टैक्निकल प्रशिक्षण के कार्यक्रम की योजना है। इसे ट्रेनिंग आफ रूरल

यूथ्स फार सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट कहते हैं। इस योजना को अधिक प्रभावकारी रूप से प्रसारित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। प्रत्येक जिले में एक एम्प्लायमेंट जेनरेशन सेंटर बनाने की बात इस में कही गयी है जो जिलों में बेरोजगारी के निवारण के केन्द्र बनें वे उनमें व्यापार, बैंकिंग, यूनिवर्सिटी और हर प्रकार के लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों को मिला कर के विचार किया जाएगा। कि प्रत्येक जिले में कौन सी ऐसी योजनाएं हैं जिन्हें स्वरोजगार के आधार पर कार्यान्वित किया जा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस प्रकार से तो प्रश्न पूरा नहीं हो पाएगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य: आप पटल पर रख दीजिए।

श्री नारायण बत्त तिवारी: आप आज्ञा दें तो बाद में विस्तृत विवरण दे सकता हूँ। बैंकों से भी कहा जा रहा है। प्रत्येक बैंक की शाखा से दो बेरोजगार युवकों को ऋण देने की बात कही गई है, इस माध्यम से कुल मिलाकर 60 हजार युवकों को रोजगार मिलने वाला है। जब सारा विवरण आएगा तब पूरी स्थिति स्पष्ट हो जाएगी।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान: मैंने सीधा सवाल पूछा था, प्लानिंग मंत्री हैं, कि जब तक साफ योजना नहीं बनेगी तब तक रोजगार की बात तो दूर रही बेरोजगारी की योजना ही आप बनाएंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपके पास कोई योजना है और आप कितने लोगों को भविष्य में रोजगार देने जा रहे हैं। बेरोजगारी की समस्या कोई नहीं समस्या नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था, बेरोजगारी के संबंध में, क्या उस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति से आप संतुष्ट हैं और यदि नहीं संतुष्ट हैं तो यह जो शिक्षा पद्धति है जिसे व्यावसायिक शिक्षा पद्धति के रूप में भी सुधारा गया है, उसके रिजल्ट भी आपके सामने हैं तो क्या आप भविष्य में कोई नई शिक्षा पद्धति, जो बुनियादी परिवर्तन कर सके, जो रोजगारोन्मुख शिक्षा दे सके, इस तरह की कोई शिक्षा पद्धति लागू करने का विचार कर रहे हैं क्या?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी: इस प्रश्न पर भी विचार हो रहा है। राज्य सरकार भी विचार कर रही है। अभी गुजरात सरकार ने कक्षा 10 पास लोगों को प्रोफेशन, ट्रेड में लगाने की कोशिश की है। इसी तरह से आंध्र, कर्नाटक, पश्चिम बंगाल आदि राज्यों ने भी अपनी योजनाएं प्रस्तुत की हैं।

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: I would like to know whether for solving the problem of unemployment in the coming years, the Government has made a plan other than this regular employment plan through imparting technical education or something like that.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied to that part.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Some time ago the then Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, had made a public statement to the effect that he had a magic formula by which within 10 years he would wipe out all unemployment in this country. Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan was also a member of the Ruling Party at that time. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister, Mr. Tiwari, is in a position to tell us whether there was any basis to this pronouncement made by Shri Morarji Desai at that time or whether it is not a fact that this too was another pronouncement merely for public consumption, but that there is no work done on this, nor was there a plan so to speak to clear this backlog of unemployment in 10 years and it was merely another palliative for public consumption.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to reply of that question?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: It is difficult for me to answer any question on behalf of Mr. Morarji Desai, but there was nothing so specific in the earlier Plan draft by which we can say that it could eradicate unemployment within a period of ten years. There is no such comprehensive plan that we have found.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission are here. Is it not a fact that during the Janata rule there was a specific programme for removing unemployment such as food-for-work, a crash programme for the educated unemployed, district industrial centres and a whole host of such programmes including Antyodaya? Is it a fact that this Government has decided either to scale down the allocations for such programmes or scrap them altogether? I would like to know the present state of these programmes, which were earlier followed.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I may inform the hon. Member that the food-for-work programme was decided upon in 1976.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about the other programmes? The Prime Minister cannot get up like this.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: He was not in the Government then.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: During the Janata rule, 4 million tonnes of foodgrains were allocated for the food-for-work programme. You have decided to cut it down to 1 1/2 million tonnes. Is it not a fact?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The buffer stock was eaten up by the Janata Government. (Interruptions).

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The hon. Member is very well aware that the food-for-work programme has now been expanded on a vast scale and is called the National Rural Unemployment Programme. It is proposed that in each of the 5,000 blocks of the country, about 1,000 unemployed will be given work. Even this year it has been extended and a Cash component has been added in the Budget proposals put

forward in this House. Apart from that, the tribal and Scheduled Castes component programmes are now going to cover the whole country. I think almost all of the programmes which the hon. Member mentioned are being strengthened and remodelled.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I asked whether it is a fact that the allocation of 4 million tonnes made under the Janata rule for the food-for-work programme has been reduced to 1 1/2 million tonnes, the district industrial centres have been scrapped, and the allocation for a crash programme for the educated unemployed has been removed. I do not want a speech.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Nothing is being scrapped, all the schemes are being strengthened, whatever schemes were reasonable and practicable are being strengthened.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He cannot say "reasonable". What is meant by reasonable?

MR. SPEAKER: You table a specific question, I will admit it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That is not the issue. The issue is whether 4 million tonnes has been reduced to 1-1/2 million tonnes under this rule, yes or no.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Four million tonnes was for three years. Now it is 1.8 million tonnes for one year.

New Islander Aircraft for Coastal Patrol

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coast Guard and Navy have asked for the purchase of nine Islander aircraft for coastal patrol;

(b) whether Government would ensure that without in any-way jeopardising the security of the coasts of the country, the choice of the plane is such as may not make dependence on imported fuel a must; and

(c) if so, by what time a decision in this regard will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Proposals for the acquisition of aircraft for the Coast Guard Organisation are under consideration of the Government. The Government will take all aspects into consideration before coming to a final decision.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: In view of the fact that the Coast Guards was set up by an Act of Parliament...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Under the Janata rule.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: You can have that satisfaction...of ensuring safety of navigation in our waters, protection of our off-shore installations, and fishing interests, salvage and pollution control measures, enforcement of national laws in our maritime zone including assistance to customs authorities in anti-smuggling operations and also for substantial increase in a number of activities in our maritime zone, and in view of the development of strategic environments in the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, I would like to know if the Government or the Coast Guards organisation appointed any technical evaluation committee to look into the most cost-effective aircraft for maritime surveillance, and if so, what were the types of aircraft which were evaluated. What were

[Shri K. P. Singh Dev]

the recommendations of the committee on those particular aircraft? Is it not a fact that one of the aircraft, the Islander, which has a piston engine and is a very old plane, did not meet the stringent conditions of Aircraft Service Requirement?

MR. SPEAKER: Too long a supplementary.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Is it not a fact that its surveillance radar was not 360 degrees, there was lack of space, poor pay load, poor safety at sea and the key sensors could not fit? The most important point is that there is a world wide short supply of the aviation gas required by this plane, and that it is five times more costly than ordinary aviation fuel.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give him a written reply.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Is it not a fact that the former Director General of the Coast Guards, Admiral Kamath, had also rejected this aircraft?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: There are so many questions I will try to answer them.

A committee was appointed to evaluate different aircraft for this purpose, and the aircraft which were evaluated were the Sky Servant, Nomad, Beachcraft and lessna, besides the Islander. The Committee came to the conclusion that the Islander was suitable for this purpose.

This aircraft does not have 360 degrees radar. That is a fact.

The type of gasoline required for this aircraft is available, and we think there is not going to be any difficulty.

The aircraft has a piston engine and if required it can be changed into a turbo propeller also.

These are the facts. Having examined all the aircraft, the committee came to the conclusion that taking into account the time factor and the requirements of the Coast Guards this aircraft would fulfil our needs for short-term.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Is it a fact that the Cabinet had taken a decision to explore indigenous aircraft availability for the Air Wing of the Coast Guards? Is it not a fact that the HAL and the IAF have recommended the use of armed helicopters which are being manufactured in the HAL like the Cheetah, the Chetak and the Avro? Is it not a fact that the Air Force also assured five aircraft free of cost to the coast Guards till the Coast Guard requirements were met?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Of course, some thinking is going on and a decision has to be taken as to what is to be done with respect to a third airline. When we decide to have a third airline, the question of making use of that aircraft for this purpose can be considered. As far as the HAL and the Air Force are concerned, they were saying that they would be able to give some military aircraft which can be used for this purpose. That has also been considered and after evaluating the cost-effectiveness, the committee has come to the conclusion that the Islander would be cheaper to use, and that is why thinking is going on whether we should have a cheap one or one which will cost more.

As far as helicopters are concerned, generally for work of this kind, helicopters are not used. Nowhere in the world are helicopters used for, this purpose. Even if we use helicopters in India, their effectiveness will be less, because they cannot fly at great speed, they have less endurance, and they do not have the warewithal necessary for this purpose, and that is why the experts have come to the conclusion that the helicopters would not serve the purpose.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister tell us if he is or is not aware of the fact that the manufacturers of the Islander are a very small British firm bought over by the Swiss, with a very dubious record, having gone into liquidation twice in the past three years? How can Government assure supply of spare parts and supporting equipment for this aircraft in the years to come? It is also not a fact that Hindustan Aeronautics have been strongly opposing this aircraft and that they consider the Avro quite suitable for this purpose because they are being used by the Coast Guard at the present moment?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I may bring it to the notice of this august House that the decision to have dealings with this company was taken in 1978 in the Janata regime. I do not have any information if the company is having a good record or not. I will not be in a position to answer that question here offhand.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will he go the information and lay it on the Table?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Why should we have an interest?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have no interest?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We are thinking of developing ourselves in our country an aircraft which can be used for this purpose also, but the question is one of time whether we would be able to have it within one or two years. If we have an aircraft manufactured in our country, we may use that for this purpose also. About the spares, I do not think there will be any difficulty.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER: He will find out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him get the information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How do we get the information? You kindly request him to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We will not be in a position to give any kind of assurance. I can assure the House that we will protect our interest in the proper manner.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that these Islanders use aviation gasoline which is in acute short supply throughout the world specially because of the closure of the Abadan refinery in Iran and also because the Indian Oil Corporation has already warned all the users of aviation gasoline that the supply is not certain and, if that is correct, whether the Islander aircraft is prone to be grounded suddenly. Is the Government thinking to?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The requirements of the Coast Guard for this purpose are very very small. The aircrafts which we would be taking for this purpose are also going to be very small in number. The requirement of the gasoline for this purpose is also very small. We need not worry on that account. There is not going to be any difficulty as far as the gasoline is concerned.

अमरीकी जिलेट कम्पनी के सहयोग से जिलेट ब्लेड का कारखाना स्थापित करना

332. श्री बिलीप सिंह भूरिया: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पोद्दार एन्टरप्राइज, कलकत्ता ने अमरीकी जिलेट कम्पनी के सहयोग से जिलेट ब्लेडों के निर्माण के लिये भारत में एक कारखाना लगाने का प्रस्ताव किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ग) क्या अमरीकी गिलेट कम्पनी के सहयोग से कारखाने की स्थापना के लिये पौद्गार एन्टरप्राइज को लाइसेन्स जारी किए जाने की स्थिति में भारतीय ब्लेड निर्माता कम्पनियों को प्रतिযোগिता का सामना करना पड़ेगा?

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

(a) and (b). The House of Poddar Enterprises, Calcutta have submitted their present application for the grant of Industrial Licence for the manufacture of stainless steel razor blades in collaboration with M/s. Gillette Company. U.S.A in may 1980.

(c) The extent to which the existing blade manufacturing companies will face competition in case this unit is licenced and is set up will depend on many factors like price and quality of their respective products and therefore it is not possible to indicate the same at this stage.

श्री बिलीप सिंह भूरिया: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि मई, 1980 में पौद्गार एन्टरप्राइजेज ने स्टेनलेस स्टील के रजर ब्लेड्स का निर्माण करने के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स दिए जाने हेतु आवेदन दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर कितनी लागत आयेगी और साल में कितने ब्लेड बनाये जायेंगे और उन ब्लेडों की कीमत क्या होगी?

श्री चरणजीत चानना: इसकी कैंपेसिटी तीन सौ मिलियन स्टेनलेस स्टील ब्लेड्स पर-एनम की होगी।

The investment is 100,000 dollars payable in three standard instalments subject to taxes. This is all about it. The whole thing is still under consideration. In fact, further details are being asked from them also in this case.

श्री बिलीप सिंह भूरिया: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि भारत में ब्लेड बनाने वाली बहुत सारी कम्पनियाँ हैं जिनके

बनाए ब्लेडों से सभी माननीय सदस्य रोज़ सेव करके यहां आते हैं। फिर इस कम्पनी को हिन्दुस्तान में लाने की क्या आवश्यकता है --यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री चरणजीत चानना: माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात पूछी है कि क्यों आवश्यकता है तो उसके लिए मैं उसूल की बात बता सकता हूँ। इसपर हमने अभी फैसला नहीं किया है कि इसकी आवश्यकता है या नहीं, यह एप्लीकेशन अण्डर कंसीडरेशन है। आवश्यकता का उसूल मैं बताए देता हूँ, इण्डस्ट्रियल पॉलिसी के अनुसार यदि टेक्नालाजी एड-वान्समेंट के लिए इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़े तो वह इम्पोर्ट की जाती है। यह मैं आपको असूल की बात बताता हूँ कि अगर यहां पर एड-वांसड टेक्नालाजी है, तो उसको फेस्ट-प्रैक्टेस दिया जाता है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय से आपके द्वारा जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में ब्लेडों की कितनी आवश्यकता है और उनमें से कितने ब्लेड हम अपने देश में बनाते हैं तथा कितने हम बाहर से मंगवाते हैं? अगर ऐसी स्थिति है, तो किन देशों से मंगवाते हैं?

श्री चरणजीत चानना: अध्यक्ष महोदय, ब्लेड की इन्स्टॉल्ड कैंपेसिटी 2,680 मिलियन ब्लेड है और इसका 1979 में प्रोडक्शन मिलियन नम्बर में 1478.65 है। जहां तक सदस्य ने पूछा है कि हम कितने ब्लेड बाहर से मंगवाते हैं, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम बाहर से कोई ब्लेड नहीं मंगवाते हैं, वे अपने आप लाते होंगे।

श्री राम स्वरूप राय: अध्यक्ष जी, ब्लेड इण्डस्ट्री हमारे देश का घरेलू उद्योग है। गिलेट एक मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनी है। हमारी 1973 की इण्डस्ट्रियल पॉलिसी के अनुसार हम नान-प्रमोटेड सेक्टर में मल्टी-नेशनल्स को इन्वाइट नहीं करेंगे लेकिन मंत्री महोदय का जवाब है कि इण्डियन ब्लेड की क्वालिटी अच्छी नहीं है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का आई. एस. आई. मार्क जो ब्लेड है, उसके खिलाफ उनके डिपार्टमेंट में क्या किसी

तक की कम्प्लेंट दर्ज कराई गई है, जिससे पता चले कि हम जो ब्लेड बनाते हैं, उसकी क्वालिटी अच्छी नहीं है? मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या नॉन-प्रायोरिटी सेक्टर में मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनी को स्थान देने का प्रावधान है और यदि आप इस ब्लेड इन्डस्ट्री को बचत करना चाहते हैं, तो क्यों इंडियन कम्पनी को इन्वाइट नहीं किया जाता है और क्यों विदेशियों को बुलाया जा रहा है?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Advancement of technology is allowed by the import of technology only where the technology is not being advanced at all here and where the priority sector also needs. If we want to be sure about our shaves, I personally feel that advancement of technology is a *sine qua non* as far as blade manufacturing is concerned. But I am not at all speaking for a multinational as far as advanced technology is concerned. The technology advancement will be promoted and it is essential.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Police-Public Relationship

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some recommendations were made by the Committee on Police Training (1974) that Citizen's Committee should be formed at the District, Sub-Division and Police Station Levels, consisting of the representatives of various professional groups of the community and respectable persons and should promote a meaningful relationship between the police and public;

(b) if so, how far Government could get success in this regard; and

(c) whether the Union Government have taken steps or propose to

take steps for the implementation of these recommendations?

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

(a) The Committee on Police Training had made a suggestion to this effect for being tried on experimental basis.

(b) and (c). The Union Government have already forwarded copies of the Report of the Committee on Police Training to all the States with the request that the various recommendations and suggestions contained therein may be implemented by the State expeditiously. The State Governments have been requested to intimate the action taken in this regard. On receipt of the information from the States, the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Scooters

***334. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a heavy demand for Indian scooters in foreign countries;

(b) the number of scooters exported by Scooters India Ltd. and the names of the countries; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to promote export of scooters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Indian Scooters are in demand in foreign countries.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government provides the necessary input support where required.

Statement

Export of Scooters by M/s. Scooters India Ltd.

M/s. Scooters India Limited, Lucknow have exported scooters mainly

to USA, UK, Italy, Egypt, Australia, Greece, Ceylon and Argentina. The number of scooters exported by Scooters India Ltd. is indicate. below:—

Year	Qty.
1978-79	1108
1979-80	1174
April 1980 to October, 1980	1135

Undertrial Prisoners in the Jails

***335. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the undertrial prisoners in the various Indian Jails awaiting their trial;

(b) the number of the undertrial prisoners awaiting their trial for more than six months;

(c) the major reasons for the non-completion of their trial; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that their detention in jails is not unduly prolonged and their cases are disposed of expeditiously?

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

(a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Follow-Up Action on Recommendations of National Integration Council

***336. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken initiative/follow-up action on

the recommendations of the National Integration Council including constitution of a standing Committee and two ad-hoc committees to make for an integrated approach to the problem of communalism, casteism and regionalism;

(b) if so, the details regarding the recommendations and the progress thereon; and

(c) the names of the members of the ad-hoc committee?

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

(a) to (c). The re-constituted National Integration Council which met on the 12th November, 1980 devoted itself mainly to major issues like preservation of communal harmony, regionalism and happenings in the north-east, role of education in promoting national integration, Centre-State relationship and language problem.

Various suggestions were also made in regard to these matters which are under examination.

The Council also recommended constitution of a Standing Committee, a Committee on Communal Harmony and a Committee on Role of Education in National Integration. The membership of these committees is under consideration with Government.

Fall in Industrial Growth

***337. SHRI DAULATSINHJI
JADEJI:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:**

Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether output of industries has come down during the last six months as compared to the same period of last year;

(b) if so, what is the percentage;

(c) what are the main reasons; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to remove the hurdle which is affecting production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). The General Index (Provisional) of Industrial Production (1970=100)

released by the C.S.O. is available upto July, 1980 and their Quick Index is available for August 1980. The Ministry of Industry has projected the index numbers for September, 1980 and October, 1980 on the basis of available information. The following table presents the index numbers and related comparisons:

Index Numbers of Industrial Production (Provisional) (1970=100)

Month	1978	1979	1980	%age change in 1979 over the corresponding month in 1978	%age change in 1980 over the corresponding month in 1979
April	143.0	146.0	138.8	+2.1	-4.9
May	149.0	146.4	143.5	-1.7	-2.0
June	141.7	141.3	141.8	-0.3	+0.4
July	146.5	144.6	147.4	-1.3	+1.9
August	145.2	147.3	147.9*	+1.4	+0.4
September	145.7	145.6	147.6@	-0.1	+1.4
October	142.1	143.8	150.8@	+1.2	+4.9

Quick Index by C.S.O.

@Projected in the Ministry of Industry.

NOTE: The indices upto August 1980 are from C.S.O. The figures for September, 1980 and October 1980 are projected in the Ministry of Industry. All figures are provisional.

Steps have already been taken by the Government to ease infrastructural bottlenecks and to provide a positive policy thrust for stepping up industrial production.

Plans for removal of unemployment in the country

*338. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the plans of Government for removal of unemployment in the country;

(b) what are the unemployment figures both rural and urban, at present;

(c) whether this shows an increase in the labour force; and

(d) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to create employment on a large scale to absorb this growing labour manpower?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The Sixth Plan is under formulation. The broad approach to the removal of unemployment has, however, been indicated

in the Plan Framework published recently & laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) Provisional results of the 32 round of the National Sample Survey Organisation indicate that the volume of unemployment on a daily status basis for the age group 15—59 was 16.9 million in 1977-78; of this 12.8 million were in the rural areas and 4.1 million in the urban areas.

(c) It is no doubt true that a rapid increase in labour force aggravates the problem of unemployment.

(d) Various schemes for employment generation are under consideration. Details will be given in the Sixth Plan now under formulation.

Review of Arms Act

*339. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review of the Arms Act and rules thereunder in the context of present conditions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A review of the Arms Act/Rules has been undertaken.

(b) Details of the amendments proposed to be made in the Act/Rules have not yet been finalised.

Supply of Gas Mantles to Iran

*340. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been made to National Small Industries Corporation by Iran for the supply of one lakh gas mantles; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the time by which supply thereof will be made and the amount

of foreign exchange to be earned thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On an enquiry from a private organisation in Iran, NSIC had quoted for supply of 20,000 gross of gas mantles, indicating the likely supply price. However, details of the contract, including financial arrangements and shipments by air freight are yet to be finalised.

Guidelines by Prime Minister to State regarding transfers of officials

*342. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :

PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guideline/advice has been given by the Prime Minister regarding mass transfers of officials resorted to by various State Governments; and

(b) if so, the details of such guidelines and the need for issuing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister has not given any guideline/advice regarding mass transfers of officials by State Governments. However, in August, 1980, the Prime Minister addressed a letter to the Chief Ministers of the States where Congress (I) Party is in power and to the Union Ministers emphasising the importance of speed, efficiency and integrity in the implementation of Government's policies and programmes. She also, *inter alia*, pointed out that undue interest on the part of political persons in transfers of officials adversely affected the functioning of the administration and that the already existing instructions that Government servants including teachers and semi-Government and

public sector employees should not resort to political pressures regarding their transfers and postings needed reiteration.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में उधोगों की स्थापना के लिए जारी किए गए लाइसेंस

*343. श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुस्तानपुरी: क्या उधोग मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्रदान किए गए हैं;

(ख) उनमें से लाइसेंसों के आधार पर कितने उधोगों की स्थापना वास्तव में की गई है; और

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने को कहा जा रहा है, जिन्होंने उधोगों की स्थापना नहीं की है।

उधोग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) वर्ष 1978 तथा 1979 में हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए 5 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस स्वीकृत किए गए थे।

(ख) इन पांच में से दो एककों में उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो गया है।

(ग) यदि आवेदक पाटी बिना उचित कारण बताए निर्दिष्ट समय अथवा बढ़ाई गई अवधि के अन्दर उपक्रम स्थापित करने में असफल रहती है या उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए भावी कदम नहीं उठाती तो ऐसे मामलों में केन्द्रीय सरकार जारी किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस का प्रति संहरण कर सकती है।

Alternatives to expensive Solar Power Satellites

*344. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Indian Scientists have found cheaper alternatives to ex-

pensive Solar Power Satellites to meet its energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the advantages which are likely to be derived out of solar energy in different fields?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI: (a) to (c). Solar power satellites represent one of the many concepts developed for the utilisation of solar energy. While no satellite has yet been launched exclusively to tap solar energy, intensive studies have been carried out on the technical and economic feasibility of this concept. The basic idea is to establish a satellite in a geosynchronous orbit with a large photovoltaic array consisting of solar cells to convert solar energy to electricity. The electrical energy is then transmitted to earth in the form of microwaves or laser beams.

Among the major advantages of solar energy conversion in space are the higher amount of intensity available compared to locations on earth, uniform and uninterrupted availability of energy, absence of terrestrial environmental effects etc. A study carried out by NASA of USA for a 5,000 MW solar power satellite indicates that the satellite would require an array of solar cells of size 10.4 km 5.2 km. The antenna to receive the microwave power on earth would be about 10 km in diameter. The capital costs of solar power satellites are estimated to be at least 3-4 times higher compared to terrestrial solar power systems.

India has currently no plans relating to energy based on satellites. The programme relates to terrestrial systems for utilisation of solar energy. The basic technology for direct conversion of solar energy into electricity by photovoltaic cells has already been developed in India. The main problem now is to bring down the cost per peak watt of electricity by this method to a reasonable level; and this is the primary objective of the current programme of the Department of

Science and Technology in this area. This could be achieved: (a) by developing low cost solar grade silicon material and low-cost techniques of fabrication; and (b) by improving the efficiency of solar cells and panels. The programme in this area has resulted in the fabrication of single crystal silicon cells by the Central Electronics Limited (a Public Sector Undertaking under DST) with participation of research groups in IITs, National Physical Laboratory, Central Electronics Engg. Research Institute, Pilani and other Institutions.

A proposal to establish pilot plant facilities at CEL at a cost of Rs. 12 crores to achieve a production capacity of at least 1 MW/yr of panels at the end of the five year plan has been prepared, and is being processed for final approval. Advance action on this is already underway. This proposal, along with a demonstration programme initiated by the Department of Science and Technology envisages the utilisation of photovoltaic systems to provide power for pumpsets for the purposes of drinking water supply and minor irrigation as well as for community lighting and other applications. Meanwhile, a short-term programme to be completed by 1981, for fabrication and field demonstration of pumpsets powered by solar photovoltaic panels of about 25 KW aggregate capacity and other solar photovoltaic applications of 5 KW capacity is underway.

Solar energy can be utilised for a wide variety of applications. Utilising the sun as a source of heat, the energy can be used for drying, heating and cooling, for running engines etc. Solar energy can also be converted directly into electricity which in turn can be used for numerous purposes. The main advantages of solar energy are that it is renewable, non-polluting and freely available without any constraints of supply.

Under the demonstration programme of the Department of Science & Technology, Solar Photovoltaic panels developed at the Central Electronics

Ltd. are being used in the light house beacon at Dwarka Port. for pumping water at Avania Village in Gujarat, for lighting a village in Ladakh and for drinking water supply at Tijara Village in Rajasthan. The panels can also be used for community radio and TV sets, micro-irrigation, cathodic protection of oil pipe lines, signaling and communication equipment etc. The use of photovoltaic systems for some of these applications can contribute directly towards supplying some of the energy needs presently met by petroleum products. One could also generate electricity through solar thermal power plants and use this for lighting and other applications.

Issue of Licences in 90 days

*345. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps being taken to ensure that the licences are granted within 90 days, as has been assured to the West German Delegation that visited India in the first week of November, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): On 1-12-1980, out of a total of 509 pending applications from non-MRTP undertakings, only 11 per cent were pending beyond the specified time limits. Inclusive of MRTP applications, the pendency beyond time-limits was 23 per cent.

Applicability of Bonus Act to non-competitive public undertakings

*346. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take non-competitive public undertakings out of the purview of the Bonus Act; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Payment of Bonus Act specifies that if in any accounting year in establishment in public sector sells any goods produced or manufactured by it or renders any services in competition with an establishment in private sector, and the income from such sale or services or both is not less than twenty per cent of the gross income of the establishment in public sector for that year, then, the provisions of this Act shall apply in relation to such establishment in public sector as they apply in relation to a like establishment in private sector. Accordingly, other establishments in the public sector do not come within the purview of the Act.

The Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Bill, 1980 introduced in Lok Sabha on 8 December, 1980 clarifies the position.

Raising of Prices by Manufacturers of Rubber Goods

***347. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturers of rubber goods including Tyres and Tubes increase the price every now and then;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether before any price rise is affected the manufacturers are to follow certain formalities;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) the justifications of the rise in prices of rubber products whereas the price of raw rubber is falling; and

(f) what is the role of Government in relation thereto?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Prices of rubber goods including tyres and tubes have been increased during the last 3 years on different occasions.

(b) Statements indicating the wholesale prices of tyres from 1978 onwards and the wholesale price indices of natural rubber, tyres, tubes and other rubber goods are attached (Annexures I & II).

(c) and (d). As there is no statutory control on the prices of rubber goods including tyres and tubes, their manufacturers are not required to obtain Government permission before effecting price increase.

(e) The prices of natural rubber have increased during the last two years. The manufacturers of rubber goods attribute the price increase in rubber products to the rising prices of natural rubber and other raw material inputs such as synthetic rubber, carbon black, nylon tyre cord etc., as well as duties and taxes and higher production costs.

(f) Government have impressed upon the industry the need of maintaining prices at reasonable level. As a consequence, tyre manufacturers had reduced the prices of passenger car and scooter tyres. Further with a view to maintaining price stability and meeting the demand-supply gap imports of natural rubber have been arranged.

Whole-sale prices of Tyres

Sl. No.	Name of the Commodities with specifications	Last week of					
		Jan. 1978	March 1978	April 1978	July 1978	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978
TYRES							
Car Tyres standard rayon BSW							
1.	6.70—15 6 ply rating	266.60	271.33	299.73	315.50	315.50	331.28
2.	5.90—15	195.30	219.27	228.74	244.51	N.C.	279.22
3.	5.20—14	168.95	171.95	197.19	212.96	N.C.	241.36
4.	5.60—13	186.00	189.30	208.23	224.01	N.C.	235.05
TRUCK TYRES							
5.	8.25—20.12 PRHW 105 Rayon	1018.35	N.C.	1077.43	1241.49	N.C.	1304.59
6.	9.00—20 12 PRHW 105	1205.90	1246.23	1370.85	1457.61	N.C.	1558.57
Motor Cycle Tyre							
7.	3.25—19.4 Ply	97.50	98.48	112.36	116.15	N.C.	122.46
SCOOTER TYRE							
8.	3.50—104 Ply	66.25	66.91	73.23	77.01	N.C.	80.80
Tractor Tyres							
9.	12.2—28 (11—28) CG—4 Ply rear	828.75	837.04 811.79	893.85	950.04	N.C.	998.00
10.	12.4—36 (11.36) 6 Ply rear	1045.00	1055.45 977.18	1074.39	1150.02	N.C.	1232.00
Off The High way Nylon Tyres							
11.	12.00—24/25 16 Ply Nylon	2780.70	2830.04	3113.99	N.C.	4065.85	N.C.
12.	18.00—24/25 12 Ply Nylon	7026.15	7150.81 9565.96	9805.74	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
Cycle Tyre							
13.	28—1½ w.o.	11.53	N.C.	12.20	12.75	N.C.	13.40

NOTE: Prices relates to last week of the months

N.C. means: No change

ANNEXURE—I

Wholesale Prices of Tyres

Sl. No.	March 1979	June 1979	July 1979	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1979	March 1980	June 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	349.00	N.C.	N.C.	400.00	N.C.	N.C.	453.00	515.00	N.C.
2.	294.00	N.C.	N.C.	345.00	N.C.	N.C.	367.00	402.00	N.C.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	254.00	N.C.	N.C.	295.00	N.C.	N.C.	316.00	338.00	N.C.
4.	248.00	N.C.	N.C.	280.00	N.C.	N.C.	326.00	402.00	N.C.
5.	1341.00	N.C.	1360.00	1440.00	N.C.	1485.00	1578.00	1650.00	N.C.
6.	1622.00	N.C.	1640.00	1740.00	N.C.	1760.00	1832.00	1960.00	N.C.
7.	129.00	N.C.	139.00	151.00	N.C.	155.00	163.00	170.00	N.C.
8.	83.50	N.C.	89.00	96.00	N.C.	99.00	101.00	103.00	N.C.
9.	1038.00	1069.00	N.C.	N.C.	1145.00	N.C.	1238.00	1300.00	N.C.
10.	1281.00	1319.00	N.C.	N.C.	1430.00	N.C.	1526.00	1600.00	N.C.
11.	4149.00	4460.00	N.C.	N.C.	5285.00	N.C.	5774.00	N.C.	N.C.
12.	11595.00	12465.00	N.C.	N.C.	14780.00	N.C.	16147.00	N.C.	N.C.
13.	<u>13.60</u> 13.00	N.C.	N.C.	14.65	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.

Note: Prices related to last week of the month.

N.C. means: No change

ANNEXURE II

Statement showing the wholesale price indices of raw Rubber, Tyres, Tubes and other rubber products.

(BASE 1970-71=100)

Name of the item	1978	1979	Year 1980									
			Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. (P)	Oct.
Raw Rubber . .	183.6	212.6	211.8	205.2	211.7	214.4	215.8	220.9	249.8	263.5	271.6	270.3
Tyres . .	166.8	202.4	225.8	225.8	227.3	227.3	229.5	238.1	244.1	256.2	259.0	259.0
Tubes . .	189.4	230.0	254.0	254.0	254.0	254.0	256.6	263.6	267.4	270.6	272.2	272.2
Camel Back . .	184.7	205.4	220.6	232.0	232.0	232.0	232.0	232.2	232.7	236.8	238.5	238.5
Rubber Plastic Shoes.	132.9	144.6	150.2	150.2	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4
Rubber Belting .	203.0	227.2	250.7	250.7	250.7	250.7	250.7	250.7	270.3	271.3	271.3	271.3
Sponge Rubber .	195.3	214.7	223.0	223.0	223.0	223.0	223.0	225.0	227.0	227.0	227.0	227.0

'P' : Provisional

राजधानी में अपराध

*348. श्री राम बिलास पासवान: क्या गृह मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) फरवरी 1980 से लेकर अक्टूबर, 1980 तक राजधानी में डकैती, हत्या और बलात्कार की कितनी घटनाएं हुईं; और

(ख) कितने मामलों में दोषी व्यक्ति पकड़े गये थे?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) 1 फरवरी से 31 अक्टूबर, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान सूचित किये गये डकैती, हत्या और बलात्कार के मामलों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:-

डकैती	24
हत्या	144
बलात्कार	48

(ख) डकैती के 13 मामलों में 41 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं, हत्या के 109 मामलों में 253 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और बलात्कार के 41 मामलों में 76 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं।

Manufacture solar photovoltaic cells by Central Electronics Limited

*349. DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT:
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether the Central Electronics Limited has finalised any plans to manufacture solar photovoltaic cells;

(b) whether Government propose to utilise electronic technology to provide drinking water to villages, running pumpsets and providing power to the villages; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it will go into production?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Department of Science & Technology has initiated a programme to utilise solar energy for a variety of applications. Under this programme the Central Electronics Ltd. has established facilities for bench-scale production of solar photovoltaic cells and panels for direct conversion of solar energy into electricity. A proposal to establish pilot plant facilities at CEL at a cost of Rs. 12 crores to achieve a production capacity of at least 1 MW/yr of panels at the end of the five year plan has been prepared; and is being processed for final approval. Advance action on this is already underway.

This proposal, along with a demonstration programme initiated by the Department of Science and Technology envisages the utilisation of photovoltaic systems to provide power for pumpsets for the drinking water supply and minor irrigation as well as for community lighting and other applications. Meanwhile, a short-term programme to be completed by 1981, for fabrication and field demonstration of pumpsets powered by solar photovoltaic panels of about 25 KW aggregate capacity and other solar photovoltaic applications of 5 KW capacity is underway.

Recommendations of I.L.O. team on safety in mines

*350. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert team of International Labour Organisation has recommended to the Union Government that a rescue team should be located near every mine to render speedy relief in case of an accident;

(b) if so, what are the other suggestions made by the expert team; and

(c) how many of them have been examined and accepted and the steps taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) This is one of the recommendations of an expert engaged by the ILO to study rescue services in coal mines in India;

(b) A summary of the recommendations made by the expert is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The report of the expert which was received in September, 1980, is being examined. It is proposed to discuss the report in the Safety Conference on Mines to be held on the 26th and 27th December, 1980, before a final decision is taken.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EXPERT ENGAGED BY ILO TO STUDY RESCUE SERVICE IN COAL MINES.

Deployment of rescue teams

(1) A rescue station should be situated nearby the mine so as to allow the rapid assembly of the team and its transport to the scene of an accident with minimum delay.

(2) Each mine employing more than 100 workers should have a rescue station situated close to the pithead.

(3) A number of mines may group together to establish a joint rescue station provided that the rescue brigade and its equipment can be transported to any one of the mines without undue loss of time.

Equipment

(1) Each rescue station should be able to furnish at least two fully-equipped teams.

(2) Regular maintenance and checking of equipment should be carried out not less than once monthly by a qualified person and the results recorded.

(3) Suitable premises and adequate stores and spare parts should be provided.

Recruitment and training of brigadesmen

(1) Steps should be taken to ensure that the conditions of service of brigadesmen are such as to ensure recruitment of suitable candidates.

(2) Brigadesmen should be selected from among experienced and reliable personnel who should be medically fit and physically suitable. They should be subjected to an annual medical examination.

(3) Teams should be so selected that one team is always on the surface at each rescue station.

(4) Initial training should be arranged at a Central rescue station. Further arrangements for training and regular practice call-outs may be made either underground or on the surface at the mine.

Administration

A rescue station should be placed under the authority of a responsible mining engineer.

Rescue team call-out

If a team has to enter an irrespirable atmosphere, two teams of five or six brigadesmen each should be mobilised.

Re-organisation of existing rescue stations

(1) Existing class "C" rescue stations should be replaced by local stations at each mine (or group of mines).

(2) At least one central rescue station having specified functions and duties should be established in each of the main coalfields. Detailed arrangements relating to equipment, transport, communications and personnel should be made.

Modernisation of rescue equipment

(1) Self-contained breathing apparatus of at least two-hour duration should be standardised and supplied throughout.

(2) At least one resuscitation apparatus should be provided at each rescue station.

(3) Rescue teams should be furnished with gas detectors and portable telephones.

The role of the Mines Department

The role of the Mines Department should be confined to ensuring the correct application of the regulations, rescue services being organised and financed by the mine owner or operator.

General

These recommendations, if adopted, should be introduced in accordance with a scheduled programme whose implementation might, if appropriate, be assisted by the ILO.

Reported delay in constitution of Industry Advisory Council

*351. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report in "Patriot" dated 30 September, 1980 regarding the delay in the constitution of Industry Advisory Council; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under finalisation.

Poisonous Liquor cases in Delhi

*352. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases involving consumption of poisonous illicit liquor in the Capital since January this year;

(b) the number of lives claimed by illicit liquor consumption; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to effectively prevent production and consumption of such liquor?

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

(a) Delhi Administration have reported that six cases involving consumption of poisonous illicit liquor were reported from different parts of the Capital during the period 1-1-80 to 31-10-80.

(b) Chemical analysis of the viscera of the persons involved in these cases has confirmed that nine persons died as a result of consumption of poisonous illicit liquor. Result of the chemical analysis of the viscera in respect of remaining five deceased persons is still awaited.

(c) Enforcement measures against distillation and sale of illicit liquor have been stepped up. Apart from conducting of raids, the police have taken preventive action under the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code and Delhi Police Act. Measures have also been taken to improve availability of safe country liquor at reasonable prices. Measures have also been initiated to publicize the dangers of illicit liquor.

Senior Army Officers prematurely Retiring

*353. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of senior army officers had recently resigned and the number of armed forces personnel seeking premature retirement had alarmingly increased because of stagnation and promotional bottlenecks and the service being no longer attractive as compared to the civilian jobs;

(b) if so, the number of senior army officers who resigned and the number of such armed forces personnel who sought premature retirement during the last four years; and

(c) whether Government have considered the question of removing

stagnation in their career and opening of promotional opportunities in the lower ranks to make the services more attractive; if so, details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). No. senior Army officer has recently resigned. There has been no abnormal increase in the number of Armed Forces personnel seeking premature retirement.

2. During the last 4 years, a total of 267 Army officers of the rank of Lt. Col. and above, 151 officers of

the rank of Commander and above of the Navy and 158 officers of the rank of Wg. Commander and above of the Air Force were granted premature retirement on various grounds. These grounds include compassionate circumstances arising from domestic circumstances, illness and supersession for promotion. Compared to the number of officers in the three Services, these figures represent only an insignificant fraction.

3. The detailed year-wise break-up of the above figures is as follows:—

	1977	1978	1979	1980	Total
Army	59	72	61	75	267
Navy	32	34	34	31	131
Air Force	48	42	36	38	156
Total	139	148	125	144	554

4. As regards career prospects, the position is that officers are eligible for promotion upto the rank of Major in the Army and equivalent in the other two services by time scale. Promotion to higher ranks is by selection. In order to improve the prospects of officers for promotion to higher selection ranks, a cadre review was recently carried out by Government. As a result, it has been decided to upgrade a number of posts. A total of 1283 posts of Major are proposed to be upgraded to Lt. Col., 583 posts of Lt. Col. to Col., 125 posts of Col/Lt Col to Brigadier, 62 posts of Brigadiers to Major Generals and 11 posts of Major Generals to Lt. Generals. Similarly a total of 120 posts of Lt. Cdr. in the Navy are proposed to be upgraded to Commander, 60 posts of Commander to Captain, 8 posts of Captain/Commodore to Rear Admiral and 3 posts of Rear Admiral to Vice Admiral. In the case of Air Force, 360 posts of Sqn. Leader have been upgraded to Wing Commander, 80 posts of Wg. Commander to Group Captain, 10 posts of Group Captain

to Air Commodore 16 posts of Air Commodore to Air Vice Marshal and 5 posts of Air Vice Marshal to Air Marshal.

5. In addition to the above upgradation of posts, Government have also approved creation of Selection Grade posts at 20 per cent of the strength of officers in the rank of Major and 10 per cent of the sanctioned strength of posts of Lt. Colonel; similar selection grade posts have been approved for equivalent ranks in the other two Services. In the case of Selection Grade for the rank of Major, Government have approved a scale of pay of Rs. 1800-50-1900 and in the case of Lt. Colonel and equivalent a scale of pay of Rs. 2000-50-2150.

6. These upgradations will be phased over a period of 3 years commencing from the year 1980-81. There will be substantial increase in the promotion avenues and consequent improvement in the career prospects for all ranks as a result of these upgradation.

Meeting of Standing Committee of Labour Ministers

*354. SHRI NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a meeting of Standing Committee of Labour Ministers on 15th and 16th September, 1980;

(b) if so, what was the agenda for that meeting;

(c) whether the meeting has discussed the issue of stoppage of overtime work in Industrial establishments; and

(d) if so, what decision has been taken on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The agenda of the meeting, copy laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha, included an item: "Abolition of overtime work—with a view to creating more employment opportunities for the unemployed and also saving the workers from fatigue etc."

(d) While a few State Labour Ministers favoured abolition of overtime with a view to providing more employment opportunities to the unemployed, there was also the view expressed that overtime would have to be provided for to meet the exigencies of work. The general consensus appeared to be in favour of reduction in the overtime work.

Statement

FIRST MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE LABOUR MINISTERS, NEW DELHI
(SEPTEMBER 15-16, 1980)

AGENDA

1. Recommendations in regard to labour policy to be incorporated in the Five Year Plan.

2. Issues relating to machinery for settlement of industrial disputes,

selection of negotiating agent, etc.—amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

3. Draft of a legislation governing wages, working and living conditions and social security of construction workers.

4. Report of the Committee to be set up to go into the formulation of 'Own Your House Scheme' for workers.

5. Workers' Participation in Management-Procedure for the representation of workers on the participative forums.

6. Abolition of overtime work with a view to creating more employment opportunities for the unemployed and also saving the workers from fatigue, etc.

7. Proposed Central Legislation for Agricultural Workers. Some points for consideration.

8. Statement showing action taken or proposed to be taken on the conclusions of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980.

9. Ban on having liquor shops within a radius of Eight Kms. of any industrial area.

10. The need for intervention by the Central Government, if a strike or lockout continues in any Industry for long period, say, more than a month or so.

Scheme to bring Harijans above Poverty Line

*355. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1180 on the 18th June, 1980 regarding Scheme to bring Harijans above Poverty Line and state:

(a) whether Government have since worked out the details of distribution of the special Central assistance of Rs. 100 crores during the year 1980-81 for the development of Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, the details of the amount allotted to each State including Orissa; and

(c) The manner in which this special Central assistance will be utilised for the development of Scheduled Castes?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The criteria for distribution of Rs. 100 crores as special Central assistance during 1980-81 for the development of Scheduled Castes have been determined. Out of the Fifty percent of the amount, Rs. 40 crores have been allocated on the basis of Scheduled Caste population and Rs. 10 crores on the relative backwardness of each State. This amount of Rs. 50 crores has already been released to the States. Details of amount allotted to each State including Orissa is given in the statement.

The balance amount would be allocated on the basis of criteria related to States' efforts for the development of scheduled castes in the following manner;

(i) The percentage of scheduled caste families in the State covered by composite economic development programmes in the Plan to enable them to cross the poverty line. An amount of Rs. 25 crores will be distributed on the basis of this criteria.

(ii) The percentage of special component plan to the Annual Plan as compared to the scheduled caste population percentage in the State—Rs. 10 crores will be distributed according to this criteria.

(iii) Programmes for relatively weaker and more exploited groups among the scheduled castes like civic sanitation workers (sweepers and scavengers), nomadic and Vimuktā Jati Communities of scheduled castes—Rs. 10 crores will be distributed according to this criteria.

(iv) The performance in the implementation of the special component plan with reference to (i), (ii) and (iii) above—Rs. 5 crores are to be distributed on the basis of this criteria.

Allocation to States will be finalised as soon as State Governments' furnish information in relation to the above-mentioned criteria.

(c) The special Central assistance is additive to the State Plan funds for programmes of economic development for scheduled castes. This assistance is envisaged as an instrument providing a multiplier effect to the States' effort, thereby ensuring the necessary thrust for the economic development of scheduled castes particularly, in core sectors like agriculture, animal husbandry, leather work, handloom and weaving, and other cottage and village industries.

Statement

Allocation of Special Central Assistance for the year 1980-81 among States/UTs.

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Allocation of Rs. 50 crores on the basis of SC population and Backwardness criteria
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.35
2	Assam	0.54
3	Bihar	5.23
4	Gujarat	1.05
5	Haryana	1.02
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.45
7	Karnataka	2.42
8	Kerala	1.15
9	Madhya Pradesh	3.44

1	2	3
10	Maharashtra	3.49
11	Manipur	0.01
12	Orissa;	1.96
13	Punjab	1.78
14	Rajasthan	2.47
15	Tamil Nadu	4.22
16	Tripura	0.12
17	Uttar Pradesh	11.63
18	West Bengal	5.03
19	Pondicherry	0.03
20	Delhi	0.34
	Total	49.73 or 50.00

Loss in Scooters India Ltd.

*356. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Scooters India Limited has been losing heavily since its inception;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) what steps have been taken by the management of Scooters India Limited to popularise its scooters;

(d) whether it is also a fact that machinery worth crores of rupees is lying idle;

(e) if so, reasons therefor;

(f) whether it is proposed to order a high level probe into the affairs of the company; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Scooters India Ltd. has been incurring losses since its inception mainly on account of the low

volume of production and mounting interest liability on loans apart from other initial problems.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Action is being taken to increase/diversify the production of the Company as well as for revamping its operations to achieve economic viability.

1. M/s. Scooters India Limited has systematically improved and modified the various technical features of the original vehicle to suit Indian conditions. A new model called the 'Vijai Super' was introduced in October, 1977 and has met with encouraging consumer response.

2. In 1978, M/S. Ingersoll Consultants of UK were engaged for advising the company on a recovery programme. They have made specific suggestions for improvement of shop-floor process and methods, inventory control and build up, organisation and capacity utilisation. Technical deficiencies which affected the popularity of the vehicle have been overcome.

3. The Company has launched an intensified sales promotion and advertisement campaign. It has also strengthened and expanded its marketing network.

Deputation of Engineers of State Governments in Central Government Departments

3160. SHRI N. SELVARAJU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise break-up of Engineers of State Governments who are on deputation in the Central Government Departments and Government of India Undertakings and Enterprises; and

(b) whether uniform norms and yardsticks are followed in getting deputationists from State Governments and whether equal opportunities are given to engineer deputationists from each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Meeting between the Industry Ministry Officers and the SC/ST Representatives of Hindustan Photo Films Ooty

3161. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was held in Madras between the Industry Ministry officers and the representatives of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees Association of Hindustan Photo Films, Ooty, Tamil Nadu; if so, when;

(b) the details of the points raised by the representatives of SC/ST and the replies and the assurances given by the management side; and

(c) whether any progress has been made after the discussion; and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Two officers of the Ministry of Industry who are on the Board of Directors of Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd. (HPF) and the Managing Director met the representatives of the SC/ST employees' Association at Madras on 5th October, 1980.

(b) The Association in the main raised the question of adequate recruitment and promotion of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates to the posts as per Government In-

structions, provision of training and certain other facilities for SC/ST personnel and creation of a post of Liaison Officer for looking after the interests of SC/ST personnel.

The Directors had indicated to the representatives that these points would be examined by the Managing Director and suitable remedial action would be taken, wherever necessary.

(c) Following this meeting, the Managing Director had further discussions with the representatives of the Association at Ootacamund and explained to them that every care is being taken by the Company to implement the Government instructions regarding recruitment/promotion and other service conditions of SC/ST personnel. Training facilities for members of SC/ST personnel are also being arranged and a Deputy Personnel Manager is being appointed in the Company from among the SC/ST candidates who would also function as the Liaison Officer for their welfare in future.

Convening of a meeting of a Public Committee by Deputy Commissioner of Police (West)

3162. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Commissioner of Police (West) convened a meeting of a public committee at Tagore Garden Police Post of West District in September-October, 1980.

(b) the names and social status of the persons invited to this meeting;

(c) the names and social and official status of the persons who attended this meeting;

(d) when and under whose orders this committee was constituted; and

(e) the names of persons included in this committee and the grounds for their inclusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) There is no Police Post in Tagore Garden. However, a meeting of the Citizens' Voluntary Force was held at Police Station Rajouri Garden on 2nd October, 1980. The meeting was attended by the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Moti Nagar.

(b) and (c). A list is attached.

(d) The Committee was constituted under the instructions issued by the

Police Headquarters in December, 1979.

(e) Names are indicated in the Statement attached. Respectable citizens who have time to spare and willing to assist in the maintenance of law and order in the area are enrolled as members of the Citizens' Voluntary Force.

Statement

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF CITIZENS & GARDEN: THOSE WHO WERE INVITED AND THOSE WHO ATTENDED.

VOLUNTARY FORCE—PS RAJOURI TO THE MEETING HELD ON 2-10-80,

Sl.- No.	Name and Address	Social/Official Status
1.	Shri Om Parkash, D-163, Janta Colony, New Delhi	Business Man
2.	Shri Harish Chander Bajaj, Four Storey, 970, Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi	Do.
3.	Shri Baldev Raj Azad, Qr. No. 938, Char Manzil, J. J. Colony, Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi	Do.
4.	Smt. Saroj Caroli, M-45, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi	Social Worker
5.	Shri Surinder Singh, WZ-3, Malawar Garden, New Delhi	Business Man
6.	Shri Madan Singh Bhasin, B-136, Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi	Do.
7.	Shri Krishan Lal, D-152, Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi	Do.
8.	Shri Joginder Singh, J-8, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi	Do.
9.	Shri Jagdish Chander, WZ-47, Titar Pur, New Delhi	Do.
10.	Shri Brij Lal Juneja, 191, Shivaji Market (Opp.) Holy Child School	Do.
11.	Shri Labh Chand, G-249, Tagore Garden Extn. New Delhi	Service holder
12.	Shri Lakh Raj Thareja, 949, Four Storey, Tagore Garden Extn., New Delhi	Business Man
13.	Shri Sudesh Kumar, Shop No. 228, Opp. Holy Child School, Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi	Do.
14.	Shri Hari Singh Babbar, 195, Shivaji Market Opp. Holy Child School, Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi	Do.
15.	Shri Hari Singh, Qr. No. 908, Char Manzil, Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi	Do.
16.	Miss Pammi Malhotra, A-92, Vishal Enclave, New Delhi	Social Worker-
17.	Shri Des Raj, E/37, Tagore Garden Extn., New Delhi	Business Man
18.	Sh. Kartar Singh, B-II/383, Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi	Business Man
19.	Sh. Kawal Krishan, B-II/158, Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi	Service Holder
20.	Sh. Hans Raj, B-II/103, Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi	Business Man
21.	Sh. Gulshan Lal, B-H/415, Sector E, Vishnu Garden, New Delhi	Service Holder

Sl. No.	Name and Address	Social/Official Status
22.	Sh. Ram Parshad Malhotra, B-232, Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi	Business Man
23.	Shri Suraj Bhan, 221/14, S. Block, Vishnu Garden, New Delhi	Service Holder
24.	Sh. Prem Kishore, WZ-J/220, Vishnu Garden, New Delhi	Do.
25.	Sh. M. Ram Kishan, A-686, J. J. Colony, Khayala, New Delhi	Do.
26.	Sh. Ram Pal Singh, J-220/36, Vishnu Garden, New Delhi	Do.
27.	Sh. Baldev Raj, WZ/221-14, S. Block, Vishnu Garden, New Delhi	Do.
28.	Sh. Hardeep Singh, 116-A, Mayapuri, MS Block, New Delhi	Business Man
29.	Sh. Kartar Singh, 14/65, Subhash Nagar, New Delhi	Do.
30.	Sh. Krishan Lal Sethi, 14/47, Subhash Nagar, New Delhi	Do.
31.	Sh. Kharati Lal, E-42, J. J. Colony, Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi	Do.]
32.	Smt. Sarla Kumari Chawla, P/10, 11, Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi	Social Worker
33.	Smt. Sushma Bhatia, EA/139/1, Tagore Garden, New Delhi	Do.
34.	Smt. Shital Sehgal, Ex/139/2, Tagore Garden, New Delhi	Do.
35.	Shri Manohar Singh Chawla, 9/51, Subhash Nagar, New Delhi	Business Man
36.	Shri Bhadur Chand, 9/13, Subhash Nagar, New Delhi	Do.

NOTE :—All the above mentioned persons except persons mentioned at Sl. Nos. 5, 25 & 32 attended the meeting held at PS Rajouri Garden on 2nd October, 1980 at 7 P. M.

Restriction on investment by Monopoly Houses

3163. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to restrict investment by Monopoly Houses; and

(b) if so, the restrictions being imposed?

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

(a) No, Sir. The position with regard to investment by Monopoly Industrial Houses continues to be the same as set-out in the Industrial Policy Statement laid on the Table of the House on 23rd July, 1980.

(b) Does not arise.

Extension given to Coir Board Chairman

3164. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman, Coir Board, who passed the age of retirement on 31st July, 1980 has been allowed to continue in service;

(b) if so, what is the delay in the appointment of a new Chairman and reconstitution of the Board; and

(c) is it the policy of the Government of India to grant extension after retirement?

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

(a) to (c). The then Chairman, Coir

Board was granted extension of service in public interest beyond the age of superannuation on 31-7-80 for a period of 3 months or till the new Chairman joined, whichever was earlier. He retired from Government service on 31-10-80 and a new Chairman has since joined.

The reconstruction of the Coir Board is under active consideration of the Government.

Manufacture of modern Missiles in Country

3165. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have plans to make modern missiles in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to manufacture these missiles with collaboration of any foreign country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Certain types of modern missiles are already being manufactured in the country. However, there are proposals under consideration for indigenous manufacture of more modern missiles in collaboration with certain foreign parties. As these proposals are still at the discussion stage with parties concerned, it is not possible to give further details.

क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, जम्मू के निदेशक द्वारा गठिया के बारे में की गई खोज

3166. आचार्य भगवान देव: क्या विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 12 अगस्त 1980 के दैनिक "न्याय" में 'गठिया की अत्यन्त प्रभावी औषधि' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

2978 LS-3.

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने गठिया रोग के लिए इस आयुर्वेदिक औषधि का परीक्षण किया है जिसके बारे में क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, जम्मू के निदेशक ने दावा किया है कि यह इस रोग के लिये प्रभावी औषधि है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कितनी उपयोगी और प्रभावी पाई गई है?

विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग): मॉडकल कालेज, जम्मू में अभी औषधि का बड़े पैमाने पर परीक्षण कार्य चल रहा है।

Central sponsored scheme for Supply of Text Books to SC/ST Students

3168. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any proposal to introduce any Central sponsored scheme to help the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, whether any fund has been allocated for the supply of text books free of cost to the SC and ST students of Orissa during the above period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes would continue to be implemented during the Sixth Plan to help the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children:

(i) Post-matric scholarships,

(ii) Pre-matric scholarship to children of those engaged in unclean occupations,

(iii) Girls' Hostels,

(iv) Book-Banks, and

(v) Coaching and allied schemes.

(b) and (c). The allocation of funds, scheme-wise and State-wise has not been finalised as yet.

Approvals for setting up of Industries in U.P.

3169. DR. A. U. AZAMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether not many industries under Central Government are coming up or settled for the State of Uttar Pradesh for one reason or the other;

(b) the total number of industrial approvals given during the last three months on various applications both under private and State Sector in U.P., their location in each case, details of promoters, produce to be made, capital outlays envisaged etc.; and

(c) what efforts are being made to dispose of the industrial applications so far received by Government and its total number along with other details?

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

(a) Under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, 111 Letters of Intent and 83 Industrial Licences were granted by the Central Government during the years 1978-1980 (upto October 1980) for industrial units in U.P. Since it generally takes 3 to 4 years for a project to fructify, these approvals would be at various stages of implementation.

(b) During August-October, 1980, 19 Letters of Intent and 10 Industrial Licences were issued for setting up of units in U.P. Out of the 19 Letters of Intent, 1 Letter of Intent was issued for setting up of a unit in the Central Sector and the rest in the private sector. Out of 10 Industrial Licences issued, 2 projects were to be taken up in the State Sector and 1 in the Central Sector and the rest were to be taken up in the Private Sector. The

details of all the Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences including the name of the unit, location, item of manufacture, capacity etc., are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences" and Supplement to the 'Monthly News Letter' published by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

Information regarding investment is not centrally maintained in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals of the Department of Industrial Development.

(c) 125 Industrial Licence applications were received during January-October, 1980 for setting up of units in Uttar Pradesh. It is the endeavour of the Government to dispose of all applications within the specified time limits. Details of applications, pending before Government for consideration, are not published until after Government has taken a view thereon.

"कब तक बन्द होंगे ये बलात्कार" शीर्षक समाचार

3170. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 1 नवम्बर, 1980 के "असली भारत" में "कब तक बन्द होंगे ये बलात्कार" शीर्षक से छपे लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) संबंधित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और करने का विचार है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). लेख में एक उद्धृत पत्रकार श्री एन के महापात्र की पत्नी श्रीमती छवि रानी महापात्र से बलात्कार और उसकी

हस्ता का उत्प्रेषण है। उड़ीसा सरकार ने गलती करने वाले अधिकारियों को मूवस्तल कर दिया है। जांच हो रही है।

Issues of Photo Passes to representatives of Industrial Houses

3171. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4449 on the 16th July, 1980 regarding admission of liaison officers of Industrial Houses to Ministries/Departments and state:

(a) the names of the Industrial Houses whose representatives have been issued photo passes for visits to the various Ministries and the period of their passes;

(b) the reasons for not restricting the visits by the representatives and Liaison officers of the Industrial Houses to the officers of the rank of Under Secretary and above;

(c) whether even Wednesdays having been declared as meetingless days, these liaison officers are still getting permission to enter the Ministries particularly in the Udyog Bhawan, Shastri Bhawan and North Block and there is no check on their movements;

(d) whether some of them get one pass and then use it for coming the whole day without any check; and

(e) the steps which Government propose to take to stop such malpractices?

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

(a) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1547/80].

(b) Visitors including those representing Industrial Houses, who are issued a daily pass, are allowed to see only officers of the rank of Under

Secretary and above, except where it is considered necessary to permit visitors to officers of a rank lower than Under Secretary as a functional requirement.

In the case of non-officials, who have been issued photo passes valid for a period of one year, it is for the concerned Administrative Ministry, on whose recommendations the passes are issued, to ensure that there is no misuse of such passes.

(c) While Wednesdays have been declared as meetingless days, visitors have not been debarred from seeing officers on these days.

(d) and (e). There are instructions that the officer visited by a non-official should invariably collect the daily visitor's pass from the visitor and return it to the Reception Officer so as to prevent it from being misused.

Instances of misuse of the daily pass, when brought to the notice of the security organisation, are dealt with suitably.

Finalisation of Sixth Five Year Plan

3172. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) when the Sixth Five-Year plan will be finalised;

(b) whether Government are aware that delay in finalising the document is hampering the progress of planning; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that the development process does not get obstructed in the absence of a comprehensive plan pace?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a). The draft of the Sixth Five Year Plan is expected

to be finalised by the end of December, 1980 or the first fortnight of January, 1981.

(b) No delay is envisaged in finalising the draft according to schedule.

(c) Does not arise.

उच्च वोल्टता (हाई-टेंशन) इंसुलेटर और इलेक्ट्रिक मीटर कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए आशय-पत्र

3163. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई अनु-रोध प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 करोड़ रु. की लागत से उच्च वोल्टता इंसुलेटरों और इलेक्ट्रिक मीटरों का निर्माण करने के लिए एक कारखाने की स्थापना करने हेतु एक आशय-पत्र जारी करने की मांग की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) 4500 मी. टन की वार्षिक क्षमता के लिए हाई टेंशन इंसुलेटर्स के उत्पादन हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश के एक पिछड़े क्षेत्र में एक नया उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए 31-8-77 को मसर्स उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम लिमिटेड कानपुर को एक आशय-पत्र जारी किया गया था। आशय पत्र की वैधता अवधि 28 फरवरी, 1981 तक बढ़ा दी गई है।

(ख) चूंकि आवेदक पाटी द्वारा आशय-पत्र का कार्यान्वयन अभी किया जाना है अतः इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

ट्रेड यूनियन प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण उद्योगों का बन्द होना

3174. श्री विकास भुत्तेमवार: क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या स्थायी समिति तथा श्रम मंत्रियों ने नई दिल्ली में पिछले सितम्बर में हुई अपनी बैठक में इस तथ्य पर विचार किया था कि बम्बई में अनेक बड़े उद्योग

पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान ट्रेड यूनियन के बीच प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण कई महीनों तक बंद रहे थे;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने बम्बई तथा अन्य औद्योगिक उप-नगरों की सभी ट्रेड यूनियनों के बीच आपसी विवादों, मारपीट की घटनाओं और हिंसात्मक गतिविधियों की गंभीरता के कारण पैदा होने वाले व्यापक परिणामों पर विचार किया था; और

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार का मजदूर यूनियनों के बीच आपसी प्रतिस्पर्धा की समस्या के समुचित हल तथा स्वस्थ श्रमिक आन्दोलन के विकास के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी. बेंकट रेड्डी): (क) से (ग). उठाए गए मामले 15-16 सितम्बर, 1980 को हुई श्रम मंत्रियों की स्थायी समिति की प्रथम बैठक में विशेष विचार-विमर्श के लिये नहीं लाए गए। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में महाराष्ट्र ट्रेड यूनियन मान्यता और अनुचित श्रम पद्धति निवारण अधिनियम, 1971, नामक राज्य कानून पहले से ही विद्यमान है, जिसके अन्तर्गत ऐसे पहलुओं पर कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। महाराष्ट्र कानून के आधार पर समुचित केन्द्रीय विधानों में उचित और अनुचित पद्धतियों को सूची-बद्ध करने का प्रश्न राष्ट्रीय श्रम सम्मेलन के समक्ष रखा जाएगा।

Regularisation of Grade IV Posts in Indian Statistical Service

3175. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-DAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 posts recognised as higher feeder posts in the scale of Rs. 650-1200 in the Indian Statistical Feeder exist mostly in two Ministries/Departments, viz., Irrigation and Mines and lower feeder post-holders of all other par-

icipating Ministries have no chance whatsoever for being regularised in the Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to be taken to protect the interests of lower feeder post-holders for regulation and promotion to Grade IV of the Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). 14 out of the 20 feeder posts in the scale of Rs. 650—1200 exist in the Ministry/Department of Irrigation and Mines. However, promotion of feeder post holders to Grade IV and their subsequent regularisation in the Grade are done strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Statistical Service Rules 1961, as amended from time to time. These Rules do not provide for making any special dispensation either in regard to the location of the feeder posts or the scale of pay attached to them.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Officer with post last held	Total service	Reasons for retirement
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri S. Krishnaswamy, Second Secretary to the State Government.	29 years, 1 month, 4 days	These officers have not given any reasons for their voluntary retirement from service. Under the rules they are not required to give reasons for seeking voluntary retirement from service.
2.	Shri S. Guhan, Senior Economist [*] ICIDI.	24 years, 3 months, 6 days	
3.	Shri K. Venkataraman, Chairman, Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Ltd.	22 years, 3 months, 16 days	
4.	Shri K. S. Sivasubrahmanyam, First Member, Board of Revenue.	33 years, 1 month, 19 days	
5.	Shri K. S. Ramakrishnan, Director of Towns and Country Planning.	20 years, 3 months, 18 days*	
6.	Shri I. Mahadevan, Commissioner and Secretary Industries Department, Govt. of Tamil Nadu.	26 years, 5 months, 22 days	
7.	Shri V. Sankaran, Commissioner of Statistics.	23 years, 6 months, 4 days.	

*Including one year's service in the Indian Revenue Service.

Retire IAS and IPS Officers in Tamil Nadu

3176. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM:

SHRI N. DENNIS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of I. A. S. and I.P.S. officers serving in Tamil Nadu retired voluntarily during the years 1977—1980 till date; and

(b) the particulars of the officers, their total services and the reasons for their retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). 7 IAS officers of Tamil Nadu Cadre retired voluntarily from service during the years 1977—1980. Particulars of these officers are given in the annexure.

2. (Information in respect of IPS officers is being collected from the Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the House.

House Tax paid by HAL, Ozar to Gram Panchayat, Ozar (Maharashtra)

3177. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what amounts Hindustan Aeronautics Limited Ozar, District Nasik, Maharashtra, have paid, by way of House Tax, to the Gram Panchayat Ozar, District Nasik (Maharashtra) for the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether the tax so paid to the Gram Panchayat was at the existing rate prescribed by the Gram Panchayat, if not, what was the prescribed rate, what was the rate at which the payment was made;

(c) if the rate of payment was lower than that of the prescribed rate, what were the reasons for such low rate, payment; and

(d) whether Government propose paying the dues and forthcoming taxes at the rate prescribed by the Gram Panchayats?

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

Year	Amount
	Rs.
1975-76 . .	37,566.00
1976-77 . .	37,566.00
1977-78 . .	37,566.00
1978-79 . .	37,566.00
1979-80 . .	Tax (Cheque) was returned by Gram Panchayat as it refused to accept this payment.

(b) to (d). Tax paid as at (a) above, is as per existing rates prescribed by the Government of Maharashtra under Maharashtra Village Panchayat (Payment of lump sum contribution by factories in lieu of taxes) Rules 1961. The Gram Panchayat, Ozar is seeking

revision of rate. The matter is under discussion between HAL, Nasik and Gram Panchayat, Ozar. Lump sum contribution as agreed mutually between them and approved by Government of Maharashtra will be paid by HAL, Nasik.

Harijan Family Burnt Alive in Nal-pura, District Bijnor

3178. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Harijan family was burnt alive at Village Nal-pura in District Bijnor on August 2, 1980 in the presence of police posted to protect the Harijan families;

(b) whether any action has been taken against the concerned policemen;

(c) whether any compensation has been given to their mother, only surviving member of the family; and

(d) whether Government propose to institute an independent inquiry by C.B.I.?

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

(a) and (b). According to the report available from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, on the night of 1st and 2nd August, 1980, seven persons set on fire the house of Shri Nardav Singh, a Schedule Caste, resulting in the death of his wife and daughter. Shri Nardev Singh had received serious burn injuries and later died in the hospital. The police reached the spot as soon as they received the information. As prompt action has been taken by the police, there is no question of taking any action against them.

(c) A total relief of Rs. 11,000/- was sanctioned to the mother of the deceased apart from sanctioning her old-age pension every month.

(d) No, Sir.

Schemes by Central Ministries for Tribal Sub-Plan

3179. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ministries worked out the schemes and programmes for tribal sub-plan areas and earmarked funds for the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the Central Ministries which have so far prepared the schemes as per the guidelines of the Working Group; and

(c) the initiative taken by his Ministry with all the concerned Central Ministries regarding the Tribal Sub-Plan for Sixth Five Year Plan?

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

(a) and (b). Sixth Five Year Plans of the Central Ministries are still in the formulation stage.

(c) The Prime Minister addressed the concerned Central Ministers in her letter of 12 March, 1980 for contribution of the Ministries to tribal development from out of their resources, formulation of appropriate programmes for scheduled tribe people and Scheduled Areas and for adaptation of the on-going programmes so that the schemes become meaningful for scheduled tribe communities. This was followed up by the Home Secretary in his letter dated 1 July, 1980 addressed to the Secretaries of the concerned Ministries. Further, discussions are held with the representatives of the Ministries at intervals. The

Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes 1980-85 has recommended adoption by the Ministries concerned of the budgetary mechanism which would reflect the share of tribal areas in their budgets by opening appropriate sub-heads.

Detergent Manufacturing Units in Public and Private Sector

3180. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the detergent manufacturing units in this country; State-wise;

(b) the firms which have foreign tie-ups;

(c) the details of the tie-ups; and

(d) the details of the firms in private sector and public sector?

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

(a) A statement is attached giving details of units in the organised sector. There are in addition about 500 units in the small scale sector. Precise information about statewide distribution of these units is not maintained by the Govt. of India.

(b) and (c). M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. is the only company with a foreign tie-up by virtue of the fact that 51 per cent of its share capital is held by M/s. Unilever Ltd., UK;

(d) Details are indicated in the statement referred to in reply to part (a).

Statement

State	Name of the Unit	Whether in public/ private/joint Sector
1	2	3
1. West Bengal	(i) M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. (ii) M/s. Kusum Products Ltd. (iii) Calcutta Chemicals Ltd.	Private Sector Do. Do.

1	2	3
2. Maharashtra . . .	(iv) M/s. Tata Oil Mills Ltd. (v) M/s. Swastik Household and Industrial Detergents. (vi) M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. (vii) M/s. Godrej Soaps Ltd.	Private Sector Do. Do. Do.
3. Karnataka . . .	(viii) M/s. Karnataka Soaps and Detergents (ix) M/s. Union Home Products Pvt. Ltd.	Public Sector Private Sector
4. Gujarat . . .	(x) M/s. Whtoo Ltd.	Do.
5. Uttar Pradesh . . .	(xi) M/s. Swadeshi Detergents and Chemicals.	Do.
6. Punjab . . .	(xii) M/s. Stepen Chemicals Ltd.	Joint Sector
7. Kerala . . .	(xiii) M/s. Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals.	Do.
8. Andhra Pradesh . . .	(xiv) M/s. Detergents India Ltd.	Do.
9. Haryana . . .	(xv) M/s. Haryana Detergents	Do.
10. Tamil Nadu . . .	(xvi) M/s. Ultra Marines & Pigments Ltd.	Private Sector
11. J & K . . .	(xvii) Hindustan Lever Ltd.	Do.

News item Captioned "Dead Ordinance Still Operative in Bihar"

3181. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item in the Sunday Standard dated October 12, 1980 under the caption "Dead ordinance still operative in Bihar"; and

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

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

(b) The Bihar Control of Crimes Ordinance, 1979 promulgated on 5-2-1979 has been re-promulgated from time to time. The Ordinance was last promulgated on 11-8-1980.

The constitutional validity of the Ordinance has been challenged in the

Supreme Court in the Writ Petitions filed by Sarvashri S. Chandra Dilip Chakrabarty and Debilal Mahato and the case is sub-judice.

Filling up vacancies in Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service

3182. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1137 on the 19th March, 1980 regarding filling up vacancies in Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service and state:

(a) the dates of creation of 20 higher feeder posts in the scale of Rs. 650—1200;

(b) whether Recruitment Rules for these posts are the same in all the Ministries/Departments and the incumbents of these posts were promoted from lower feeder posts carrying scale of Rs. 550—900;

(c) whether most of the incumbents of these 20 higher feeder posts were considered in 1968 alongwith other feeder posts holders in grade

Rs. 550—900 but the former were not considered for promotion to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service; and

(d) if so, the reasons why 20 posts holders in Grade Rs. 650—1200 are now being given over-riding preference in the matter of regularisation in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) In 1968 there were 10 posts in the scale of Rs. 550—900 (revised scale Rs. 650—1200) recognised as feeder to Grade IV of I.S.S. amongst these, six officers who satisfied the eligibility criterion were considered. Three were included in the Select List for promotion to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service.

(d) The seniority of feeder post holders in the integrated list of eligible officers is determined in accordance with the criterion settled in consultation with the UPSC. Their promotion to Grade IV is considered strictly in accordance with the provisions of the I.S.S. Rules which do not provide for any special dispensation in respect of feeder post holders in the scale of Rs. 650—1200.

Filling of quota for Adivasis in Services

3183. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some percentage or quotas have been fixed or allotted or earmarked for Adivasis in the employment/services opportunities in some Union Territories and States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received complaints/letters/resolutions/memorandum etc. or seen press reports or are aware that the above percentage/quotas are not fulfilled in some cases in the Union Territory of Dadra, Nagar Haveli and some other Union Territories and States;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(e) the reasons for not fulfilling the said percentage/quotas; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for fulfilling the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (f). The information is being collected from the States/Union Territories and it will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Setting up of Small Scale Industries in North Bengal

3184. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to establish a number of small scale and cottage industries in North Bengal Districts;

(b) if so, the number of proposed industries and their location; and

(c) the number of unemployed youth likely to be given employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Central Government have no specific programme for setting up of small scale and cottage industries in North Bengal Districts. However, to promote the growth of small scale and cottage industries in North Bengal, District Industries Centres (DICs) have been set up in all the districts of North Bengal. All the five districts of North Bengal viz., Cooch-Behar, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Malda and

West Dinajpur have been made eligible concessional finance from term-lending institutions. The Darjeeling Hill Area has also been made eligible for assistance under the Central Scheme for Transport Subsidy. It is expected that through the general efforts of the Central Government, State Government and other institutions, small and cottage industries would develop in this areas as in other parts of West Bengal and the rest of the country, and would lead to creation of additional employment.

Gap percentage of per capita indebtedness of rural and urban people

3185. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the increase of gap percentage of per capita indebtedness of both rural and urban people in various States during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for improving their standard of living and extending credits to the poor people?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Information on rural indebtedness as on June 30, 1971 is available from the Reserve Bank's All India Debt and Investment Survey, 1971-72 and the same is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Information on urban indebtedness as on June 30, 1971 on the basis of the All-India Debt and Investment Survey, 1971-72 has not yet been released by the Reserve Bank of India. Such information for any subsequent date is also not available.

(b) The steps taken by the Government for improving the standard of living of the poor and weaker sections of the community include land re-

forms, regulation of minimum wages, special development programmes for target groups of population e.g., small and marginal farmers, landless labour, tribals and other under-privileged groups and for certain areas like the hill areas, desert areas, drought prone areas, etc., development of cottage, village and small industries, provision of drinking water and education, health and certain other facilities, including house sites and dwelling units to landless labour, through the Minimum Needs Programme and strengthening and expansion of the public distribution system

The measures taken to extend credit to the poor people include strengthening and revitalisation of the cooperative credit structure, opening of new branches by commercial banks, particularly in rural and unbanked areas, increased flow of credit to priority sectors, including agriculture and small industry, liberalisation of credit facilities for weaker sections, establishment of regional rural banks, etc.

Production and Requirement of Industrial Explosives

3186. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual production and requirements of industrial explosives in the country;

(b) the names of companies both in the public and private sectors which are producing industrial explosives, with their installed capacities and actual production;

(c) whether some of these companies have been found indulging in irregularities with regard to disposal and supply of industrial explosives;

(d) if so, facts thereof and what check is exercised by Government to regulate supply of industrial explosives to priority sectors; and

(e) what are the details of future plans/proposals to increase production of industrial explosives?

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

(a) and (b). Demand for industrial explosives during the current year is estimated at 87,000 tonnes.

A statement is attached giving details of production units with installed capacity and actual production.

(c) and (d). No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

(e) An additional capacity of 2,19,000 tonnes has been approved by the Government.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the company/firm	Installed capacity	Production (Tonnes)		
			1978	1979 (Jan—Sept.)	1980
1.	M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd., Gomia (Bihar)	36,000	30,775	26,227	23,029
2.	M/s. I. D. L. Chemicals Ltd., Rourkela	22,500	21,202	15,303	9,649
3.	M/s. Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd. New Delhi (Public Sector)	10,000	1,646	4,282	5,742
4.	M/s. I. D. L. Chemicals Ltd., Hyderabad	7,500	3,641	4,284	2,956
5.	M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd., Ranchi	3,000	2,043	2,134	1,608
6.	M/s. Narendra Explosives Ltd., Dehra Dun	1,000	231	316	63
TOTAL		80,000	59,538	52,596	43,047

Survey of utilisation of Industrial capacity

3187. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a capacity utilization survey of the Industrial Sector is being conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The survey is yet to be completed. The results are expected to be known by February, 1981.

सीमेंट का उठाया जाना

3188. श्री मोती भाई आर. बांधरी: क्या उद्योग मंत्री गुजरात को सीमेंट

की सप्लाई के बारे में 26 नवम्बर, 1980 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1309 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों में उनको दूसरी और तीसरी तिमाही के लिये आवंटित किये गये अपने कोटे की पूरी मात्र नहीं उठाई है अथवा पूरा कोटा भेजा नहीं जा सका था और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सीमेंट कारखानों ने सीमेंट सप्लाई नहीं किया अथवा डीजल और वगैरों की कमी के कारण वह समय पर नहीं उठाया जा सका अथवा राज्य सरकारों ने इसे नहीं उठाया, क्योंकि उनको इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है;

(ग) क्या कोटा उठाने के लिये समय और सीमा को बढ़ाने का विचार है; और

(घ) क्या कारखानों द्वारा कोटा सप्लाई के सप्लाई किये जाने पर क्या उनके विरुद्ध

उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करने का विचार है बशर्ता जो राज्य कोटा नहीं उठा सके उनका कोटा कम किया जायेगा।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण-जीत बनर्जा): (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों को सीमेंट की कम पूर्ति मुख्य रूप से उस तिमाही में प्रत्याशित उत्पादन हो सकने और सीमेंट के लाने ले जाने में अनुभव की जा रही रुकावटों के कारण की गई है।

(ग) प्रेषण आदेशों की वैधता अवधि सामान्य रूप से बढ़ाई नहीं जाती, क्योंकि पूर्ति के लिए अनुरूप उत्पादन न होने के फल-स्वरूप आदेश इकट्ठे होते जाएंगे। किन्तु, सिंचाई तथा बिजली जैसे प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों के प्रेषण आदेशों की वैधता अवधि बढ़ा दी जाती है।

(घ) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और (ख) में दिए गए उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई कार्रवाई करने अथवा राज्यों का कोटा कम करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Select List of Indian Statistical Service

3189. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Home Affairs have prepared a select list of grade IV officers of the Indian Statistical Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some personnel in the scale of Rs. 500—900 had been appointed on ad-hoc basis in the scale of Rs. 700—1300 (Grade IV officers) in the various Ministries and their attached offices;

(d) if so, the particulars of the personnel; Ministry-wise and the reasons why they were not promoted to the scale of Rs. 650—1200/- whereas the officers appointed in the scale of Rs. 650—1200 have not so far been promoted to Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service; and

(e) what are the promotional avenues of the personnel working in the scale of Rs. 650—1200?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The select list of feeder post holders for promotion to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service was prepared in 1970. The names of the officers included in the select list are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. No. LT-1543/80].

(c) Yes, Sir. (The correct scale of pay is Rs. 550—900).

(d) The particulars of officers holding Grade IV posts on ad-hoc basis Ministry-wise are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1543/80].

Some of the departments like the Planning Commission, Department of Statistics, etc., do not have feeder posts in the scale of Rs. 650—1200, but have such posts only in the scale of Rs. 550—900. Since grade IV is the next channel of promotion for such officers, they have been promoted to that Grade on ad hoc basis in the ab-House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-1543/80).

(e) The feeder post holders in the scale of Rs. 650—1200 are eligible for promotion to grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service subject to their eligibility as per provisions of the ISS rules.

News item captioned Inside Jail

3190. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article published in Hindustan Times dated the 31st August, 1980 entitled 'Inside Jail'

wherein a living convict has stated about various practices that are presently going on in the Tihar Jail, New Delhi; and

(b) whether Government have probed into all the cases mentioned therein and taken action against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The attention of Government has been drawn to the article entitled "Inside Jail" published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 31st August, 1980. The Supreme Court have ordered an enquiry by the Distt. & Sessions Judge, Delhi into the allegations of corruption and other vices made by a lifer convict lodged in the Central Jail, Tihar. The Distt. & Sessions Judge has further been directed by the Supreme Court to enquire into the conditions of tension, vice and violence and prisoners grievances with a view to suggest remedial action. The enquiry is still in progress. Further action in the matter will be taken in the light of the findings of the District and Sessions Judge, Delhi and orders of the Supreme Court in the matter.

The Jail Reforms Committee appointed by Government with Justice A. N. Mulla as Chairman is also looking into the conditions in Tihar Jail and the report of the Committee on Tihar Jail is expected shortly.

Overhauling of engines of Centurian Tanks

3191. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that seventy engines of the centurian tanks were overhauled in the year 1977 before the sale;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) what was the necessity to overhaul those engines while they were going to be sold as scrap; and

(d) did any proposal come to modify centurian tanks in the year 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. Only 18 engines were overhauled during the year 1977.

(b) The engines were overhauled as per the details given below:

September 1977	.	.	.	4
October 1977	.	.	.	5
November 1977	.	.	.	5
December 1977	.	.	.	4
Total	.	.	.	<u>18</u>

(c) The life of the Centurian tanks was extended by one more year from 1977. As a back-up for the tanks still retained in service these 18 engines were overhauled.

(d) Yes. Such a proposal was considered in 1977, but it was not agreed to on operational and cost considerations.

Recruitment of Police Personnel in Delhi

3192. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of police personal recruited for Delhi Police in the past 6 months;

(b) the break-up of residences of such recruits Parliamentary constituency-wise;

(c) the proportion of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities recruited in the above drive; and

(d) whether this recruitment has been made to fill up the existing vacancies or for the purposes of expanding the force?

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

... last 6 months, recruitment for Delhi Police has been conducted at Delhi, Sirsa (Haryana) and Lucknow (UP) Centres and 842 candidates selected have already been appointed.

(b) The Parliamentary constituency-wise break-up is not available. However, the districtwise break-up is indicated in the list attached.

(c) The figures are indicated below:—

1. Scheduled Caste	..	103
2. Scheduled Tribe	..	5
3. Muslim	..	23
4. Christian	..	1

(d) The recruitment has been made to fill the existing vacancies as well as for new posts recently created. Formalities for appointment of 437 more candidates selected at Delhi Centre are being completed.

Statement

Name of District	Name of the Recruitment Centres		
	Lucknow (U.P.)	Sirsa (Haryana)	Delhi
1	2	3	4
1. Meerut .	37	13	21
2. Sultanpur .	1	—	—
3. Dehra Dun .	1	—	—
4. Allahabad .	4	—	—
5. Guzipur .	1	—	—
6. Aligarh .	17	4	12
7. Azamgarh .	1	—	—
8. Almora .	6	—	—
9. Deoria .	2	—	—
10. Moradabad .	1	—	—
11. Muzaffarnagar	17	4	15

1	2	3	4
12. Gaziabad .	23	6	15
13. Bulandshahr	20	4	29
14. Mathura .	2	—	5
15. Etah .	1	—	1
16. Faizabad .	2	—	—
17. Pauri Garhwal	1	1	4
18. Etawa .	2	—	—
19. Lucknow .	1	—	—
20. Gonda .	1	—	—
21. Agra .	—	1	—
22. Alwar .	—	4	7
23. Bharatpur .	1	—	2
24. Ganga Nagar	—	1	—
25. Delhi .	10	45	109
26. Chhapra .	2	—	—
27. Chamba (HP)	1	—	—
28. Sirsa .	—	29	—
29. Gurgaon .	—	11	19
30. Rohtak .	5	49	59
31. Bhiwani .	—	8	6
32. Mehandraharh	—	18	16
33. Ambala .	—	2	—
34. Hissar .	—	9	1
35. Faridabad .	1	5	16
36. Jind .	—	1	—
37. Sonapat .	5	27	36
38. Faridkot .	—	18	—
39. Bhatinda .	—	14	—
40. Amritsar .	—	6	—
41. Hoshiarpur	—	6	1
42. Patiala .	—	2	—
43. Kapurthala	—	1	—
44. Ropar .	—	1	—

1	2	3	4
45. Gurdaspur .	—	6	1
46. Ludhiana .	—	2	—
47. Ferozepur .	—	1	—
48. Bhind .	—	1	—
49. Mainpuri .	—	—	1
50. Jaipur .	—	—	1
51. Jhunjhunu .	—	—	7
52. Seekar .	—	—	1
53. Saran (Bihar)	—	—	1
54. Karnal .	—	—	1
55. Kurukshetra	—	—	1
	166	300	388*

*Out of the 825 selected at Delhi Centre, 388 have been appointed so far.

Total selected candidates at Lucknow 166

Total selected candidates at Sirsa 300

Total selected candidates at Delhi 825

Total 1291

Note:—Out of 166 candidates selected at Lucknow Centre, 164 have been appointed, out of 300 candidates selected at Sirsa 290 have been appointed and out of 825 candidates selected at Delhi Centre, 388 candidates have been appointed so far.

Central Land Commission

3193. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the setting up of a Central Land Commission at the earliest in order to Plan the prevention of further damage to land and improvement in their use has been urged by the scientists and a Member of the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the proposal;

(c) if so, when the same is likely to set up; and

(d) if not, the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) to (d). The setting up of a Central Land Commission to deal with aspects of policy planning, coordinating and monitoring in respect of issues concerning the health and scientific management of land resources was one of the recommendations of a high-powered Committee to recommend Legislature Measures and Administrative Machinery for Environmental Protection. The Committee which was constituted in February 1980 at the instance of the Prime Minister was headed by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and had on it several scientists. The central recommendation of the Committee which submitted its report to the Prime Minister on 15 September, 1980 related to the urgent need for setting up an independent Department of the Environment (DOE) at the Centre. The Government has accepted this recommendation and the Department was set up as of 1st November, 1980 through a Presidential Notification No. Doc 1016/80. The remaining recommendations of the High Powered Committee including the setting up of a Central Land Commission have been remitted to the newly created Department of Environment, for being put up to Government in appropriate form for necessary approval and implementation.

Recruitment in C.R.P.

3194. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise representation in the C.R.P.;

(b) what is the frequency with which recruitment is being made to the Force;

(c) whether any new policy guidelines have been issued recently in regard to recruitment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) A statement indicating the State-Wise representation in the C.R.P.F. is enclosed.

(b) As and when need arises.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

		Percentage in relation to total strength of CRPF
1	2	
1. Andhra Pradesh	1.84	
2. Assam	1.33	
3. Bihar	9.85	
4. Gujarat	0.50	
5. Haryana	12.43	
6. Himachal Pradesh	4.79	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3.78	
8. Karnataka	1.48	
9. Kerala	11.18	
10. Madhya Pradesh	2.82	
11. Maharashtra	3.82	
12. Manipur	0.48	
13. Meghalaya	0.03	
14. Nagaland	0.02	
15. Orissa	1.57	
16. Punjab	6.64	
17. Rajasthan	9.65	

1	2
18. Sikkim	0.10
19. Tamil Nadu	2.47
20. Tripura	0.48
21. Uttar Pradesh	20.96
22. West Bengal	2.12
<i>Union Territories</i>	
1. Andaman & Nicobar . . .	0.01
2. Arunachal Pradesh . . .	0.07
3. Chandigarh	0.01
4. Dadar & Nagar Haveli . .	..
5. Delhi	0.67
6. Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	0.01
7. Lakshadweep	0.01
8. Mizoram	0.12
9. Pondicherry	0.01
<i>Others</i>	
1. Nepalese	1.22

Aeronautical Companies in Public Sector

3195. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and location of aeronautical construction companies in the public sector and the total investment thereon;

(b) the number and types of planes produced in each company during last three years;

(c) the extent to which capacity in each plant has been utilised during the last three years; and

(d) the details regarding the reasons for under utilisation of capacity in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL) is the

only such company set up by the Government. Various factories of the company are located at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Nasik, Koraput, Kanpur, Lucknow and Barrackpore. The investment as on 31-3-1980 by way of paid-up share capital is Rs. 60 crores and by way of loan assistance from the Government of India is Rs. 67.84 crores.

(b) The following types of aircraft have been produced by HAL during the last three years:—

- (i) MiG-21 series of aircraft
- (ii) HS-748 aircraft
- (iii) Basant agricultural aircraft
- (iv) Kiran trainer aircraft
- (v) Ajeet aircraft
- (vi) Gnat Retromod (Phase II) aircraft
- (vii) Cheetah helicopter
- (viii) Chetah/helicopter

It is not in the public interest to disclose the number of aircraft produced.

(c) and (d) The utilisation of capacity in all divisions of HAL is dependent on the Defence Services and Civil Aviation. Efforts are continuously being made to ensure adequate workload for all the divisions of HAL. However, there is idle capacity in the Kanpur Division, which will be utilized for manufacture of AN-32 type aircraft recently selected for medium tactical transport role.

बिहार में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन

3196. श्री रामावतार झास्त्री: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के कुछ भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों और विधायकों ने कुछ ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन दिलाने में सहायता की थी जो या तो जाली हैं या 1972 के पेंशन योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं;

2978 LS-4.

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने ऐसे व्यक्तियों के प्रमाण पत्र अमान्य करार दिये हैं जिनके आधार पर उनके व्यक्तियों की पेंशन रोक दी गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत करने पर वास्तविक स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या मापदण्ड अपनाये गये हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) और (घ) :— यद्यपि यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि पेंशन केवल वास्तविक और पात्र स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को दी जाए, मामलों की गहराई से जांच करके हर संभव सावधानी बरती गई है फिर भी इसके दुर्घटन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के खिलाफ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि वे गलत और झूठी सूचना/साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत करके पेंशन प्राप्त करने में सफल हो गए हैं। यह भी ध्यान में आया है कि भूतपूर्व वर्तमान विधायकों द्वारा जारी किए गए कई प्रमाण पत्र वास्तविक नहीं थे और इस प्रकार आवेदकों द्वारा झूठे आधारों पर पेंशन के दावे किए गए थे। बिहार सरकार ने भी सूचित किया है कि कुछ भूतपूर्व सांसदों/भूतपूर्व विधायकों ने ऐसे व्यक्तियों को सहकैदी होने के प्रमाण पत्र जारी किए जो वास्तविक स्वतंत्रता सेनानी नहीं थे। राज्य सरकार की सलाह पर इन व्यक्तियों द्वारा स्वयं दिए गए प्रमाण पत्रों को सरकार द्वारा पेंशन स्वीकृत करने की पात्रता के लिए पर्याप्त तथा निर्णयात्मक साक्ष्य नहीं समझा जा रहा है। हालांकि राज्य सरकार की सलाह को स्वीकार किया गया है, फिर भी निर्णयात्मक रूप से यह प्रमाणित नहीं हुआ है कि भूतपूर्व सांसद/भूतपूर्व विधायक झूठे सह कैदी प्रमाण पत्रों जारी करने के लिए दोषी हैं। जब तक आरोप निश्चित रूप से सिद्ध नहीं हो जाते हैं कोई नाम को बताना अनिष्ट में उपयुक्त नहीं होगा।

तथाकथित अपात्र व्यक्तियों द्वारा पेंशन प्राप्त करने की सभी शिकायतों की तत्काल जांच की जाती है और उन्हें सत्यापन तथा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकारों को भेजा जाता है। जहां इस बात के पक्के कारण हैं कि झूठे स्वतंत्रता सेनानी

पेंशन का हकदार नहीं है, आगे जांच करने तक पेंशन को स्थगित करने के लिए तत्काल कार्रवाई की जाती है। यदि जांच पूरी होने पर पेंशन को रद्द किया जाता है तो गलत रूप से ली गई पेंशन को वसूल करने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय किये जाते हैं। जहां यह पाया जाता है कि संबंधित व्यक्ति ने पेंशन प्राप्त करने के लिए जाली तरीके अपनाए हैं, तो राज्य सरकार को संबंधित व्यक्ति पर मुकदमा चलाने की संभावनाओं पर विचार करने की सलाह दी जाती है। जाली पेंशन प्राप्त करने वीलों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई सुराष्ट व्यवस्था नहीं है। विशेष रूप से इस बात की जांच करने में कठिनाई होती है कि क्या कारावास स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के संबंध में था? अतः सरकार को ऐसे मामलों में आवश्यक रूप से जन सहयोग पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है। सरकार की यह सुनिश्चित करने की कोशिश रही है कि पेंशन उन मामलों में स्वीकृत की जाए जिनमें दावा निश्चित रूप से प्रमाणित हो जाए।

Probe in 'Kissa Kursi ka Case'

3197. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the inquiry made against former official of the C.B.I. and Chief investigation officer in the Kissa Kursi Ka Case and the report thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No enquiry was made by the C.B.I. against the investigating officer of the Kissa Kursi Ka case.

(b) Does not arise.

Atomic Power Plants in Rajasthan

3198. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Atomic Power Plants in Rajasthan

State have been put to operation; and if so, what is the present capacity with production since operation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are proposals to have more Atomic Power Plants at various places in the country; and

(c) if so, the names of those places and the basis/criteria on which those places have been selected for locating such Atomic Power Plants and the progress so far made in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Unit-I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has been in commercial operation since December 1973 and at present, is operating at a power level of 200 MWe. Unit-I has generated around 5412 million units since commencement of operation. Unit-II has been synchronised to the grid for the first time on November 1, 1980 and is being test run to about 160 MWe and is expected to go into commercial operation by the end of March 1981.

(b) and (c). Government is considering a programme to set up some more Atomic Power Plants during the five year plan period 1980—85. Details of the programme are being worked out.

राज्यों के कुछ जिलों से आवेदनों पर प्रति-बन्ध लगाते हुए वायु सेना में पदों के लिए विज्ञापन

3199. श्री दया राम शास्त्री: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वायु सेना में कुछ पदों पर भर्ती के लिए समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन दिया गया था जिसमें कुछ राज्यों तथा राज्यों के कुछ जिलों के अभ्यर्थियों को विशेषकर आवेदन देने की अनुमति दी गयी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्य राज्यों के तथा किसी विशेष राज्य के अन्य जिलों के अभ्यर्थियों को आवेदन देने की अनुमति न देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं और क्या भविष्य में सभी पदों के लिए ऐसे भेदभाव को समाप्त किया जायेगा?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल): (क) से (ग) वायु सेना के अफसरों का चयन केवल योग्यता के अनुसार अखिल भारतीय आधार पर किया जाता है। अफसरों के पदों का बंटवारा क्षेत्रीय आधार पर नहीं किया जाता। वायुसेनिकों की भर्ती के लिए पूरे देश को 13 क्षेत्रों में बांटा गया है और इन चयन केन्द्रों द्वारा उनका चयन किया जाता है। इन क्षेत्रों में एक से अधिक राज्य होते हैं और कभी-कभी किसी राज्य के कुछ दूसरे राज्यों के साथ शामिल कर लिये जाते हैं। ऐसा इसलिए किया जाता है कि कोई स्थान विशेष चयन केन्द्र के अधिक निकट पड़े। विभिन्न चयन केन्द्रों के बीच रिक्त पदों का बंटवारा 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार चयन केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या के अनुपात के आधार पर ही किया जाता है। काफी समय से चली आ रही यह व्यवस्था देश के सभी क्षेत्रों से आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपनाई गई है। अतः देश के किसी भी भाग के किसी भी उम्मीदवार के साथ कोई भेद भाव नहीं किया जाता है।

Arms Supply to Pakistan by Foreign Countries

3200. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the countries other than United States supplying military equipment to Pakistan at present; and

(b) the number and names of the countries which have indicated to the Government of India their intention to give military support to Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) In addition to USA and China some other countries are known to be making supplies of military equipment to Pakistan. It will not be desirable to disclose details.

(b) No country has indicated to Government of India their intention to give military support to Pakistan.

Scarcity of Newsprint

3201. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is at present scarcity of the newsprint in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and when this position will ease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Although certain communications have been received from some newspapers referring to difficulties in getting newsprint, there is no general shortage of newsprint in the country as adequate quantity of newsprint is being imported to supplement the domestic production.

Sick Units of Small Scale Industries

3202. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many units of Small Scale Industries are sick in each State as on 31st October, 1980 and since when;

(b) what measures did Government of India take to assist the rehabilitation thereof and with what effect; and

(c) what are the guidelines laid down by Government for supply of raw material to those sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) State-wise information on sick units is not readily available. According to the RBI at the end of June, 1979 there were about 20,700 Small Scale Sick Units in the country as identified by lending Commercial Banks. The number of sick units on 31-10-1980 is not available.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has issued from time to time suitable guidelines to Banks in the matter of rehabilitation of sick units. The guidelines cover aspects such as strengthening the organisational set up, monitoring, co-ordination of arrangements in Banks, efforts for revival made jointly with other institutions, under State/Central Government, grant of need based credit facilities, if necessary at concessional rates of interest, reduction in margin, rescheduling of past liabilities, periodical review of this aspect by Banks Boards, etc. The Bank have also been advised to set up cells at their central and regional offices equipped with experienced and qualified staff to render monitoring and counselling assistance. A study group has been constituted in Reserve Bank of India (Industrial Finance Department) for examining the proposals for setting up of soft loan fund for assisting in rehabilitation of sick units in Small Scale Industries Sector as per recommendations of the High Power Committee.

(c) The State Level Committees for revival of sick units functioning in the States examine the cases of sick units and recommend a package of assistance including for preferential provision of raw materials. Furthermore Iron and Steel items are being made available to sick units whose rehabilitation process is being financed by Scheduled Banks etc., on the basis of five years best off-take during 1974-75 to 1978-79 instead of three years as in the case of normal working units.

Inclusion of Bhoti Script of North Eastern in Eighth Schedule

3203. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhoti script and dialogue is in use in the whole of Himalayan region of our country right from Ladakh in J. & K. Lahaul-Spiti and Kinnaur in Himachal Pradesh the hilly areas of U.P., whole of Sikkim, Darjeeling in West Bengal

and many parts of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya;

(b) whether Government propose to include Bhoti as one of the spoken and written language of hilly people of the North Eastern Frontier in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). There is at present no proposal under consideration of the Government for inclusion of Bhoti in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. However, it is the endeavour of the Government to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

पर्यावरण विभाग तथा राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरण संबंधी आयोगना समिति का गठन

3204. श्री राकेश कुमार सिंह: क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पर्यावरण विभाग तथा राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरण-सम्बन्धी आयोगना समिति को गठित करने का है; और

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

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विभागों राज्यमंत्री (श्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह): (क) और (ख):-- भारत सरकार ने भारत के राष्ट्रपति की पहली नवम्बर, 1980 की अधिसूचना संख्या डी.ओ.ई. सी.डी.-1016/80 के अनुसार केन्द्र में पहले से ही प्रधान मंत्री के अधीन एक पर्यावरण विभाग का गठन किया है। यह कार्य-बाई पर्यावरण की प्रतिरक्षा के लिए विधायी उपायों और प्रशासनिक तंत्र की सिफारिशें करने व तैयार गठित की गई उच्चशक्ति

प्राप्त समिति की मुख्य सिफारिश के आधार पर की गई है। इस समिति ने 15 सितम्बर, 1980 को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रधान मंत्री को प्रस्तुत कर दी थी। राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरणीय योजना समिति (एन. सी. ई. पी.) की स्थापना करने से सम्बंधित सिफारिश सहित, समिति की शेष सिफारिशों को नए विभाग को भेज दिया गया है ताकि उन्हें आवश्यक अनुमोदन और कार्यान्वयन के लिए उपयुक्त रूप में सरकार के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जा सके। वर्तमान राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरणीय योजना समन्वय समिति नहीं राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरणीय योजना समिति के स्थापित किये जाने तक अपना कार्य करना जारी रखेगी और सरकार को अपनी परामर्श प्रदान करना जारी रखेगी। पर्यावरण विभाग की संरचना और कार्यों के व्यौरों और इसके समर्थक व संगठनों और विभिन्न अभिकरणों के साथ-साथ इसके क्या संबंध होंगे, इन सभी विषयों का निरूपण किया जा रहा है।

सरकारी विभागों में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षण

3205. श्री जगपाल सिंह: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार के सभी विभागों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षण अब तक पूरे हो गये हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षण कोटा पूरा करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या उन मामलों के सम्बन्ध में संविधान में कोई संशोधन सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिनमें उच्च न्यायालयों तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पदोन्नतियों में आरक्षण कोटे के विरुद्ध स्थगन आदेश प्राप्त किये गये हैं; और

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

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) समूह "ब" में अनुसूचित जातियों का प्रतिनिधित्व निर्धारित प्रतिशतता को पार कर गया है जबकि समूह "ग" में उक्त प्रतिशतता 1-1-79 के अनुसार, 12.55% है, किन्तु समूह "क" तथा "ख" में अनुसूचित जातियाँ तथा सभी समूहों में अनुसूचित जन जातियों का प्रतिनिधित्व, उनके लिए निर्धारित विहित प्रतिशतता से कम है।

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के पात्र उम्मीदवारों का उपलब्ध न होना प्रतिनिधित्व में कमी होने का मुख्य कारण है। अन्य कारण हैं वरिष्ठता तथा चयन द्वारा पदोन्नति में क्रमशः 1972 और 1974 में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था किया जाना, बाद वाले मामले में आरक्षण श्रेणी एक की निम्नतम सीढ़ी (रंग) तक ही सीमित रहा है; अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए 12½% और 5 की प्रतिशतता को 1970 में बढ़ाकर 15% और 7½ किया जाना; अनुसूचित जनजातियों का, अपने निवास-स्थानों से बाहर जाने में अनिच्छुक होना; और केवल 1975 से ही वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी पदों में आरक्षण दिया जाना आदि।

(ग) और (घ): आरक्षित रिक्तियों पर नियुक्ति हेतु अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को प्राप्त करने के लिए निरंतर जोरदार प्रयास किए जाते हैं। आरक्षित रिक्तियों का व्यापक प्रचार करने के अतिरिक्त, इन जातियों के लिए विभिन्न छूट और रियायतें भी दी जाती हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवार विभिन्न प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं के लिए अपने को तैयार करने के लिए प्रवेश-पूर्व कोचिंग और प्रशिक्षण का भी लाभ उठा सकते हैं। जिन क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों का जमाव है, वहां परीक्षा केन्द्र भी खोले गए हैं। कुछ मामलों में, अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विशेष सीमित परीक्षाएं भी ली गई हैं।

(ङ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(च) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

Boundary disputes between U.P. and Bihar

3206. PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a longstanding boundary dispute between the Governments of U.P. and Bihar due to the constantly changing mainstream of the river Ganga affecting large areas in Balia and Bhojpur Districts of the respective States;

(b) whether there has been occasional clashes leading to violence and scores of litigations between the farmers of the two States; and

(c) if so, what steps the Central Government have taken to resolve the boundary dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Prior to the coming into force of the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968, the inter-State boundaries between these two States were determined by deep-streams of the rivers Ganga and Ghaghra which fluctuated with change in the course of these two rivers. The two State Governments agreed to the disputes in regard to the fluctuating boundary being examined by an Arbitrator appointed by the Central Government. Based upon his Award, which was accepted by both the State Governments, the above-mentioned law was enacted to replace the fluctuating inter-State boundaries by fixed boundaries. There is now no boundary dispute between them.

The rights of individuals regarding ownership and cultivation in land are governed by the relevant land laws of the respective States. Despite the fact that erstwhile fluctuating boundaries between these States have been replaced by fixed boundaries in terms of the above-mentioned law, occasional disputes between individuals involving contending claims in

respect of such rights cannot be ruled out, and these are determined by courts of law.

Decline in Vacancies

3207. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of people on the live registers of Employment Exchanges exceeded 1.5 crores by June, 1980;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges; and

(c) if so, what Government intend to do to solve unemployment problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATAREDDY): (a) Yes Sir. The number of job-seekers who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of June, 1980 was of the order of 1.52 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir. The number of vacancies notified during the period January-June, 1980 was 4.19 lakhs as compared to 4.38 lakhs notified during January-June, 1979.

(c) The Framework of the Sixth Five Year Plan indicates, *inter-alia*, the programme thrusts in relation to promoting opportunities for gainful employment. During the Plan period additional opportunities for employment will become available through the large number of developmental projects to be undertaken by State and Central Governments. In addition, industrial growth both in the public and private sectors will also help to generate employment opportunities.

As has been stated in the Framework, the issue of unemployment among the educated and others needs to be viewed in the medium term context of the Five Year Plan as also in the long term perspective so that a mutually beneficial relationship can

be promoted among educational employment and development. The nature of the problem is such that no single pattern would provide the needed solution. A decentralised approach is called for and a District Development Centre could become the focal point for employment planning. It is necessary to set up at the district level an Employment Generation Council consisting of peoples' representatives, concerned government functionaries, representatives of credit institutions and of professional and academic bodies in the district. This Council should prepare an integrated district employment plan which will help to provide jobs in the industrial, agricultural and services sectors and which will also ensure that the district employment plan and the district credit plan are mutually supportive of each other. In the district employment plan, there should be special component plans for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes and women.

Besides linking the provision of credit with self-employment projects for the unemployed, it will be necessary to provide relevant training on the model of TRYSEM programme. The success of self-employment projects will ultimately depend upon the efficiency of marketing. Therefore, the projects should be taken up only on the basis of a careful analysis of marketing opportunities.

Reduction of Regional Inequalities in Sixth plan

3208. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether reduction of regional inequalities in development is one of the goals of the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, what criteria the Planning Commission have evolved to define regional inequalities and backwardness;

(c) what are the backward regions of the country; and

(d) what concrete steps are proposed to be taken by the Planning Commission to remove regional inequalities in the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). There is no single criterion for determining the backwardness of a region. The broad categories of backward areas identified are the hill areas, tribal areas, the drought prone areas, desert areas and industrially backward areas.

Apart from the above, under the formula governing the Central Assistance, States classified as special category States are being given special central assistance such that the bulk of their outlays are financed through special Central Assistance. Among the non-special category States, special weightage is given to States that are below the national average in their per capita income.

A National Committee for the Development of Backward Areas (under the Chairmanship of a former Member of Planning Commission) has been constituted to recommend iter-alia an appropriate strategy or strategies for effectively tackling the problem of backwardness, classified if necessary, according to areas, causes or prescribed remedies. The precise measures and the level at which these are to be taken viz. Centre or state would depend on the recommendations and the decision of the Government thereon.

बीड़ी श्रमिकों की मजदूरी में संशोधन

3209. श्री विजय कुमार यादव: क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने चालू वर्ष के दौरान बीड़ी श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी में संशोधन किया है और उसका पूर्ण व्यापार क्या है;

(ख) क्या बीड़ी श्रमिकों को संशोधित मजदूरी दी जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो

संशोधित मजदूरी किन-किन राज्यों में दी जा रही है और यदि नहीं, तो संशोधित मजदूरी दिए जाने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है?

असम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी. बॅकस रेड्डी): (क) राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ने चालू वर्ष के दौरान बीड़ी श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरें संशोधित की हैं। संशोधित दरें इस प्रकार हैं:--

क्रमांक	राज्य का नाम	संशोधन की तारीख	1000 बीड़ियों को लपेटने के लिए मजदूरी दरें
1	2	3	4
1	राजस्थान . . .	1-1-80	5.50 रुपये (सादा बीड़ी) 6.80 रुपये (विशेष बीड़ी)
2	उत्तर प्रदेश . . .	14-8-80	6.00 रुपये से 6.20 रुपये (क्षेत्र के अनुसार।)

(ख) न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अनुसार, बीड़ी उद्योग में न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरें निर्धारित/संशोधित करने तथा इनको लागू करने के लिये राज्य सरकारें संबंधित, सरकारें हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि उपर्युक्त संशोधित मजदूरी नहीं दी जा रही है।

पांच पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या में वृद्धि अथवा कमी होनी

3210. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में पांच पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या में हुई वास्तविक वृद्धि अथवा कमी के योजनावार आंकड़े क्या हैं;

(ख) इन योजनाओं के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए थे और इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए इस संबंध में प्रतिशत कमी का लक्ष्य क्या है;

(घ) इस समय कुल कितने लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रह रहे हैं और कुल जन-

संख्या के मुकाबले उनका प्रतिशत क्या है; और

(ङ) देश से गरीबी कब तक पूरी तरह समाप्त कर दी जाएगी?

योजना और अस मंत्री (श्री नारायण बल तिवारी): (क) गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रह रहे लोगों के योजनावार अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में गरीबी के अनुपात में कमी करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए थे।

(ग) छठी योजना के लिए लक्ष्य अभी तैयार किए जाने की प्रक्रिया में है।

(घ) योजना आयोग में लगाए गए अनुमानों के अनुसार 1977-78 में देश की कुल जनसंख्या के 48.13 प्रतिशत या 3052 लाख लोग गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे थे।

(ङ) दीर्घाविधि विकास परिप्रेक्ष्य से संबंधित कार्य चल रहा है और छठी योजना के प्रारूप के साथ-साथ पूरा किया जाएगा। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य से अगले पंद्रह वर्षों में गरीबी को दूर करने की दिशा प्रगति का सामान्य संकेत मिलेगा।

**Letter of Intents retained by M/s.
Hindustan Lever**

**3211. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:**

Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Lever has been retaining letters of Intents and licences for production of various products mostly agro-based lines without utilising them;

(b) if so, the details of such letters of intents/licences issued to the said firm;

(c) what action is being taken against such retention; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to either cancel the letters of Intents or enforce their utilisation?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

**Enhancing Production of Heavy Water
at Nangal Plant**

**3212. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI:
SHRI JANARDHANA POO-
JARY:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govt. propose to enhance the production of heavy water at Nangal Plant;

(b) if so, what is the production at present; and

(c) the proposed increase in the production and total expenditure to be incurred thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELEC-
TRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):**
(a) and (c). Yes, Sir. The possibili-

ties are being explored. However, the plant is considered satisfactory, it production and the total expenditure to be incurred thereon are yet to be worked out.

(b) while performance of this plant is considered satisfactory, it may not be in the national interest to disclose the details of production of heavy water

**Implementation of Equal Remuneration
Act**

**3213. SHRIMATI GEETA MU-
KHERJEE:** Will the Minister of LAB-
OUR be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the legislation regarding Equal Remuneration Act had been implemented in (i) industries-organised and unorganised and (ii) agriculture; and

(b) what steps Government have taken for implementation and for preventing violation of the provisions of the legislation?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.
VENKATA REDDY):** (a) and (b). The Equal Remuneration ordinance, 1975 later replaced by the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 has been extended to all the employments; viz:—

(i) Plantation (covered under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951).

(ii) Local Authorities.

(iii) Central and State Governments.

(iv) Hospitals, nursing homes and dispensaries.

(v) Banks, Insurance Companies and other financial institutions.

(vi) Education, teaching, training and research institutions.

(vii) Mines.

(viii) Employees Provident Fund Organisation, Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation and Employees State Insurance Corporation.

- (ix) The Food Corporation of India, the Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations.
- (x) Manufacture of Textiles and Textiles Products.
- (xi) Factories located in Plantations.
- (xii) Manufacture of Electrical and Electronic machinery, apparatus and appliances.
- (xiii) Manufacture of chemical and chemical products (except products of Petroleum and Coal).
- (xiv) Land and water transport.
- (xv) Manufacture of Food Products.
- (xvi) Other Manufacturing Industries.
- (xvii) Electricity, Gas and Water.
- (xviii) Wholesale & Retail Trade.
- (xix) Construction including activities allied to construction.
- (xx) Transport, Storages and Communication.
- (xxi) Agriculture and activities allied to agriculture.
- (xxii) Air Transport industry.
- (xxiii) Real states and Business Services and Legal Services.
- (xxiv) Community, Social and Personal Services.

As required under Section 6(1) of the Equal Remuneration Act, the following State Governments Union Territories have set up Advisory Committees.

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Jammu & Kashmir
6. Kerala

7. Maharashtra
8. Meghalaya
9. Punjab
10. Uttar Prahesh
11. Tamil Nadu
12. Tripura
13. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
14. Chandigarh
15. Delhi
16. Goa, Daman & Diu
17. Haryana
18. Pondicherry

The remaining State Governments/ Union Territories have been requested to set up such Advisory Committees at an early date. The Constitution of the Central Advisory Committee is under active consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

As per Section 7(1) of the Equal Remuneration Act, the following State Governments/Union Territories have appointed Authorities to hear complaints, claims and appeals and to investigate whether the provisions of the Equal Remuneration Act are being complied with:

1. Assam
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Bihar
4. Haryana
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Gujarat
7. Jammu & Kashmir
8. Kerala
9. Madhya Pradesh
10. Maharashtra
11. Meghalaya
12. Orissa
13. Punjab
14. Tamil Nadu
15. Tripura
16. Uttar Pradesh
17. West Bengal
18. Arunachal Pradesh

19. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
20. Chandigarh
21. Delhi
22. Goa, Daman & Diu
23. Pondicherry

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Draft Sixth Five-Year Plan Proposals Submitted by States

3214. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have not sent their draft Sixth Plan, even though the deadline fixed by the Planning Commission is over;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) the results on finalisation of the Sixth Five Year Plan?

3215. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether there are Centrally sponsored schemes giving 100 per cent assistance to the States;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) their details?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Centrally Sponsored Schemes which are funded 100% by the Centre

Scheme	Brief Details
1	2
1. Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund	Assistance is provided through the State Governments to the Apex Co-operative Banks for building up their Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund. The Fund is utilised for conversion of short term loans of the borrowers in areas affected by the natural calamities like drought, flood etc.
2. Assistance for Cadre fund for re-organised base level credit institutions	Assistance is given to State Governments for the establishment of adequately trained and full time paid secretaries for base level credit organisations. This would help in attracting the right type of persons for manning these base level societies to perform the multi-purpose function of supply of credit, agricultural inputs, and essential consumer articles in rural areas.
3. Assistance to Co-operative Credit Institutions in under developed States	The scheme aims at providing assistance to Central Co-operative Banks in co-operatively under developed States and also Central Co-operative Banks in the tribal areas of other States to enable them to overcome their difficulties in providing the non-overdue cover with a view to stepping up provision of credit. Financial assistance is given to Co-operative Credit Institutions i.e. Central Banks/State Co-operative Banks through the State Governments in the shape

of long term loans. State Governments also provide matching assistance. States of Assam, Bihar, Maghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland and tribal areas in other States are covered under this programme.

4. Assistance to Co-operative Marketing in under developed States }

The Scheme aims at rectifying regional imbalances in co-operative development and at providing the required momentum to the pace of development of various programmes like agricultural marketing, processing, storage and supply of inputs in 12 States and 4 Union Territories viz., Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal, Sikkim, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Isles, Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Mizoram identified as co-operatively underdeveloped.

5. Development of Consumer Co-operatives:

The Scheme aims at the distribution of consumer articles in urban and rural areas under the public distribution system. In urban areas assistance is being provided for (i) strengthening of wholesale supply Centres by intensifying the activities of the State-Co-operative federations and (ii) setting up of department stores and retail outlets. In rural areas, assistance is provided through the NCDC for strengthening of primary agricultural credit societies and co-operative marketing societies for supply of essential consumer goods including controlled and non-controlled items.

6. Debentures of Land Development Banks

The Land Development Banks raise their resources through floatation of debentures—ordinary and special. The subscribers to the ordinary debentures are the Life Insurance Corporation of India, State Bank of India, Commercial Banks and Co-operative Banks and for special debentures the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. The Central as well as the State Governments invest in both the types of debentures on a matching basis. With the resources thus raised the Land Development Banks provide investment credit to farmers for agricultural development.

7. Shares of Regional Rural Banks

The Regional Rural Banks have been set up to accelerate the supply of agricultural credit, particularly, to small and marginal farmers, landless labourers etc. Out of the total share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs for Regional Rural Banks, Central Government is expected to provide assistance to the extent of 25% i.e. Rs. 12.50 lakh per Regional Rural Bank.

8 Inter-State Transmission Lines

Because of the inter-State nature of the programme and of the national importance attributed to it, the scheme is being continued as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

9. Adult Education

The Ministry of Education provides assistance on 100% basis for Rural Functional Literacy Projects and to meet expenditure on Administrative Structures created in States/Union Territories at State and District levels for implementation of the Adult Education Programme.

10. Integrated Child Development Services:

The scheme with the main objective of improving the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years provides a package of services consisting of (a) supplementary nutrition, (b) immunisation, (c) health check-up, (d) referral services, (e) nutrition and health education and (f) non-formal education to children in the age group of 0-6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers.

11. Post-Matric Scholarships:

Under this scheme scholarships are awarded to all eligible scheduled caste and tribe students. Scholarships are awarded on the basis of Graded Means Test (Income up to Rs. 750/- per month). The average annual number of scholarships awarded is roughly 5 lakhs of Scheduled Caste and Tribe students.

12. Aid to Voluntary Organisations:

Grants-in-aid are given to voluntary Organisations for welfare of backward classes to enable them to take up welfare projects like publicity and propaganda against untouchability and also financial assistance to hostels, educational institutions and for conducting training and orientation courses for the welfare of backward classes.

13. Co-operative Sugar and Spinning Mills:

The objectives of the schemes are to (i) expedite installation of new cooperative sugar factories and the expansion of capacities of the existing sugar factories, (ii) to help expansion of existing growers' spinning mills which are uneconomic and (iii) to facilitate establishment of new growers co-operative spinning mills on the basis of technically sound and economically viable projects.

14. Assistance to Post Graduate Departments:

Under the scheme, the Post-Graduate institutions for indigenous medicines are assisted for strengthening the staff, provision of equipment based on felt needs of the Institutes, stipends for students, contingency for chemicals etc.

15. The Family Welfare Programme:

The entire Family Welfare Programme is funded by the Centre in view of its national importance. States implement the programme.

16. Establishment of ISM Pharmacies:

Under the scheme, State Pharmacies are assisted for augmenting the existing capacity by way of machinery, raw drugs and additional staff. State Governments are also assisted to develop State pharmacies, herbal farms and drug testing laboratories.

17. Accelerated Rural Water Supply:

The scheme aims at supplementing and accelerating the efforts to provide water supply to problem villages. Central assistance is provided to States/ Union Territories in proportion to the total number and population of the problem villages.

18. Roads of Inter-State Importance:

The scheme provides for assistance to States for :

- (i) Roads and Bridges projects considered essential for promoting inter-State Communication facilities;
- (ii) projects required to open up backward areas and or regions rich in mineral resources etc. ; and
- (iii) projects required to provide access to areas where railway facilities cannot be provided.

Relief and Rehabilitation of Victims of Communal Violence

3216. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have decided to step up rehabilitation of the victims of communal violence and to provide them grants and also arrange loans from nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the details regarding the procedure of giving loans and terms thereof;

(c) whether some suggestions were also received in the recent National Integration Council meeting in this regard from the members of the Committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). With a view to providing immediate relief to the victims of communal riots, a scheme is under consideration of the Government to speed up the process of rehabilitation of the victims. The scheme proposes *inter alia* sanction of grants of reasonable amounts and arrangements for grant of loan from the nationalised banks to enable them to start their vocation afresh. This Scheme which also includes adoption of certain communal trouble-prone areas by some nationalised banks, is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A suggestion regarding adequate compensation to the victims of communal riots was made in the meeting.

पश्चिम बंगाल में मिशनरियों के प्रवेश पर रोक

3217. श्री तारिक अनवर: क्या गृह मंत्री "वलेबर इन भाइग्राम" के बारे में 16 जुलाई, 1980 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या

566 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपी करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल के मिदनापुर, बांकुरा और पुरुलिया जिलों तथा बिहार और उड़ीसा के समीपवर्ती जिलों, जिनमें आदिवासी रहते हैं, में विदेशी मिशनरियों के प्रवेश पर रोक लगाने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) सरकार किन कारणों से विदेशी मिशनरियों, जिनके विरुद्ध स्थानीय लोगों को भड़काने के आरोप हैं, को देश छोड़ने के लिए बाध्य करने के बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठा सकी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार विदेशों से धन प्राप्त करने वाले विदेशी मिशनरियों तथा स्व-च्छिक संगठनों के कार्यकरण पर निगरानी रखती है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) और (ख). विदेशी मिशनरियों की गतिविधियों पर नजर रखी जाती है और कोई विपरीत बात ध्यान में आती है तो यथोचित कार्रवाई की जाती है। पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने सभी विदेशी मिशनरियों तथा समाज सेवी संगठनों को सलाह दी है कि वे मिदनापुर, पुरुलिया तथा बांकुरा जिलों के जनजातीय बेल्ट में कोई नया कार्यक्रम न चलाएं। उनको यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि ज्यों ही राज्य सरकार उनके द्वारा स्थापित किए गए संस्थानों को अपने हाथ में लेने का प्रबंध करती है, वे तत्काल वहां से पूर्ण रूप से जाने के लिए तैयार रहें।

(ग) जो स्वयं सेवी संगठन विदेशों से धन प्राप्त करते हैं उन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार को विदेशों से प्राप्त धन राशि, उसका स्रोत और तरीका जिससे ऐसा विदेशी धन प्राप्त किया और वह उद्देश्य जिस के लिए प्राप्त किया तथा वह तरीका जिसमें इस प्रकार प्राप्त धन का प्रयोग किया गया; इसके बारे में छमाही सूचना भेजनी पड़ती है। ऐसे संगठनों से यह भी अपेक्षा है कि वे केन्द्रीय सरकार को चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट द्वारा विधिवत प्रमाणित वार्षिक लेखा प्रस्तुत करें। यद्यपि समाचार पत्रों में कुछ संगठनों द्वारा धार्मिक, शैक्षणिक तथा

मिश्रित उद्देश्यों के लिए विदेशों से प्राप्त धन के दुरुपयोग के बारे में आरोप लगाए गए हैं परन्तु ऐसे दुरुपयोग का सरकार के ध्यान में कोई विशिष्ट मामला नहीं आया है ।

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

3218. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI CHHITTUBHAI

GAMIT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of rehabilitation pro-

gramme of the bonded labours is tardy.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the progress of the rehabilitation works in different States:

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) to (c). The rehabilitation of bonded labour is implemented by State Governments as part of their on-going developmental and welfare programmes. To supplement and expedite their efforts, matching financial assistance is available under the Centrally sponsored Scheme for rehabilitating bonded labour. A statement indicating the progress of rehabilitation in different States by the end of November, 1980 is enclosed.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	Total No. of bonded labour identified and freed	No. of Bonded labour re-habilitated so far	Remaining to be re-habilitated
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	12,701	7,386	5,315
2	Bihar	4,218	2,785	1,433
3	Gujarat	42	42	—
4	Karnataka	62,689	46,418	16,271
5	Kerala	700	308	392
6	Madhya Pradesh	1,531	58	1,473
7	Orissa	337	421*	—
8	Rajasthan	6,000	6,000	—
9	Tamil Nadu	27,874	27,670	204
10	Uttar Pradesh	4,469	4,469	—
Total		1,20,561	95,557	25,088

*Pending release of bonded labour.

NOTE:—Total in Col. 4 and 5 do not tally because of *above.

Arrests under National Security Ordinance

3219. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some people against whom warrants of arrests were issued in various parts of the country under the National Security Ordinance have gone underground;

(b) if so, the particulars of these persons; and

(c) the efforts made or being made to arrest them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The information

is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Latest Figures of Population below Poverty Line

3220. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) latest figures of population below poverty line in the country, State-wise; (in number, also as percentage of total population). and

(b) what was the position in 1960-61 and 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The information is not readily available.

Statement

Number and percentage of population below the poverty line by States separately for rural and urban areas, in 1977-78.

Sl. No.	State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Number (Lakhs)	Percentage	Number (lakhs)	Percentage	Number (Lakhs)	Percentage
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	170.35	43.89	36.44	35.68	206.79	42.18
2	Assam	88.34	52.65	7.07	37.37	95.41	51.10
3	Bihar	338.44	58.91	32.94	46.07	371.38	57.49
4	Gujarat	94.84	43.20	26.48	29.02	121.32	39.04
5	Haryana	22.10	23.25	6.95	31.74	20.05	24.84
6	Himachal Pradesh	10.37	28.12	0.51	16.56	10.88	27.23
7	Jammu & Kashmir	14.57	32.75	4.35	39.33	18.92	34.06
8	Karnataka	124.10	49.88	38.62	43.97	162.72	48.34
9	Kerala	93.42	46.00	22.19	51.44	115.61	46.95
10	Madhya Pradesh	244.59	59.82	42.74	48.09	287.33	57.73
11	Maharashtra	214.11	55.85	61.30	31.62	275.41	47.71
12	Manipur	3.42	30.54	0.56	25.48	3.98	29.71

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13 Meghalaya . . .	5.51	53.87	0.36	18.16	5.87	48.03	
14 Nagaland . . .	N.A.	N.A.	0.03	4.11	N.A.	N.A.	
15 Orissa . . .	158.97	68.97	10.33	42.19	169.30	66.40	
16 Punjab . . .	13.49	11.87	9.59	24.66	23.08	15.13	
17 Rajasthan . . .	85.79	33.75	19.12	33.80	104.91	33.76	
18 Tamil Nadu . . .	170.47	55.68	66.59	44.79	237.06	52.12	
19 Tripura . . .	10.93	64.28	0.61	26.34	11.54	59.73	
20 Uttar Pradesh . . .	429.33	50.23	72.27	45.24	502.20	50.09	
21 West Bengal . . .	227.65	38.94	48.10	34.71	275.75	52.54	
22 All Union Territories . . .	6.35	34.32	11.24	17.96	17.59	21.69	
All India (weighted)	2527.74	50.82	518.39	38.19	3046.10	48.13	

N.A.— Not Available.

- NOTE:—
- 1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of 65 per capita per month in 1977-78 prices corresponding to minimum daily caloric requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 75.00 corresponding to caloric requirement of 2100 in urban areas.
 - 2) These results are based on the provisional and quick tabulation of the NSS on household consumer expdr. of 32nd round (July 1977 to June 1978).
 - 3) The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by Central Statistical Organisation in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been prorata adjusted among the different States and Union Territories in the absence of any information to allocate this difference among the States and Union Territories.
 - 4) The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March 1978.
 - 5) For All India the number of and percentage of people below the poverty line correspond to the population of the States included in the Statement.

C.I.S.F. Posted at HEC Ranchi

**3221. SHRI G. M. BANATWALA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Industrial Security Force posted at Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi were disarmed in September, 1980;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the CISF units at HEC, Ranchi were sought to be replaced by

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Home Guards and Bihar Military Police personnel; and

(d) whether there is any agitation by the CISF and if so, their demands and the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This was a precautionary measure taken by the Bihar Government authorities in view of agitational activities by some members of the Force.

(c) The CISF contingent was withdrawn for a temporary period and the security duties were taken over by the Bihar State authorities.

(d) Presently there is no trouble in any of the CISF units.

Import of Cement

3222. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cement imported during the year 1980;

(b) the quantity of cement likely to be imported in the near future;

(c) the way in which the imported cement has been distributed; and

(d) What are the proposals under consideration of Government to stop import of cement and boost its production indigenously and thus save foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) A quantity of 20,28,500 tonnes of cement has been imported during the period 1-1-1980 to 30-11-1980.

(b) The State Trading Corporation has been authorised to import two million tonnes of cement during the year 1980-81.

(c) The imported cement is taken as a part of overall availability along with indigenous production and distributed to the various sectors.

(d) Government are making every effort to increase the availability of cement in the country by better utilisation of capacities and sanctioning new capacities to reduce import of cement.

Seizure of Foreign Arms

3223. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and variety of foreign arms seized in Punjab, Guja-

rat, Tripura and other States during the last 9 months;

(b) the names of countries where they were manufactured and from where they smuggled in; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the State, Government and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Assistant Public Prosecutors posts in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3224. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of Assistant Public Prosecutors have been created after separation of judiciary in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and what is the pay scales;

(b) how many of these have been filled up and how many are lying vacant;

(c) whether there are recruitment rules for the Assistant Public Prosecutors who are on deputation from the Police Department;

(d) whether the deputationists who have got lien in the Police Department are given proforma promotion in their Department in case some promotions were made from their cadres;

(e) what are the pay scales of Assistant Public Prosecutor in other Union Territories including Delhi;

(f) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration has sent any proposal to Government in this regard; and

(g) if so, what are the proposals and what action Government contemplate to take?

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

(a) to (g). Three posts of Assistant Public Prosecutors in the scale of Rs. 550-20-650-25-750 were created after separation of the judiciary in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. All these posts have been filled up and recruitment rules thereafter have been framed. These posts were filled up by direct recruitment of erstwhile Sub-Inspectors (Prosecution). As they were permanent in the post of Sub-Inspector (Prosecution), their lien were retained in the Police Department. The Administration have been instructed to examine the feasibility of extending the benefit of next below rule to the Assistant Public Prosecutors, as some of their juniors in the Police Department have since been promoted. Proposals for upgrading the pay scale of Assistant Public Prosecutors from Rs. 550-750 to Rs. 650-960 which is the scale of pay attached to similar posts under Delhi Administration, were sent by the Andaman Administration. However, this was not agreed to as conditions in Delhi are not comparable with those obtaining in Andamans and Nicobar Islands. Fresh proposals have been sent again on the same lines by the Administration on 2-11-80 and orders thereon will be issued in due course.

The scales of pay of Assistant Public Prosecutors in other Union Territories are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Territory	Scale of Pay
1	Delhi	Rs. 650—960.
2	Pondicherry	Rs. 500—900/Rs. 550—750.
3	Goa	Rs. 650—900.
4	Chandigarh	Rs. 700—1200 (Scale of pay is linked to the scale in Punjab State and carries reduced rates of dearness allowance).
5	Lakshadweep	Rs. 425—700.

Armed Intruders from Bangladesh

3225. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some arm intruders while crossing from Bangladesh into India were checked by the Indian Security Force as reported in the Indian Express dated the 15th October, 1980;

(b) if so, the number of intruders killed and captured and ammunition recovered from them;

(c) whether some Chinese literature was also recovered from them and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to check such intrusions into the border States?

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

(a) There was no encounter between Border Security Force and an armed gang from Bangladesh, as reported in the Indian Express dated the 15th October, 1980.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Patrolling by BSF has been intensified along the border to check infiltration/intrusion.

**Security Measures on Nagaland
Burma Border**

3227. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps to tighten the security measures all along the Nagaland-Burma border were discussed during the recently Chief Ministers Conference in New Delhi, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):** (a) and (b) Last conference of Governors and Chief Ministers was

convened on April, 8 1980 mainly to discuss the law and order situation in the country. The issue of Nagaland-Burma Border did not figure in the discussions.

Forecasting by SASE

3228. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE) has been forecasting occurrence of avalanche in advance of the actual happening in the avalanche prone area of Himachal Pradesh, Kashmir and U.P.;

(b) if so, whether any useful role was played and warnings issued by the Establishment in 1978-79 when hundreds of lives were lost due to avalanche and earthquakes in the snowy region of Himachal Pradesh.

(c) the place-wise number of field observatories of the Establishment in the snowy belt of these three States;

(d) whether any observatory is also proposed to be set up on the mountaneous ridge between District Kinnaur and Rohru Tehsil of Simla District where a number of lives were lost due to avalanche in the past few years; and

(e) if so, the time by which the same will be set up?

THE MINISTER, OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) yes, Sir. However, only a few selected places are covered in these States primarily for the benefit of the Army. Wherever possible, forecasts are made available to civil authorities also.

(b) Himachal Pradesh was not covered for avalanche forecasting in the year 1978-79.

(c) Due to security reasons, this information cannot be divulged.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to cover certain areas of Kinnaur District in 1981-82.

कोटा, राजस्थान में हनुमान मन्दिर के दर्शनार्थियों को असुविधा

3229. श्री राम अवध : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा, राजस्थान में दादावाड़ा क्षेत्र में हनुमानजी का प्राचीन मन्दिर है जहाँ प्रति दिन सैकड़ों व्यक्ति दर्शन के लिए जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने कुछ समय पूर्व इस मन्दिर के आस-पास की भूमि को खरीद लिया था और मन्दिर को जाने वाली सड़क को बंद कर दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या इस मन्दिर में दर्शन करने के लिए प्रति दिन जाने वाले व्यक्तियों को भारी असुविधा हो रही है और इससे व्यक्तियों में भारी रोष है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस मामले की जानकारी है और उसका विचार शीघ्र ही इस समस्या को हल करने का है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल): (क) से (ग). राजस्थान में रक्षा भूमि क्षेत्र में एक मन्दिर है जिसे दादावाड़ा (कोटा) कहा जाता है। यह क्षेत्र जहाँ पर यह मन्दिर स्थित है सेना के वर्गीकृत क्षेत्र का भाग है जिसे 1976 तक इसी रूप में इस्तेमाल किया गया। मन्दिर का दर्शन करने के लिए जाने वाले भक्त इस वर्गीकृत क्षेत्र के खतरनाक इलाके से होकर मन्दिर में पहुँचते थे। जनवरी, 1977 में वर्गीकृत क्षेत्र के भीतर रिहायशी भोंपड़िया बनाने का काम शुरू किया गया। इसके बाद गांव वालों ने एक सीधे रास्ते से जाना शुरू कर दिया जो इस निर्माणधीन इलाके से होकर गुजरता था। निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने के बाद इस इलाके में कंट्रोल तार लगा दिए गए और इस तरह जिस रास्ते का पहले इस्तेमाल किया जाता था वह बंद हो गया। लेकिन मन्दिर जाने वाले भक्तों की सहायता के लिए एक दूसरे मौजूदा रास्ते की मरम्मत करके उसे सुधार दिया गया। बाद में एक और रास्ता गांव वालों के लिए बना दिया गया है। केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को सलाह दी है कि इस दूसरे रास्ते को पक्की सड़क के रूप में विकसित करें और

इसके लिए रक्षा मंत्रालय, जिस भूमि से होकर यह सड़क गुजरनेगी उसे पट्टे पर देने के लिए तैयार है। इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार की सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

More Freedom to Scientists in Science Policy Planning

3230. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a recent meeting organised by the Planning Commission, certain suggestions were made to give more freedom to the Scientists with a view to effectively involving them in the science policy planning and to make the plans successful; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Through a series of meetings held in the Planning Commission, a cross section of the different segments of the scientific community and institutions such as the scientific agencies, professional societies and academies, young scientists, women scientists and those involved in application of science and technology for rural needs were consulted as a part of the process for formulation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. One of the suggestions emerging at these meetings was that arrangements should be devised for a more active involvement of scientists in Science & Technology planning and implementation. In the light of the discussions, the Sixth Five-Year Plan is under formulation.

Setting up of Industries in Mines Areas of States

3231. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up industries at the

mines areas of different states in the year 1980-81;

(b) if so, whether any such places have been identified in Orissa for industrialisation;

(c) the places identified in the mining belt of Keonjhar District; and

(d) the steps taken by Government so far to promote industrialisation in other mineral rich districts of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). The location of mineral based industries may not always be at the mines as the location for industrial projects will have to be decided on the basis of the availability of various other inputs required for the industry including water supply and other infra-structural facilities. However, a number of industries based on the mineral resources in Orissa have been set up in the State. The more important Central projects in the Orissa based on minerals are as under:—

(a) Projects already completed:

- (1) Rourkela Steel Plant.
- (2) Talcher Fertiliser Plant.

(b) Projects under implementation:

- (3) Orissa Sand Complex (Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Chhatrapur).

Besides, it has also been decided to set up an alumina/aluminium complex in Orissa based on the bauxite deposits available in the State.

Utilisation of Funds under Special Component Plan by States

3232. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how far the State Governments have agreed on the objectives laid down by the Planning Commission for utilising the funds under special

component plan which is meant for Scheduled Castes; and

(b) what kind of response the Union Government have conveyed to different observations made by different States about utilising these special funds?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The objective for the development of scheduled castes is to enable scheduled castes families to cross over the poverty line within a short and specified period, if possible at least half of them in this Plan itself. The main thrust of the policy for them would be (a) integration of services at the delivery point to the beneficiary with a view to developing self-reliance in him;

(b) development of services from the bottom upwards instead of top downwards; and (c) development of skills to diversify occupations and introduction of latest technology based on local materials, local skills to reduce drudgery of workers and also to remove social stigma attached to their present occupation. All the State Governments have agreed on the above objectives and major thrust required for their development.

On the basis of the above, the State Governments submitted their draft proposals on Special Component Plans for 1980-81 Annual Plan to the Union Government. These were examined in a series of meetings with the State Governments by a Working Group comprising representatives of Planning Commission, Home Ministry and Central Ministries. On scrutiny it was found that improvement/modification either in outlays or proposed targets were required under various sectoral programmes. These were pointed out to the State Governments and they were requested to revise their plans keeping in view the flow of funds from the State sectors to the State Special Component Plans.

Wattle Extracts produced by Tan India, Madras

3233. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether no indigenous unit is given protection by restriction/ban on the import of the item produced by it if it encounters no difficulty in the sale of its products and also if it has no capacity to produce the entire quantity of its item required by the country;

(b) what are the total annual requirements of Wattle Extract in the country;

(c) what is the total quantity of Wattle Extract produced by Tan India Madras and that sold by it every year; is it in a position to meet the total requirements of the country;

(d) is this unit being given protection by restricting the import of Wattle Extract; and

(e) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e). M/s. Tan India of Madras is the only unit in the organised sector manufacturing Wattle Extract. Production during the last three years is as under:—

1977	.....	1,989 tonnes
1978	.....	2,605 tonnes
1979	.....	3,810 tonnes

It is estimated that the leather industry requires 16000—20000 tonnes of Wattle Extract per annum. The demand is met through indigenous production and imports. This item is included in the "Restricted List" in the current import policy. Under this policy, Actual Users can get automatic licences for import of this item based on past consumption. They can also get supplementary licences on the basis of the recommendations of the

sponsoring authority if their requirements are more than the entitlement under the automatic licensing system.

Installed Capacity of Atomic Power Plants

3234. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the installed capacity of the Atomic Power Plants at (a) Tarapur (b) Kota (c) Kalpakkam;

(b) what are their respective operational efficiencies, figures of installed capacity and generation during three years;

(c) what future power plants are proposed by the A.E.C. in the next five years and what is the proposed investment on each plant;

(d) considering the huge investments involved does the Government think that a centralised organisation like A.E.C. will be capable of executing the projects and achieving the targets; and

(e) if not, what steps Government propose to take to improve the performance and developing the Atomic

power generation as a time bound programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The installed capacities are as follows:—

1. Tarapur Atomic Power Station
—two reactor units of 210 MWe each
2. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station
—two reactor units of 220 MWe each
3. Madras Atomic Power Project
—two reactor units of 235 MWe each

(b) The Madras Atomic Power Project is under construction. The second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is only being test run at present and is expected to go into commercial operation by the end of March 1981. The capacity factors and output achieved in the last 3 years in the Tarapur Atomic Power Station and the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit I, are indicated below:

TAPS			RAPS UNIT I	
	Capacity factor	Generation (Million units)	Capacity factor	Generation (Million units)
1977	61.10	2249.00	26.42	527.95
1978	56.70	2087.00	8.49	176.60
1979	53.20	1958.00	63.58	1251.55

*During this period 280 days were lost due to labour unrest and strike.

(c) Work on some more atomic power plants is proposed to be started in the Five Year Plan 1980—85. The details are being worked out.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

बाक्साइड, चीनी मिट्टी और अग्नि मिट्टी की खानों में न्यूनतम मजदूरी का पुनरीक्षण

3236. श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू: क्या अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बाक्साइड, चीनी मिट्टी और अग्नि मिट्टी की खानों के श्रमिकों का न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों का पुनरीक्षण करने संबंधी

प्रस्ताव पर उनके मंत्रालय में काफी समय से विचार किया जा रहा है/बातचीत की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन श्रमिकों की मजदूरी और भत्तों में वृद्धि कब से लागू की जायेगी?

अन्न मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी. बेंकट रेड्डी): (क) और (ख). बाक्साइड, चीनी मिट्टी और अग्नि मिट्टी की खानों में नियोजित श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों में हाल ही में सितम्बर, 1980 में संशोधन किया गया।

Nexalites Operating in Tamil Nadu

3237. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJ-PAYEE:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to press reports that the Nexalites operating in Tamil Nadu and in some neighbouring States were receiving foreign support;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the nature of foreign support and countries involved in it; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto and the affective steps being taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is being investigated.

गाडीगल फार्मूले में परिवर्तन

3238. श्री जैनूल बशर: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् में पिछली बैठक में गाडीगल फार्मूले की अव्यावहारिकता पर चर्चा हुई थी;

(ख) क्या उस फार्मूले में सुधार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यापार क्या है?

योजना और धन मंत्री (श्री नारायण बसु तिवारी): (क) और (ख) जी, हां। अगस्त, 1980 में हुई राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की पिछली बैठक में कई राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने मुख्य रूप से पिछड़े राज्यों को और अधिक केन्द्रीय सहायता देने तथा राज्यों के विकास परियोजनाओं को और अधिक साम्यक बनाने की दृष्टि से गाडीगल फार्मूले में एक आशोधन का सुझाव दिया था।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा अगस्त, 1980 में हुई अपनी बैठक में प्रकट की गई इच्छा के अनुसार 1980-85 की छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिए राज्यों को

केन्द्रीय सहायता आशोधित गाडीगल फार्मूले के आधार पर आवंटित की जावेगी जिसके अन्तर्गत, मूल गाडीगल फार्मूले के अंतर्गत 10 प्रतिशत की बजाए विशेष श्रेणी से इसतराज्यों को आवंटनीय केन्द्रीय सहायता का 20 प्रतिशत अब उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार जैसे पिछड़े राज्यों को वितरित किया जाएगा जिनको प्रति व्यक्ति आय राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम है।

त्रिपुरा में कागज उद्योग की स्थापना

3239. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उन्होंने त्रिपुरा में कागज की मिल स्थापित करने का कोई आश्वासन दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार का कितना अंशदान होगा और मिल की स्थापना में कितनी लागत आयेगी; और

(ग) उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार को कितना वित्तीय लाभ होने का अनुमान है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण-धीत चानना): (क) जी नहीं, । किन्तु, क्षेत्र के बांस साधनों पर आधारित कागज मिलों की स्थापना के लिए उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के अन्य राज्यों की मांगों के साथ-साथ त्रिपुरा की मांग को भी ध्यान रखा जा रहा है।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Fabrication of Steel Plant by H.E.C.

3240. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether HEC has designed to fabricate one million ton complete steel plant each year;

(b) if so, has HEC fabricated one single steel plant so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a). As per the Detailed Project Report, the Heavy Machine Building Plant of HEC was designed to have an annual capacity of 65,000 tonnes for the manufacture of steel plant equipment. This capacity was considered sufficient for the manufacture of equipment required for augmenting steel capacity of the order of one million tonnes per annum on an average. The D.P.R. capacity is no longer applicable because of changes in the product-mix and the various assumptions made in estimating the capacity cannot be realised.

(b) and (c). When the steel plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela were set up with an initial capacity of one million tonnes each, HEC was in the process of being set up. Subsequently, particularly in the case of Bokaro 1st stage of 1.7 million tonnes and its 11nd stage of 4.0 million tonnes and in the expansion of Bhilai from 2.5 to 4.0 million tonnes, HEC has progressively made a significant contribution in the supply of equipment.

No order for the fabrication of all the equipment for a complete steel plant has been received by HEC so far. Note has also to be taken of the fact that a large variety and range of equipment such as electricals, turbo changer, tonnage oxygen plant, bulk material handling systems, a variety of cranes etc. have to come from other public and private sector units.

Formation of Coir Corporation for producing Brown fibre

3241. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal before Government for the formation of a Coir Corporation for producing brown fibre; if so, the details thereof;

(b) is it a fact that Kerala is exempted from the purview of the Board; and

(c) if so what are the reasons for that?

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

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

Representation for Location of New Unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd. in West Bengal

3242. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Chief Minister for location of one of the two new units of Bharat Electronics Ltd. in West Bengal;

(b) whether the land in Salt lake city has been offered by the Government of West Bengal for such project; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government have informed the West Bengal Government that their request would be given due consideration while taking a final view on the proposal to set up two new Units of Bharat Electronics Ltd.

Non-inclusion of Khatwe and Tantwe in Scheduled Castes

3243. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that Khatwe and Tantwe in Madhubani, Darbhanga and other parts of Bihar are socially untouchable, economically very poor

and educationally lagging for behind; and

(b) if so, Government reaction and reasons for not including Khatwe, Tantwe or Tanti in the list of Scheduled Castes

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The communities like Khatwe and Tantwe in Madhubani, Darbhanga and other parts of Bihar State have not been included in the list of Scheduled Castes because they do not suffer from extreme, Social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the traditional practice of untouchability as per findings of the study conducted by the Registrar General of India in the month of December, 1979. However, the proposal to include these communities in the list of Scheduled Castes in Bihar would be considered when the Government decides to undertake a legislation for comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Report regarding mismanagement of M/s. Oriental Metal Industries Ltd., Agarpara, West Bengal

3244. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the Industries Rehabilitation Corporation of India regarding the mismanagement of M/s. Oriental Metal Industries Ltd. Agarpara, West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether any investigation into the affairs of the company will be conducted under Sec. 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

(c) whether Government have received representations for take-over of the concern in order to avoid planned lock-out or closure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is presumed that Hon'ble Members are referring to the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta.

(b) Government have not yet taken any decision in this regard.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The representation, received from the workers' union of the company, expressing apprehension that the management is trying to lock out/close-down the factory, has been forwarded to the Government of West Bengal for appropriate action.

Space for Storing Cement in Silos

3245. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in most of the Cement factories especially in South India, the production is being reduced for want of space for storing in Silos as necessary and required orders are not being issued for lifting cement;

(b) if so, the loss of production of cement in each factory during the last six months; and

(c) what action Government are taking to lift the cement before Silos are full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). On account of non availability of railway wagons some of the cement factories in South India had reported that their Silos were full. Permission was given to these factories to supply cement by road to the nominees of State Governments in which they are located or in the adjoining States to ease the situation. It is not possible to quantify the loss of production, if any, only on account of this temporary difficulty faced by the factories.

(c) Every effort is being made to provide adequate rail movement for cement as well as workable orders, both by rail and road to prevent this situation.

Inclusion of names of some junior LDCs of the Clerical Service, ignoring the claims of senior persons

3246. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that two junior LDCs of AFHQ Clerical Service were included in the panel of 1973 for promotion to the UDCs ignoring the claim of senior persons of SC/ST;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite the decision of Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms for restoring the correct seniority of these senior persons of SC/ST juniors have been promoted as Assistant on 29-7-1980 ignoring the claims of senior SC/ST UDCs;

(c) whether it is also a fact that seniority of an employee of the same service had been changed in contravention of administrative orders dated 9 May, 1975; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). The reference presumably is to the case of two Lower Division Clerks of AFHQ Clerical Service, one Scheduled Caste candidate appointed on results of Clerks' Grade Examination—1965 and the other belonging to Scheduled Tribe appointed on the result of 1966 Examination who were included in the panel of 1973 for promotion to the Upper Division Grade superseding Scheduled Caste Lower Division Clerks who had been appointed on the result of earlier Examination, i.e., 1964 or had acquired higher merit in the 1965 Examination.

2. Orders issued by Ministry of Defence in 1963 *inter alia* provided that the *inter se* seniority of candidates

appointed to AFHQ Clerical Cadre on the results of Clerks' Grade Examination held by UPSC would be regulated according to their rank position in the examination, the recruits of earlier examination being ranked senior to those of later examinations. The seniority of individuals substantively appointed to the Lower Division Grade is regulated in the order in which they are so appointed to the grade.

3. The individual's seniority in the temporary Lower Division grade was accordingly assigned but at the time of their confirmation against permanent vacancies during the years 1970-71 the two junior persons referred to above were confirmed from dates earlier than their seniors owing to their having fulfilled the conditions for confirmation earlier viz., passing of the UPSC typewriting test or date of completion of period of probation, etc. The two individuals became senior by virtue of their earlier confirmation and were included in the panel for promotion to the Upper Division Grade in 1973 whereas the other Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe individuals who were confirmed later than the two persons, were included in the panel for promotion to the Upper Division Grade in 1974 in the order of their confirmation in the Lower Division Grade.

4. On confirmation the individuals' seniority should have been regulated on the basis of the year of examination merit in the examination instead of on the basis of their earlier eligibility for confirmation by virtue of having passed UPSC typewriting test/ completion of probation, etc.

5. This matter was taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Law and Administrative Order was issued on 9-5-1975 wherein the affected individuals were re-assigned their correct seniority in the permanent Lower Division grade. The seniority of these individuals as Upper Division Clerks was also revised consistent with their seniority changed under the Administrative Order in the Lower Division grade. However, the seniority of the Scheduled Tribe individual in the

Upper Division Grade was not required to be changed as he had been promoted against the quota of vacancies for Scheduled Tribe.

6. In October 1979, a panel for promotion to the grade of Assistant was drawn. According to the provisions of the AFHQ Civil Service Rules, 1968, Upper Division Clerks who had rendered 5 years service in this grade were eligible for consideration. The two junior individuals mentioned above having completed the requisite service were included in the panel whereas the clerks whose seniority had been re-assigned under the Administrative Order of 9-5-1975 but who had not completed 5 years service in the Upper Division Grade were not eligible under the Rules then applicable and were not considered for inclusion in the panel.

To cater for such cases in future, an amendment to AFHQ Civil Service Rules, 1968, was issued in March, 1980 providing that if a person was considered for promotion to the grade of Assistant, all persons senior to him would also be considered not withstanding that they have not completed 5 years service in the Upper Division Grade. This amendment could not be given retrospective effect and the past cases of individuals who had not completed 5 years service in the Upper Division grade when the 1979 Panel was drawn up could not be considered under the amended provision of the rules. These individuals have now been included in the 1980-81 Panel for promotion to the grade of Assistant and will be promoted in their turn.

नरोरा परमाणु बिजलीघर का चालू किया जाना

3247. श्री मशकाक हुसैन: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की ? पा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नरोरा स्थित परमाणु बिजली घर के निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर चालू किए जाने की संभावना है;

(ख) क्या बिजलीघर के प्रथम चरण के लिए सिविल निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए अपेक्षित सीमेंट की कुल मात्रा समय पर उपलब्ध कराई गई थी; और

(ग) क्या इस परियोजना के लिए विद्युत संयंत्र भारत हवी इलीक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा समय पर उपलब्ध कराये जा रहे हैं?

विज्ञान और प्रायोगिकी तथा इलैक्ट्रॉनिकी विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह): (क) जी, नहीं। कुछ विलंब होने की संभावना है।

(ख) जी, नहीं, परियोजना के लिए सीमेंट उपलब्ध होने में सन् 1979 से विलम्ब होता रहा है।

(ग) जी, नहीं, भारत हवी इलीक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा तैयार किए जाने वाले स्टीम-जेनरेटर्स, टर्बी-जेनरेटर्स जैसे अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण न्यूक्लीय उपकरणों के निर्माण में कुछ विलम्ब हुआ है।

Report of Vaidalingam Commission

3248. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Vaidlingam Report on charges against Shri Charan Singh, former Prime Minister and others;

(b) whether Government are contemplating to institute criminal proceedings against them as per the findings in the report; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The question of follow-up action to be taken on the Report of Justice C.A. Vaidialingam is under consideration of Government.

Shortage of Cement in Andhra Pradesh

3249. SHRI K. A. SWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that cement is not available in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there is an inherent bias in the allotment of cement as cement is only allotted to industries which by definition are based only in urban areas;

(c) whether Government propose to consider allotting a certain percentage of cement irrespective of purpose to rural areas; and

(d) if not, what action Government propose to remove the shortage in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There is a general scarcity of cement in the country including Andhra Pradesh. In view of this, it is likely that shortage in the rural areas also prevails. *

(b) and (c). The States are given bulk allocations every quarter on the norms of past consumption and overall availability of cement. The States are free to sub-allocate this bulk allotment at their disposal between urban and rural areas in any manner they consider necessary.

(d) Every effort is being made to increase availability of cement in the country by better utilisation of existing capacities, sanctioning new capacities and imports.

Utilisation of facilities provided by the Small Industries Service Institute

3250. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage utilisation of common facilities provided by the Small Industries Service Institutes in terms of installed capacity in each institute as well as in terms of investments on plant/machinery and staff;

(b) what is the status of Institutes under SIDO vis-a-vis consulting organisations started by the State Government; and

(c) if utility is low, whether there is any plan to hand over Institutes to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The percentage utilisation of machine/equipment installed in the common facilities is estimated at an average of 55 per cent. The staff utilisation is estimated at about 95 per cent including the Man Hours spent on training of artisans from small scale units.

(b) The Small Industries Service Institutes under SIDO provide integrated services and extension to the small entrepreneurs in the technical, managerial, marketing, economic and training fields. State Government consultancy organisations do not provide similar assistance.

(c) The Small Industries Service Institutes are rendering useful services to the small scale sector and there is no plan to hand them over to the State Governments.

Murder of Nirankari Chief

3251. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the suspects referred to in the F.I.R. in connection with the murder of the Nirankari Chief Sant Baba Gurbachan Singhji on the 24th April, 1980;

(b) the names of other suspects which came to the knowledge of the authorities during investigation of the case;

(c) how many suspects named in the F.I.R. and those revealed during investigation have not been arrested so far, their particulars in details and the reasons for the inordinate delay in their arrest; and

(d) whether the investigation of the case has been completed; if not, how

much more time the Government expect to take to do the needful?

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

(a) Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale and his followers.

(b) and (c). The names of some of the suspects who have been arrested are given below.

(1) Shri Charanjit Singh, S/o Shri Ganga Singh r/o No. 11, Subhash Gali, Gopal Park, Delhi.

(2) Shri Avtar Singh S/o Shri Harnam Singh, r/o East Guru Angad Nagar, Delhi.

(3) Shri Gian Singh, S/o Shri Mela Singh, r/o X-975, Chand Mohalla, Delhi.

(4) Shri Lakhbir Singh @ Shri Lakha Singh, S/o Shri Gurbux Singh r/o Village Nagoke, Daffar Ki Patti, P.S. Varowal, District Amritsar.

There are a few other suspects, whose names can not be made public at this juncture, as this may hamper investigation.

(d) Investigation of the case is still in progress. A specific date line cannot be given at present for its completion.

Sanction of staff for Hindi work in Ministries

3252. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Official Language had issued an order on the 6th August, 1973 with regard to the minimum Hindi staff in each Ministry and Department of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Finance is not giving their sanction to the proposal sent by the different Ministries on the basis of the above order;

(d) whether the new staffing pattern is likely to be issued soon; and

(e) what steps are being taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs to remove the hurdles in sanctioning the minimum staff for Hindi work?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As there are no orders, the question does not arise in this form. However various Ministries have been preparing the proposals for creation of Hindi posts from time to time and concerned Finance Division of the Ministry/Ministry of Finance have been according their approval to such proposals subject to their appropriateness. This procedure is still continuing.

(d) and (e). The question of prescribing the norms for staff is under consideration. After taking a decision in this regard action will be taken accordingly. It may be mentioned that although at present there is total ban on the creation of new posts, posts required for fulfilling statutory requirements have been exempted from this general ban. This exemption is also creation of posts for implementing the Official Language Act, 1963 if there are essential for fulfilling and implementing the Act.

Setting up of a Cement Factory at Palayam, Trichirapalli

3253. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cement factory is to be started at Palayam in Trichirapalli district;

(b) if so, whether it is in the public sector or private sector;

(c) what is the cost of the project and employment opportunities; and

(d) whether the licences to the project have been cleared and if so, when the project is expected to be completed?

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

(a) to (d). No application for grant of an industrial licence to set up a cement factory at Palayam in Trichirapalli District has been received. However, Tamil Nadu Cement Corporation Ltd., a State Government Undertaking are reported to be considering setting up of a 4 lakhs tonnes per annum capacity cement plant at Palayam, Madurai District. The details are yet to be finalised.

Major Items in which the Industrial Production have fallen

3254. SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA:
SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been fall in the industrial production (base—1970-71);

(b) if so, the details of the major items and the fall since January, 1980 month-wise; and

(c) steps taken by Government in this connection to meet the situation?

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

(a) and (b). According to the latest information on the general index of industrial production (Provisional) released by the C.S.O., industrial production has shown positive rates of growth in recent months.

(c) Steps have already been taken by the Government to ease infra-structural bottlenecks and to provide a positive policy thrust for stepping up industrial production.

Representation for enquiry against Thapars

3255. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received for instituting an en-

quiry by CBI or Committee of M.Ps. into the charges against Thapars that they have ruined the Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Asansol for their vested interests; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Department of Company Affairs has ordered an inspection of the books of accounts of the Company under Section 209-A of the Companies Act, 1955.

सीमेंट के कारखानों में तालाबंदी

3256. श्री अशोक गहलौत: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इन दिनों देश के विभिन्न भागों मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इन दिनों देश के विभिन्न भागों में अनेक सीमेंट कारखानों में तालाबंदी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे सीमेंट कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है और वे देश में किस-किस स्थान पर स्थित हैं;

(ग) इन कारखानों की तालाबंदी के कारण देश को उत्पादन की कितनी हानि हो रही है और प्रत्येक कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है;

(घ) क्या सरकार इन कारखानों से तालाबंदी हटाने के लिये कार्यवाही कर रही है;

(ङ) क्या संकटग्रस्त सीमेंट कारखानों को चलाने के लिए उन्हें अपने नियंत्रण में लेने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(च) यदि हां, तो इन कारखानों में उत्पादन कब तक आरंभ हो जायेगा; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चानना): (क) और (ख). इस समय हरियाणा में केवल एक सीमेंट संयंत्र बंद पड़ा है।

(ग) इस बंद पड़े सीमेंट कारखाने की वार्षिक माइसेन्स क्षमता 2.39 लाख मी. टन प्रति वर्ष है। कारखाना बंदी के कारण यह कारखाना सीमेंट के उत्पादन की स्थिति में नहीं रहा है।

(घ) और (छ). सीमेंट के इस कारखाने के पुनरारम्भ की स्थिति में इसकी आर्थिक जीव्यता का जांच हेतु एक समिति गठित की गई थी। इस समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो चुकी है। आगे कार्रवाही करने के प्रश्न की रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रखते हुए जांच की जा रही है।

Adverse effect of Consumer Price Index on Employees

3257. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

(SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the Hindustan Times dated October 9, 1980 that over six million salaried employees will be adversely effected if the present consumer price index series with 1960 as base is linked to the 1980 series without the seven points correction as suggested by the Union Ministries of Labour and Finance;

(b) whether it is a fact that if the suggestions of the Ministries of Labour and Finance were accepted by Government as from September 1, 1980, employees who have their D.A. linked to the Consumer Price Index would have been benefited by about Rs. 300 crores;

(c) the facts of the matter, reaction of each recognised Trade Union in this regard and relief measures being considered; and

(d) whether Government propose to constitute another Committee for the aforesaid purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such estimate was made in this regard.

(c) and (d). All India Trade Union Congress and Centre of Indian Trade Unions have suggested that 1960 series of the Index should be corrected before it is linked to the new series with 1980-81 as base.

It has been felt that the 1960 series is now 20 years old and the consumption pattern of the working class has changed considerably since then. It has, therefore, been decided that a fresh family living survey should be conducted during 1980-81. A Committee has been constituted to go into the preparation of the new series.

Progress of various schemes approved by Planning Commission

3258. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proper monitory system for the progress of various schemes approved or noted by the Planning Commission exists;

(b) is there any catalogue of various schemes either with the Commission or with the Ministries outlining the objectives scope of work, different tasks involved, identifying the responsibility to implement the task and schedules of implementation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Monitoring systems for the progress of various schemes approved by the Planning Commission exist for certain sectors and categories of projects/Schemes. In respect of major central sector project in the areas of Industry, Power, Petroleum, Heavy Engineering, Coal, Steel and Mines, Irrigation etc. monitoring systems have been established and are in

operation. For certain centrally sponsored programmes/schemes like Rural Development, monitoring systems have been established. For projects and programmes within the jurisdiction of the State Governments and included in the State plans, monitoring systems for use at central level have been designed in areas like Tribal Development and development of Backward Classes, Primary and Adult Education, Water Supply. State Governments have their own monitoring systems for monitoring plan programmes/schemes at State level.

(b) Catalogue of various schemes with the details indicated as such does not exist in the Planning Commission. Annual Plans of Central Ministries and State Governments do certain lists of projects and schemes with particulars such as cost, expenditure physical targets, time schedule, basic objectives of schemes etc.

(c) In view of (b) above, (c) does not arise.

राजस्थान में बेरोजगारी हल करने के लिए सहायता

3259. प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शर्मा-
वतः क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान में बेरोजगारी दूर करने हेतु कुछ सहायता देने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है?

योजना और भ्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) और (ख). राजस्थान राज्य सरकार के योजना प्रस्ताव योजना आयोग में विचाराधीन है।

Foreign Offices maintained by ETTDC

3260. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many Foreign Offices are being maintained by the Electronics Trade and Technology Development
2978 LS-5.

Corporation Ltd. and when they were opened;

(b) the total imports and exports that have been done by these offices from the time they were opened;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on these offices and the break up thereof indicating salaries, travelling allowance, rent, etc.;

(d) whether after opening of these offices, the foreign tours of the Chief Executive and other officers to these countries increased or decreased;

(e) the comparison of the expenditure incurred on these offices and profit earned; and

(f) whether it is proposed to continue these offices and whether Government have looked into these matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) At present Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC) has the following 3 foreign offices which started functioning from the dates indicated against each:

1. Warsaw Office, Poland — 8.3.1976
2. Moscow Office, USSR — 15.12.1976
3. Los Angeles Office, USA — 28.12.78

(The offices at Warsaw and Moscow are located in the Indian Embassy premises).

(b) The total imports and exports done by these offices since their inception are as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs	
	Total Exports	Total Imports
	upto end October, 1980	upto end August, 1980
Warsaw.	54.67	488.86
Moscow.	26.67	75.0
Los Angeles*	0.98	1.39

} upto end October, 1980

*In addition, the Los Angeles Office has, on hand, trade orders worth Rs. 50 lakhs.

(c) A statement giving the total expenditure incurred on these offices as also a break-up thereof indicating the expenditure on salaries and allowances, travelling and daily allowance, rent and other expenses is given in Annexure.

(d) It is difficult to assess whether there is an increase or decrease in foreign tours since these offices were opened, since tours by officers of the Corporation are on different accounts viz. organising seminars and exhibitions, training, inspection or as members of official delegation. However, the Corporation is making efforts to keep foreign tours of its staff to the minimum.

(e) The expenditure incurred on these offices is given in the Annexure.

The Corporation does not maintain the Profit and Loss Account in respect of its foreign offices at Moscow and Warsaw, as these are only liaison offices and not trading offices. The foreign office at Los Angeles has been made a trading office since September, 1979. So the first profit and Loss account for that office will be prepared only at the close of the Corporation's year 1980-81 i.e. in July, 1981.

(f) As the activities of the Corporation involve foreign trade and it has been set up to expand and diversify electronics trade with foreign countries, it is considered necessary to continue these foreign offices. With the expansion of its activities in foreign countries, the company has proposed to set up another foreign office in Western Europe.

Statement

Expenses incurred on foreign offices of ETTDC

	Moscow Rs.	Warsaw Rs.	Los Angeles Rs.
1. Salaries and Allowances	2,01,239.24	2,54,899.93	78,563.93
2. Rent	1,14,250.14	5,23,260.80	1,02,096.69
3. Travelling and Daily Allowances	1,27,094.00	2,43,336.33	60,593.24
4. Other expenses	3,33,647.11	4,95,453.76	1,88,832.24
Total Expenditure	7,76,230.49	15,16,959.82	4,30,086.10
Total Expenditure on 3 Foreign offices	Rs. 27,23,276.41		

Elections to Delhi Metropolitan Council and Delhi Municipal Corporation

3261. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on elections for the Delhi Metropolitan Council and Municipal Corporation, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कार्य विकास निगम से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को सुविधाएं

3262. श्री राम लाल राही: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उद्योगों और व्यवसायों के मामलों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को कार्य विकास निगम, उत्तर प्रदेश से उत्तर प्रदेश के तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री श्री बहुगुणा के कार्यकाल में मिलने वाली सुविधाओं को अब वापिस ले लिया गया है क्योंकि केन्द्र सरकार ने अपनी स्वीकृति नहीं दी है, और

(क) यदि हा, तो स्वीकृति न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में पूरे तथ्य क्या हैं।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण-जीत चानना) (क) उत्तर प्रवेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य में इस प्रकार का कोई विवाद नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Scarcity and Price Rise of Paper

3263. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether scarcity and high prices of paper are having crippling effect on the publication industry and adversely affecting the student community; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to lower the prices of paper and increase production capacity of paper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There has been no sharp decline in the book production level to indicate that the book publication industry is facing any critical difficulty due to shortage or high prices of paper. As far as the educational sector is concerned, white printing paper is being supplied at a concessional price for publication of school and college text books.

(b) The ex-factory price of white printing paper has been fixed statutorily, under the Paper (Control) Order, 1979. The paper is to be supplied directly to allottees by the mills. Writing and printing paper is also being imported for distribution to consumers through the marketing net work of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. a public sector undertaking. Adequate capacity is being set up in the public and private sectors to meet the country's requirement of paper and with the expected improvement in power and coal availability it would be possible to achieve higher capacity utili-

sation leading to increased production of paper. Government have offered the following incentives to encourage growth of further capacity:—

(i) Promoting the setting up of paper mills based on secondary and non-traditional raw materials which does not involve foreign exchange expenditure has been delicensed.

(ii) The facility of import of second hand paper plants has been allowed upto a capacity of 30 tonnes per day.

(iii) The import of pulp has been liberalized.

(iv) The import duty on waste paper used for paper making has been waived.

(v) Excise rebates have been allowed to small paper mills for the use of unconventional raw material.

(vi) Special incentives have been offered for the utilization of bagasse for paper making.

Crisis in Coir Industry in Kerala

3264. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the grave crisis the Coir industry is facing in Kerala; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken by the Government of India for a long term solution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Some reports about accumulation of stocks of coir yarn and products have been received and the attention of the Chairman, Coir Board has been drawn with a view to help ease the situation and also to work out a long term strategy for increasing the sales of coir yarn and products, both within the country and abroad.

स्वाधीनता सेनानियों की पेंशन में वृद्धि

3265. श्रीमती कुब्जा साही: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार के पास स्वाधीनता सेनानियों की पेंशन बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त पेंशन में कब तक और कितनी वृद्धि की जाएगी?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) जी नहीं श्रीमान। वास्तव में पेंशन की राशि 1-8-1980 से बढ़ा दी गई है। इस संबंध में घोषणा सदन के दोनों सदन में जुलाई, 1980 में कर दी गई थी। उदार पेंशन योजना में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जीवित स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन 200 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 300 रुपये प्रति माह करने और स्व. स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की विधवाओं के संबंध में प्रत्येक अविवाहित लड़की के लिए 50 रु. की अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था सहित 100 रु. से बढ़ा कर 200 रु. प्रतिमाह बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था है, बसंत की यह राशि 300 रु. से अधिक न हो।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Optimization Special Component Plan

3266. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have had discussions with the State Governments in connection with optimization of Special Component plan for Scheduled Castes in the context of special Central assistance; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes to the States was commenced in March, 1980. There after, discussion between Government of India, the Planning Commission and

the State Governments have been held on the draft Special Component Plans of the States. These have helped the State Governments in the formulation and in the improvement of their Special Component Plans.

Enquiry against Nationalised Companies

3267. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALURI: SHRI DAULATSINHJE JADEJA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news appearing in Hindustan Times dated the 15 October, 1980, that officers of three nationalised companies demanded that Ministry of Industry should enquire into the working of the companies; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

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

(b) Government is seized of financial and other problems facing the three nationalised companies referred to in the news item, viz., Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Braithwaite & Co. Ltd., and Jessop & Co. The statements of the Officers Association highlighted in the news item lack sufficient basis to call for specific enquiry.

Cooperation between India and Russian Planning Bodies

3268. SHRI KESHAVARAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Moscow in connection with the cooperation between Indian and Russian Planning bodies;

(b) if so, the dignitaries with whom talks were held and the outcome thereof;

(c) the sphere of Soviet collaboration during Sixth Five Year Plan for which talks were held; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Discussions were held with some of the Soviet Ministers and leaders. The discussions mainly related to cooperation between Planning bodies of India and the USSR. However, some preliminary discussion also took place on Indo-Soviet economic cooperation during the Sixth Plan. The discussions are still not conclusive. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to spell out the details of Indo-Soviet economic cooperation during the Sixth Plan.

Indepth study of Irrigation, Road transport and State Electricity Boards

3269. **SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the in-depth study of the performance of the State Governments in three sectors of irrigation, road transport and State Electricity Boards during 1979-80 in which the States have incurred massive losses to the tune of Rs. 1400 crores; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) In the context of the estimation of financial resources for the Sixth Five year Plan, 1980-85, the financial performance of three sectors irrigation, road transport and State Electricity Boards, was also examined and their losses in 1979-80 were estimated at about Rs. 900 crores. The Ministry of Energy had also set up in 1978, a Committee to examine indepth, interalia, the financial performance of State Electricity Boards and to make recommendation to improve them. The irrigation losses are due to lack of full utilisation of irrigation potential and fixation of uneconomic water rates. The losses of State Road Transport Corporations are due to several factors including escalation in the costs of fuel spares and material and increase in the emoluments of their employees etc. The losses of State Electricity Boards apart from

uneconomic tariff, have been found to be due to poor operational efficiency, high fixed costs, substantial losses in transmission and distribution etc.

(b) As indicated in the Framework of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, approved by the National Development Council in August 1980, the State Governments have been advised to charge economic prices for supply of water, electricity and transport services and take other measures to wipe out these losses to the maximum extent during the Plan period. The Report of the Committee mentioned above in regard to the performance of State Electricity Boards has been sent to the State Government and the implementation of its recommendations is being taken up by the Ministry of Energy in consultation with them.

Maruti Limited

3270. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) break-up of the assets of Maruti Limited under the headings:

(1) land; (2) building; (3) machinery; (4) deposits; and (5) miscellaneous;

(b) break-up of the liabilities of Maruti Limited under the headings:

(1) loans; (2) interest on loans; (3) advances from dealers etc.; (4) salaries and wages; (5) payments for goods purchased; and (6) miscellaneous; and

(c) payments made by Maruti Limited since 1.10.80 to clear the liabilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The details of assets and liabilities of the company as furnished in the Statement of Affairs as on 22nd July, 1977, filed under section 454 of the Companies Act with the Official Liquidator attached to the Punjab & Haryana High Court, are furnished in the enclosed statement.

(c) No payments have been made by Maruti Limited since 1st October, 1980, to clear the liabilities.

Statement]**ASSETS**

1. Fixed Assets	Rs. in lakhs
Land	39.33
Buildings	377.92
Plant and Machinery	153.25
Furniture and Fittings	3.18
Vehicles	3.53
Air-Conditioners etc.	2.43
Tube Wells	0.95

580.59

Less Arrears of depreciation
for the years ending 31st
March, 1976 and 1977 } 27.32

553.27

2. Investments	0.01
3. Stocks and Stores	36.01
4. Debtors	45.49
5. Loans and Advances etc.	40.85
6. Cash and Bank Balances	7.99

Total Assets: 683.62

or say Rs. 684 lakhs

LIABILITIES

1. Employees dues	1.73
2. Govt. dues for taxes etc.	23.40
3. Amount due to Govt. of Haryana for land	36.36
Carried over	61.49

B/o 61.49

4. Secured Loans from Banks	
Punjab National Bank 97.76	} 119.96
Central Bank of India 22.20	

Add Approximate interest
charges between 22-7-77
and 13-10-80 58.00

5. Public Deposits	63.66
6. Dealership Deposits	239.57
7. Trade Creditors	58.94
8. Share Application Money	26.59

Total Liabilities: 628.21

or say Rs. 628 lakhs .

Payment of Compensation to Maruti Limited

3271. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the figure of Rs. 484 lakhs has been arrived at for paying compensation to the Maruti Limited within thirty days; and

(b) the breakdown of the money to be used for paying unpaid wages to

the employees and dues from Haryana Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The amount of Rs. 434 lakhs specified as payable under section 7 of the Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980 was fixed having regard to the assets and liabilities of the company and the Government's obligation to pay an amount under Article 31 of the Constitution.

(b) As per the Statements of Affairs as on 22nd July, 1977 filed with the Official Liquidator attached to the Punjab and Haryana High Court at Chandigarh under Section 454 of the Companies Act, the company's liability to the employees for salaries and wages, provident fund etc. amount to Rs. 1.73 lakhs. The amount due from the company to the Haryana Government as per the Statement of Affairs is Rs. 36.36 lakhs for land and Rs. 22.75 lakhs for sales tax. Subject to the provisions of the Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980 all these liabilities will have to be discharged by the Commissioner of Payments out of the amount of Rs. 434 lakhs fixed as compensation.

Setting up Bhai Mati Dass Memorial in Delhi

3272. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and details of progress made so far in setting up Bhai Mati Das memorial in Chandni Chowk; and

(b) the time by which the work in the memorial will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that initially on the request of the Bhai Mati Das

Samarak Samiti, the Chowk at Funtain in Chandni Chowk was named as "Bhai Mati Das Chowk". A marble plaque with line figure of Bhai Mati Das and important events of his life engraved therein was also installed but the same was damaged and dismantled by some people on the date it was to be unveiled, reportedly on account of the fact that according to them the line figure as engraved in the plaque was not a correct representation of Bhai Mati Das. Subsequently in October 1980 another organisation viz. Shaheed Bhai Mati Das Memorial Trust (Regd.) approached the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for setting up the Memorial of Bhai Mati Das and of a huge gate to be erected at the site of fountain in Chandni Chowk. Since no such construction at roundabouts and important places in the capital can be undertaken without prior approval of the Delhi Development Authority and the Delhi Urban Art Commission, M.C.D. have asked the Trust to obtain concurrence of these bodies.

2. The Bhai Mati Das Samark Samiti has also been asked to sort out the dispute regarding the facial features of Bhai Mati Das.

Changes in Indian Penal Code Re: Investigations in Death Cases

3273. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government are considering making necessary changes in the Indian Penal Code so that investigation and post-mortem is required by law in the case of all deaths occurring under unnatural circumstances of married young women within 7 years of marriage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA SUBBIAH): There is no proposal under the consideration of Government to amend the Indian Penal Code for this purpose. Criminal procedure including procedure relating to investigation and post-mortem is prescribed by the Code of Criminal

Procedure 1973. There is already a provision under Section 174 Cr. P. C. providing for investigation in every case in which an officer in charge of a Police Station or some other Police Officer specially empowered by the State Government in that behalf receives information that a person has committed suicide, or has been killed by another or by an accident, or has died under circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that some other person has committed an offence. This section also provides for examination of the body by the Civil Surgeon or other qualified medical man appointed in this behalf by the State Government when there is any doubt regarding the cause of death.

Sources of Energy

3274. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 1,000 crores is being allocated for programmes aimed at wider application of devices developed by scientists to tap solar wind, water, animal and geothermal energy;

(b) whether the programme seeks *inter alia* to increase the production of phyto-mass through extensive energy plantation consisting of fast-growing trees, which can produce fuel, fodder, feed and fertilizer through biological nitrogen fixation, and

(c) if so, the salient features of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) No, Sir. However, work on New and Renewable Energy Sources, under the Department of Science and Technology, is being given a major impetus, and during the Sixth Five Year Plan, an outlay of about Rs. 50 crores is being earmarked for programmes relating to research development, prototype fabrication and demonstration in the areas of Solar thermal and

Solar photovoltaic devices, wind mills, biogas production and biomass conversion.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Within the overall programme on New and Renewable Energy Sources, the Department of Science and Technology has sponsored some projects on production of phytomass through fertiliser plantations for production of fodder feed and fertiliser. To mention a few—

(1) A multi. institutional, interdisciplinary All India Coordinated Project on Algae as a source of feed, fuel and bio-fertiliser is being implemented at six research centres, namely: (i) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, (ii) Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, (iii) Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar. (iv) National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, (v) National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow, and (vi) Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.

(2) Cultivation and screening of petro-crops-being implemented at Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun and National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow.

(3) Introduction and cultivation of Jojoba—NBRI Lucknow and Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.

(4) Establishment of Biomass research centres at Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai and NBRI, Lucknow, an integrated programme of research, development, demonstration, training and field trials to produce and utilise biomass is being currently processed by DST.

Foreign Collaboration Agreements

3275 SHRI K. KUNHAAMBU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign collaboration agreements reached or are in process during the last one year;

(b) names of countries and the areas in which collaboration is sought; and

(c) details about the terms and conditions of these collaboration agreements?

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

(a) to (c). 444 foreign collaboration proposals were approved during January-November, 1980. Lists giving details of the foreign collaboration proposals approved by Government are issued on a quarterly basis. These lists, inter alia, indicate the name of Indian company, the name of foreign collaborator, the item of manufacture and whether the proposal involves foreign capital participation. Copies of these lists are sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

Crime in D.T.C. Buses.

3276. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether chain snatching, pick-pocketing and stabbing are on the increase in the DTC buses;

(b) if so, the incidents registered with the police during the last 6 months.

(c) what steps DTC has taken to stop such activities;

(d) whether it is a fact that DTC staff is in league with unlawful activities; and

(e) if so, the action proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). As will be seen from the figures for the last six months viz. 16th May to 15th November, 1980 and the corresponding period of last year, indicated below the cases

of chain snatching and pick-pocketing in the D.T.C. buses are on the decrease:—

	Period 16-5-80 to 15-11-80	Period 16-5-79 to 15-11-79
Chain-snatching	3	8
Pick-pocketing	450	558
Stabbing	5	—

(c) The crew have instructions to take the bus to the Police Station, if any incident is reported on a running bus and the victim requests that the bus should be taken to the Police Station. Besides, in arrangement with the Delhi Police, the D.T.C. allows subordinate police personnel in uniform to travel, free of cost, in a bus. The Delhi Police also depute plain cloths police personnel at bus stops and strict vigil is kept.

(d) No such instance has come to notice.

(e) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Ethanol for use as Transport Fuel

3277. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to manufacture ethanol which can be used as transport fuel;

(b) if so, when will the manufacture be taken up; and

(c) whether Government are aware that Austria, Philippines, Poland and U.S.A. have already commercialised the use of ethanol as a transport fuel constituent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) and (b). Ethanol is at present being manufactured in the country

primarily based on sugarcane/molasses as feed material. Research and development efforts are being directed at present towards substantially increasing alcohol production in the country by improving the process and efficiencies, and causing a variety of feed material such as agricultural residues, Cassava, etc. rather than depend on sugarcane/molasses alone as feed material. The basic requirement is to increase alcohol production without adversely affecting primary feed production. It should be noted that ethanol, by virtue of its chemical structure, is better suited for making high value added chemical products through its use as a feedstock in the chemical industry rather than being burnt as direct transport fuel. When alcohol is used as feed in the chemical industry, it would replace some of the naphtha, that is at present being used. After meeting the requirements of the chemical industry, whatever surplus ethanol would be available, the same could be used then as transport fuel, where its most important and immediate application would be to replace diesel rather than petrol.

(c) Government is aware of the development in the countries like Austria, Brazil, Philippines, Poland, USA and many other countries where ethanol is being tried out as transport fuel to varying extent. However, its use has not yet been fully commercialised in many of these countries.

Proposal to Bring Departments of Food Corporation and Rural Reconstruction under the Ministry of Civil Supplies

3278. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to bring the Departments of Food and Rural Reconstruction under the administrative control of the Ministry of Civil Supplies to make the public distribution system really effective; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pay Scales of Translators in Hindi Departments of Government of India

3279. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the pay scales and prescribed daily quota of Translators in the Hindi Departments in all the Ministries and autonomous bodies under Government of India;

(b) the number of Translators stagnating for promotion alongwith the period from which stagnating Ministry-wise or Office-wise;

(c) the reasons for the apathetic attitude of Government toward the service interests of Translators who are responsible for popularising and encouraging Hindi as official and link language;

(d) whether Government propose devising ways and means for removing the chronic stagnation and creating promotional avenues in all the Hindi Departments under the Government of India as adopted for the Armed Forces by creating additional posts of Generals at the top of each service recently; and

(e) if not, the reasons for neglecting this vital wing of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Various Ministries have prescribed different pay scale for their translators keeping in view of the volume of work and its arduousness according to their needs. But generally speaking that most of the Ministries appoint junior translators in the pay scale of Rs. 425—700 and

Senior translators in the pay scale of Rs. 550—900.

So far the question of quota of work is concerned all Ministries have been directed that every translator should translate at least 1350 words of simple matter per day. In case of arduous work it can be less. For example the Law Ministry have fixed 1300 words per day quota for their translators.

So far the Autonomous bodies are concerned the Government pay scales are not applicable there. They determine their own pay scales etc. The Government have also not laid down any quota of work for the translators working in such bodies.

(b) The avenues of promotion from Junior translator to Senior translator are open in the Ministries/Departments/Offices of the Central Government. Similarly Senior translators can be promoted to the post of Hindi Officer. Therefore, the question of stagnation of translators does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government have no apathetic attitude for the translators. In view of the importance of the translation work, the Government is considering to form a central service for the post concerning to Hindi. By setting up of this service the translators will get facilities in work as well as other service benefits.

(e) Question does not arise.

Representation from all India Graphite Crucible Manufacture Association

3280. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from all India Graphite Crucible Manufacture Association of Rajamundry, Andhra Pradesh.

(b) what steps Government have taken to protect their interests against

the designs of the medium and large sector; and

(c) the full details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The letter of intent issued on 30-12-78 for setting up a unit in the organised sector precluded it from manufacturing Graphite Crucibles of the types and Sizes reserved for the small scale sector. This is considered to be enough safeguard against any encroachment by the unit in the organised sector in an area reserved for the small scale sector.

Retirement benefits to Employees of Corporation of Madras

3281. **SHRI K. B. S. MANI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the retirement benefits for the retired/re-

Less than one month	One month to two months	2 months to 3 months	3 months to 4 months	6 months to 7 months
97	66	28	7	1

(c) The details and type of pending cases is given below:

Type of cases	No. of cases pending
(i) Claims in Form 19 received from the members who have retired or have been promoted to establishment service	71
(ii) Claims in Form 20 received from legal heirs/nominees of the deceased members	128
TOTAL	199

The Central Provident Fund Commissioner has been directed to ensure expeditious disposal of these cases.

trenched employees of Corporation of Madras under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme have not been settled by the Office of E.P.F. Madras,

(b) if so, how many such cases are pending and for how long; and

(c) the type of cases which are pending and the details thereof and when the same will be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:

(a) Some such claims, received mainly from August, 1980 onwards, still remain to be settled by the Regional Office of the Employees' Provident Fund at Madras.

(b) As on 11-11-1980, 199 claims were pending. Duration of pendency of these claims is given below:

Development of a new method for manufacture of Titanium Alloy products

3282. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian scientists have developed a new method for manufacture of titanium alloy products that would help conserve this costly and strategic material; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Indian Scientists have developed techniques for producing Titanium Alloy components which does not waste

this costly material. This method is based on powder metallurgy. Scientists at the National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore, have been able to produce high purity powders of Titanium and its alloys on a pilot scale by a technique which involves electron beam melting of the tips of alloy rods while they rotate at high speed. This makes the molten droplets turn into fine powder. At the Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, these metal powders are bonded to required shapes using advanced metallurgical techniques of hot isostatic pressing and not explosive processing. Government expect the technology to mature soon, so that components fabricated using this technology are available for advanced application in the country in the fields of aerospace, defence etc.

Filling of vacancies by Staff Selection Commission

3284. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received in three months period ending 15th October, 1980 any memorandum from Shri S. B. Borgaonkar, 1327, Sadashiv Peth, Pune (Maharashtra) and others pointing out difficulties caused by the change in the pattern of filling vacancies by Staff Selection Commission on the line of UPSC's one;

(b) if so, what are their exact difficulties; and

(c) what action Government have taken in that regard?

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

(b) The difficulties relate to the following:—

1. The examination is being held once or twice in a year and therefore the possibility of becoming over-age cannot be ruled out, and thereby the

candidates failed in one chance does not become eligible for subsequent examinations.

2. The Commission normally takes minimum 3 to 4 months for declaring the results, till such time the candidates hesitate to take the appointments elsewhere.

3. Selected candidates are not necessarily being appointed in his own region but far away places where he has no inclination to serve with the result the vacant posts are not filled for years.

4. Since large number of candidates are appearing for the above exam the expenditure involved and the time spent is not commensurate with the desired effect.

5. As the candidates are to appear only after filling the prescribed application and payment of fees the enrolment of the names in the employment exchanges has become redundant.

6. Since the names of the candidates who are selected for appointment are not intimated to the employment exchanges, the possibility of sending calls to these candidates for vacancies other than the Central Government Departments cannot altogether be ruled out.

7. Instances are also noticed that the candidates who have registered their names for years are not considered for sending calls for appointment and on the contrary the candidates who have registered their names afterwards manage to get the calls by any means known to them.

8. The net result of the above attributes to non-filling the vacancies in all departments upto authorised quota for want of not accepting the appointment in the region other than their choice and consequently it hampers Government work and all round delay in finalization of the cases.

9. The position in the banks is no way better than what has been stated above as it is understood that not more

than 30 per cent vacancies are filled in due to selection made by the regional selection boards appointed for bank employment.

(c) All the points raised in the representation are being examined and a reply be sent in due course.

Number of Irrigation Projects on Bihar Government Pending Approval by the Planning Commission

3285. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects sent by the State Government of Bihar to bring huge areas of land under operation of agriculture and industry, which are under consideration of Planning Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of proposals sent by the State Government of Bihar have been delayed at the end of Planning Commission in the matter of tendering sanction and/or clearance; and

(c) if so, the number of proposals sent by the said Government awaiting clearance of Planning Commission and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Only one irrigation project sent by the State Government of Bihar through Central Water Commission is under consideration of Planning Commission.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As mentioned in (a) above only one scheme called the North Koel Irrigation Project estimated to cost Rs. 117.77 crores is awaiting clearance of the Planning Commission since March, 1980. In this context, certain clarifications have been sought from the State Government and their response is awaited. Clearance from the Department of Science and Technology from environmental angle is also awaited.

Employment of Ex-Servicemen in Directorate General Ordinance Factories

3286. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the factories managements working under the Directorate General Ordinance Factories, Calcutta are not properly encouraging the employment of ex-servicemen of various Indian forces in order that they are properly rehabilitated;

(b) whether the number of already employed either are not being given proper position in accordance with the merits in each case;

(c) the total number of ex-servicemen employed during the year 1980, their names and positions given, forces to which they belonged to in Itarsi Project and Indian Field Gun Factory, Kanpur; and

(d) efforts being made to explore possibilities of employing sufficient number of ex-servicemen, preference being given to raise their status in consideration of long services rendered by each of them in Defence Forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The information is being collected.

(d) Steps have already been taken to increase the intake of trainees in the Ordinance Factories as Rehabilitation Plan for ex-servicemen. Efforts would continue to be made for employment of more ex-servicemen in the Ordinance Factories commensurate with their qualification, experience and job requirements.

Setting up of a Paper Industry in Monghyr and Purnea

3287. SHRI NIHAL SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to start paper industries in Monghyr and Purnea districts in Bihar; and

(b) whether any proposal has been given by Federation of Chamber of Commerce and Industry in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Government have been encouraging the setting up of paper mills based on agricultural residues in backward regions. Although representations have been made for the setting up of paper mills in Monghyr and Purnea districts of Bihar, no concrete proposal has been submitted in this regard.

भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना में गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर कम्पनी द्वारा जमा राशियां

3288. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर कम्पनी की शाखाएं कार्य कर रही हैं, और इनमें दैनिक और मासिक मजदूरी पर कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) उन तीन वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना में जमा की गई राशि कितनी है तथा गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर कम्पनी की प्रत्येक शाखा पर बकाया राशि कितनी है और उसकी वसूली के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटरैड्डी): (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, गुजरात, राज्य उर्वरक निगम की जहमदाबाद, बम्बई और दिल्ली में शाखाएं हैं और देश के विभिन्न भागों में 198 डिग्री हैं। इनमें कुल 583 कर्मचारी हैं, जो मासिक मजदूरी पर काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) उक्त निगम कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम 1948 के अधीन नहीं आता है और यह कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि (प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन भी छूट प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठान है। यह सूचित किया गया है कि इस प्रतिष्ठान ने वर्ष 1977-78 से 1979-80 के बीच की अवधि में भविष्य निधि के न्यासी बोर्ड को 207.28 लाख रुपये हस्तांतरित किए हैं और यह कि उनके विरुद्ध कोई राशि बकाया नहीं प्रतीत होती।

Amendment to I.D. Act.

3289. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Labour Ministry is considering a proposal for amending the Industrial Disputes Act to enable the Centre to intervene to settle disputes where the period of closure of lock-out exceeds 35 or 40 days; and

(b) if so, whether the same attitude would be taken towards disputes resulting in strikes in industries due to the adamant attitude of industrialists and management?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कागज के मूल्य में वृद्धि

3290. श्री विलास भुस्तेमवार: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सफेद छपाई कागज के मूल्य में गत 1½ वर्षों के दौरान निरन्तर वृद्धि के कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को छपाई उद्योग तथा शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी कागज के अत्यधिक मूल्यों के दूरगामी परिणामों की जानकारी नहीं है; और

(ग) सफेद छपाई कागज के मूल्यों में नियंत्रण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

उद्योग भवन में राज्य मंत्री (जी. चरणजीत चानना): (क) शिक्षा क्षेत्र को दिये गये छपाई के सफेद कागज के रियायती दर वाले मूल्य का कागज (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1979 के अंतर्गत 30 जून, 1979 से 3000 रु. प्रति मीट्रिक टन नियत कर दिया गया था। 29 नवम्बर, 1980 से उत्पादन लागत में हुई वृद्धि को देखते हुए मूल्य को संशोधित कर 3500 रु. प्रति मीट्रिक टन कर दिया गया है।

(ख) रियायती दर का छपाई का सफेद कागज पाठ्यपुस्तकों का प्रकाशन करने तथा अभ्यास पुस्तिकाएं तैयार करने व विशेषकर शिक्षा क्षेत्र की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए दिया जाता है। सरकार ने अन्य प्रकार के उपभोक्ताओं की जरूरतों को पूरा करने तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि मांग एवं संभरण के माध्यम के थोड़े बहुत असंतुलन के कारण मूल्यों में अन्धाधुन्ध वृद्धि न हो सके, लिखाई तथा छपाई के कागज का आयात करने की व्यवस्था की है।

(ग) कागज (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1979 के अधीन शिक्षा क्षेत्र को दिये गये छपाई के सफेद कागज के कारखाने से निकलते समय के मूल्य सांविधिक तौर पर नियत कर दिये गये हैं। कागज मिलों द्वारा सीधे ही आबंटितों को दे दिया जाता है। अन्य उपभोक्ताओं के बीच हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड जो सरकारी क्षेत्र का एक उपक्रम है, के अनेक बाजारों के जरिए वितरित करने के लिये भी लिखाई तथा छपाई के कागज का आयात किया जा रहा है।

Representation by Udyog Bhavan Canteen Management Committee

3291. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management committee of Udyog Bhavan Cooperative Canteen have made several representations against the Manager of the Canteen for his anti-labour behaviour and corrupt practices;

(b) if so, the details of the representations made so far; and

(c) the action taken by Government on these representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The Managing Committee of Udyog Bhavan Cooperative Canteen has sent complaints against the manager alleging certain irregularities, inability to perform his duties properly and improper behaviour. Chairman, Udyog Bhavan Cooperative Canteen has intimated that these charges are being enquired into and suitable action will be taken in the light of its findings.

Representation from Ex-servicemen's Welfare Association, Delhi

3292. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Ex-Servicemen's Welfare Association, Delhi;

(b) if so, the demands made;

(c) whether it is a fact that pension range of a re-employed reservist remains stationery at the rate of Rs. 10/- to Rs. 50/- as compared to the rate of Rs. 90/- to Rs. 125/- admissible to others;

(d) whether these reservists who are re-employed after 29th December, 1976 are given the benefit of ad-hoc reliefs.

(e) if so, the details;

(f) whether Government are considering such ad-hoc reliefs to those who were re-employed prior to 28th December, 1976; and

(g) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On behalf of the Reservists, the following demands have been made:—

(i) Increasing the minimum pension to Rs. 100/- p. m. for all;

(ii) Re-employed pensioners be allowed ad-hoc reliefs on their pensions;

(iii) The disparity in the rates of pension admissible to pre-1973 and post-1973 pensioners be removed;

(iv) Reservists be treated at par with their counter-part who retired on or after 29th December, 1976; and

(v) Retired Defence personnel be absorbed in civil service and given the same status which they were holding in the Defence Forces.

(c) The position is that the reservist pensioners who are re-employed from a date prior to 29th December, 1976 are getting a basic pension ranging from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 50/- while those who are not re-employed get in addition to pension, *ad-hoc* increase of Rs. 15/-, *ad-hoc* relief of Rs. 15/- and periodic relief of Rs. 50/- p.m. depending upon the date of their retirement and their total pension including relief ranges from Rs. 90/- to Rs. 100/- p.m. and not from Rs. 80/- to Rs. 125/- p.m.

(d) and (e). Reservist pensioners who are re-employed on or after 29th December, 1976 are granted *ad-hoc* increase/relief and periodic relief, indicated in part (c) above, but an equal amount is deducted from their pay and allowances of the re-employed posts..

(f). No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

BHEL-SIEMENS Collaboration

3293. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the BHEL-SIEMENS deal stands at present; and

(b) when it is likely to go through the final decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of Government and a final decision is likely to be taken in the next few months.

To be Answered on the 19th December, 1980 Loss of Man-Days

3294. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI N. DENNIS:
SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:
SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADE-
JA:
SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADE-
DDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the man-days lost during January to 30th September, 1980 particularly in the various core sector like fertilizers, cement, petro-chemicals, paper and pulp industries and how these compare to the corresponding period of the last year;

(b) whether any in-depth study has been made into the causes of such losses; and

(c) the effective measures being taken to prevent such losses in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) A statement showing the number of mandays lost due to strikes and lock outs in the fertilizers; cement; petroleum refineries and other petroleum products; paper; paper board and pulp industries for the period January to September, 1980 and the corresponding period of 1979, is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Industrial Relations situation remained under constant watch of the Government. Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and the States continued to make efforts to minimise work stoppages and time losses due to them through informal mediation, conciliation, adjudication of arbitration, as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and/or voluntary arrangements.

Statement

The Mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts in fertilizers, cement, petroleum refineries, other petroleum products and paper, paper boards, and

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

(b to (d). President, Municipal Council, Ulhasnagar has, under his letter dated 12-2-1979, addressed to Defence Secretary, requested that about 13 acres of land owned by the Defence Ministry be released for commercial development of Ulhasnagar. The fact, however, is that land measuring about 11 acres is the State Government land held on hire by the Army since 1962. The local Army authorities have informed the State Government that the land, in question, can be dehi red provided:—

(a) State Government constructs assets equal to existing assets elsewhere on Defence land; and

(b) the State Government transfers 447 485 sq. ft. land along the water front opposite the Area Hqrs. to Coast Guard.

2. The State Government have informed that they would not be able to spare any land in exchange for the land now being asked to be vacated by Army authorities. However, the issue of valuation and payment of the assets created on this land is still under examination by the State authorities.

Introduction of quartz ana-log Electronic Watches by H.M.T.

3297. **SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether H.M.T. propose to introduce quartz ana-log electronic watches from early next year;

(b) whether the component of these watches will be imported or indigenously manufactured;

(c) if imported, the name of the country and the cost involved;

(d) what will be the tentative price of each watch;

(e) whether Government propose to manufacture the components indigenously; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Initially the components will be imported, but they will be indigenised progressively in a phased manner,

(c) Initial imports estimated at around Rs. 3.50 crores in the first year are being negotiated with manufacturers in Japan, Hongkong, Taiwan & South Korea.

(d) It is as yet not possible to indicate the tentative price of the analog watch.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) HMT would undertake phased manufacture of mechanical components in its production units in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial and Technology Policy on Electronic Watches announced this year.

Concessions for expanding capacities of Cement and Paper

3298. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:**

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to give concessions to key industries such as cement and paper for expending their capacities in order to augment production during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) if so, what are the details of such concessions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Government continue to

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(b) if so, what are the details of such concessions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Government continue to

make every effort to augment production of industries, such as cement and paper, in the country both by better utilisation of existing capacities as well as by sanctioning new capacities as required. The policy towards such key industries has already been indicated in the Industrial Policy Statement laid on the Table of the House on 23rd July, 1980. In pursuance of the above policy, Government have already announced measures for permitting automatic growth and for recognizing installed capacities in all the core, basic and export-oriented industries including cement and paper.

News-item captioned "Union Terror and Corruption"

3299. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in *Statesman* dated 20th August, 1980 under the caption "Union Terror and Corruption" that because of the terrorising methods now being used by the Unions and their 'Dadas' quality control at the production units of BHEL Instruments India Ltd. at Kota has been rendered impossible and defective equipments are coming out of the plant;

(b) if so, whether Government have checked up the veracity of the news report; and

(c) if so, the findings of Government and what steps have been taken to end such pressure tactics by the Unions so that these two premier organisations do not get a bad name?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In so far as BHEL is concerned instances of quality control being rendered impossible by Unions have never been experienced. Unions

in BHEL, on the other hand, involve themselves in various forums in discussing ways and means of improving quality standards. For this purpose, BHEL has a Quality Assurance Division which goes into the question of quality assurance of the products so as to conform to the acceptable standards and regular systems have been laid down for effective quality assurance.

In the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, also; the Union representatives do not interfere in the activities of quality control, nor is any pressure put by the Union representatives for accepting or sending any defective equipment. The equipment coming out of the plants is fully checked and it meet the quality standards.

Chrome Leather Company Ltd., Madras

3300. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chrome Leather Company Ltd., Madras is remaining closed for the last two years;

(b) whether the workers had offered to take over the Company for which the State Government had given permission first and later withdrawn it;

(c) whether the Chairman has given his consent for handing over the concern to the Government of India; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter had been considered earlier in consultation with the representatives of the State Government as well as the Central Bank of India and it was observed that the Unit could be revived by the State

Government through management and financial support. State Government was advised accordingly.

M.Ps. Team to Moradabad

3301. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Members of Parliament which visited Moradabad in August, 1980 was refused permission to go round the riot affected areas despite the fact that the team was informed by Government that all facilities would be provided to visit the town; and

(b) if so, the reasons for refusing permission to a team of Members of Parliament despite the earlier assurance by the Centre to provide facilities for the visit?

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

(a) A batch of six Members of Parliament had gone to Moradabad on the 19th August, 1980, but it was later reported to Government on their behalf that they had not been permitted by the local authority at Moradabad to go round the riot affected areas.

(b) The reasons for which the local authorities could not permit the team of Members of Parliament to go round the riot affected areas of Moradabad are being ascertained from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. The information will be laid on the Table of the House as and when received.

बनवासी सेवा आश्रम, मिर्जापुर

3302. श्री निहाल सिंह:

श्री पी. एम. सहदेव:

श्री चित्त बसु:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला मिर्जापुर में गोबिंद नगर

स्थित बनवासी सेवा आश्रम में सी. आई. ए. का हाथ है और आश्रम को पर्याप्त विदेशी धन मिल रहा है:

(ख) आश्रम की प्रबंध समिति के पदाधिकारी और सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच कराई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) सरकार के पास आश्रम के कार्यों में सी. आई. ए. के तथाकथित अन्तर्ग्रस्त होने के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है। फिर भी आश्रम विदेशों से अभिदान प्राप्त करता रहा है जिसके बारे में आश्रम विदेशी अभिदान (विनियमन) अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अधीन सरकार को सूचना देता रहा है।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार आश्रम की प्रबंध समिति के पदाधिकारियों और सदस्यों के नामों की एक सूचना संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ). भाग (क) में दिए गए उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार जिला मिर्जापुर में गोबिंदनगर स्थित बनवासी सेवा आश्रम के निम्नलिखित पदाधिकारी हैं:-

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. श्री विचित्र नारायण शर्मा | अध्यक्ष |
| 2. श्री राधाकृष्ण | उपाध्यक्ष |
| 3. श्री अक्षय कुमार करण | उपाध्यक्ष |
| 4. श्री प्रेम भाई | सचिव |
| 5. श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी | सदस्य |
| 6. श्री सतीश चन्द्र | सदस्य |
| 7. श्री रघु नाथ कौल | " |
| 8. श्री बृज भूषण मिश्र | " |
| 9. श्री किस्मत राम | " |
| 10. श्री राम शंकर मिश्र | " |
| 11. श्री भगवान दास | " |
| 12. श्री जयबंगल राम | " |
| 13. श्रीमति (डा.) रागिनी प्रेम | " |

14. श्री भैरा लाला यादव सदस्य
 15. श्री राम शंकर
 16. श्री लक्ष्मी चन्द्र त्यागी

Report on "Bush War in Assam"

3303. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
 Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
 be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report under the caption "Bush War in Assam" published in "Indian Express", Bombay Edition, dated October 25, 1980;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry into the allegation contained in the said report;

(c) if so, whether Government have formulated any special plan to deal with the consequent serious situation in Assam; and

(d) if so, the nature of the proposed special security measures?

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

(b) to (d). According to information, training camps have been organised in Assam to impart training in the use of arms, camouflage, counter-attack, vehicle ambush, foot ambush, surprise attacks etc. Besides, some incidents of explosion and recovery of ammunition etc. have been reported. Government is alive to the situation and is taking all necessary precautionary measures.

Training of Police Personnel

3304. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Centre is not happy over the delay in improving the training of the police personnel;

(b) whether Union Government have sent certain expert teams to visit the various police training in-

stitutions in various places for on-the-spot study;

(c) if so, the details of the reports submitted by them;

(d) whether Centre have directed further improvements in the training courses of the police personnel; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Government of India are fully conscious of the need to bring about improvement in the Police Training. They have, therefore, advised the State Governments to implement the comprehensive recommendations made by the Committee on Police Training, which had gone into all aspects of Police training. The progress made by the States in regard to implementation of these recommendations is constantly reviewed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Gas Agency Employee Waylaid in
 Hauz Khas, New Delhi**

3305. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
 SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the evening of October 8, 1980 a 26 Years' old employee of a Gas Agency was waylaid in the Hauz Khas market, New Delhi by an Assistant Sub Inspector and his son and another person and he was stabbed in the presence of all and dies in the hospital when removed there;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a feeling of scare prevails in the locality and the shopkeepers have been warned not to give eyewitness account against the ASI; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the police official?

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

(a) Shri Atma Prakash Bhandari was stabbed outside his Gas Agency Shop on 8th October, 1980 and he died in the hospital. S. I. Amar Singh and his son Ravinder Pal Singh alias Pappi and Gurdev Singh Bagga were arrested in this connection.

(b) and (c). No such facts have come to Government's notice. The investigation of the case will be completed shortly and challan filed in the court.

Submission of Statements of Assets and Liabilities by Council of Ministers

3306. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether all the Members of the Council of Ministers have furnished to the Prime Minister a statement showing their assets and liabilities as the Ministers of the earlier Government had done;

(b) if so, the names of Ministers who have since furnished their statements and details of the accounts furnished by them; and

(c) whether the Chief Ministers have also been asked to do the same and if so, the details furnished by them?

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

(a) to (c). There is a code of conduct for Ministers which provides for the disclosure by a Minister to the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister, as the case may be, of assets and liabilities and of business interests of a Minister and members of his family and also for the submission of an

annual declaration regarding his assets and liabilities. These are treated as confidential documents.

Transfer of Indo-German Ventures to India

3307. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over a dozen major Indo-German ventures are ready to transfer to India;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the offer; and

(c) what steps have been taken to complete the process?

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

(a) to (c). It is presumed that the question relates to proposals for industrial collaboration with the Federal Republic of Germany. A delegation of Industrialists from the FRG visited India in November, 1980 and held general discussions with the Ministry of Industry on the possibilities of FRG participation in the various sectors of Indian industry and Indian development programmes. These discussions did not cover any particular project.

Merger of Scientific and Technical Cadre in Directorate General of Inspection Organisation

3308. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a decision for the merger of scientific and technical cadre has been taken by JCM III Level in DGI Organisation;

(b) is it also a fact that the JCM III committee, which took this decision was not at all represented by any member of scientific staff, although the latter are to be affected gravely by this decision;

(c) is it also a fact that proposal for merger was opposed by 21 units/Unions and supported by only 13 Units/Unions when the sub-committee appointed by JCM III visited a number of places all over the country to ascertain the different views; and

(d) is it also a fact that decision regarding merger is being given a second thought in view of the stiff resistance from the majority of Units/Unions of scientific workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) As a result of the discussions in the 27th February 1979 meeting of the JCM (IIIrd Level) of the DGI organisation, a sub-committee was constituted to examine the possibility of the merger of the Scientific and Technical Cadres of the DGI Organisation. This sub-committee did make a recommendation about the merger of the two Cadres without setting out the modalities for achieving this end. This recommendation has to be further processed by the newly re-constituted JCM of the DGI. Further steps, if any, will be taken after the new JCM has had an opportunity of coming to a conclusion on this subject, in which event, the matter would be sent up to the Government for a final decision.

(b) One member of the JCM from the Staff side belonging to the scientific cadre, was nominated to the Sub-Committee and he duly participated in the initial sittings. However, after his tenure came to a close, the Scientific Workers were not represented on JCM Third Level (DGI) Council for the following reasons:—

In the case of scientific staff, there is no recognised All-India Association. As such, the seat allotted to this category is rotated amongst three recognised Regional Associations at Kirkee; Khamaria and Kanpur on an yearly basis. This time it was the turn of Kanpur Association. One of the factions of the association went to the Court on

this subject. Thus the issue of their representation in the JCM is presently sub-judice.

The JCM Third Level (DGI) has, however, been reconstituted recently in October, 1980 and in this Council there are three representatives of the scientific cadre on the staff side.

(c) Of the 41 Units/Unions who expressed their views on the subject, 17 did not support the proposal for the proposed merger, but the balance either partially agreed or had no comments to make.

(d) Undoubtedly there are differences of opinion amongst the various groups of scientific personnel on this subject. As already stated against (a) above, as the new JCM has since been constituted, it has been decided to put up the aforesaid recommendation of the Sub-Committee before them for their consideration.

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार
के कर्मचारियों को रेलवे लाइन के रख-रखाव
पर तैनात किया जाना

3309. श्री ब्याराम शाक्य:
श्री रुद्र प्रताप बाडंगी:

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रानीपुर (हरिद्वार) स्थित भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि. के कारखाने में रेल लाइन के रख-रखाव का कार्य स्थायी ढंग का कार्य है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त कार्य में लगातार 240 दिनों से अधिक समय से कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और कितने कर्मचारियों को नियमित किया गया है;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त कर्मचारियों को स्थायी कर्मचारियों की भांति बोनस आदि की सुविधा मिल रही है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि आपात-स्थिति के दौरान उपरोक्त रेल लाइन के रख-रखाव

कर्मचारियों को टी. एल. ए. /निर्माण प्रभार से अनुचित ढंग से स्थानान्तरण कर दिया गया था और उनका सहकारिता प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत काम करने के लिए विवश किया गया और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या उक्त सहकारी समिति का पंजीकरण करवाया गया था?

उत्तरेय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री चरणजीत चमनदा): (क) बी एच ई एल, रानीपुर, हरिद्वार में रेल पटरों के रख-रखाव का कार्य आंशिक रूप से सामाजिक और आंशिक रूप से अस्थायी है।

(ख) जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है। 12 स्थायी तथा नियमित कर्मचारी रेल पटरी के रख-रखाव कार्य में लगे हुए हैं, जिन्हें सामयिक कार्य करना होता है। अस्थायी कार्यों को करने के लिए स्थायी श्रमिक बल की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इन कार्यों का स्वरूप तथा मात्रा समय-समय पर बदलती रहती है अतः समय-समय पर इतनी संख्या तथा इतनी अवधि के लिए अस्थायी श्रमिक बल नियुक्त किया जाता है कि काम पूरा हो जाए। मुख्यता आकस्मिक तथा अस्थायी कार्यों का स्वरूप अकुशल होता है अतः कोई भी आदमी नियुक्त किया जा सकता है। कुछ समय पूर्व लगभग 20 आदमी जो कि निकट ही रहते थे तथा जो आसानी से उपलब्ध थे ने अपना एक दल बना लिया तथा जब भी आवश्यकता पड़ी उन्होंने अपनी सेवाएँ प्रस्तुत की। एक ऐसा दल बना लिया गया है और संबंधित व्यक्ति सहकारिता के आधार पर काम करते हैं जिससे प्रत्येक बार नये आदमियों को बुलाने तथा ठेकेदार जैसे एक मध्यस्थ आदमी की आवश्यकता भी समाप्त हो गई है। कई बार इन आदमियों को ऐसे ही आकस्मिक कार्य करने के लिए अन्य विभागों में भी भेज दिया जाता है। इस प्रक्रिया में यह संभव है कि किसी व्यक्ति विशेष का विभिन्न विभागों में विरामी कार्य 240 दिन से अधिक दिन का बन जाए। उपरोक्त वस में ऐसे 17 व्यक्ति हैं। किन्तु वे कम्पनी की नामावली में नहीं हैं।

(ग) रेल पटरी के रख-रखाव में लगे 12 नियमित कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त 5 ऐसे व्यक्ति जो कि वर्क चार्ज आधार पर

अन्य विभागों में कार्य कर रहे थे उन्हें भी रेल पटरी रख-रखाव कार्य में लगाया गया था। उनको नियमित किये जाने के मसल्लों पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है। चूंकि कम्पनी की नामावली में होने के कारण ये व्यक्ति बोनस अधिनियम के अधीन बोनस मिलने के पात्र थे अतः उन्हें 12 नियमित व्यक्तियों के साथ बोनस व्य भुगतान कर दिया गया।

(घ) यह सही नहीं है कि रेलवे रख-रखाव श्रमिकों का अनुचित ढंग से टी. एल. से सहकारिता प्रणाली में स्थानान्तरण किया गया था और न ही इसका आपातकाल से कोई संबंध है। किसी व्यक्ति पर सहकारिता पद्धति के अधीन कार्य करने पर दबाव नहीं डाला गया था।

Illegal entry of foreign vessels

3310. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign vessels have been carrying on smuggling by entering illegally into the Bay of Bengal;

(b) if so, the illegal entry by the foreign vessels into the Bay of Bengal that came to Government's notice during the last one year stating the country to which the vessels belonged; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Reports regarding some incidents of smuggling have been received off the coast of Madurai in the Bay of Bengal. Appropriate action under the Customs Act 1962 was taken for the confiscation of the vessels and contraband goods and prosecution of the smugglers. Foreign fishing vessels have also been found poaching

in our Exclusive Economic Zone including the Bay of Bengal. Vessels of the Indian Navy and the Coast Guard are being sent to patrol our waters regularly within the available resources. The Government is considering various proposals to augment the force-level of the Coast Guard to enable it to patrol our waters more effectively. Proposals are also under consideration for taking stern measures against the foreign fishing vessels apprehended in our waters.

National Transport Policy Committee

3311. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Transport Policy Committee has made specific recommendations for the development of railway lines in the backward areas of the country;

(b) which of the backward areas of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have been identified for being linked with railway line; and

(c) by what time the work will be taken in hand in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir. The National Transport Policy Committee have not made any specific recommendation for the development of railway lines in the "backward" areas of the country as such. They have recommended a number of objectives, to fulfil which construction of new railway lines could be considered (Recommendation No. 21 under Summary of Recommendations for Chapter 9, p. 371). The objective under item (6) of Recommendation No. 21 relates to "developmental lines to establish new growth centres or give access to remote areas". This has been dealt with in para 9.31.1 of the main body of the report where the Committee has observed as follows:—

"...any region where natural resources on a large scale are eviden-

tly available, an integrated plan should be evolved to develop new growth centres and promote economic activity. the provision of a new rail line being an element in such developmental plans...."

In the context of this category of new lines, no recommendation in respect of any specific line or area has been made in the Report of the Committee

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

Chinese arms supply to Pakistan

3312. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has started receiving the latest jet fighters aircraft and modified ground to air missiles from China;

(b) whether Pakistan is receiving arms from some other countries also; and

(c) if so, the names of such countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Government have seen Press reports to this effect.

(b) and (c). Pakistan is known to have been acquiring arms from a number of countries including USA, France, UK and China.

राज्यों द्वारा कागज की मांग

3313. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा देश की कागज की आवश्यकता पूरी करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और प्रत्येक राज्य की इस समय कितनी कागज की मांग है।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत बाकस): (क) देश की कागज की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए सरकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त क्षमता स्थापित

की जा रही है और बिजली तथा कोयले की उपलब्धता में संभावित सुधार से क्षमता का अधिक उपयोग संभव होगा तथा कागज के उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी होगी। लिखाई तथा छपाई का कागज हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन नामक एक सरकारी उपक्रम के विपणन

के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं में वितरण होतु आयात किया जा रहा है। केवल सफेद छपाई के कागज का संरक्षण किया जाता है वह नियंत्रणाधीन है। राज्य सरकारों की छपाई की सफेद कागज की वर्ष 1980-81 के आवश्यकताएं अनुबन्ध में दी गई हैं।

विवरण

क्रमांक	राज्य/संघ	शासित क्षेत्र	आवश्यकता
1	2	3	
			मी० टन
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	.	12484
2	आसाम	.	4480
3	बिहार	.	16594
4	गुजरात	.	15120
5	हरियाणा	.	5530
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	940
7	जम्मू एवं काश्मीर	.	2064
8	कर्नाटक	.	19598
9	केरल	.	9172
10	मध्य प्रदेश	.	14605
11	महाराष्ट्र	.	27455
12	मनीपुर	.	555
13	मेघालय	.	217
14	नागालैण्ड	.	519
15	उड़ीसा	.	5018
16	पंजाब	.	11383
17	राजस्थान	.	9912
18	सिक्किम	.	33
19	तमिलनाडु	.	24116
20	त्रिपुरा	.	365
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	.	31380
32	पश्चिमी बंगाल	.	15489

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	मादन्यकता
	मी० टन
23 अण्डमान-व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	88
24 अरुणाचल प्रदेश	29
25 चण्डीगढ़	610
26 दादरा और नागर हवेली	4.75
27 दिल्ली	8402
28 गोवा दमन और दियू	278
29 मिजोरम	140
30 लक्ष द्वीप	12
31 पांडिचेरी	281
योग	238673.75

Power to Ministries from Sanctioning Foreign collaboration Proposals

3314. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give powers to the Ministries for sanctioning foreign collaboration proposals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With a view to streamline and expedite the procedures for securing approvals relating to foreign collaboration proposals, Government have decided to delegate powers to the Administrative Ministries to accord approvals for foreign collaboration proposals on a selective basis in the types of cases mentioned below and for industries not on the illustrative banned list:—

(i) There is no foreign equity participation in the proposal.

(ii) The applicant is not a company with existing foreign equity investment.

(iii) The item proposed to be manufactured is consistent with the priorities set out in the Industrial Policy Statement.

(iv) The proposal is not one envisaging extension of the period of collaboration approved earlier.

(v) The royalty payable is not more than 5 per cent (taxable) and will be comprised within the period of agreement which may extend to 10 years. The period of going into commercial production is included within this period of 10 years. The total lumpsum and royalty payments should not be more than 8 per cent of total expected sales (calculated on an ex-factory value basis) over a period not exceeding 10 years. The above would be treated as upper ceilings and the rate of royalty, the amount of lumpsum and the period of the agreement in respect of individual cases would be decided by the Administrative Ministries on a case to case basis.

taking into account all relevant factors. It is desirable that normally the period of agreement should be for eight years and royalty for five years allowing three years for commencement of commercial production.

(vi) Lumpsum payments, if any, are paid in three standard instalments, the first instalment to be paid after the agreement is taken on record the second instalment on delivery of technical documentations and the third and last instalment to be paid on the commencement of commercial production or four years after the agreement is taken on record, whichever is earlier.

(vii) The foreign exchange outgo in each case on lumpsum payments, if any, and royalty together does not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs in the aggregate.

(viii) Any proposal for foreign collaboration not in conformity with the above guidelines or for an industry on the illustrative banned will be brought before the foreign Investment Board.

Protection of Indigenous Manufacturers conforming to I.S.I. Specifications

3315. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider it necessary to allow foreign equity collaboration for the manufacture of Razor Blades, even if the indigenous products are covered by ISI specifications on the grounds that indigenous product is not upto International standards.

(b) if so, what is the protection Government are extending to indigenous manufacturers against foreign competition, even after taking steps to conform to stringent ISI specifications

(c) is the Government policy, as given in reply to the above parts having an adverse effect on technology developed indigenously; and

(d) if so, what steps Government are taking to protect the interest of indigenous manufacturer conforming to ISI specifications.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No decision has yet been taken by Government to allow foreign equity collaboration for the manufacture of blades.

(b) to (d). Do not arise

Non-supply of statements of Provident Fund accounts to workers of TISCO

3316. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of TISCO have not been supplied with statements of Provident Fund accounts since 1972 and if so, the basis of payments of P.F. money and its interest to the retired, dead and other employees leaving service;

(b) whether it is a fact that hundreds of contractor's workers, engaged in TISCO at Burnpur Works since several years of continuous service have not been made members of E.P.F. scheme;

(c) whether it is also a fact that about one thousand labourers are engaged under contractors on raw materials handling and other jobs in TISCO which are of permanent and perennial nature and most of them are working for the last five to twenty years; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to departmentalise them like other permanent contract workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) to (d). The

information is not readily available and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is collected.

दिल्ली प्रशासन में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के ग्रेड-11 वर्य से ग्रेड-1 पदों पर पदोन्नत करना

3317. श्री भीखाभाई: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति को 1½ वर्ष तक बंध रखने के आशय से दिल्ली प्रशासन के नियमों के किसी उपबंध में विद्यमान है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन में ग्रेड-11 से ग्रेड-1 में पदोन्नतियां देने के प्रयोजन से गत 1½ वर्ष के दौरान विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की तीन बार बैठक हुई थी, और यदि हां, तो इसमें से प्रत्येक बैठक में कितने कितने व्यक्ति पदोन्नत किये गये और कितने लोगों के नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में रखे गये और उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने व्यक्ति थे;

(ग) क्या उक्त विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की 1½ वर्ष में 3 बैठकें इसी

प्रयोजन से कराई गई थी कि अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के मामलों पर विचार ही न हो सके; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त तीनों समितियों की सिफारिशों / निर्णयों को रद्द करने और पदोन्नत अधिदक्षिणों की संख्या के अनुपात में अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को पदोन्नत करने के आदेश जारी करने का है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, ऐसा पैनल जिसकी सिफारिश व. प. स. ने सिफारिश की है एक वर्ष तक या तब तक बंध रहता है जब तक कोई नया पैनल न बन जाए। दिल्ली प्रशासन का मुख्य सचिव पैनल की बंधता को अधिक से अधिक छः महीने तक बढ़ाने के लिये सक्षम है।

ग्रेड-11 से ग्रेड-1 में पदोन्नति के लिये पिछले 1½ वर्षों के दौरान हुई वि. प. स./जांच समिति की बैठकों और पदोन्नत किये गये कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना इस प्रकार है:-

ग्रेड—II (लिपिक वर्गीय)

वि० प० स० / जा० स० की तारीख	पदोन्नत किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या		
	सामान्य	अनु० जा० / अनु० ज० जा०	कुल
1	2	3	4
1-9-1979	20	—	20
5-4-1980	12	—	12
22-7-1980	9	—	9
(पैनल में शेष व्यक्ति—19)			
ग्रेड—I (कार्यकारी)			
16-8-79	30	—	30
8-6-80	31	2	33
(पैनल में शेष व्यक्ति—7)			

पहले पैनल में शामिल सभी उम्मीदवारों को पदोन्नत कर दिये जाने के पश्चात् ही वि. प. स. की बैठक बुलाई गई थी।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान जैसा कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है, ग्रेड-11 से ग्रेड-1 (कार्यकारी) में पदोन्नति के लिये, हुई बैठकों में से केवल 6-6-1980 को हुई बैठक को छोड़ कर किसी भी बैठक में ग्रेड-11 से ग्रेड-1 (लिपिकवर्गीय) या (कार्यकारी) में पदोन्नति के विचार क्षेत्र में अनु. जा./अनु. ज. जा. के उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं थे।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Foreign Exchange on Import of Cement

3318. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present a huge sum of money in foreign exchange is paid for importing cement; and

(b) if so, the figures for the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Cement is being imported into the country. Value of cement imported during the last two years is as under:—

Year	Rs. in crores
1978-79 . . .	77.24 (including Rs. 1.82 crores in rupee payments)
1979-80 . . .	92.00

Amendment of Official Secrets Act

3319. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether after examining the impact of the Official Secrets Act

and other laws, the Press Council has recommended for the amendment of the Official Secrets Act;

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

(c) what are the amendments suggested and to what extent Government have agreed to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Press Council of India has not so far made any recommendations for the amendment of the Official Secrets Act.

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

Scheduled Castes Federation

3320. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any State in the country which has not established Scheduled Castes Federation;

(b) the funds allotted to the States during 1979-80 to finance the Scheduled Castes Federations in the States; and

(c) the allotment made by each State Government to finance the State Scheduled Castes Federation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The Honourable Member is presumably referring to the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations in the States. All States with a substantial population of Scheduled Castes have set up Scheduled Castes Development Corporations. The States of Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim have not set up such Corporations.

Under the Scheme of Central Assistance, grants are given to the States for investment in the share capital of the Corporation. A statement showing the allocations to the States in 1979-80 and the share capital contribution made by each State is laid on the Table of the House.

Statements

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Amount contributed by State Govt.	Amounts released by Govt. of India in 1979-80
(Rs. in lakhs)			
1	Andhra Pradesh	505.30	466.00
2	Assam	21.00	20.20
3	Bihar	168.00	152.40
4	Gujarat	61.25	59.00
5	Haryana	81.00	25.75
6	Karnataka	28.00	23.50
7	Kerala	50.00	45.20
8	Maharashtra	35.00	32.60
9	Madhya Pradesh	101.00	88.00
10	Punjab	51.00	49.00
11	Orissa	39.16	37.60
12	Rajasthan	23.00	9.80
13	Tripura	5.00	4.95
14	Uttar Pradesh	165.00	130.00
15	West Bengal	57.00	37.00
16	Himachal Pradesh	45.00	43.00
TOTAL		1435.71	1224.00

NOTE:

- (i) In 1979-80 in addition to the Share Capital Contributions made by the States, the Contributions made by them in 1978-79 were also taken into account.
- (ii) From the year 1980-81 the Govt. of Tamil Nadu have decided to extend the activities of the Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation to cover economic programme also.
- (iii) In 1978-79 a token assistance of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was also released to the State Government.

Availability of Solar Energy

3321. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of the number of days in a year when solar energy is available in the country;

(b) whether solar pumps for farmers for irrigation purposes, solar cooling systems, solar dryers are already in extensive use in Pakistan which has similar weather conditions as India;

(c) if so, what are the achievements of the Ministry in this regard and whether any concrete plans have been formulated for the development of solar power plants of 10 KW irrigation pump sets, water heaters and solar vegetable driers in the country to help boost the rural economy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A Handbook of Solar Radiation Data for India is being prepared under the sponsorship of the Department of Science and Technology. It is expected to be released during December, 1980.

(d) According to the information available, solar pumps, solar cooling systems, solar dryers are not yet in extensive use in Pakistan. However, development work in these areas is being pursued there.

(c) and (d). A detailed statement is attached.

Statement

The development of appropriate technologies for harnessing solar energy for a wide range of potential applications, has been accorded high priority by Government. Based on technologies available even now, it is possible to replace by renewable energies to a certain extent, the oil needs in the agricultural sector for pumping, for

household requirements, and part of the oil required for the industrial sector, particularly for low temperature process heat requirements. However, for most uses, costs are higher compared to conventional alternatives. Present efforts are directed towards reduction in costs and improvements in efficiency of various devices for these different applications. The New Energy Sources Programme of the Department of Science and Technology is aimed at generating relevant research and development activity leading to larger utilisation of renewable energies. A broad-based co-ordinated programme has emerged with an integrated approach of research, design, development and Demonstration activities in several areas of application, involving the participation of research institutions, industry, user agencies and extension agencies.

During the past 3 to 4 years, the R&D programme in the area of Solar Energy has mainly concentrated on:

(a) Development of Solar Thermal devices and systems based on the thermal effects of solar radiation;

(b) Development of Photovoltaic devices and systems for direct conversion of solar energy into electricity;

(c) Bio-mass and bio conversion technology.

The progress in this phase of the programme has given confidence for scaling up the technologies and system applications to the level of pilot plants and field-level demonstration experiments.

The current activities of the Department seek to expand the programme and to give fresh impetus and priority towards harnessing of renewable energies and their widespread utilisation.

SOLAR ENERGY:

(i) Photovoltaic Devices and Systems:

The basic technology for direct conversion of solar energy into electricity by photovoltaic cells has already been developed. The main problem now is to bring down the cost per peak watt of electricity by this method to a reason-

able level; and this is the primary objective of the current DST Programme in this area. This could be achieved: (a) by developing low cost solar grade silicon material and low-cost techniques of fabrication and (b) by improving the efficiency of solar cells and panels. The programme in this area has so far successfully resulted in the fabrication of single crystall silicon cells at the laboratory scale by the Central Electronics Limited (a Public Sector Undertaking under DST) with participation of research groups in IITs, National Physical Laboratory, Central Electronics Engg. Res. Institute, Pilani and other institutions. Solar Photovoltaic Modules developed at Central Electronics Ltd., are currently being used in the lighthouse Beacon at Dwaraka Port for ship navigation, for pumping water in the solar distillation plant at Awania Village in Gujarat, for drinking water supply at Tijara village in Rajasthan and in a few demonstration pumping systems. The programme envisages scaling up the fabrication techniques for silicon solar cells and panels, developing modules for applications such as pumping for drinking water, minor irrigation, community lighting, for educational radio and TV sets, cathodic protection of oil pipelines and for use in communication equipment in remote area. A major project costing about Rs. 12.00 crores over 5 years, including large-scale application of photovoltaic systems in rural areas for a variety of purposes (with emphasis on water pumping for drinking and minor irrigation), has been drawn up. In the meantime a short-term programme to be completed by 1981 for fabrication and field demonstration of Solar Photovoltaic pump sets of about 25 KW aggregate capacity has been finalised. The locations for demonstrating these pump sets in rural areas have also been indentified.

Progress has also been made in thin film cadmium sulphide solar cells, MOS, and on polycrystalline silicon solar cells. R&D projects on materials (extraction and purification of solar grade

silicon from rice husk, amorphous silicon, etc.), concentrator solar cells and tracking systems etc. have also been funded. A Scanning Auger Spectroplotometer facility with basic ESCA accessories has been set up at IIT Delhi for research on thin film solar cells and selective coatings with funds provided by DST. The know-how that has been generated on the fabrication of fresnel condensers is being commercialised.

(ii) *Solar Thermal Devices:*

Laboratory-scale and bench scale R&D work carried out thus far with respect to certain solar thermal devices and system has given confidence for establishing the techno-economic viability and possibility of commercial level exploitation. It is now planned to embark on a major national demonstration-cum-field trials programme based on such systems.

In order to give a dynamic thrust towards large-scale and commercial application of solar thermal technology, the Department has since formulated a major and comprehensive project for setting up a Centre for Prototype and Product Development, including field trial and demonstration in rural areas of solar thermal devices/systems. The project is estimated to cost around Rs. 6 crores over 5 years. Through this or other installation means, it is proposed to enter the field of large scale demonstration and application of solar thermal devices. These devices can contribute in due course, towards meeting some of the energy needs presently supplied by petroleum products, as for example substitution for oil fired boilers used for water heating, cooling, small sized power units based on diesel or oil fired boiler etc.

The following are some of the important areas in which significant progress has been achieved.

(i) *Collector Development:*

In the collector development programme priority has been accorded to

improving efficiency and cost effectiveness for different specific applications. Basic technology for single glass (60—65°C) having efficiencies of 40—45 per cent, and double glass with mirror boosters (90—95°C) having efficiencies of 30—40 per cent, aluminium bond duct flat plate collector panels, has been developed. R&D on development of alternative collectors using different configurations of mild steel, GI and copper absorber panels and on advanced flat plate collectors is in progress; bonding technologies for attaching tubes carrying the heat transfer fluid to the absorber plate are being investigated; a solar collector test rig has also been developed. R&D on selective coatings is in progress at various centres. Concentrator collectors and tracking systems, especially the cylindrical line focusing collectors with single axis tracking, are receiving greater attention. Test facilities for solar collectors are also being established at NPL.

(ii) *Solar water heating projects:*

Solar water heating demonstration systems for wider application in domestic, industrial and commercial establishments are being taken up. A few achievements in this area are given below:

(a) domestic solar water heater of 150 liters capacity has been developed and tested;

(b) Provision of solar hot water and space heating system for a residential building in New Delhi has been completed;

(c) The project for supplying 1000 liters of hot water per day at 50° C, and to provide space heating in one of the rooms, at the BHEL Guest House, Hardwar has been completed; testing is in progress;

(d) A large scale demonstration water heating facility for Qutab Hotel has been completed;

(e) The installation of a water heating system at the Leprosy Hospital, Poona for supplying 5,000 liters of hot water is presently in progress.

(f) A project for installation of a solar water heating system is being taken up at a textile mill in Ahmedabad.

(iii) *Vapour absorption cold storage unit:*

A 0.5 tonne capacity cold storage unit has been developed using absorption refrigeration and solar energy. The unit is designed to maintain the temperature of the Cold.

(iv) *Solar Thermal Power Plants:*

A 10 KW experimental solar power plant has been designed and commissioned at Madras under the Indo-FRG Technical Cooperation Programme. Solar thermal power plants based on different system configurations and collectors are also planned. Demonstration Solar Energy grain dryer of 10-application are proposed to be installed in the next three years.

(v) *Solar Drying Systems:*

Prototype graindryers of different capacities have already been developed and are undergoing field trials. Projects completed are a 1-tonne per day paddy dryer, a timber kiln & pre-heater for milk drying. The demonstration Solar Energy grain, dryer of 10-tonne per day capacity installed at Central State Farms, Ladhowal, Ludhiana, is undergoing performance testing and evaluation. The unit is being used for drying of paddy and maize on a regular basis during the drying season.

A project for tobacco curing and processing using solar energy has been initiated in A.P. A 1/2 tonne per day cash crop Solar dryer has also been installed at Gauhati. A 15-tonne per day paddy dryer is being installed in Kerala. Work is in progress towards the evaluation of standard designs for drying of various agricultural commo-

ditities in different quantities under varying agro-climatic conditions.

In order to formulate a viable programme at national level in the area of Solar drying systems, a working group of experts has been constituted.

(vi) *Prime movers:*

The development of a small turbine prime mover for a low temperature Rankine Cycle using Solar Energy and a 1KWe Free Piston Stirling Engine are in progress at IIT, Bombay.

(vii) *Solar Pumps:*

A project on fabrication, installation and testing of a laboratory model of 1KW solar water pump for rural applications, has been initiated under the Indo-FRG Technical Cooperation Programme.

(viii) *Solar Radiation Data Handbook:*

A project for preparation and publication of a solar radiation data handbook for solar energy users in India has been taken up.

2. FUELS FROM BIO-MASS

A major area in the New Energy Sources Programme of the Department relates to the development of technologies for Energy from Bio-mass. Recognising the growing importance of bio-mass production, bio-conversion and production and utilisation of fuels from bio-mass, the Department has constituted a National Steering Committee on Fuels from Bio-mass. A few projects have already been initiated, and several others are being finalised towards identification of fast-growing species, methods of increasing photosynthesis efficiency, development of cost-effective processes and devices/systems for utilising bio-degradable materials for producing gaseous and liquid fuels/ feedstocks.

A joint research project of I.I.P., Dehradun and N.B.R.I., Lucknow has

been funded for study and cultivation of such plants whose liquide-sap contains hydrocarbons or hydrocarbon type materials and for identification, isolation and processing of liquid hydrocarbon materials from them for future replacement of petroleum based liquid fuels. The project will cover survey and screening of Indian flora for prospective source of such hydrocarbons. Such a survey would be confined to latex-bearing families of angiosperms. It will also include work on agrotechnology to develop known plant sources as profitable source for such hydrocarbons.

A few ongoing projects in which significant process has been made relate to bio-gas from water hyacinth, Kachra-based bio-gas production, microbial production of methanol from methane, and bio-conversion and cellulosic residues into ethanol.

In recognition of the importance of R&D in the area of bio-gas systems, a time-bound All India Coordinated programme involving several inter-disciplinary research centres, was initiated by the Department 3 years ago. In Phase I of the programme considerable success has been achieved in the utilisation of organic wastes, primarily animal dung, and a few designs of viable family size, plants have been evolved. 'Janata drumless' plants and ferro-cement gas holders, etc. have been developed, and research work in the micro-biological aspects has shown promising results.

A major and dynamic thrust is now being given by the DST to develop family and community-size biogas plants as an important element in the rural energy matrix. In the next phase of the programme, which has commenced this year, more emphasis is being placed on expanding the installation of community size biogas plants, as well as family type plants and the utilisation of other types of solid wastes/materials, like vegetable wastes and agricultural residues. 6 community size biogas plants are under construction and nearing

completion, in selected villages by PRAD, Lucknow and KVIC. A short-term programme for demonstration of 14 more community size bio-gas plants has been drawn up and site selection is in progress. In support of the co-ordinated project, work is underway in resolving other technical problems concerning microbiological aspects, fermentation technology, low cost construction techniques and materials, and low cost devices and engines for bio-gas utilisation.

Since the entire R&D chain in Biomass area will have a long gestation period efforts are to be started now to have the technology readily available in a reasonable time frame. The use of biological systems by harnessing solar energy could be a very effective mechanism, specially to check environmental pollution, resource depletion and promotion of decentralised energy supply. Biomass techniques also show promise of providing substitutes for uses presently met by petroleum products. For example, the use of biogas for cooking could cut down a demand for kerosene or oils for cooking purposes. Similarly the use of biogas engines could reduce the demand for diesel for pumping. Investigations on reduction of cost and on socio-economic aspects are underway.

3. WIND ENERGY:

In this area, studies are planned for a better assessment of the available wind data and the country's wind energy potential. Following the development and field testing of a horizontal axis wind mill, efforts are continuing to evolve cost-effective designs suitable for pumping applications in Indian conditions. R&D projects on 10 prototypes of low cost sail-type wind mills that can be fabricated locally in rural areas, and on a 1 KW vertical axis wind generator for electricity generation and pumping applications, are in progress. R&D projects on development of a small output multi-blade wind mill for pumping water for agricultural purposes and a twin turbine vertical, wind-mill have also been initiated. A field demonstration/programme has been started to get experience for large scale utilisation.

Installation of Pump Sets Based on Solar Energy

3322. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to instal some pumpsets running on solar energy in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that achievements lagged far behind the targets in some States while in others, such as Punjab and Haryana, they even exceeded the targets; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A limited number of pumpsets operating on Solar energy are being installed at selected location for purposes of demonstration and field trial.

(b) No state-wise targets have been fixed.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Atomic Plants with indigenous components

3323. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether there is any plan to set up Atomic Plants within the country which have all Indian made components?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): The aim has all along been to reduce the dependence on imported equipment. All the major nuclear and conventional equipment needed for Atomic Power Plants are manumactured in the country. Only a small quantity of raw material and components is imported. Efforts continue, to become self-reliant in this matter.

Regularisation of Extra Capacity in Industries

3324. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has regularised extra capacity in some select industries;

(b) if so, the names of the industries where this has been done;

(c) how many of them are directly concerned with production of public consumption items; and

(d) to what extent production of items of public consumption will improve?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: (a) to (d). Government have announced a scheme for recognising installed capacities in the core, basic and export oriented industries on a selective basis in pursuance of the objectives of optimum utilisation of capacity and maximising production within the framework of Government's socio-economic policies. A list of such industries is attached

It may be seen therefrom that there are a number of industries which are concerned with production of public consumption items.

The entrepreneurs have been given time till 30th November, 1980 to submit their applications for such recognition. It is hoped that the scheme will achieve the objectives of optimum utilisation of capacity and maximum production.

Statement

List of Industries in whose cases regularisation of excess capacity is allowed.

1. Metallurgical Industries:

(1) Ferro Alloys

(2) Steel Castings and forgings

(3) Non-ferrous metals and their alloys.

2. Boilers and steam generating plants.

3. Prime movers (other than electrical generators):

(1) Industrial turbines

(2) Internal combustion engines

4. Electrical equipment:

(1) Equipment for transmission and distribution of electricity.

(2) Electrical motors

(3) Electrical furnaces

(4) X-ray equipment

(5) Electronic components and equipments.

5. Transportation:

(1) Mechanised sailing vessels upto 1000 DWT.

(2) Ship ancillaries

(3) Commercial vehicles.

6. Industrial machinery.

7. Machine tools, Jigs Fixtures, Tools and Dies of specialised Types.

8. Agricultural machinery; tractors and power tillers.

9. Earthmoving machinery.

10. Industrial instruments: indicating, recording and regulating devices for pressure, temperature, rate of flow weights, levels and the like.

11. Scientific instruments.

12. Nitrogenous and Phosphatic Fertilizers falling under:

(1) Inorganic fertilisers under '18 Fertilizers' in the First Schedule to the I (D&R) Act, 1951.

13 Chemicals (other than Fertilizers):

(1) Inorganic heavy chemicals.

(2) Organic heavy Chemicals.

(3) Fine chemicals, including photographic chemicals.

(4) Synthetic resins and plastics

(5) Synthetic rubbers.

(6) Man-made fibres.

(7) Industrial explosives.

(8) Insecticides, fungicides, weedicides and the like.

(9) Synthetic detergents.

(10) Miscellaneous Chemicals (for industrial use only).

14. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals:

(a) Drug intermediates from the basic stage for production of high technology bulk drugs; and

(b) High technology bulk drugs from basic stage and formulation based thereon with an overall ratio of bulk drug consumption (from own manufacture) to formulation from all sources of 1:5.

15. Paper and Plup including Paper Products.

16. Automobile Tyres and Tubes.

17. Plate Glass.

18. Ceramics.

(1) Refractories.

(2) Furnace lining bricks-acidic, basic and neutral.

19. Cement Products.

(1) Portland Cement.

(2) Asbestos Cement.

20. Oil Drilling Equipment and accessories.

21. Power Transmission accessories including insulators and bushings, preformed transmission line accessories.

22. Railway Safety and Signalling equipment.

23. Special Alloy castings SG Iron and Malleable castings and stainless steel castings.

24. Pumps and Compressors.

25. High tensile steel nuts and bolts.

26. Electric Generators.

27. Engineering production aids such as cutting and forming tools, patterns and dies.

28. Two-wheelers and Three-wheelers.

29. Refrigerators upto 167 litres.

30. Electric Ceiling fans.

31. Dry Cell Batteries.

32. GLS lamps and Fluorescent tubes.

33. Bicycles.

34. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals other than those specified at item No. 14.

States which have passed Lokpal and Lok Ayukta Bills

3325. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have passed Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta Bills; and

(b) whether the Central Government have issued directives to pass these Bills to those States which have not passed such Bills so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) According to the information obtained from the State Governments, the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bihar have passed these Bills. The Karnataka Lokayukta (Second) Ordinance, 1979 was withdrawn in February, 1980. The Orissa Lokpal

and Lokayukta Act, 1970 has not been given effect to so far.

Information in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu and Tripura is being collected

The remaining States have not passed any such legislation.

(b) No, Sir.

Central intervention in Industrial Disputes

3326. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have failed to persuade the States to agree on a legal provision authorising it to directly intervene in industrial disputes which are in their jurisdiction;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he had favoured such a power in the State Ministers' Conference held some time back in New Delhi;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that some State Ministers have opposed this idea and if so, the names of such States and the reasons therefor; and

(d) The reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) and (b). One of the items included for discussion at the First Meeting of the Standing Committee of Labour Ministers held at New Delhi on 15th-16th September, 1980, related to the need for intervention by the Central Government if a strike or lockout continued in any industry for a long period.

(c) and (d). The conclusion at the meeting was that the State Governments may make use of the good offices of the Central Government wherever necessary, in cases of prolonged strikes or lockouts.

Seniority of emergency commissioned officers

3328. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) Is it a fact that the Defence Ministry has issued a directive to the Army HQ in August, 1980 that the 11½ year handicap in seniority imposed on emergency commissioned officers, recruited immediately after the Chinese aggression be removed and they be brought on a par in seniority with other categories of commissioned officers;

(b) if so, what is the reason for the delay in the implementation of the Directives;

(c) is the delay likely to deprive the emergency commissioned officers a change for promotion to the large number of senior posts recently created in the Army because the process of filling the posts from among the other categories of commissioned officers is already in the advanced stage; and

(d) will Government ensure that the claims of promotion of the Emergency Commissioned Officers to the senior posts will not be prejudiced by the administrative delay in fixing their proper position in the seniority lists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PAIL): (a) to (d). A Statement is attached.

(a) to (d). No directive has been issued by the Ministry of Defence to the Army Headquarters to the effect that the seniority of 11½ years which was cut in the case of Emergency Commissioned Officers, be restored to them.

2. During the National Emergency of 1962, about 9000 Officers were granted Emergency Commission in the Indian Army. The period of training

prescribed for them was only six months as compared to two years period prescribed for the Regular Commissioned Officers. About one third of these ECOs were subsequently granted Permanent Commission in the Indian Army. In accordance with the rules framed in 1965, these ECOs were granted antedate seniority equivalent to their full pay Commissioned service reduced by the shortfall in their period of training as compared to the prescribed period of training for the various categories for the grant of Regular Commission.

3. Between the years 1962 and 1965, the period of training of Direct Entry candidates was also reduced for some batches from two years to periods varying from 18 months to 6 months. This was done in the context of the National Emergency when a large number of officers were required urgently to man various posts. It has been represented by the Emergency Commissioned Officers that the reduction in the period of training in the case of Direct Entry candidates should be taken into consideration while re-fixing their seniority. One Emergency Commissioned Officer has taken up the matter to the High Court and the matter regarding alleged discrimination is *sub judice*.

Replacement of Electronic Computers System

3329. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether three reconditioned Honey Well—400 electronic computers system functioning in the computer centre of Department of Statistics are being changed/replaced; and

(b) if so, the machines by which these are being replaced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing 3 Honeywell—400 computer systems functioning at the computer centre of Department of Statistics are being replaced by a Burroughs Model 3845 computer system.

Recommendations of the steering committee on industrial statistics

3330. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the recommendations of the Steering Committee on Industrial Statistics; and

(b) whether the recommendations were implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A statement showing the recommendations of the Steering Committee on Industrial Statistics and the action taken thereon is placed below.

Statement

Recommendations	Action taken
1. The detailed ASI schedule will continue to be canvassed, as before.	Detailed schedule is being canvassed.
2. The schedules should be scrutinised fully by NSSO and CSO	Plan Schemes to strengthen the resources for scrutiny and tabulation have been prepared and got approved by the Planning Commission. The Schemes will be implemented as soon as they are cleared by the Finance Ministry.
3. Appropriate strengthening of resources for scrutiny and tabulation of ASI data is most essential.	
4. Pending appropriate strengthening of resources, the following interim measures were recommended to be adopted:	
(i) The CSO will prepare the expanded summary results every year	Arrangements to produce expanded summary results for the survey year 1979-80 and onwards have been made.
(ii) The industries will be divided into three broad groups and one group taken up for detailed tabulation every year in rotation. The data would pertain to the latest ASI available.	
(iii) The scrutinised schedules for other two industry groups not covered in the year may be sent to the SSBs willing to undertake detailed tabulation.	The Governing Council of NSSO has subsequently suggested some modifications, to the recommendations. These are being looked into.
5. The State Statistical Bureaus should be approached to explore the possibility of their helping in clearing the arrears.	Various State Statistical Bureaus have been approached in the matter.

Irregular functioning of nuclear Plants

3331. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the three Nuclear plants viz. Tarapur, Rana Pratap and

Kalpakkam have developed one or the other trouble technical or otherwise have not been functioning regularly to full capacity; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to make the Nuclear plants work to full capacity so as to help the burgeoning energy crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The Madras Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam is still under construction. The second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is being test run. Of the remaining 3 reactors which are in commercial operation, the two of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station are capable of operating at full capacity and the one of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is operating at near full capacity. The TAPS reactors are being operated at a lower capacity to conserve the available fuel in view of the uncertainties in supplies of enriched uranium from USA.

Certain technical and other problems do arise and suitable short and long-term measures are being implemented as and when necessary to rectify these problems.

Increase in prices of various types of Tyres

3332. SHRI K LAKKAPPA:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been unprecedented increase in the prices of various types of Tyres during the last three years in the country;

(b) whether maximum rise in all categories of tyres has been done by Modi Industries;

(e) if so, reasons thereof;

(d) whether maximum rise in all categories of tyres and particularly in Tractor Tyre has been done by CEAT, and Dunlop also;

(e) if so, reasons therefor;

(f) whether Government propose to review the prices increased by both the companies; and

(g) what steps Government propose to take to bring the prices of tyres to a reasonable level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e). All the tyre manufacturing companies, have increased the prices of automobile tyres and tubes during the last three years on different occasions. By and large, the price increase effected by the manufacturing companies are comparable, although in certain sizes of automobile tyres the incidence of price increase effected by M/s Modi Rubber Limited and the price increase in respect of certain sizes of tractor tyres by CEAT and Dunlop and somewhat higher than some of the others.

(f) and (g). There is no statutory control on the prices of tyres and tubes. However, Government have impressed upon the manufacturers the need of maintaining prices at a reasonable level.

Obsolete Armaments Lying in Depots

3333. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 22nd September, 1980 that obsolete armaments lying in various godowns depots in the country are to be sold;

(b) full details thereof; and

(c) whether these goods are worth crores of rupees, if so, what action Government have taken to dispose of the said goods?

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

(b) and (c). 1425 items of the Army and 7 items of the Air Force in different quantities are awaiting disposal. The total value of these goods is about Rs. 18 crores. Action is being taken to dispose of these goods according to the prescribed procedure.

Burning of Brides

3334. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that burning of brides has been on the increase in the Capital and throughout the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported during the last six months;

(c) whether the bridegrooms and in laws involved in such burning go scot free; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to plug such happenings?

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

(a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and on receipt of the same a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) All the State Governments and Union Territories have been advised that,

(i) in all cases of attempted suicide or death in suspicious circumstances of young married women, investigation should be conducted only by an officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendents of police.

(ii) post-mortem should be done by a team of two doctors.

(iii) Disposal of dead body without post-mortem examination should not be permitted without getting no objection certificate from the Police.

(iv) Police should not give no objection certificate unless the body has been seen by parents or guardians or other close relatives from the bride's side of the family.

Investigations Against IAS Officers by Central Vigilance Commission and C.B.I.

3335. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the I.A.S. Officers against whom investigations both by the Central Vigilance Commission and by the Central Bureau of Investigation are going on; and

(b) the officers who have been allowed to retire prematurely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Cases involving 17 I.A.S. officers are pending at various stages in the Central Vigilance Commission and cases involving 7 IAS officers are under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(b) As the State Governments are competent in this regard, the information is being collected from them and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Skilllets with Friction Printing by Companies for Match Industry

3336. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Messers I. T. C. Ltd., Madras Division, Messers Brook Bond India Ltd., Messers Metal Box India Ltd., have enough installed capacity for manufacturing skilllets with friction printing for meeting the needs of match industry; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to utilise the installed capacity available with these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Messrs I.T.C. Limited, Madras Division is not registered for manu-

facture of packaging machinery. Messrs Brook Bond India Limited, who are registered for manufacture of packaging and printing machinery have recently reported manufacture of rotogravure printing machine which could be used for match box skillets and have claimed supply of one such machine to Messrs Asia Match Company. As regards Messrs Metal Box India Limited, they are registered for the manufacture of packaging machinery and printing machinery. They have not reported manufacture of machine suitable for manufacturing skillets with friction printing. These industrial undertakings are taking steps to utilise their existing capacities.

**Selection of Two Backward Districts
in each State for setting up of
Nucleus Industries**

3337. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the concept of nucleus plants in two industrially backward districts of each State; and

(b) how many States have selected these two backward districts and the names of these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). In the Industrial Policy Statement of 23rd July, 1980 it has been stated "It is proposed to promote the concept of economic federalism with setting up of a few nucleus plants in each district identified as industrially backward." A nucleus plant would generate both backward as well as forward linkages in the shape of ancillaries and also assemble the products of the ancillary units which will be made by a large number of small units.

The ancillarization effect of the scheme would promote a spread effect in the shape of higher employment,

dispersed investment and higher per capita income of the people in the area. It will also help to upgrade the technology of small scale units so as to enable the economic growth of the region to be accelerated. For this purpose, the Government of India is in touch with the various State Governments to formulate complete proposals for each State separately. No formal schemes have, however, so far been finalised.

बलात्कार के मामले

3338. श्री राम विलास पासवान:

श्री एन. ई. होंगे:

श्री चतुर्भुज:

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा:

क्या गृह मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखेंगे:

(क) 1 फरवरी से 31 अक्टूबर, 1980 तक की अवधि में रिपोर्ट किए गए मामलों में से राज्यवार, कितनी हरिजन तथा आदिवासी महिलाएँ बलात्कार और अन्य अपराधों की शिकार हुईं; और

(ख) कितने मामलों में बलात्कार करने वाले व्यक्तियों को दंड दिया गया है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Low Enriched Uranium for Tarapore Plant

3339. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the background of the sale of 38 tons low enriched Uranium by U.S.A. for Nuclear Reactors at Tarapore, what is the balance requirements of nuclear enriched fuel for Tarapore during 1980 and 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have negotiated for supply of this enriched fuel to India with the U.S.S.R.; if so, the results thereof; and

(c) what progress has been attained to produce indigenous nuclear fuel to be self-sufficient in the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The balance of 39.6 tonnes represents the requirement of fuel for the Tarapur Station for the years 1980 and 1981 in accordance with the agreed schedule of deliveries.

(b) No Sir. India cannot obtain the enriched uranium requirements for the Tarapur Station from any other source except the United States as long as the Cooperation Agreement of 1963 remains valid.

(c) Except for the Tarapur Station, none of the atomic power stations require enriched uranium, and indigenous sources of uranium are adequate for the power reactor programme currently envisaged. Production of low enriched uranium for use as fuel will not be viable for meeting the requirement of only the Tarapur Station.

Instances of 'Sati' by Women

3340. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instances of 'Sati' offences committed by women are again increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the figures of committed or attempted 'Sati' instances in the country during each of the last three years;

(c) whether cases have been lodged against the offenders as well as the villages who have abetted in committing the crime, if so, the results thereof; and

(d) whether Government are considering to amend the Sati Act to bring

stricter adherence and tighten police machinery to prevent such occurrences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and on receipt a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) This will arise only after information received is analysed and conclusions drawn.

Industrial Disputes in M. P.

3341. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of industrial disputes are increasing in Madhya Pradesh during recent years;

(b) if so, the number of industrial disputes in Madhya Pradesh during January to September, 1980; and

(c) what steps Government of Madhya Pradesh have taken on the communication sent by Central Government to activate the Industrial Relations Machinery in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) and (b). The number of industrial disputes (Strikes and lock-outs) was 61 in the year 1976, 168 in 1977, 199 in 1978 and 252 in 1979. The number of such disputes reported during the period January to September 1980 was 105. The figures for 1979 and 1980 are provisional.

(c) In response to the letter of the Minister of Labour, it has been stated by the Government of Madhya Pradesh that conciliation is compulsory under the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act, if the conciliation officer fails to effect a settlement he tries to persuade the parties to submit to voluntary arbitration and if that fails the case is referred for adjudication

or arbitration as the case may be. The State Government is in touch with the workers' unions and has recently amended the law to promote the formation of representative unions. It has been also stated that the industrial climate has improved after the present Government took office.

I.T.Is In Delhi

3342. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Training Institutes are functioning under the Ministry of Labour;

(b) if so, the details of the Institutes and their Branches in Delhi;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said Institutes have not issued certificates to the students who have completed their course for the last 10 years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) The Industrial Training Institutes in the country are being run under the policy laid down by the Directorate General of Employment and Training under the Ministry of Labour. However, day-to-day administration of these Institutes is under the respective State Governments/Union Territories.

(b) The following Industrial Training Institutes are being run by Delhi Administration:

1. ITI Arab-ki-Sarai, New Delhi.
2. ITI Malviya Nagar, New Delhi.
3. ITI Curzon Road (For Women), New Delhi.
4. ITI Shahdara, Delhi-32.
5. ITI Subzi Mandi, Delhi-7
6. ITI Narela (Old ITI Tilak Nagar Building), New Delhi.
7. ITI Tilak Nagar, New Delhi.
8. ITI Pusa, New Delhi.

9. ITI Khichripur (ITI Shadara Campus), Delhi.

10. ITI Nand Nagri, Kingsway Camp, Delhi.

(c) The position is that the trainees collect their certificates from the Institutes from which they have passed their examination. Certificates upto the year 1977 are ready for collection by the trainees. Some certificates for the year 1978 are also ready.

(d) Preparation of final certificates take some time because the candidates' photographs and various other details have to be filled in. However, to avoid inconvenience to the trainees in securing employment, provisional certificates are immediately issued on their passing out. The procedure for issuing certificates is being simplified to avoid delay.

Need for Indigenous Uranium

3343. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a need for own uranium enrichment for its fuel and research requirements is being increasingly stressed in scientific circles;

(b) if so, whether Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is studying various new types of fuels for updating its reactor fuel technology; and

(c) if so, to what extent it has succeeded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) to (c). Preliminary studies of the various processes of uranium enrichment and for alternative fuels are being undertaken within the resources that can be made available.

**Conference of Science and Technology
in New Delhi**

3344. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether new science technology plan was discussed at two day conference on Science and Technology in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at;

(c) whether any recommendations have been made to the Government for the development of Science and Technology; and

(d) if so, to what extent they have been approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir. A conference was held in New Delhi on 2nd and 3rd August, 1980 to discuss the Science and Technology component of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85).

(b) to (d). The discussions and recommendations related to organisational and institutional mechanisms including instruments for policy formulation, implementation, review and monitoring; fiscal, import and industrial policies; climate for science and facilities, amenities and incentives for science; all of which have to be appropriate if scientific effort is to fructify most meaningfully and lead to self-reliance. Significant attention was also paid to areas requiring substantial thrust and support over the Plan period. These include: importance of the S&T sector in higher education as well as in school education and support needed for it; new energy sources; ocean sciences and technology; new directions in Agriculture particularly to reduce energy needs and increase productivity;

efforts to eradicate communicable diseases; coal utilisation; materials research; importance of basic research in selected areas; new areas in life science opened up through recent advances in molecular and cell biology, etc. The views expressed at the meeting have been taken note of in the preparation of the part relating to Science and Technology in the National Development Council (NDC) at its last meeting. Further these discussions and recommendations have been made use of by the Working Group set up by the Planning Commission to formulate the Chapter on Science and Technology for the Draft Plan documents currently under preparation for approval of NDC.

**Instructions to Private Sector to
Provide Employment to Ex-Servicemen**

3345. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions/guidelines have been issued by Central Government to different categories of employers in the private sector to provide employment to ex-servicemen specially those relieved from Short Service Commissions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Directorate General Resettlement has approached Chambers of Commerce and Industry located at Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore and Hyderabad requesting them to expand the scope of offering job assistance in private sector to retired officers in general and Short Service Commissioned Officers in particular.

Exercises of USA in Indian Ocean

3346. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported

statement of the US Secretary of State Mr. Muskie as reported in the Times of India dated 17 October, 1980 to the effect that USA intended to hold periodic air and naval exercises in the Indian ocean to defend their interests therein; and

(b) if so, how far Government consider this a threat to peace in the zone, and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Government of India have repeatedly declared that Great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean constitutes a threat to peace and stability in this area as it introduces new tensions and conflicts in our neighbourhood. Government of India has conveyed its strong opposition to the increasing military presence of the USA in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf area, both in bilateral talks as well as at the UN and other international fora. India has been actively in touch with other littoral and hinterland countries to concert action for the reduction and ultimate elimination of Great Power military presence from this area. India intends to pursue this line in the Conference on the Indian Ocean scheduled to be held in Colombo in 1981 and in the preparations leading upto it.

Nuclear Explosion Detonated by China

3347. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported nuclear explosion detonated by China in North West China on 16 October, 1980?

(b) if so, whether Government have since reviewed their nuclear policy in the light thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). The latest Chinese nuclear test forms part of a series of such tests conducted by China over the years. This test by itself does not alter significantly Chinese nuclear weapons capability and does not, therefore, pose any new threat to India. Government remain committed to utilising Atomic Energy for peaceful purposes.

Study on Foreign Hand in Moradabad Riots

3348. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(c) whether latest studies have revealed that there was no foreign hand behind the recent riots in Moradabad, Aligarh and other places in U.P;

(b) if so, whether Government have identified the precise nature and details of the elements responsible for the riots; and

(c) the steps taken to round up the same and to bring them to book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No formal studies have been carried out by Government into these riots. However, information available so far does not indicate involvement of any foreign hand in the communal riots in Moradabad, Aligarh and other towns in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh have appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed by a District Judge, under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, to investigate the incidents which took place in Moradabad on the 13th August, 1980.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer given to parts (a) and (b) above.

Agreement on Mizoram Problem

3349. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reached any agreement with Shri Lal-denga, the MNF Chief with regard to the Mizoram problem; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement?

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

(a) and (b). Reference is invited to the Statement made by Home Minister in the House on July 30, 1980.

Talks are still continuing.

Arms Factory in Police Lines in Agra

3350. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in the *Statesman* of 8 November, 1980 that Illegal Arms Factory in Police Lines in Agra was unearthed;

(b) if so, whether, for the last four months, this is the 11th factory which has been unearthed in the country;

(c) whether, for the last four months many bomb manufacturing

factories, arms factories were unearthed in almost every State and their number was more in U.P., Punjab and Madhya Pradesh;

(d) the States and the places in which these factories were operating;

(e) whether there was any foreign link involved in these factories; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Government have seen the Press Report.

(b) to (f). The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid down on the Table of the House on receipt.

Strategy for Introduction of Colour T.V.

3351. SHRI N. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group set up by the Department of Electronics to formulate a strategy for the introduction of colour television in country has submitted its report.

(b) what are the main recommendations of the Report; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government on the Report of the Working Group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the working group are placed at Annexure-1.

(c) The Report is under examination. However, an indication of Government's thinking of Colour TV was given by Prime Minister at the meeting of the Consultative Committee of

Parliament on the Department of Electronics on August 8, 1980. Prime Minister stated that the reach of radio should be maximised and the investments already made in black and white TV should be utilised extensively. At the same time so far as the technology for colour TV is concerned, R&D work in this field should continue. We could also use closed circuit colour TV more widely in hospitals and educational institutions.

Annexure—I

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP ON COLOUR T.V.

1.0. The Working Group has based its report on the assumption that the PAL system as recommended by the Sub-Committee on Standardisation of colour television in 1976 will be adopted.

1.1.0. Broadcast Segment

1.1.1. The Working Group would like to suggest the following strategy for the Broadcast Segment:

(i) The approved schemes of the plan period 1978—83 should be implemented directly in colour in order to avoid subsequent conversion costs.

(ii) The existing centres should be converted to colour, priority being accorded to those centres which feed the relay centres proposed to be set up during the plan period 1978—83. Only if the investment decisions are taken immediately, all the above schemes can be implemented within the timeframe 1980—85.

(iii) In order to maximise the effectiveness of the investments, a higher priority should be given to those centres which are likely to provide a greater demand for colour TV receivers, as well as those centres which are already receiving colour telecasts from neighbouring countries.

(iv) The FE content can be minimised if the equipment for

colour is locally manufactured with emphasis being on the high value high demand items. Action in this matter should be immediately initiated.

1.1.2. The total additional investments for the conversion of the existing centres and the implementation of the approved plan schemes amounts to Rs. 31.23 crores, and would enable 50 per cent of the programmes to be broadcast in colour from the existing centres and all programmes from the new centres.

1.1.3. The implementation of the balance schemes in colour of the proposed perspective plan of Doordarshan is estimated to cost an additional Rs. 77 crores. Of this, augmentation of all the facilities set up in phase 1 to full colour transmission will account for Rs. 26 crores.

1.2.0. Colour TV Receiver

1.2.1. The cost of a PAL colour TV receiver using a 20" tube has been estimated at Rs. 8300 including all duties presently applicable which amount to Rs. 3700. If, however, during the initial stages of the introduction of colour TV a lower excise duty is levied as in the case of a economy black and white set the price of a colour TV receiver will come down to approximately Rs. 7500. This price has been adopted for estimating the demand for colour TV sets in the country.

1.2.2. The cost estimate for a colour TV receiver includes a foreign exchange component of Rs. 1150/set. However, this can be reduced to Rs. 700/set if necessary steps towards indigenisation are taken immediately.

1.2.3. The number of colour TV receivers likely to be manufactured upto 1990 has been estimated at 10 lakh numbers, which would involve of a foreign exchange outflow of Rs. 70 crores over the decade.

1.2.4. In order to ensure proper quality control a far more selective

approach to licensing should be adopted for colour TV receiver manufacture, in view of its much higher technological sophistication compared to a B&W receiver.

1.2.5. Additional investment required by an existing TV manufacturer would be Rs. 4-5 lakhs.

1.3. Demand

Based on the suggested strategy for the introduction of colour TV, the timeframes assumed and a set price of Rs. 7500, the Working Group estimates that the demand for colour TV receivers will increase from a level of 10,000 numbers of 1984 to a level of 2.27 lakh numbers by 1990.

1.4. Technology

1.4.1. The single most important component of a colour TV set is the colour picture tube. Colour picture tubes available in the market from different manufacturers are non-interchangeable. The Working Group would, therefore, recommend that the colour picture tube should be standardised so as to ensure that its manufacture in the country can be undertaken eventually at a economically viable level. Such an approach has the advantage of obtaining quantity discounts and facilitates after-sales-service.

1.4.2. In the time available to the Working Group it was not possible to obtain information with regard to the investments needed for setting up manufacture of colour picture tubes. However, the manufacture of colour picture tubes involves a larger number of unit processes compared to a B&W tube, the major differences being the triple phosphor deposition to obtain the triad structure, the shadow mask and the sealing of the front panel to the cone. In view of its higher technological sophistication the likely investment to set up the manufacture of colour picture tubes at a minimum viable level of 300,000 numbers will not be less than Rs. 20 crores.

1.4.3. The manufacture of general purpose components, namely, semi-conductors (discretes, ICs), passive components and deflection components can be set up in the country with little additional investment.

1.4.4. According to M/s. Corning Glass, USA a mixed glass shell plant, with a capacity of 600,000 black and white glass shells and an equal quantity of colour glass components, which they consider viable, would require additional investments of Rs. 70 crores. While this figure cannot be considered as final and would be subject to revision after negotiations, it suggests that very large additional investments will be necessary to produce colour TV glass components in the country. Taking into account the minimum viable size of such a plant and the projected demand, investment decisions for setting up such a plant in the country can be deferred till late 1980's.

1.4.5. The Working Group, however, would like to point out that the demand for black and white picture tubes in 1990 has been estimated at 18.5 lakh numbers which makes it imperative that the investment decision for setting up the black and white glass shell project should no longer be deferred.

1.4.6. Follow-up action with regard to various elements of the receiver segment technology, namely framing specifications for a colour receiver, standardising the picture tube and other components, making a more precise estimate for a picture tube project etc. needs to be initiated on an immediate basis.

1.4.7. In view of the short lead time available for the introduction of colour and the savings in foreign exchange which will result, it would be desirable to purchase know-how rather than take up indigenous development of the broadcast equipment. Action in this regard needs to be immediately initiated.

SUMMARY OF THE COSTS

	Phase I	Balance of Perspective Plan includes Phase II of Existing/ Approved Centres	Total	
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	
1. Additional Cost for Conversion/Setting up to colour of TV broadcast segment	3123	7678	10,801	
(FE Component in brackets)	(644)			
(i) Existing Centres	2250	1716	3,966	
(ii) Approved Scheme (1978—83)	873	857	1,730	
(iii) Perspective plan (Balance) . . . . .	..	5105	5,105	
2. Price of a 20" Colour TV Receiver	8300			
(i) FE Component	1150			
(ii) Tax/Duty element	3700			
	1984	1985	1986	1990
3. Demand for Colour TV (Lakh nos.)	0.10	0.88	1.78	2.27
(i) Existing Centres . . . . .	..	0.30	0.70	1.10
(ii) Approved Schemes (1978—83)	0.10	0.18	0.28	0.37
(iii) Multiple ownership . . . . .	..	0.40	0.80	0.80
4. Investment Required				
(i) TV Glass Shell (Mixed Plant for B&W and Colour)	Rs. 27 Crores (P&W)	Rs. 70 Crores (Colour)		
TOTAL	Rs. 97 Crores			
(ii) TV Picture Tube (at 3 lakh level)	Rs. 20 crores			
(iii) Broadcast Equipment				
(iv) Components (like Semiconductors, passive components, deflection components)				
	No additional investment on account of colour TV will take place as part of natural expansion.			

छठी योजना का प्रारूप तैयार करना

3352. श्री राखीवतार शास्त्री:
श्री अमर राय प्रधान:

क्या योजना मंत्री निम्न जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप तैयार कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए अपने प्रारूप भेज दिए हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

योजना और धन मंत्री (श्री नारायण बल्लू तिवारी): (क) जी, नहीं। प्रारूप अभी तैयार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

(ग) से (ङ) तक: प्रारूप छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना संबंधी प्रस्ताव सभी राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त हो गए हैं और वे इस समय योजना आयोग के विचाराधीन हैं।

Proposal of Gillettes for manufacture of Blades on Financial participation basis

3353. SHRI PIUS TIKEY: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) is it the policy of the Government to allow foreign equity participation only in the high priority, sophisticated areas and not in low priority areas;

(b) if so, the reason why the proposal of Gillettes for manufacture of blades in India on financial participation basis has not been rejected to far;

(c) do Government consider that blade is not a low priority item but requires import of technology on equity basis and if so, why it has been put under Banned List read with exceptions in the current foreign collaboration guide-lines; and

(d) whether approval of Gillette deal on equity basis in the low priority area like blades will constitute a precedent in others like Tooth Paste, Soaps, Cosmetics, Fountain Pens etc.?

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

(a) Government's policy in the field of import of technology and induction of foreign equity is selective and based on national priorities. Import of technology and foreign equity are permitted in:

(i) high technology areas;

(ii) export oriented projects;

(iii) import substitution projects; and

(iv) upgradation of indigenous technology in selected areas.

(b) and (c) Import of technology for the manufacture of an article of mass consumption like razor blades has to be based on two principles:

(i) The production is oriented to shifts in consumer preference so that the availability meets demand not only in aggregate but in terms of quality as well.

(ii) The production is widely disbursed, so as to avoid dominance as far as possible.

The induction of foreign equity in the proposal for collaboration with Gillettes will be governed by the above principles. Government is yet to take a decision on this proposal.

(d) within the framework of the Government's policy, each proposal for foreign collaboration will be considered on merits.

Strike in Dolomite Mines of Madhya Pradesh

3354. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of a five months old strike continuing in the Dolomite Mines of Madhya Pradesh by the Chhatisgarh Mines Shramik Sangh, if so, facts in details;

(b) the main demands of the strikers and the attempts of the conciliation machinery to resolve the disputes;

(c) whether there is an attempt to crush the strikers instead of meeting their demands; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) Government are aware of the strike in the Hirri Dolomite Mines of Bhilai Steel Plant w.e.f. 19-5-80. The strike was started by about 700 workers out of more than 2000 employed in the mines at the instance of Chhatisgarh Mines Shramik Sangh. The strike has since been called off w.e.f. 1-12-80 following an agreement brought about by the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner at New Delhi between the said Union and the management on 26-11-80.

(b) The main demand of the Chhatisgarh Mines Shramik Sangh was revision of wage structure obtaining in the mine and bringing it at par with the wage structure evolved for Steel Industry by the National Joint Consultative Committee. Conciliation took place at the level of the Regional Labour Commissioner, Jabalpur and subsequently by Deputy Labour Commissioner.

(c) There was no attempt to crush the strikers and efforts were made all

along to find a compromise solution of the dispute.

(d) Question does not arise.

Plane crash in October 1980

3355. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an SU-22 (Sukhoi) fighter plane of the I.A.F. crashed on the 23rd October, 1980 in an open field near Najafgarh in West Delhi;

(b) whether earlier on the 21st October, an Air Force MI-8 helicopter force-landed in Timarpur, Delhi following a collision with a vulture;

(c) if so, the outcome of the investigation made by the courts-of-inquiry into these accidents; and

(d) the remedial measures ordered to prevent such accidents and financial losses resulting therefrom?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Two separate Courts of Inquiry have been ordered into the accidents; and their reports are awaited.

(d) Flight Safety is an extremely intimate part of the Air Force flying and efforts are constantly made to enhance flight safety in the Air Force and reduce the accidents. The training syllabi, procedures, tactics, servicing system, ground environment, airfield environment are under constant surveillance to find weak spots and take remedial action. As far as the accidents that have already occurred are concerned, a thorough investigation by specialists from various agencies is carried out to pin-point the cause after which remedial actions are discussed and implemented.

पोंगई, इम्फाल स्थित सैनिक स्कूल में चोरी

3356. श्री छीतुभाई गामित: क्या इसका मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 10-9-80 के नवभारत में, पोंगई (इम्फाल) स्थित सैनिक स्कूल से 53 राइफलों और एक आधा टन वज्र वाली लोहे की अलमारी, जिसमें नौ लाख रुपये थे, की चोरी हो जाने के बारे में छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिवराव बी. पाटिल): (क) और (ख). सरकार को इस बारे में रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है कि 5/6 सितम्बर 1980 की रात को इम्फाल स्थित सैनिक स्कूल में पड़ी सशस्त्र डकैती के दौरान हमलावर निम्नलिखित वस्तुएं अपने साथ ले गए:-

(1) ड्रिल कार्य के लिए, 303 राइफ्लें	50
(2) 322 राइफ्लें	2
(3) प्राइवेट .315 राइफल	1
(4) ब्लैक .303 राउण्ड	87
(5) .303 कारतूसों के खोल	83
(6) 2323.75 रु० कीमत की गोदरेज स्टील तिजोरी जिसमें निम्नलिखित सामान था :—	रुपये
(7) नकदी	4,681.09
(8) मियादी जमा रसीदें	5,37,647.38
(9) पुनर्निवेश योजना प्रमाण पत्र	3,70,800.00
(10) कुछ अन्य विविध कागजात और कीमत की वस्तुएं —	

लूटेरे शस्त्र और गोला-बारूद को तो एन. सी.सी. स्ट्रांग-रूम से और समस्त कीमती वस्तुओं को स्टील की तिजोरी सहित रजिस्ट्रार के कमरे से ले गए।

स्कूल द्वारा राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के पास दर्ज पुलिस शिकायत के आधार पर छानबीन की जा रही है। मणिपुर सरकार से भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह इम्फाल स्थित सैनिक स्कूल को सशस्त्र गार्ड मूकैया करें।

News items captioned "Delhi a Heaven for corrupt Policemen"

3357. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:
PROF. MADHU DANDA-
VATE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reports appearing in *Indian Express* dated 16 and 17 August, 1980 under the caption "Delhi a heaven for corrupt policemen" and "The most corrupt are the most efficient" highlighting the money making racket in Delhi Police; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to improve the situation?

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

(b) A Vigilance Branch is functioning at the Police Headquarters under a Deputy Commissioner of Police. An Anti-Corruption Branch under the Delhi Administration also conducts inquiries into complaints of corruption against the police personnel. A flying squad has been set up in Vigilance Branch to look into such complaints. A telephone No. 268980 is available to receive such complaints from the public, who are encouraged to lodge complaints in this regard with senior police officers. After conducting preliminary inquiries on the basis of specific complaints, action is taken against officers against whom a prima-facie case was established. During the period 1-11-79 to 31.10.1980, departmental enquiries were taken up against 584 police personnel, and 245 officials were placed under suspension.

Plan to sell 1.5 million pieces of Armaments rusting in various places

3358. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plan to sell 1.5 million pieces of light, medium and heavy armaments rusting in various parts of the country; if so, facts thereof;

(b) has proper scrutiny been made to ensure that servicable and useful armaments are not disposed of by making them 'obsolete' or obsolescent;

(c) is there a system of periodic survey for checking the position regarding pilferage, storage problem and deterioration due to weather conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) As a regular scheme, action is being taken to dispose of surplus and obsolete items of armaments and connected stores. Presently, 1432 items in

varying quantities are awaiting such disposal.

(b) Defence Services have a well established procedure for declaring equipment obsolete or obsolescent.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Plan to sell light-medium and Heavy Armaments

3359. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that nearly 15 lakh pieces of light, medium and heavy armaments are planned to be sold;

(b) if so, their estimated value, criteria for considering them obsolete and main guidelines for their disposal;

(c) whether it is a fact that on previous occasions such sales have resulted in heavy losses and that many of such items were made reusable by the purchasing countries; and

(d) if so, the facts and the precautionary steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Regular action is being taken to dispose of armaments and connected stores rendered surplus or obsolete. Presently 1432 items in varying quantities are awaiting disposal.

(b) The estimated value of such stores is approximately Rs. 18 crores

After review of the requirement of armaments by the appropriate equipment policy committee of the various Service HQrs periodically, the armaments which are decided to be phased out are categorised as "obsolescent" in those cases where the existing stocks of armaments are to be used and as "obsolete" in those cases where a decision has been taken to withdraw the equipment from service. Certain equipment also becomes available for disposal when in the course of service it is rendered unserviceable. The equipment and stores

proposed to be disposed of are checked by a board of officers for possible re-utilization elsewhere. The requirements of Para Military Forces are also ascertained to see if some of the equipment can be used by them. The possibility of sale to friendly foreign countries is also explored. Those items which cannot be utilized or sold in any manner are sent to the Ordnance factories, Bokaro steel plant for melting.

(c) and (d). No Sir.

The sales of armaments have not resulted in losses because prices fetched by them are more than what would have been obtained after melting them and selling the metal as scrap. Some of the items declared obsolete are serviceable and therefore are useable by purchasers, otherwise they would not have purchased. Precautions, however, are taken against their re-export to unacceptable destinations by obtaining "end-user certificates" from importing countries.

12 hrs.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इसमें कुछ भी नहीं है।

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब बार की रिपोर्ट पर एलाउट नहीं करता हूँ।

There is nothing tangible that I can do at present.

Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EM- PLOYEE'S PROVIDENT FUNDS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN
DATT TIWARI): I beg to lay on the
Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 862(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1980 adding the Brick Industry to Schedule I of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

(2) A copy of the Employees Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 865(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 29th November, 1980, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1635/80].

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS ETC.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur): Sir, you please see the
Times of India.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it....

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing. I cannot act on unconfirmed reports....

(Interruptions) I cannot go on asking the government to clarify. If it looks important to me, I will do it....

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

श्री रामावतार झा (पटना): मैं ने
एजेंडामेंट मॉशन दिया है। पटना में मंथली

के समर्थक छात्रों पर लाठी चार्ज किया गया है और कुछ लोगों ने तिनसुबिया मेल के डाइवर को पीटा है और इंजिन को डेमेज किया है। . . . (अवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed. Dr. Parulekar.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't you know the rules and regulations. What are you doing?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I want to make a mention about a very important matter about how the police are behaving with the Members of Parliament....

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked you to give me in writing. I will find out.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Some Policemen came to my house and told my wife and servant, 'You cannot go out.' (Interruptions) Are we living in a Police raj, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I will find out.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): By 5 O'Clock this evening the government must make a statement. There has been a precedent before.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Two days back a member of the ruling Party was similarly treated by the Bihar Police. We supported and demanded that an inquiry should be made. If Dr. Parulekar is treated like that and told that he cannot move out, it is definitely an insult to the Member of Parliament. You please find out, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I will inquire into it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is in New Delhi, Sir. It is not Patna.

We must be told to-day. How can they treat a Member of Parliament like this? Just because his house is before the Vigyn Bhavan, he cannot move out? People should not be terrorised like this.

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister is here. He will look into it.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार): मैंने पालम एयर पोर्ट के बारे में कालिंग एटेंशन दिया है। इन्टरनेशनल एयरलाइन्स आर्गेनाइजेशन ने यह धमकी दी है कि अगर पालम पर इन्त-जाम ठीक नहीं हुआ, तो पालम एरोड्रोम पर उड़ान नहीं भरेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर आप रुल्स और रेगुलेशन घर पर पढ़ लिये होते, तो अच्छा होता।

श्री जगपाल सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है।

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. You cannot do it.

(Interruptions) **

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक एडजोर्नमेंट मीशन दिया है कि तमिलनाडु के शंकरनकुलम में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपका कालिंग अटेंशन मेरे पास आया है, मैंने फेक्ट्स मांगे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: आपकी फेक्ट्स गलत दिये गये हैं। मैं आप से मिला था और सम्मानित तबस्य आप से मिले थे। आप फेक्ट्स मंगा रहे हैं, यह शंघुलड कास्ट्स की कमेटी किस लिए है?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Excuse me. Sorry for the interruptions. You can admit a calling attention. There are many incidents taking place in Tamilnadu.

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking for the facts. I will let you know.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing of the adjournment motion can be discussed. Nothing should go on record.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। आप दोनों पक्षों से पूछिये। दोनों पक्ष यहां बैठे हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं फेक्ट्स मंगा रहा हूँ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स मामला है। आप दोनों पक्षों से पूछिये, है? होम मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: There is a limit to every thing. (Interruptions)** Nothing will go on record.

MR. SPEAKER: You get the facts and let me know.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): This is a state subject.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसिज के खिलाफ फैसला दिया है।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: This has come in the papers. Nothing to go on here. The Supreme Court has given a judgment.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: नहीं नहीं, यह हाई कोर्ट का फैसला है। इस पर सरकार कुछ कहना चाहती है या नहीं? यह सत्ता का दुरुपयोग है।

MR. SPEAKER: That is the writ of the Supreme Court. That has to be obeyed.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: हाई कोर्ट के फैसले पर वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा रहे हैं, यह आपको कैसे पता लगा।

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you under 377.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: आप सरकार को कहिये कि वह बयान दे।

MR. SPEAKER: That is upto them.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: इस पर 377 नहीं कालिंग अटर्शन एडमिट करना चाहिए। इस पर हेल्थ मिनिस्टर को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

Papers Laid on the Table. Shri Chanana.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— Contd.

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, I lay on the Table a copy of the Household Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Amendment Order. 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 897 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1980, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1536/80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI POLICE ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the

following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978:—

(i) Notification No. F. 10/16/80-Home (P) Estt. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th August, 1980 making certain amendments to the Punjab Police Rules, 1934 in their application to the Union Territory of Delhi.

(ii) Notification No. F. 10/35/73-Home (P) Estt. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th August, 1980 making certain amendment to the Punjab Police Rules, 1934 in their application to the Union Territory of Delhi.

(iii) The Delhi Prohibition of burning or discharging fire-arms in public places Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. 2615/Spl. Cell PHQ in Delhi Gazette dated the 8th September, 1980.

(iv) Notification No. F. 5(134)/78-Home (P) Estt. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th August, 1980 authorising the Commissioner of Police, Delhi to exercise the powers and discharge functions of District Magistrate under the Sarais Act, 1867.

(v) Notification No. F. 3/184/80-Home (P) Estt. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 11th September, 1980 making certain amendment in the Punjab Police Rules, 1934.

(vi) The Delhi Prohibition of Being Armed Regulations 1980, published in Notification No. 3583/Spl. Cell in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th November, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1537/80].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION FOR 1977-78 AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

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

of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1977-78 together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above documents. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1538/80].

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: (Azamgrah): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Hundred and forty-second Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Direct Taxes.

12.08 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 8th December, 1980, agreed without any amendment to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st December, 1980."

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CUT IN WHEAT ALLOTMENT TO UTTAR PRADESH

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazi-pur): Sir, I call the attention of the

[Shri Iainul Basher]

Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The situation arising out of the drastic cut in the monthly quota of wheat for distribution in Uttar Pradesh."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): During the years 1978, 1979 and upto the month of June in the current year wheat was allotted to U.P. for Public Distribution System in quantities demanded by the State Government. For the months of July and August, 1980 against a demand of 1.50 lakh tonnes each, allotments of one lakh tonnes for the month of July and 50,000 tonnes for the month of August were made. During September, October and November the State Government placed their demand at one lakh tonnes per month while the allotment that could be made was 50,000 tonnes for September and 35,000 tonnes each for October and November. For the current month against the demand of 70,000 tonnes, allotment has been made of 35,000 tonnes.

Owing to heavy drawal on the food reserves on account of the drought conditions that prevailed throughout the country last year and even during the current year till the onset of the monsoon, as well as under the Food for Work Programme, the stocks of foodgrain reserves with the Government agencies have come down from the level of 18.68 million tonnes on 1st November, 1979 to 11.94 million tonnes on 1st November, 1980. The wheat stocks have come down considerably. Taking the stock position and the monthly off take into account it has become necessary to exercise restraint on the quantum of issues of wheat. Hence it has been considered necessary to conserve wheat stocks by rationalising the allotments and bring allotments near about the level

of offtake so that the distortion in the allotment of wheat could be rectified.

The population in Uttar Pradesh consumes both wheat and rice and the State Government have repeatedly been informed that the reduction in wheat allotment is being made up in rice. As against their demand of 50,000 tonnes of rice for the current month the Central Government have allotted one lakh tonnes of rice.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Mr. Speaker, Sir. the hon. Minister's statement shows that he has given only 35,000 tonnes of wheat in the month of November this year and 50,000 tonnes of wheat in the month of October, 1980, whereas the fact is that in the month of October too he has allotted and he has given only 35,000 tonnes. The figure which I have received from U.P. Government is like this: The allotment in January, 1980 is 90 thousand metric tonnes. February; 90,000. March 1 lakh, April 90,000; May 70,000; June 70,000; July 80,000; August 90,000; September 70,000; October 35,000; November, 35,000. In his statement the Minister is telling us that due to drought, the wheat availability was very poor, the procurement was very much less, therefore he is effecting a drastic cut. We all know that in the first half of the year the prices are low. The availability of foodgrains including wheat is plenty. But in the second half of the year the prices of foodgrains are having an upward tendency to rise and the availability of wheat and other foodgrains is low. In this situation you can well imagine how U.P. which was receiving 70,000 to 1 lakh tonnes of wheat, can manage without wheat. The fair price shops are running without wheat. I have been informed that in Agra, Bareilly and Meerut divisions of western UP, the UP Government has stopped the distribution of wheat to the fair price shops. It is the case in Moradabad also. Moradabad was included in Bareilly division, now it is a new division in these four divisions of western U.P. the fair price shops are not getting wheat. In

the eastern U.P. too, 10 kilo of quota of wheat has been reduced to only 4 Kilo, 10 Kilo was available to the fair price shops earlier. but now people are getting only 4 Kilos. UP Government has to supply 9,000 tonnes of wheat to hill areas. They cannot make any cut in this 9,000 tonnes. It is because in these hilly regions wheat is not produced as the private traders are not taking wheat to that area due to transport difficulties. How can they live on 26,000 tonnes of wheat for the whole of U.P. with more than 20 crores of people? What will happen? You can well imagine the situation. The latest figure is this: prices are ranging between Rs. 1/65 per kilo to Rs. 2/25 per Kilo. They are going high, the trend is high. The hon. Minister is telling us that U.P. consumes wheat as well as rice. he has been kind enough to increase the allotment of rice: he hopes that U.P. will consume rice instead of wheat. The Minister is our neighbour. He belongs to Haryana. He knows this very well. Very little population of eastern U.P. consumes rice. The people in hilly region, in western UP and Central U.P. all take wheat. They don't take rice. Only some little population of eastern UP take rice. Minister knows it very well. So, in this situation, food riots in U.P. cannot be ruled out. They have occurred in the past. That was in 1967 when UP. was passing through a severe drought. Food riot can occur in that place if wheat is not made available. Sir, there is a possibility of starvation deaths because very soon wheat will not be available in the State and there will be nothing to eat and then the

people will suffer. Recently Uttar Pradesh has faced a serious drought situation and the production of foodgrains in U.P. has been very very low.

12.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Moreover the movement of wheat from other States to U.P. is much less. The Central Government is not allowing a ban being imposed by the U.P. Government on the movement of wheat from U.P. to other States. Therefore, wheat is moving in a very large quantity out of the State day by day and the prices of foodgrains are increasing day by day. The people of U.P. are facing a great hardship. What can they do under these circumstances? What will they have to eat during the next 4 months? In Uttar Pradesh, a large number of farmers are small farmers and marginal farmers. At least they should have some foodgrains to eat and work in the fields. The meagre stock of foodgrains of these farmers had already exhausted and for the rest of the 4 months they will have to purchase foodgrains from the market. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the situation in which Uttar Pradesh is placed at present.

In fact, wheat was available to the poor people because of the food for work programme. The allocation of foodgrains under the food for work programme has also been drastically cut. There was also a provision for cash payment under this programme. Now that the allocation has been dras-

[Shri Zaimul Basher]

tically cut. I wonder how the poor people will manage themselves for the coming months. Through you, Sir, I can only appeal to the Government that in the light of my statement, the Minister will kindly, consider allotment of more wheat to U.P. The Government is aware of the fact that the food stock is dwindling due to the drought conditions. Why was economy not effected from the very beginning? Why has drastic cut been imposed in the latter half of the year? If some economy had been effected from the very beginning, when the availability of foodgrains in the market was sufficient, it would have been easier to grapple with the present situation. Moreover, the trend in prices of foodgrains would not have been unstable.

Sir, in the month of May, the allotment was 70,000 tonnes. in the month of June, the allotment was 70,000 tonnes in the month of July, it was 80,000 tonnes and in the month of August, it was 90,000 tonnes. Had the economy been effected right from the very beginning and not in the latter half of the year, at least the present serious crisis would have been averted to a great extent. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why this kind of step has not been taken at the beginning itself. Now, in U.P. wheat is not available in the fair price shops and the price of wheat is also increasing day by day. I hope the hon. Minister would realise the situation in which Uttar Pradesh has been placed at the moment. I would like to know whether in view of these facts, the hon. Minister is going to increase the quota allotment of wheat to U.P. in this month and the next four months.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO. As the hon. Member himself knows and has agreed, it was on account of the heavy off-take of wheat as also rice

on account of drought for use under the Food-for-Work programme, that our foodgrains stocks have depleted to a very low level and there is need to effect economy in the distribution of wheat and we have to conserve our stocks. But there should be no apprehension in the mind of the hon. Member that the Government will allow the situation to reach a stage where food riots could take place. We have gone through one of the worst droughts of the century last year and we did not allow that situation to arise even during that difficult period. We are fully conscious of the needs of the people and we shall see to it that foodgrains are supplied wherever they are needed and to the extent that they are required.

In the case of U.P. we have made allotments for public distribution as also for the flour mills on the basis of consumption during the past two years. U.P.'s off-take under the public distribution system during the last two years was about the same as the quantity that we have now allotted to them. For the public distribution system, in 1979 U.P. was allotted about 395,000 tonnes of wheat and that comes to about 32,000 tonnes per month on an average and now we have started allotting them for the last three months 35,000 tonnes per month, that is 3,000 tonnes more than what they have been consuming in the public distribution system during the last year. Similarly, for flour mills also, we have made allotments keeping in view their off-take for the flour mills during the past year. We have reduced allocations because we feel that we cannot afford to be over-liberal now with our remaining food stocks and they have got to live with what the Government of India can make available to them.

There is another point which I would like to stress, U.P. has one of the richest soils in the country; U.P. also has the largest irrigated area in the country compared to any other

State and U.P. is also a wheat producing State. U.P.'s estimated production of wheat in the year was one crore tonnes as compared to about 78 lakh tonnes in Punjab and about 33 lakh tonnes in Haryana during the last crop. In Punjab, out of a total estimated production of 78.6 lakh tonnes, the FCI and other agencies were able to procure 42.7 lakh tonnes for the Central pool, that is over 50 per cent of the total production was procured for the national food and in Haryana out of an estimated production of 33 lakh tonnes, we could procure 11.5 lakh tonnes, but I am very sorry to remark that in the case of U.P. out of an estimated production of 96 lakh tonnes, the total procurement was 5 lakh and a few thousand tonnes. There has thus been no procurement in U.P. That means the wheat produced by farmers was with the farmers for consumption locally. There are a very new regulated markets in U.P. and that is why, we cannot effectively procure wheat and rice also in U.P. We presume that there are sufficient stocks of foodgrains in U.P. and people should make use of them and not depend upon Central Pool to which the State gives very little.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा):
उपाध्यक्ष जी, जैसा कि हमारे साथी जैमल बशर साहब ने कहा, यह प्रश्न केवल मंत्री जी को ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए हमने यहां पर उपस्थित नहीं किया है बल्कि जितने भी संसत्सदस्य हैं, उनकी तरफ से उनसे और उनकी मिनिस्ट्री से यह निवेदन करने के लिए भी किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, जिसकी जनसंख्या देश में सबसे ज्यादा है, वह देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रान्त है, वहां के लोगों को इस समय किस प्रकार की मुसीबत उठानी पड़ रही है। मंत्रीजी ने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश सेन्ट्रल पूल में बहुत कम कंट्रीब्यूट करता है, उत्तर प्रदेश के पास हरिंगेटेड लैण्ड भी सबसे ज्यादा है फिर भी वह कम प्रोड्यूस करता है—मैं इससे सहमत हूँ लेकिन इसका दोष मंत्री जी वहां की सरकार को दे सकते हैं, जोकि पहले थी या अब है,

पर वहां की जनता इसका परिणाम क्यों भुगतते?

मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश को पिछले वर्ष जो एक टन प्रति माह का आवंटन किया गया उसको उठाया नहीं गया। मंत्री जी को यह बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए कि जिस समय यह आवंटन किया गया था उस समय आपने मार्केट में गेहूँ की प्राइस कम थी और फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर गेहूँ की कीमत अधिक थी या दोनों की कीमतों में बहुत मामूली अन्तर था लेकिन इस वर्ष आपने मार्केट और फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर गेहूँ की कीमत में बहुत ज्यादा अन्तर है। अब गरीब आदमी आपने मार्केट में जाने की हिम्मत नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसीलिए अब सारा फ्लो फेयर प्राइस शाप्स की तरफ हो रहा है और वहां पर गेहूँ नहीं मिल रहा है जिसके कारण असंतोष पैदा हो रहा है। मंत्री जी, अपनी मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश को जो गेहूँ का कोटा आवंटित किया गया, उसको स्टैटिस्टिकली जस्टिफाई करना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनको यह बात भी देखनी चाहिए कि आपने मार्केट और फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर मिलने वाले गेहूँ के भाव में जो असमानता पैदा हो गई है उसका दायित्व किस पर है? अगर मंत्री जी इस गैप को कम नहीं कर सकते तो निश्चित तौर से उन्हें फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर गेहूँ का फ्लो बढ़ाना चाहिए ताकि गरीबों को गेहूँ प्राप्त हो सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकल जाड़ों के दिन हैं, मंत्रीजी इस बात से भी सहमत होंगे कि आजकल गरीब आदमी अगर चावल खाकर काम करने के लिए जायेगा तो उसको जल्दी भूख लग जायेगी और अगर गेहूँ खाकर जाएगा तो वह ज्यादा देर तक उसके पेट में बना रहेगा। इसीलिए आजकल गेहूँ कि खपत भी बढ़ गई है।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश को जो खाद्य मंत्री हैं उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश के संसत्सदस्यों को एक पत्र लिखा है :

"...मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप कृपया इस संबंध में भारत सरकार को समक्ष उत्तर प्रदेश की उपयुक्त कठिनाई को सामने रखने का कष्ट करें जिससे गेहूँ की जितनी हमारी आवश्यकता है,

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

उसकी पूर्ति भारत सरकार द्वारा की जा सके। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आपके इस प्रकार के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की इस समस्या का समाधान हो सकेगा जिसके लिए न केवल उत्तर प्रदेश शासन बल्कि यहां की जनता प्रधान मंत्री जी की ऋणी रहेगी।

श्रीमान्, गेहूं का जो आवंटन किया गया है वह उत्तर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखकर नहीं किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गेहूं के आवंटन का माप-दण्ड क्या है? पंजाब को जो गेहूं का आवंटन किया गया है उसको यदि उत्तर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या के आधार पर देखा जाए तो बहुत बड़ी असमानता प्रतीत होगी। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गेहूं और चीनी आवंटन करने के संदर्भ में आपका माप-दण्ड क्या है? और यदि यह न्याय संगत नहीं है तो क्या उसको न्यायसंगत बनाने के लिए आप विचार करेंगे?

दूसरा सवाल फूड-फार-वर्क के लिए जो गेहूं आप आवंटित करते हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में है। कई राज्यों में इस बारे में शिकायत आई होगी कि जो अनाज दिया जाता था, राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों के लिए उसका दुरु-पयोग किया जा रहा है, जैसे पश्चिम बंगाल है--लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में इस तरीके की कोई शिकायत नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश को आपने फूड-फार-वर्क के लिए जो गेहूं आवंटित किया था, उन्होंने उसको कन्ज्यूम करने का सर्टिफिकेट आपके पास भेज दिया है, लेकिन फिर भी आप उसकी मांग के अनुसार गेहूं नहीं देने जा रहे हैं। तीसरा सवाल यह है कि आपने इस बात को स्पष्ट नहीं किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार, जैसा कि आपने कहा है, गेहूं का ठीक से उपयोग नहीं कर पा रही थी और हम लिबरल नहीं होना चाहते हैं कि हम जो गेहूं दें, उसका ठीक से सदुपयोग न हो। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या स्वयं उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री और वहां के राज्य मंत्री तथा वहां के अधिकारियों ने बख़्तर आपसे तब आपके मंत्रालय से इस बात का अनुरोध नहीं किया है कि हमारा गेहूं का कोटा बढ़ाया जाए और यदि उन्होंने अनुरोध किया

है, तो आप इस संदर्भ में क्या निर्णय लेब जा रहे हैं?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो माननीय सदस्य ने खुद ही माना है कि यू. पी. में गेहूं मिलता है, लेकिन कीमत ज्यादा है। तो मैं कहना चाहता था, उनकी इस बात से साबित हो गया है कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम में गेहूं की मांग इसलिए ज्यादा बढ़ती जाती है कि बाजार की कीमत में और मरकारी डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम की इशू-प्राइस के अन्दर ज्यादा फर्क होता है। जब मंडियों के अन्दर कीमत ज्यादा बढ़ी है, तो मांग बढ़ रही है, लेकिन गेहूं मौजूद तो है, मिलता है, एवलेबल तो है, अभी तक यू. पी. में। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि अगर थोड़ी कीमत ज्यादा लोगों को देने पड़े तो हम अपना स्टॉक कम कर लें। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि बफर-स्टॉक इतना बड़ा रखने का मकसद यह भी है कि कीमतों अगर बहुत ज्यादा चढ़ने लग जायें तो उसकी वजह से कीमतों को कंट्रोल किया जाए और मुनाफाब कीमत पर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन जारी रखा जाए। लेकिन कुछ खास हालात भी होते हैं और जब आपने पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम में इतना ज्यादा गेहूं का इस्तेमाल किया----

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत: इतना ऊंचा तो नहीं चढ़ना चाहिए।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: यह तो हम देख रहे हैं कि कितना चढ़ेगा, इस पर हम एक्शन लेंगे और हम कीमतों को देख रहे हैं। दूसरी एक और बात माननीय सदस्य की बात से महसूस होती है कि इशू-प्राइस में और मार्केट की प्राइस में ज्यादा फर्क नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस बात से उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप इस बात को एप्री करेंगे कि इशू-प्राइस भी गेहूं की बढ़ जानी चाहिए, ताकि गेहूं की ज्यादा मांग न रहे--(अवधान)--

श्री जैनूल बख्तर: उन्होंने यह कहा कहा है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: मतलब तो यही निकलता है--(अवधान)--दोरी पानी के माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात रखी है, उससे

हमारा एक बात पर विचार शुरू हो गया है कि इस-प्राइस भी बढ़नी चाहिए--(व्यवधान) स्टेट्स की तरफ से गेहूँ की मांग ज्यादा होगी ही, इसलिए हमने गेहूँ की सप्लाई में कटौती की है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैंने यह भी बताया है कि ज्यादा गेहूँ कम करके हम यू. पी. को ज्यादा चावल दे रहे हैं, जितनी जरूरत हो चावल लीजिए, फूडग्रेन की कमी नहीं है। सारा इस्टर्न-यू. पी. चावल खाने वाला है। हम ज्यादा गेहूँ किस बात के लिए आपको दें, हमें यह शुबाह हो सकता है कि यू. पी. का आपका सारा बाडरर ऊपर की तरफ से आपन है, दूसरी कन्टीज के साथ, क्या मालूम कितना गेहूँ कहां से बाहर जा सकता है--(व्यवधान)--मैं अपना बाडरर बता रहा हूँ आपका नहीं बता रहा हूँ। वाजपेयी जी। सरकार का बता रहा हूँ। आपको फिक्र करने की जरूरत नहीं है... (व्यवधान)... तो हमें इस चीज के लिए भी सोचना पड़ता है कि हकीकत में कितने गेहूँ की जरूरत है किस प्रदेश के अन्दर, और कितने चावल से काम चल जाएगा, ताकि गेहूँ के अन्दर हम कुछ बचत कर सकें। यदि आप पंजाब और हरियाणा से मुकाबला करना चाहेंगे तो यह मुझे मुनासिब नहीं लगता है।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत: लेकिन माप-दण्ड तो एक होना चाहिए।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: मापदण्ड एक कैसे हो सकता है। पंजाब के अन्दर जिस हिसाब से लोगों को गेहूँ दे रहे हैं, वह यू. पी. की वनिस्वत मात्रा के अन्दर बहुत कम है। पंजाब तो इस बात के लिए चीख रहा है।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत: जन-संख्या के आधार पर हो।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: उसी आधार पर बता रहा हूँ। पंजाब इस बात के लिए जायज तौर पर कह रहा है।... (व्यवधान)... आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। यू. पी. गवर्नमेंट से क्या बात हो रही है, मैं यहां क्या बताऊँ। वे क्या मांग रहे हैं और हम क्या कर रहे हैं, इसके मैं यहां क्या बताऊँ। आप पार्टी के अन्दर अपनी बात पछिये।

But here don't come into what the U.P. Government is officially talking to us and what we are thinking about it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): What is the Minister talking? Is the Minister in his senses?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I am in my senses.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: It is not a party affair. He is making a statement which will increase the price of wheat tomorrow in the market. At least he should feel what he is speaking. He is talking here and instigating people to raise the prices. (Interruptions).

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: If you have got no sense to understand me I am not going to put sense into your head. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: The Minister does not know what he is talking. The Minister should know what he is speaking. (Interruptions).

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I know what I am speaking. (Interruptions) What is he talking about? (Interruptions) What is he objecting to?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please reply to him. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: You have lost your sense of proportion.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: My sense of proportion is perfectly sound. You seem to have lost your balance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please reply to him. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: ... sense of proportion. You know what you are talking about.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should not interrupt the calling attention. (Interruptions).

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: You are not the Food Minister of this country. (*Interruptions*) I have some responsibility in the matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Chandra Shekhar, you have got up. You are not expected to... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: The hon. Minister of Food is making a statement which is going to increase the prices of food. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made your point. It is all right. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: If you want to create a trouble. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: That is what I am objecting to that this question should not have come before the House, in my view. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have asked him to sit down. (*Interruptions*) Shri Ramavatar Shastri, please Order, order please.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: In my humble view, the less we talk about this matter the better it is. But the hon. members want to probe into everything and they want to know more and more; and I am requesting them again and again that it is on a fair basis, it is on an equitable basis that we are distributing whatever stock we have got; and we are keeping a watch over this situation. But, as I said, in the case of Punjab and Haryana we have made no special concession although they deserve special concession.... (*Interruptions*) because they can contribute upto 55 per cent of their product towards.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next item—Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions. Shri Mahavir Prasad. (*Interruptions*)

I have gone to the next item. I am not permitting you. I have called Mr. Mahavir Prasad.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS TWELFTH REPORT

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD (Bansgaon): I beg to present the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SEVENTH AND TWENTY-NINTH REPORTS

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:

(1) Twenty-seventh Report relating to Union Excise Duties.

(2) Twenty-ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and ninth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) relating to the Ministry of Defence.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SECOND REPORT

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH (Anantapur): I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Appointment of Auditors in Government Companies.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Fourth Report

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now matters under rule 377.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) RAIL TRANSPORT FACILITIES FOR PASSENGERS FROM MADRAS TO TAMBARAM

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): It is estimated that about 14 crores of commuters had travelled in the Madras Electric Trains System during the year 1978-79. But the number of trains used for the passengers from Madras to Tambaram are only 26. Hence, very often, this results in exorbitant delay and most of the trains do not ply in time. Further the meagre number of trains is not sufficient to accommodate nearly 20 crores of commuters. In order to cater to the needs of the commuters, the total number of trains should be increased immediately. It appears that there are some difficulties in increasing the number of trains. Only in Madras, the electric trains are being run in meter-gauge and in other parts of our country these trains run in broad-gauge.

Most of the carriages are under repair and the spare parts are to be procured from outside the country. The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur is manufacturing carriages only for the broad-gauge and the carriages for the meter-gauge are not manufactured. And hence, the needs of the people of Madras is not met with for a long time. In spite of the several agitations in this regard by the Ladies Association as well as by Mad-

ras and Chengalput District Commuters Association, the authorities have not taken any interest either to increase the number of trains or to provide any other alternative.

At present, the Madras and Chengalput Commuters Association and Working Girls Association have given a call for state-wise agitation. In response to the call, the Public Relations Officer of Southern Railway has categorically stated that only solution to improve the situation is to convert this meter-gauge track into broad-gauge track between Tambaram and Madras Beach. If the authorities failed to take suitable action in this regard, I am afraid that this may unnecessarily lead to law and order situation and the public will be the ultimate sufferer. Hence, I request this hon. House to bring it to the notice of the Railway Minister to take immediate action to provide for a broad-gauge line as early as possible to cater to the long pending needs of the public of Madras and Tambaram.

Further the electric train facility at present is extended only upto Tambaram from Madras. But the same facility is not extended upto Kalpakam via Changalputu, Thirukazikunram and Mahabalipuram. There is a Automatic Power Project at Kalnakam. Thirukazikunram (which is known as Patchi Theartham is a religious centre. Mahabalipuram is a facturing centres. Besides, there places there are number of salt manufacturing centres. Besides. There are many factories situated. Hence without rail transport facility nearly 5 lakhs of people of Chingalpattu constituency are affected.

A double track from Tambaram to Chingalpattu and a new Railway line upto Kalnakkam via Thirukazikunram, Mahabalipuram is an immediate necessity to cater to the public needs. The Railway authorities have already constructed bridges for the purpose. Hence I appeal to this august House

[Shri Era Anbarasu]

to bring it to the notice of the Minister of Railways to provide such a Rail transport facility.

(ii) ELECTRONIC TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING FACTORY AT BHUBANESWAR

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Orissa Government have earmarked about 200 acres of land for setting up of the Telephone Factory at Bhubaneswar. State Government have gone ahead in making all preliminary arrangements for establishment of the factory. The Central Government has now finally decided to set up a 10 lakh line electronic Telephone Manufacturing Unit in the country. I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to set up a 5 lakh line Electronic Telephone Manufacturing Factory at Bhubaneswar in the already earmarked 200 acre land at Bhubaneswar.

(iii) RAJASTHAN CANAL PROJECT

श्री वृद्ध जन्म जैन (पाटनर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अर्धीन निम्न सूचना प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ-

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिए कोयला और सीमेंट की प्रयाप्त व्यवस्था नहीं करने के कारण गतवर्ष की स्वीकृति की राशि में 8 करोड़ रुपये की राशि व्यय नहीं की जा सकी जिसके कारण राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के कार्य में बहुत ही धीमी गति आ गई है।

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के द्वितीय चरण में काम न हो तथा द्वितीय चरण में इस नहर को मिलने वाला पानी पंजाब तथा हरियाणा को अधिक मिल सके इस सम्बन्ध में शक्तिशाली लोबी कार्य कर रही है।

राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण के विलम्ब के कारण राज्य को करोड़ों रुपया अधिक व्यय करना पड़ रहा है और विलम्ब के कारण रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र बीकानेर, जैसलमेर आदि क्षेत्रों में जहाँ कभी पानी सिंचाई के लिए मिल जाना चाहिए था पानी के अभाव में विकास की दौड़ में पीछे रह गया है। यह प्रश्न अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व का है। अतः

केन्द्र सरकार का इस महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जा कर मांग है कि तुरन्त से तुरन्त पर्याप्त कोयला एवं सीमेंट की व्यवस्था की जाये और राजस्थान नहर परियोजना का कार्य तीव्र गति से किया जाए।

(iv) DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF KUDUMBI COMMUNITY OF KERALA

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Sir, I rise to bring to the notice of this government the desperate and deplorable conditions of the request his government to act upon the recommendations of the State and the Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to include this community in the List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes without delay. The Kudumbi community has a population of three and odd lakhs, speak a separate dialect, engage in menial works, educationally and socially very backward and stigma of untouchability is also attached. Due to their acute backwardness, they were included as 'Depressed Classes' list of the State with full benefits. When the new list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was brought out, of slip, it was excluded but used to enjoy the same benefits. In 1967 the State Government recommended to the Central Government to include it in the list. A Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Amendment) Bill, 1967 was also introduced. The Joint Select Committee on it on 23-9-69 recommended to include it in the list and the new Bill was brought on 17-11-70 for discussion but did not go through. In 1976 the Chairman on the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also, it seems, has strongly recommended. The recent committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has taken evidence, and seems recommended to include. After all these efforts, this poor community is not yet included. Therefore, I call upon the government to take speedy steps to include the Kudumbi community of Kerala in the List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes without further and undue delay.

(v) FOOD-FOR-WORK PROGRAMME

श्री बी. डी. सिंह (फूलपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एतद् द्वारा माननीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री का ध्यान "काम के बदले अनाज" योजना की ओर आकृष्ट चाहता हूँ। व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से यह योजना इस समय पूर्ण रूप से रूक गई है। गत वर्ष भयंकर सूखे के समय यह कार्यक्रम कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए वरदान सिद्ध हुई थी। इससे उन्हें रोजी-रोटी का सहारा मिल गया था और बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तालाबों एवं सड़कों का निर्माण भी हो गया था। इस कार्यक्रम से प्रभावित होकर सरकार ने भी अपने आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में कहा है, "इस कार्यक्रम को सुदृढ़ बनाया जाना है तथा बड़े पैमाने पर इसका विस्तार किया जाना है, क्योंकि इसमें आने वाले वर्षों में ग्रामीण रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने के कार्य में प्रमुख भूमिका अदा करने की क्षमता है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने भी अपने वजट भाषण में कहा था कि नए राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत राज्यों को केवल अनाज के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि नकदी सहायता भी दी जाएगी और वजट में इस कार्यक्रम के लिए 340 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

परन्तु खेद है कि इस भयंकर मूल्यवृद्धि एवं आर्थिक थपेड़ों से त्रस्त गरीब श्रमिकों का जीवन आधार ही छीन लिया गया। भारतीय कृषि में दिसम्बर से फरवरी ऐसे महीने होते हैं, जब कृषि श्रमिकों को कोई काम नहीं मिलता। उन्हें अपनी भूख मिटाने तक का साधन नहीं उपलब्ध हो पाता। इन परिस्थितियों में इस कार्यक्रम को हर संभव प्रयास करके चलाया जाना चाहिए। केन्द्र सरकार प्रांतीय सरकारों से तुरन्त वस्तुस्थिति की जानकारी करे और उन्हें इस कार्यक्रम को अबाधगति से चलाने के लिए आवश्यक साखान्न एवं नकदी की व्यवस्था करे। अतएव सरकार का यह नैतिक उत्तरदायित्व है कि काम के बदले अनाज योजना को वह प्राथमिकता के आधार पर चलाती रहे। इसके अन्तर्गत सड़क एवं तालाब निर्माण, बुझायेषण, भूस्तरण, जलनिकास, सार्वजनिक भवन निर्माण आदि

संबंधी कार्य सुविधा पूर्वक लिए जा सकते हैं।

इस संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस कार्यक्रम में व्याप्त अनियमितताओं की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। पिछले 8-10 माह में इसमें बड़ी-बड़ी अनियमितताएं हुई हैं। निसहाय गरीबी के मुंह की रोटी लूटनेवालों के प्रति आवश्यक कार्यवाही अवश्य होनी चाहिए। प्रत्येक जनपद में एक जांच समिति का गठन होना चाहिए। जांच समिति में सभी दल के लोग एवं उपयुक्त अधिकारी हों और समिति एक निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करे समिति यह भी सुझाव दे कि इस कार्यक्रम को अधिक प्रभावकारी ढंग से कैसे चलाया जाए, इस प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त अधिकारियों को यदि समुचित दण्ड नहीं मिलता, तो प्रभावकारी लोग एवं अधिकारी अनुचित लाभ उठाते रहेंगे और असहाय गरीब का सदैव इसी प्रकार शोषण होता रहेगा।

(vi) RETRENCHED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES OF BEAS PROJECT.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA (Burdwan): Sir, about 1,600 employees belonging to 63 categories of Beas project have been continuously going on 24 hour chain hunger strike since 2-12-79 for one year. Now one employee is on fast unto death since 2-12-80. All these days they were protesting against the wrong policies of the Ministry of Energy by which the directly recruited employees of Central Government and are working for the last 14 years are to be declared surplus, and ultimately retrenched, whereas employees of various State Governments, who are working on deputation on this project, are to be retained for operation and maintenance works. These employees demand that as Beas Construction Board, as well as the Bhakra Beas Management Board, both are instruments of the Government of India the 61,00 quasi permanent Central Government employees should have preferential right than the deputationists to work on the posts of Beas Project, when these posts are transferred along with Beas Construction Board to the Bhakra Beas Management Board.

(Shri Sushil Bhattacharya.)

I, therefore urge upon the Government that all the deputationists from State Governments should be sent back to their parent departments concerned so that these quasi permanent Central Government employees can be retained on the project, which is otherwise also their legal right as per various rules, regulations and administrative instructions of Government of India.

(vii) DECLARATION OF LADAKH AS SCHEDULED AREA

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Ladakh is one of the most sensitive and backward areas in the entire country. Although the population is small, it covers a huge area not occupies one of the most important locations on our northern borders. That area has been subject to aggression and many thousands of square miles of Indian territory are still under adverse occupation. In view of this, I have been stressing for many years that a special administrative structure should be developed in this area to expedite economic development and meet the urges and aspirations of the people. Unfortunately, this has not been done, and the present State Government continues its attitude of neglect against Ladakh.

As a result of this, there have been disturbances in Zaskar and Leh recently, and over the last week the situation has deteriorated and the police has indulged in lathi-charge and other repressive activities. I would urge that the Government of India should take cognisance of the situation in Ladakh before it deteriorates further, and should take effective steps to ensure the welfare and the progress of the people living in Ladakh. My suggestion is that Ladakh should be declared a Scheduled Area so that, while remaining a part of Jammu and Kashmir State, it receives special attention. Then only will our larger national and strategic interests in the area be fully safeguarded.

(viii) DELHI HIGH COURT DECISION TO REINSTATE DR. L. P. AGARWAL AS DIRECTOR OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES.

श्री जस्टिस बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ साइंसेज के डायरेक्टर के पद पर डा. एल. पी. अग्रवाल को पुनः नियुक्त कर दिया है। हाई कोर्ट ने डा. अग्रवाल को डायरेक्टर के पद से हटाने के 24 नवम्बर के इंस्टीट्यूट के गवर्निंग बोर्ड के फैसले को रद्द कर दिया है। इंस्टीट्यूट के गवर्निंग बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष इस समय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के सचिव हैं। डा. अग्रवाल को हटाने का प्रस्ताव बोर्ड की बैठक में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के डायरेक्टर जनरल ने रखा था। यह प्रस्ताव उस दिन की कार्य-सूची में नहीं था। डा. अग्रवाल की नियुक्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हुई थी, उन्हें हटाने का फैसला भी केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए था। इस मामले में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री अपनी जिम्मेदारी का पालन करने में असफल रहे हैं। दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट का यह फैसला सरकार द्वारा सत्ता के दुरुपयोग का द्योतक है।

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen Hours of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair] STATEMENT RE FUNCTIONING OF AIR AND DOORDARSHAN IN REPLY TO A MATTER RAISED UNDER RULE 377.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Shri Chandrajit Yadav, had raised a matter under Rule 377 in the House on 4-12-1980. He had inter alia alleged that All India Radio and Doordarshan are not objective and impartial in their broadcasts and they black out the opposition view-points systematically in the news bulletins as well as in "Today in Parliament". He had also said that All India Radio and Doordarshan have not been

atmosphere of amity and communal harmony.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): How true?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Please have patience.

He had further suggested that AIR and Doordarshan should not be made into a mouth-piece of the ruling party.

In view of the above serious allegations, I have had a scrutiny made of AIR and Doordarshan bulletins from September 1 to the beginning of this month, covering a period of over three months, and also that of the AIR and Doordarshan bulletins and scripts of "Today in Parliament" and "Sansad Sameeksha" from 17th November.

Earlier during the last session I had already replied to these allegation in the other House. That is why I took the period after the last Session.

An analysis of about 3000 major news bulletins of AIR since September shows that the news of opposition parties figured in the bulletins on almost every day. Opposition news items carried nearly 450 times during the same period. The opposition parties/leaders figured on over 350 occasions in the Parliamentary reviews in about 15 working days beginning from the 17th November. The coverage of the opposition members was sometimes as much as 44 times in a day.

A detailed study of the major English bulletins and "Today in Parliament" reveals that the number of Lok Sabha opposition M.P.'s mentioned in about 15 days from November, 17 to December 4 was 47 as against 34 of the Congress (I). The number of times Lok Sabha opposition M. P.'s were mentioned was 151 as against 73 of the Congress (I).

In respect of major Hindi news bulletins and "Sansad Sameeksha" during the same period, the number of opposition M. P.'s of the Lok Sabha mentioned was 45 as against 40 of the

Congress (I). Lok Sabha Opposition MPs were provided coverage as many as against 199 times as against 101 times for the Congress (I) i.e. nearly double.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): How many times did Congress (I) Members speak?

(Interruptions.)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): The fact is the hon. Minister is giving the opposition undue importance. (Interruptions) Congress (I) Members are being ignored. (Interruptions.) You give the opposition undue importance. You are partial to them. You are partial, very partial and you are in favour of the opposition. (Interruptions.)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I plead guilty. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please, order.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Please give us an assurance that you will not do it again. You must give an assurance. You are neglecting our party. Why are you doing that? You must be fair to our party. AIR has been most unfair to Congress (I).

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete the statement.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pottachi): There is also a complaint in Tamilnadu that the Ruling Party programme is not covered. Only the Opposition party's programme is covered.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I plead guilty to my colleagues in the Congress (I) Party.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: You must give us an assurance.

reporting the unfortunate incidents in Moradabad and other parts so as to help create an atmosphere of amity and communal harmony.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him continue. We will know further details.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is better that Parliament is not covered by AIR because that has become a lie box.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): Why do you not listen to us?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Director-General speaks nothing but unmixed untruth. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him complete. Order, please order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: To quote a few instances from the same period of 15 days, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was mentioned 22 times in the major news bulletins and the daily English and Hindi Parliamentary commentaries, Shri Madhu Dandavate 30 times, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal 23 times, Shri Mani Ram Bagri 6 times, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan 15 times, Shri Harikesh Bahadur 22 times and Shri Ramavatar Shastri 17 times, Shri Chandrajit Yadav himself, though he talks less, featured 9 times.

These figures clearly show that the hon. MPs' charge about blacking out the opposition is not borne out by facts.

To illustrate the nature of coverage of the Opposition view-points and criticism of the ruling party, the commentary programme "This week in Parliament" of December, 6 highlighted the Opposition members' walk-out over the unsatisfactory replies by the Government. The review referred to the opposition to the introduction of the National Security Bill in the following terms and I quote:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order. Which is the document from which he is quoting? Was it circulated to the Members so that we could examine and put questions to him? You cannot allow one-sided game. We have nothing against the All India Radio staff. But we know the political pressure.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has got every right.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is from the records....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want you to circulate it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is from the records of the House. You even do not read your own record. This is from the record of the House and I quote:

"The Opposition Members in the Lok Sabha put up a valiant battle against the bill even at the stage of introduction. Almost the entire opposition, barring DMK, walked out in protest against Government's refusal to withdraw the dreaded measure. Critics variably described the Bill as draconian, obnoxious, anti-democratic and MISA through the back-doors."

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not said 'barring Muslim League'. He has not said that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, this will itself show how fair and impartial the reporting has been. If the Hon.'ble Member were to introspect, he would not find any such example of fair comment during the previous regime.

It would be interesting to note that Shri Chandrajit Yadav's allegation under 377 was itself highlighted in the main English bulletin of 2100

hours on 4.12.1980. He must not have heard it.

On Doordarshan also during the three months of September, October and November the activities of various political parties and their prominent leaders of the Opposition were covered. An analysis of the coverage by Doordarshan of the Parliamentary proceedings also shows that the Opposition view-points figured prominently. In the English news programmes, opposition members of the Lok Sabha figured as many as fifty (50) times as compared with the Congress (I) members who figured only 34 times during the period November, 17 to December, 4, 1980. In the Hindi news programmes, a similar picture obtains. The figure for the Lok Sabha was that the opposition MPs figured 62 and the Congress (I) 34.

The latest example of impartiality is the telecast of the public meeting addressed by the former Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, on 4.12.80 at the Boat Club. I may add for the benefit of the hon. Members of the Opposition that they would not find such an example of objectivity during the previous regime. (*Interruptions*) They only showed the Shah Commission Report.

Coming now to the issue of what the hon. Member has called the coverage of "unfortunate incidents", AIR and Doordarshan have been following the very line advocated by the hon. Member, Shri Chandrajit Yadav, himself. In this context, Government media cannot, and rightly so, blow up the incidents of communal tension or agitations out of proportion although the factual aspect is never left out. This has been the approach while covering the incidents at Moradabad and other places. On such occasions in the very nature of their responsibilities, the media have to play a constructive role to contain tension, dispel panic and restore the confidence

of the people in the administration for restoring peace and harmony.

Besides day-to-day coverage of such incidents, AIR and Doordarshan have also covered and highlighted news of communal amity and the efforts made by members of different communities to defuse communal tensions and the help rendered by members of one community to those of another. In a variety of formats, both the media have mounted special programmes on communal harmony to help restore normalcy in the affected areas.

Thus, it will be seen that the facts are more eloquent than the baseless and wild allegations.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No please. You see the rules.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I am not asking any question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No question.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is a misleading statement. Let there be a full-fledged discussion in the House. The Minister has again tried to mislead the House. (*Interruptions*) No mercy to the Opposition members. It is not a mercy that every day the names of Opposition members are mentioned. The people would like to listen to BBC. The credibility of AIR has gone down so much.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He only wanted to have a discussion. Nothing more. We now take up the next item.

14.20 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.
DISAPPROVAL OF NATIONAL SE-
CURITY ORDINANCE AND
NATIONAL SECURITY BILL**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the National Security Ordinance, 1980 and the National Security Bill for which 7 hours have been allotted. If the House agrees, we may have 4 hours for the Statutory Resolution and the General Discussion on the Bill, 2 hours for clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill and 1 hour for third reading of the Bill.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-
dagara):** I suggest 5 hours and 2 hours respectively.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 4 hours for the Statutory Resolution is quite reasonable. The discussion is together only.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): 4 hours is not sufficient.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Ra-
japur):** You will be forced to make it 10 hours. The hon. Members on both the sides have to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We cannot increase 7 hours. Five hours, as suggested by an hon. Member, for General Discussion and two hours for Clause-by-Clause Consideration and also Third Reading.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am agreeing to your point. Somebody suggested this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Business Advisory Committee is meeting. There we shall put forward the proposition....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. The time allotment now is five hours and two hours. This is tentative, as you say.

My appeal to all of you is this. Every Party has been allotted some time. I would ring the bell. Of course, you will forgive me for ringing the bell at a time when you may be dealing with a very important point. Therefore, you will all cooperate so far as time is concerned. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Member who moves the motion always takes more time irrespective of his Party affiliation. That should be borne in mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is half an hour. Don't worry. Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प पेश करता हूँ:-

यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 22 सितम्बर, 1980 को प्रख्यापित राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अध्यादेश, 1980 (1980 का अध्यादेश संख्या 11) का निरनुमोदन करती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले 10 महीनों में 19 अध्यादेश जारी किये गये। कल हम ने एक अध्यादेश पर मुहर लगाई थी और आज दूसरा अध्यादेश विचार के लिए पेश है। संविधान अध्यादेश जारी करने का अधिकार देता है किन्तु इस अधिकार का दुरुपयोग रहा है। संविधान की धाराओं के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति महोदय का यह दायित्व है कि वे स्वयं को संतुष्ट करें कि ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है, जिस में अध्यादेश जारी करने को अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है लेकिन इस समय जो अध्यादेश जारी किये गये हैं, वे राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से ले कर वनों के संरक्षण तक जाल फैलाते हैं। क्या वनों के संरक्षण का अध्यादेश रोक नहीं सकता था? क्या उस के लिए सरकार सदन की बैठक के लिए भ्रम नहीं सकती थी। लेकिन अध्यादेशों का राज्य है और पार्लियामेंट में प्रति दिन एक अध्यादेश आता है। सचमुच में कल जो अध्यादेश पारित किया गया, उस के बाद नेशनल सेक्योरिटी आर्गैनिजेशन की जरूरत ही नहीं रहती। आप ने जूनी-शियल ओपिस्टोटे के अधिकार एक्जीक्यूटिव सीबोर्ड को दे दिये और सभी कामानु

अब इस सीमा में आ नबै कि अगर एकवीक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट, जो सरकार का अफसर होगा, समझता है कि किसी व्यक्ति को किसी अपराध से रोकने के लिए जमानत मांगना जरूरी है, तो वह जमानत मांग सकता है अगर ठीक जमानत न हो, तो जमानत को रद्द कर सकता है, अगर गिरफ्तार कर के जेल में डालना चाहें, तो वह भी कर सकता है। जमानत के नियम और कड़े बना दिये गये हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस नेशनल सेक्योरिटी आर्डिनेंस की जरूरत क्या थी? 22 सितम्बर, 1980 को देश में ऐसी कानूनी परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई थी कि जिस से सरकार की नींद हराम हो गयी, उस ने व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता पर हमला करने का फैसला कर लिया। राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा विधेयक पर जब धारानुसार बहस होगी तो यह प्रश्न उठेगा कि इस आर्डिनेंस के अन्तर्गत जो डिफेंस आफ इंडिया की चर्चा की गयी है, सिविलियन आफ इंडिया की चर्चा की गयी है और सिविलियन आफ स्टेट की चर्चा की गयी है, इनमें फर्क क्या है। यह प्रश्न स्वाभाविक रूप से पूछा जा सकता है कि डिफेंस आफ इंडिया और सिविलियन आफ इंडिया में क्या फर्क है? अगर फर्क है तो सिविलियन आफ इंडिया और सिविलियन आफ स्टेट में क्या फर्क है? लेकिन अध्यादेश जल्दबाजी में लिखे जा रहे हैं और उरा से भी ज्यादा जल्दबाजी में उन्हें लागू किया जा रहा है। सरकार संसद की बैठक के लिए भी रुकने को तैयार नहीं है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा दिखायी देता है कि हर मोर्चे पर अपनी विफलताओं पर पर्दा डालने के लिए यह किया जा रहा है। (व्यवधान)

जब मैं यह कहता हूँ कि मुझे दिखायी देता है तो मैं आपकी आँख से तो देख नहीं सकता। (व्यवधान) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये चाहते हैं कि देखूँ मैं मगर आँख इनकी हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विफलताओं की चर्चा करने पर हमारे माननीय मित्र बाँझला उठते हैं। अगर आप विफल नहीं हुए हैं और देश में सब कुछ ठीक है, कमिटी कम हो रही है और जरूरत की चीजें पर्याप्त मात्रा में बाजारों में उपलब्ध हैं, अगर

जान-माल की पूरी हिफाजत है और शेर और बकरी एक झाड़ पर पानी पी सकते हैं, हर जगह जून की बंसी बज रही है और आनन्द की गंगा बह रही है तो फिर नेशनल सिविलियन एक्ट की क्या जरूरत है? हमारे विरोधी मित्र दोनों पैतरों एक साथ नहीं उठा सकते। अगर 10 महीने में स्थिति सुधरी है तो यह अध्यादेश अनावश्यक है। यदि स्थिति सुधरी नहीं है, और अधिक बिगड़ी है तो बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति के खिलाफ लोग अपनी आवाज न उठा सकें, उनका गला दबाने के लिए आप यह अध्यादेश लाये हैं।

भारत यूनिवर्सल डिक्लरेशन आफ ह्यूमन राइट्स का साक्षीदार है। उस डिक्लरेशन की धारा 9 के अनुसार किसी भी व्यक्ति को आरबीट्ररीली अरेस्ट या डिटेन नहीं किया जा सकता। हम ने भी अपने संविधान में धारा 51 (3) में यह कहा है कि हम इंटरनेशनल काबनों का पालन करेंगे। लेकिन इस अध्यादेश के द्वारा हम उनका उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं। आज के समाचारपत्रों में इंटरनेशनल मनेस्ट्री की एक रिपोर्ट छपी है। उन्होंने जब यह रिपोर्ट लिखी थी तो उनको पता नहीं था कि हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी तेजी से स्थिति बिगड़ रही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि प्रिवेंशन आफ ब्लैक मार्केटिंग एण्ड सप्लाइ आफ असै-शयल कमोडिटीज में जो प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन की व्यवस्था है, वह उचित नहीं है। लेकिन अब जब ये नेशनल सिविलियन आर्डिनेंस को देखेंगे तो उन्हें लगेगा कि भारी जनाधिकारों के हनन के राजपथ पर कितनी तीव्र गति से आगे बढ़ रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने यह व्यवस्था की थी कि किसी व्यक्ति को बिना कारण बताये गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जाएगा, बिना मुकदमा चलाये जेल में नहीं रखा जाएगा। लेकिन उस समय की परिस्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर संविधान में नजरबंदी का प्रबन्ध किया गया था। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि जो प्रबन्ध अस्थायी था, अब उसको स्थायी बनाया जा रहा है। उस समय के गृह मंत्री सरदार पटेल ने पहली बार नजरबंदी का कानून पार्लियामेंट में पेश किया था तो उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि मुझे रातों की नींद

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

नहीं आयी। इतिहास अपने को खोहरा रहा है। आज सरदार जैल सिंह हमारे गृह मंत्री हैं, सरदार पटेल को कानून पेश करने से पहले रातों को नींद नहीं आई, लेकिन सरदार जैल सिंह की यह हालत है कि कानून पेश करने के बाद, अध्यादेश लाने के बाद इतने प्रसन्न हैं कि दिन में भी सोना शुरू कर दिया है।

व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता पर हमला, व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता को मर्यादित रखना युद्ध के काल में तो उचित हो सकता है, लेकिन शांति के काल में नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is also an attack on the individual liberty of sleeping.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is not objectionable. The Home Minister is not here. It is he who has to execute the order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has come now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता को अवरोध करना कोई साधारण बात नहीं है। अगर सरकार इस परिणाम पर पहुँची है कि सामान्य कानून का उपयोग करके देश की परिस्थिति को काबू में नहीं रखा जा सकता तो मानना पड़ेगा कि सरकार परिस्थिति पर काबू नहीं कर पा रही है। वह असाधारण अधिकार लेने जा रही है। इन असाधारण अधिकारों की क्या आवश्यकता है? आप विधोक्त के उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालने वाला वक्तव्य देख लें। उससे किसी को संतोष नहीं हो सकता है।

नजरबंद करने का अधिकार दिया जा रहा है जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को, पुलिस कमिश्नर को दिल्ली में पुलिस कमिश्नर का राज है, दिल्ली में लोग नजरबंद किए जा रहे हैं, आदेशों की नकलें मेरे पास हैं। पुलिस कमिश्नर को इतना समय नहीं है कि हर मामले पर गौर कर सके, जाबाबी छीनने से पहले अपने को संतुष्ट कर सके। सायक्लोस्टाइल किए हुए आदेश रहे हुए हैं, जिनमें केवल नाम भर दिये हैं, पुलिस

कमिश्नर को दस्तखत करने का भी वक्त नहीं है, दस्तखत भी सायक्लोस्टाइल कर दिए गए, एक कापी पर दस्तखत कर दिए बाकी के सब सायक्लोस्टाइल किये गये दस्तखत से लोगों की आजादी छीनी जा रही है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग मीसा में 19 महीने बंद थे। जब मीसा आया तो यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि इसका उपयोग राजनीतिक विरोधियों के खिलाफ नहीं किया जाएगा, लेकिन अनुभव क्या हुआ? गृह मंत्री महोदय भी यह आश्वासन देते हैं, मगर उस आश्वासन की कोई कीमत नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में विरोधी दल के नेता नजरबंद किए गए इस काले अध्यादेश के अंतर्गत। गुजरात में मूल्य वृद्धि के खिलाफ जो आंदोलन हुआ था उसमें भाग लेने वाले गिरफ्तार किए गए। अगर उन्होंने कोई अपराध किया था तो उन पर मुकदमा चलाना चाहिए। अगर वे शांति भंग के अपराधी हैं तो कानून उनकी खबर लेगा, लेकिन सबूत नहीं, प्रमाण नहीं, गवाह नहीं, दलील नहीं, वकील नहीं, अपील नहीं, अंजी राज के रौलट एक्ट के जमाने को फिर से ताजा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मध्य प्रदेश में इंदौर के जिला-अधिकारी ने सिफारिश की कि कुछ लोग पेशेवर गुण्डे हैं, हैब्यूचल अफेडर्स हैं। . . (व्यवधान)

श्री राम प्यार पणिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : मध्य प्रदेश में इनकी सरकार ने मीसा में लोगों को नजरबंद किया था। कानून सा परिपत्र भेजा था आपने, इस पर भी आप प्रकाश डालें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैं प्रकाश भी डालूंगा और आपके ऊपर थोड़ा अंधेरा भी डालूंगा।

जिले के अफसरों ने सिफारिश की कि कुछ लोगों को नजरबंद कर देना चाहिए क्योंकि वे गुण्डे हैं। लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने उस सिफारिश को स्वीकार नहीं किया क्योंकि इंदौर में एक उपचुनाव होने वाला था और उस उपचुनाव को जीतने के लिए गुंडों की मदद की जरूरत थी। मुख्य मंत्री ने बयान दिया कि हम व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता को छीनने से पहले साँदार सोचना चाहते हैं। अगर मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री साँदार सोचना चाहते हैं तो केन्द्र के गृह मंत्री को

एक हजार बार तो सोचना ही चाहिए। लेकिन वह सोचने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

→ उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद में एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को नजरबंद किया गया है जिस पर आरोप लगाया गया था कि तुम उस तारीख को अमुक कार्रवाई कर रहे थे जबकि उस तारीख को वह जेल में था। अगर जेल में था तो वह अपराध कैसे कर रहा था और अगर अपराध नहीं कर रहा था तो नजरबंद कैसे हो सकता है।

एक आननीय सदस्य: आर. एस. एस. का बहुरूपिया होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: कुछ उधर भी दौंटे हैं, जरा होशियार रहिये। सरकार अदालतों के सामने जाने से कतराती क्यों है? 24 घंटे के अन्दर जिस व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया जाए अगर उसे मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश नहीं किया जाएगा तो कोरल में जिस तरह से राजन की हत्या हुई उस तरह से हत्याएँ होंगी, भागलपुर में जिस तरह से आंखें निकाली गई उस तरह से आंखें निकाली जाने के प्रकरण होंगे। आखिर आप गिरफ्तार करते हैं तो आपके पास कोई सामग्री तो होती है जिस के आधार पर आप नजरबंदी के आदेश देते हैं। अगर वह सामग्री और वे कारण किसी को नजरबंद करने के लिए काफी है तो वह आधार और वे कारण जिस व्यक्ति को नजरबंद किया जाता है, उसको बताने में क्यों आपत्ति होनी चाहिये? लेकिन मैं दिल्ली का आदेश पढ़ कर सुना सकता हूँ। एक आदेश में कहा गया है क्योंकि आप लगातार अपराध करते रहते हैं इसलिए सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि अब आपको नजरबंद किया जाएगा। क्या अपराध करने वालों के खिलाफ आपके पास और कोई कानून नहीं है? क्या आप अपराधी को कठघरे में खड़ा नहीं कर सकते हैं? क्यों इंसफ की तराजू पर सरकार अपने आपको तोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं है?

युद्धकाल में जब सीमाओं पर संकट हो, भारत की आजादी पर आंच आए, प्रादेशिक अखंडता खतरों में पड़ जाए, तब उस असाधारण परिस्थिति में व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता को सीमित करने के बारे में सोचा जा सकता है। लेकिन उसके बारे में भी मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि इस सरकार ने भीसा का

जिस तरह से बहुरूपयोग किया उसको देखते हुए अब राष्ट्रीय संकट के समय भी हम इस सरकार को असाधारण अधिकार देने के बारे में कुछ कहने से पहले दो बार जरूर सोचना चाहेंगे। हम दूध के जले हैं, छाछ को भी फूंक फूंक कर पीना चाहते हैं। 1971 में बंगला देश के संकट का लाभ उठा कर इस देश में भीसा पास किया गया था। विरोधी दल ने कोई आपत्ति नहीं की थी। बाद में जब जय प्रकाश जी जैसे नेता को नजरबंद कर दिया गया था तब भारत के एटनी जनरल ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में खड़े हो कर कहा था कि अगर पुलिस गोली भी मार दे तो कोई एतराज नहीं कर सकता है। उस पुराने इतिहास को क्या हम भूल सकते हैं? आज कौन सी नई परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है? मैं फिर पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों आपको यह काला कानून बनाने को जरूरत महसूस हुई है? लार्ड सीमन ने कहा था जिस को मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ:

"To arrest a person without telling him as to why he is being arrested is the law of tyrant and that of slaves."

यह नेशनल सिक्वॉरिटी ऑर्डिनेंस नहीं है, यह नेशनल स्लेवरी ऑर्डिनेंस है। हम को आपकी नीयत पर शक है। जिस तरह से सत्ता का दुरुपयोग आप कर रहे हैं उसको देखते हुए हम ये असाधारण अधिकार आपके हाथ में नहीं दे सकते।

श्री राम चारु पनिका: मध्य प्रदेश में क्या हुआ था आपके राज में?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: ये बार-बार कह रहे हैं कि जनता पार्टी भी इसको लागू करना चाहती थी। आपको याद है कि जनता पार्टी के राज में एक बिल पेश किया गया था लेकिन जनमत के दबाव से और पार्टी के दबाव से उस बिल को वापिस लेना पड़ा था। हम देखना चाहते हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी कितना जोर दिखाती है। (व्यवधान) अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बर तो इसमें नसी की मांग कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठ): यह बात सच नहीं है। वह कुसी के लोभ की वजह से वापस लिया गया था—कट थी, इसलिए वापस लिया गया था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: हमारे विरोधी यह भी नहीं समझ सकते हैं कि जनता सरकार के खिलाफ कड़ाई करने के शिकायत नहीं है, शिकायत है ठिलाई करने की हमने विरोधियों को नजरबंद नहीं किया।

श्री राम प्यार पनिया: ठिलाई करने वालों को जनता पसंद नहीं करती है। इसी लिए उसने इन लोगों को हटा दिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: इसी लिए इन्होंने कड़ाई करने का फैसला किया है।

श्री राम प्यार पनिया: जनता की आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप यह बिल लाया गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल से जनता की कौन सी आकांक्षाएँ पूरी होने वाली हैं। आज देश में जन-असंतोष का जो दावानल सुलग रहा है, हजारों लोगों को नजरबंद कर के भी आप उसे शान्त नहीं कर सकते। दस महीने हो गये हैं, आसाम जल रहा है। फौज को बुला कर आसाम की समस्या को हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। (व्यवधान) किसानों को अगर उनकी फसल की उचित कीमत नहीं मिलेगी, तो वे आन्दोलन करेंगे। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Any Member interrupting should know this. If he wants to interrupt the Speaker, Shri Vajpayee, first he must yield. Then only you can put the thing. If he does not yield you cannot interrupt. Every one of you gets up so often.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You know, I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why from here you have gone there!

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोकतंत्र में शान्तिपूर्ण विरोध-प्रदर्शन के लिए पूरा अधिकार है। यदि किसान गन्ने की उचित कीमत मांगें, तीस रुपये क्विंटल की आवाज उठावें, ----- (व्यवधान) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसानों को अधिकार है कि मिलों को अपना गन्ना बेचने से रोकें।

श्री वसंत साठे: रास्ता रोकना भी विरोध-प्रदर्शन में आता है शायद।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: श्री वसंत साठे जानते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र में "रास्ता रोको" आन्दोलन में उनकी पार्टी के नेता भी शामिल हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री वसंत साठे: एक भी नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने ऐलान किया कि अगर किसानों से यह कहा जायेगा कि चीनी मिलों को गन्ना मत बेचो, तो ऐसा कहने वाले नेताओं को नेशनल सिक्युरिटी आर्डिनैन्स के अन्तर्गत जेल भेज दिया जायेगा। (व्यवधान)

AN HON. MEMBER: He said about obstructing the farmers.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस आर्डिनैन्स की धाराएँ देखिए। इससे पहले एसेन्शल कामोडिटीज के नाम पर जो कानून बनाया गया, उसको उठा कर देखिये। यह "डिफेंस आफ इंडिया" और "सिक्युरिटी आफ इंडिया" इतना व्यापक है कि कोई गतिविधि इसमें से बचने वाली नहीं है।

एक और विचित्र बात है। इसमें कहा गया है कि अगर कोई विदेशों के साथ इस देश के सम्बन्ध बिगाड़ने की कोशिश करेगा, तो उसके विरुद्ध भी कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी। मुझे लगता है कि अगर सचमुच कोई विदेशों के साथ सम्बन्ध बिगाड़ने की कोशिश कर रहा है, तो वह सब से पहले गृह मंत्री, ज्ञानी जैल सिंह, है, जो हर चीज में, हर उपद्रव में, हर अशांति में विदेशी हाथ देखते हैं। जब उनसे पूछा गया कि आप विदेशी हाथ के खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं करते हैं, तो वह कहते हैं कि विदेशी हाथ दिखाई नहीं देता है, कार्यवाही कैसे करें। अगर हाथ दिखाई नहीं देता है, तो वह विदेशी है या स्वदेशी, यह कैसे पता चला? जब गृह मंत्री ने मुरादाबाद में विदेशी हाथ होने की बात कही तो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने इस बात का खंडन नहीं किया। पहले वह मौन धारण करके बैठी रहीं कि मुरादाबाद में कोई विदेशी हाथ है या

नहीं, मगर उनके सहयोगी विदेशी हाथ की बात कहते रहे, सरकारी प्रवक्ता नें मूँह नहीं खोला। जब प्रधान-मंत्री मुरादाबाद गईं तो कहने लगीं कि विदेशी हाथ नहीं है, विदेशी हस्तक्षेप है। There is no foreign hand, there is foreign interference. यह कैसी सरकार है जो विदेशी हस्तक्षेप को बर्दाश्त करती है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि "फारने हूड" और "फारने इंटरफेयरेंस" में क्या फर्क है? अपनी असफलता पर पर्दा डालने के लिए कहीं विदेशी हाथ की बात, कहीं विरोधियों को दोषी ठहराना, कहीं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों का हवाला देना, इस तरह की बातों की जाती रही है। मगर ये चीजें अब चल नहीं रही हैं।

दस महीने गुजार दिए यह कह कर कि जनता के राज में हालत इतनी खराब हो गई थी कि हम लोगों को ठीक करते करते वक्त लगेगा। लोगों ने पूछना शुरू कर दिया कि कितना वक्त लगेगा तो पूछने वालों का मूँह बन्द करने के लिए अब नेशनल सेक्योरिटी आर्डिनैन्स ले आए। आप बोल नहीं सकते, आप मूँह नहीं खोल सकते, पुलिस अफसर के हाथ में आप की आजादी होगी। पुलिस के कमिश्नर दिल्ली में सब जगह नहीं देख सकते। हालत यह होगी कि थानेदार तय करेगा कि किस व्यक्ति को नजरबन्द किया जाय या न किया जाय। हमने एमर्जेंसी में देखा कि नजरबन्द करने का डर दिखा कर लोगों से रिश्वत ली जाती थी, लोगों को आतंकित करने की कोशिश होती थी। सरकार उसी तरफ आगे बढ़ रही है।

जब आर्डिनैन्स जारी किया गया तो यह कहा गया था, आप आर्डिनैन्स को पढ़ कर देखें, क्लॉज 9 (2) है, उस में कहा गया था कि एडवाइजरी बोर्ड होगा। यह भी कहा गया कि एडवाइजरी बोर्ड का अध्यक्ष चीफ जस्टिस की सलाह से नियुक्त किया जायेगा और जो दो मंम्बर होंगे वह या तो सिटिंग जज होंगे या रिटायर्ड हाईकोर्ट के जज होंगे। अब जो बिल आया है उस में इस को बदल दिया गया है। मैं जानता हूँ विधि मंत्री कहेंगे या गृह मंत्री कहेंगे 44वें अमेंडमेंट के अंतर्गत जो नोटिफिकेशन होना चाहिए था वह जनता सरकार ने नहीं किया, मगर आप ने आर्डिनैन्स जारी करने से पहले वह क्यों नहीं देखा।

आर्डिनैन्स अलग है, बिल अलग है। कई प्रदेशों में एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बन गए हैं जो कॉजर्वेशन आफ फारने एक्सचेंज एंड प्रिवेंशन आफ स्मगलिंग एक्ट के अंतर्गत बने हैं, प्रिवेंशन आफ ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग एंड मॉनिटिंग आफ सप्लाई आफ एसेंशियल कमांडिटीज के अन्तर्गत बने हैं, मगर नेशनल सेक्योरिटी बिल के अन्तर्गत जो बोर्ड बनेंगे उन में किसी भी एडवाइजरी बोर्ड को जिस की दस साल तक की प्रेक्टिस होगी उसे सरकार नियुक्त कर देगी। चुन-चुन कर एडवाइजरी बोर्ड के सदस्य भर जाएंगे। वैसे भी हाईकोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपनी इच्छा के जजों को लाने की कोशिश हो रही है। स्थान खाली पड़े हैं, यह कहा जा रहा है कि हाईकोर्ट में एंग्लो-इंडियन बहुत हैं और इसलिए हम सिटिंग जज को इस काम के लिए खाली नहीं कर सकते। यदि ऐसा है तो आप जजों की संख्या बढ़ा सकते हैं। लेकिन कल भी हम ने देखा और आज फिर इस बात की चेष्टा हो रही है कि सरकार अदालत के सामने नहीं जाना चाहती। कल जूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट का अधिकार एग्जीक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट को दे दिया गया। आर्डिनैन्स और बिल के बीच में फर्क करके एक कमी का फायदा उठा कर कि नोटिफिकेशन नहीं हुआ था, सरकार एडवाइजरी बोर्ड ऐसा बनाना चाहती है जिस में उस की इच्छा के लोग नियुक्त हो कर जाएंगे। ऐसे एडवाइजरी बोर्ड में जब मामले जाएंगे वह मामले तय हो सकें इस के लिए जिन्हें नजरबन्द किया जाएगा उन्हें वकीलों की सहायता पाने का अधिकार नहीं होगा। दिल्ली में ऐसे मामले हैं कि डिटेशन आर्डर दे दिया गया लेकिन डिटेशन आर्डर अंग्रेजी में लिखा हुआ है। जिस को आर्डर दिया गया वह अंग्रेजी जानता नहीं है। वकील की सलाह नहीं ले सकते। वह अपनी सफाई कैसे पेश करेगा? इसका मतलब एक ही है कि सारी सत्ता का केन्द्रीयकरण, निरंकुश, स्वेच्छाचारी शासन, व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का हनन, न्यायपालिका के अधिकारों पर आघात और देश में इस तरह का एक माहौल बनाना कि भारत की सुरक्षा खतरों में है और जब सुरक्षा खतरों में है तो व्यक्तिगत आजादी का क्या मतलब है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने इस बात का खण्डन किया है और कहा है कि वह पार्किस्तान से किसी तरह की मुठभेड़ नहीं चाहती

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

है, मैत्री सम्बन्ध और बढ़ाना चाहती है-- मैं इस एलान का स्वागत करता हूँ। आजकल रूस के नेता हमारे देश में आए हुए हैं उनकी और हमारी मैत्री पुरानी है, काल की कसाँटी पर खरी उतरती है, हमें उस मैत्री को और मजबूत करना चाहिए, लेकिन साथ ही उनसे यह भी कहना चाहिए कि उन्होंने अफगानिस्तान में जो कुछ किया है वह ठीक नहीं किया है और अगर वैसा ही पोलैण्ड में भी करने जा रहे हैं तो वह भी ठीक नहीं होगा। (व्यवधान) लेकिन इस मामले को मैं यहाँ पर नहीं उठा रहा हूँ। चीन के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध सामान्य करने की बातचीत हो रही है। नेपाल और बंगलादेश हमारे मित्र हैं। तो भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा कहां है? देश के भीतर जरूर तनाव है। देश में सामाजिक तनाव बढ़ रहे हैं, देश में आर्थिक गैर-बराबरी बढ़ रही है। अगर देश में पिछड़ापन है, अगर सबके बराबर अधिकार नहीं हैं, अगर किसी वर्ग के साथ या किसी क्षेत्र के साथ पिछले 33 वर्षों में हम न्याय नहीं कर पाए तो तनाव बढ़ेगा। लेकिन उन तनावों को हल करने का तरीका जेलों के दरवाजे खोलना नहीं है, उसके लिए व्यक्तियों के दिलों के दरवाजे खोलने पड़ेंगे। (व्यवधान)

मेरा निवेदन है कि यह अध्यादेश भारत के संविधान की भावना के विपरीत है। यह आपके इस एलान को भी झुठलाता है कि आप जनबल के आधार पर चुने गए हैं। यह आपके इस दावे का खोखलापन भी साबित करता है कि देश में सब कुछ ठीक है। यह खतरा की घंटी है। आज व्यक्तियों को नजरबन्द करने का अधिकार लिया जा रहा है और कल आधारभूत अधिकारों को पूरी तरह से अपहृत करने की कोशिश की जायेगी। यह चोर दरवाजे से इमर्जेंसी लाने की कोशिश नहीं है, बल्कि खुले दरवाजे से, राजपथ पर चलकर तानाशाही आ रही है। मुझे दुःख है कि यह काम गृह मंत्री जी को करना पड़ रहा है। मैंने उदाहरण दिया कि सरदार पटेल नजरबन्दी का कानून लाने से पहले रातों को सोये नहीं थे और जानी जैल सिंह के लिए दिन को भी सोना आसान हो जायेगा जब हम सभी लोग जेलों में बन्द हो जायेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"That this House disapproves of the National Security Ordinance, 1980 (Ordinance No. 11 of 1980), promulgated by the President on the 22nd September, 1980."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for preventive detention in certain cases and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता था कि श्री वाजपेयी जी को जो स्पीच हुई है, वह तो इसके खिलाफ जो कुछ उन्होंने कहना था, कह गए हैं। उनका जवाब तो मैं अभी नहीं दूंगा, आखिर में उन की सारी बातों का जवाब दूंगा और मुझे विश्वास है कि माननीय सदस्यों को आजकल के हालात की पूरी चिन्ता है। साम्प्रदायिक भेदभाव, जातिगत झगड़ों, सामाजिक तनाव, अतिवादियों के कार्यकलाप, अनुसूचित जातियाँ और जनजातियाँ, अल्पसंख्यकों और समाज के सूखते कमजोर वर्गों पर अत्याचार और विभिन्न मुद्दों पर हिंसात्मक आन्दोलन देश के जनतन्त्र के हित में नहीं हैं। कोई भी सरकार यदि वह अपने उत्तरदायित्व को समझती है, बिना प्रभावी कदम उठाए अपना उत्तरदायित्व नहीं निभा सकती है। अलहदगी वाले कार्यकलापों और क्षेत्रीय आन्दोलनों ने देश के कुछ भागों में सिर उठाया है। यह तत्व कानूनी सत्ता के लिए गम्भीर चुनौती है और कई बार समाज को बहुत हानि पहुँचाते हैं। इसलिए यह आवश्यक समझा गया है कि राष्ट्र विरोधी और समाज विरोधी तत्वों से कठोरता से और प्रभावी रूप से निपटने के लिए सरकार के पास पर्याप्त निवारक शक्तियाँ होनी ही चाहिए।

यह बिल केन्द्र सरकार को किसी भी व्यक्ति की गिरफ्तारी का आदेश देने का अधिकार देता है, यदि यह आवश्यक हो जाये कि भारत की सुरक्षा के खिलाफ किसी भी ढंग से उसे काम करने से रोकने के लिए

ऐसा करना आवश्यक है। यह केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे किसी भी व्यक्ति के गिरफ्तारी के आदेश देने का भी अधिकार देता है। यदि यह आवश्यक हो जाए कि राज्य की सुरक्षा या सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था बनाए रखने या समाज के लिए अनिवार्य आपूर्तियों और सेवाओं को बनाए रखने के विरुद्ध उसे किसी भी प्रकार का काम करने से रोकने के लिए ऐसा करना आवश्यक है। इससे राज्य सरकार, ऐसी अवधि के दौरान, जिसका उल्लेख ऐसा अधिकार दिए जाने वाले आदेश में हो, जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट या पुलिस कमिशनर को उक्त शक्तियों के इस्तेमाल के लिए शक्ति भी दे सकेगा।

विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने कुछ एक बन्दी अधिनियम बनाए हैं या आर्डिनंस जारी बन्दी अधिनियम बनाए हैं या आर्डिनंस जारी किए हैं, लेकिन सरकार ने सोचा कि व्यापकता और एकरूपता के हित में सारे देश के लिए एक केन्द्रीय कानून बेहतर होगा।

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा बिल, 1980 में इसके गलत इस्तेमाल को रोकने के लिए जरूरी उपाय रखे गए हैं और यह नजरबन्द किए जाने वाले व्यक्ति के लिए न्याय भी सुनिश्चित करता है। आप जानते हैं कि तीन माँके गिरफ्तार होने वाले को मिलेंगे। एक तो एडवाइजरी बोर्ड के पास जाएगा और उसके लिए पांच दिन के अन्दर-अन्दर उसको ब्राउन्ड्स देने होंगी। किसी खास कारण के संबंध में अगर पांच दिन से ज्यादा समय लगे तो लिखत रूप से मैजिस्ट्रेट को, मृतालिका आफिसर को लिख कर देना होगा, मगर फिर भी 10 दिनों से ज्यादा उसके समय नहीं लगे। इस आदेश के विरुद्ध अगर एडवाइजरी बोर्ड फैसला दे देता है, तो उसको फौरन छोड़ दिया जाएगा। उस के बाद वहाँ के स्थानीय अफसर का किया हुआ फैसला स्टेट सरकार के पास जाएगा और उस सरकार के खिलाफ भी शिकायत हो तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास जाएगा। इस तरीके से उन को बहुत से माँके मिलेंगे ताकि किसी ऐसे एक्ट के अधीन वह ज्यादातर न कर सकें, अफसरान अपनी मन-मर्जी न कर सकें और किसी निष्पक्ष को जेल में न डाल सकें।

15.0 hrs.

धारा 11 के अधीन यह बोर्ड सरकार या किसी भी व्यक्ति से नई जानकारी की मांग कर सकता है और यदि चाहे तो नजरबन्द व्यक्ति की सुनवाई भी कर सकता है। इस बिल के अधिन जो धाराएँ आयोगी में उन सब की चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर संसद के सामने लाया गया है कि देश के हालात बहुत खतरनाक तरीके की तरफ बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। आप को मालूम है—तीन-चार सालों में हमारे देश में कांस्टिज्म, कम्यूनलिज्म, रीजनलिज्म को बढ़ावा मिला, उन को रेस्पेक्टिबिलिटी मिली और उस रेस्पेक्टिबिलिटी की वजह से यह बात हर सभा सोसायटी, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, गर्जे कि हर जगह पहुँच गई। अभी-अभी वाजपेयी जी ने जो कहा—मैं उन की बातों का जवाब नहीं दे रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि पहले तो आप कहते रहे कि जनता सरकार ने काम खराब किया है, उस को सुधारने में देर लगेगी, लेकिन अब तो करीब एक साल होने वाला है, इस बात को अब आप नहीं कह सकते। मैं कहता हूँ—आप बिलकुल ठीक कहते हैं। जो वर्तमान सरकार है, यह उस की जिम्मेदारी है और वह इस को अपने सिर पर लेने से इन्कार नहीं कर सकती और न हम करेंगे, लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि कोई भी गाड़ी या कोई भी सरकार की मशीनरी, अगर एक बार दूरस्त की गई हो और उस को फिर से खराब कर दिया जाय, तो खराब करने के लिये तो दो घण्टे ही काफी होते हैं, लेकिन उस की मरम्मत करने में बहुत देर लगती है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, उस वक्त ऐसी गाड़ी चली, जिस में किसी ने नहीं देखा कि यह ट्रक का पुर्जा है, इस को कार में डालना है या नहीं डालना है, यह एम्बेसेडर का पुर्जा है, इस को फीएट में डालना है या नहीं डालना है। इसीलिये उस वक्त जो गाड़ी चली, उस का एक्सीडेंट हुआ और उस एक्सीडेंट में, वाजपेयी जी, आप को भी जख्म लगा और दूसरी तमाम पार्टियाँ भी जख्मी हुईं। अब हम उस तरह को गाड़ी नहीं चलाया चाहते हैं जिस से सब जख्मी हो जायें।

[श्री जैल सिंह]

उन्होंने कहा कि सरदार पटेल ने जब बिल पेश किया था तो उन को कई दिनों तक नीन्द नहीं आई। यह बात मुझे तो कहीं दिखलाई नहीं दी कि सरदार पटेल ने जब बिल पेश किया था तो उस वक्त यह बात कही हो। मेरे पास सरदार पटेल की तकरीर का कुछ हवाला मौजूद है। . . .

श्री फल चन्द वर्मा: अगर इस वक्त नहीं मिलता हो तो कल बतला देना।

श्री जैल सिंह : अभी बतलाता हूँ। मैंने पिछली बार जब इस बिल को इन्ट्रोड्यूस किया था, उस वक्त भी इन बातों की बहुत चर्चा हुई थी, मैं उन को फिर से दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि 25 फरवरी, 1950 को स्वतंत्र सरदार पटेल ने पहला निवारक नजरबन्दी बिल इस हाउस में पेश किया था। उस वक्त उन को नींद आई या नहीं आई, इस के बारे में तो उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा, लेकिन जो कहा था, उस को आप सुन लें—

“जब कानून तोड़ा जा रहा हो और अपराध किये जा रहे हों, साधारणतया क्रिमिनल ला को लागू किया जाता है। लेकिन जब कानून के आधार को ही नष्ट किया जा रहा हो और ऐसे हालात पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही हो जिन में, श्री मोतीलाल नेहरू के शब्दों में “आदमी आदमी नहीं होंगे और कानून कानून नहीं होगा,” हम महसूस करते हैं कि इमर्जेंट और एक्सट्रा-आर्डिनरी कानून लागू करना उचित है।”

स्व. श्री गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त जी का भी ऐसा हो विचार था। जब उन्होंने 5 दिसम्बर, 1957 को इसी सदन के सामने एक बिल पेश किया था, तो उन्होंने भी यह कहा था—

“प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता बढ़ाते हुए और यह देखते समय कि किसी पर भी गैर-जरूरी रोक न लगाई जाए, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हम सभी का कर्तव्य है कि जहां तक मुमकिन हो, देश के हालात साधारण रहें, अधिक से

अधिक लोग व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का उप-भोग कर सकें, डर के कारण, उन लोगों के कारण जो रूपोश हो कर काम करते हैं या ऐसी ताकतों के कारण जो भावना के आवेग में या गुस्से में आपसे बाहर हो जाती हैं, उन की स्वतंत्रता को भंग न किया जाए... मैं कायल हूँ गया हूँ कि जिन हालात में से हम गुजर रहे हैं, उन में देश के हित में इस अधिनियम को लागू करना निहायत जरूरी होगा।”

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस के अलावा, एक बात 2 अगस्त, 1952 को इसी सदन में पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने कही थी—

“सदन अच्छी तरह जानता है कि जो सरकार इस तरह का बिल पेश करती है, जिस पर आसानी से हमला किया जा सकता है और आसानी से जिस की आलोचना हो सकती है, वह अपने को अनपा-पूलर बना सकती है और इसे जानते हुये भी, सरकार पूरी हिम्मत के साथ इस बिल को पेश कर रही है। . . . इस तरह का बिल वही सरकार पेश कर सकती है, जो अपनी जिम्मेवारी को पूरी तरह महसूस करती हो। उस से गलतियाँ हो सकती हैं, हम सभी से गलतियाँ होती हैं लेकिन वह ऐसा तभी कर सकती है जब वह अपनी जिम्मेवारी महसूस करती हो और चाहे जो भी हो, अपनी जिम्मेवारी निभाना सरकार का फर्ज है।”

यह पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी का कहना है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: अंग्रेजी में क्या कहा था?

श्री जैल सिंह: आप अगर अंग्रेजी में उसे सुनना चाहें, तो मैं सुना सकता हूँ।

जो कार्यवाही है, वह अंग्रेजी में लिखी हुई है और मैंने अंग्रेजी का तरजुमा करवाया है। इस तरजुमे में कोई फर्क नहीं है। अगर कोई फर्क लगे और तरजुमा करने वाले की अगर कोई गलती होगी, तो उस की जिम्मेवारी मैं लूंगा। अगर किसी को इस में कोई शंका है, तो मेरे पास अंग्रेजी का भी कॉन्ट्रोल है और मैं उस को पढ़ सकता हूँ।

तो डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं यह कहना

चाहता हूँ कि हम जानते हैं कि सुझावें ठीक से इस बिल को लाने वाली सरकार के खिलाफ कुछ समय तक जो अनपापुलैबिलिटी होगी, उस का मुकाबला भी उस को करना पड़ेगा। और जो कुछ कहना चाहते हैं कह सकते हैं। लेकिन जो इसका विरोध करने वाले हैं मैं उन से एक बार फिर प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि अगर इस देश में आग लगने के बाद कुआं खोदने की बात करेंगे तो उस से फिर बात नहीं बनेगी। यह जो आने वाली आग है, इस देश के टुकड़े टुकड़े करने वाली आग है, इस को हमें रोकना है।

वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि हम ने तो बिल वापस ले लिया। हो सकता है कि आपने बिल वापस ले लिया हो, आप कर ही क्या सकते थे? आप तो पांच साल के लिए आये थे लेकिन ढाई साल के बाद वापस चले गये। हम यह नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम ने तो यह बिल आपके सामने रखा है। हम तो इसे पास करेंगे और आप से भी पास करवाना चाहते हैं। आप ने अपनी मजबूरियों की वजह से बिल वापस ले लिया है लेकिन हमारी वे मजबूरियां नहीं हैं। हमारी पार्टी में कोई मजबूरी नहीं है, हमारी पार्टी में एकता है, हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी में सब को पूरा विश्वास है। हमारी पार्टी में आपकी पार्टी की जैसी बगावत नहीं है। हमारे में हिम्मत भी है और हम इस सदन से यह बिल पास करा सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for preventive detention in certain cases and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Now, we shall take up amendments.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 20th February, 1981." (17)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th April, 1981." (18)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1981." (50)

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st January, 1981." (188)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Jagpal Singh. Your party has been allotted 14 minutes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is it out of four hours discussion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Five hours.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Fourteen minutes cannot be out of five hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is only for your information.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार): डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो 22 सितम्बर, 1980 को सरकार की तरफ से आर्डिनेंस, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के नाम पर जारी किया गया था, उसके बारे में माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने बहुत कुछ बताया है। मैं इस बात में बिल्कुल विश्वास रखता हूँ कि इस अध्यादेश के वे उद्देश्य नहीं हैं जो कि इस में बताये गए हैं। आप असमाजिक तत्वों के नाम पर, खोरवाजारी के नाम पर, साम्प्रदायिकता पैदा करने वालों के नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की आजादी को छीनने के लिये जा रहे हैं। आप जो इस बिल के बारे में कहते हैं उसमें हमें बिल्कुल विश्वास नहीं है क्योंकि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जब 1975 में एमर्जेंसी लगायी थी तो उन्होंने बार बार इस देश के लोगों को

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

विश्वास दिलाया था कि हम मीसा, डी. आइ. आर. का इस्तेमाल हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के खिलाफ नहीं करेंगे, हिन्दुस्तान के नेताओं के खिलाफ नहीं करेंगे, हिन्दुस्तान के जो मजदूर हैं, जो अपनी मांगों और बोनस के लिए आन्दोलन करेंगे हम उनके खिलाफ भी इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे। आज फिर उसी पार्टी के गृह मंत्री ज्ञानी जैल सिंह इस बिल को लाकर यही कहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी पार्टी और आपकी प्रधान मंत्री का भूतकाल इस बात को साबित कर चुका है कि आप ऐसा विश्वास पहले भी दिला कर इस देश के लोगों को गुमराह कर चुके हैं। हमारे देश के लोगों को अच्छी तरह से पता है कि मीसा, डी. आइ. आर. और एमजॉर्सी में इस देश के एक लाख लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर के जेल में डाल दिया गया था। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इन कानूनों का इस्तेमाल इस देश के मजदूरों, विधार्थियों और राजनीतिज्ञों के खिलाफ किया। हम लोग जेलों में रहे हैं और हमें मालूम है कि एमजॉर्सी के समय 18-18 और 19-19 महीने तक ऐसे लोगों को जेलों में रखा गया, ऐसे ऐसे लोगों को ऊपर मुकदमा बनाया गया जिनका कोई कसूर नहीं था। मैं जब जेल में था तो उस समय एक 80 वर्ष के बूढ़े को पकड़ कर लाया गया और यह मुकदमा बनाया गया कि वह खंभे पर चढ़ कर तार काट रहा था। आपका भूत यह सब कुछ बताता है।

आप इस कानून का इस्तेमाल मंहगाई बता कर, पूँजीपतियों के दबाव में आ कर के, मजदूरों को कम तंस्वाह, कम पैसा देने के लिए करने जा रहे हैं। उनकी मांगों को न मानकर आप पूँजीपतियों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, ताकत का इस्तेमाल करके। इमरजेंसी में हमें याद है कि आपने प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के नाम पर देश के मजदूरों का क्षोषण किया था, उनके आंदोलनों पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया था, बोनस 8.33 प्रतिशत फिक्स कर दिया था। इसके ऊपर यदि बर्किंग क्लास ने आंदोलन करना चाहा तो मीसा, डी. आइ. आर. में जेलों में भेज दिया था। इस कानून का मकसद साफ है कि आप बर्किंग क्लास को मुबमेट को दबाना चाहते हैं।

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप साम्प्रदायिकता को मिटाने के नाम पर यह कानून ला रहे हैं, आर्डिनेंस पास करने जा रहे हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों पर मुरादाबाद में इंदगाह पर फायरिंग किया गया था तब क्या किसी मजिस्ट्रेट ने आदेश दिए थे, उससे पूछा जाए कि उसने गोली चलाने का आदेश क्यों दिया, लेकिन एक भी अफसर ने यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं ली वहाँ के किसी मजिस्ट्रेट ने आदेश नहीं दिया था, अगर आदेश नहीं दिया था तो बिना आदेश के इंदगाह पर गोली क्यों चलाई गई? अगर गोली चलाई है तो कहिए देश के लोगों को कि वहाँ पर साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ों में आपकी पुलिस, पी. ए. सी. दोषी थी। अगर दोषी थी तो क्या इस कानून के अंतर्गत आप यह गारंटी देंगे कि इसको पिछले समय से लागू किया जाएगा और उन दोषी लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया जाएगा। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो झगड़े मुरादाबाद के अंदर हुए वे साम्प्रदायिक नहीं थे तब आपके रॉडियों, आपके अखबार, आपके दूरदर्शन ने उसे साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ा बनाकर क्यों बताया। उस पुलिस और जनता के झगड़े को साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ा क्यों बताया? अगर यह आपके आदेश के बगैर हुआ तो क्या आप उन अखबारों और आल इंडिया रॉडियों के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ इस कानून के तहत कार्यवाही करेंगे? अगर किसी अधिकारी या मिनिस्टर ने दबाव दिया था तो क्या आप उस मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ इस कानून के अंतर्गत कार्यवाही करेंगे?

वीकर सेक्संस के लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन व्यतीत करने के लिए आपकी पुलिस, आपका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, आपकी व्यूरोक्रेसी मजबूर कर रही है।

आपने कहा कि हम इस कानून के अंतर्गत चोर बाजारियों, जमाखोरों को पकड़ना चाहते हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों चीनी, चावल आदि चीजों की कीमतें सरकार ने बढ़ा दीं तो क्या आप अपनी सरकार के खिलाफ भी कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे? आपकी सरकार देश के अंदर कीमतें बढ़ाने में जमा खोरों और पूँजीपतियों का सहयोग कर रही है, उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही

क्यों नहीं की गई? पूँजीपतियों और जमा-खोरों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने का क्या आपके पास कोई कानून नहीं था?

इस आर्डिनेन्स के आने के बाद आपने गुजरात के दो भारतीय जनता पार्टी के विधायकों को गिरफ्तार किया, श्री जगदंबा एवं श्री हरीश कुमार को आपने गिरफ्तार कर लिया जबकि इस हाउस में आप कह रहे हैं कि राजनीतिक लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने की इसमें इजाजत नहीं दी जाएगी तो जिन्होंने उनको गिरफ्तार किया है क्या आप उनको गिरफ्तार करके जेल में भेजेंगे? आपको हमें यह गारंटी देनी पड़ेगी। दूसरे अभी हमारे संसद सदस्य श्री अरुण कुमार राय को और एक विधायक श्री शंकर चटर्जी को गिरफ्तार करके जेल भेजा था चुका है, आप जेल क्यों नहीं भेजेंगे, जिन लोगों ने संविधान की कसम खाई है, चाहे इस हाउस में या किसी प्रदेश के हाउस में खाई है वे अंतुले साहब कसम भाकर सारे मुल्क में कह रहे हैं कि इस देश में प्रेसीडेंशियल गवर्नमेंट होनी चाहिए। आपने श्री अंतुले के खिलाफ जो आपकी पार्टी के चीफ मिनिस्टर है और जिन्होंने वर्तमान संविधान की कसम खाई है कोई वारंवाई की है? वह संविधान के खिलाफ भाषण दे रहे हैं...

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur): Has he given notice that he will speak against Mr. Antulay? There is no charge against him. He is naming a person who is not present here.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): This is against the rule of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. He is mentioning his name as a side remark.

श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह: श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार को किसी प्रकार की गलतफहमी में नहीं रहना चाहिए। लोग इसके खिलाफ उठाएंगे, बकिंग क्लास इस देश की अवाज अपनी बहबूदी के लिए, अपनी मजदूरियों को देखते हुए बोनस के लिए जरूर आवाज उठाएंगी, आपके इस कानून के खिलाफ आवाज

उठाएगी और अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि वह सब जाएगी तो वह आपकी गलतफहमी है। पार्लियामेंट में हम इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं, बाहर बकिंग क्लास, पंजेंटरी, विद्यार्थी वर्ग, इंटेलीजेंशियां, खेत और खलिहान में काम करने वाले लोग हम से भी ज्यादा जम कर इसका विरोध करेंगे। अगर जबदस्ती आपने देश के लोगों के अधिकारों को छीनने की कोशिश की तो 1977 के चुनाव के बाद जो आपकी पार्टी और सरकार की हालत हुई थी उससे भी बुरी हालत अब आपकी होगी, उससे भी ज्यादा बुरे दिन आपको देखने पड़ेंगे। आपको भूलना नहीं चाहिए कि देश के लोगों ने आजादी की लड़ाई में, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की रहनुमाई में रोलेंट एक्ट का तथा दूसरे ऐसे काले कानूनों का सख्त विरोध किया था। आप हर रोज इस तरह के काले कानून इस हाउस में लाते हैं। पंडित नेहरू, महात्मा गांधी, डा. अम्बेदेकर तथा दूसरे हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्रीय नेताओं ने आजादी की लड़ाई के जमाने में पूरी दुनिया के साथ वादा किया था कि दुनिया के किसी भी मुल्क में अगर काले कानून लोगों के अधिकारों को छीनने की गर्ज से बनाए जाएंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान के लोग उसका विरोध करेंगे। आजादी की लड़ाई में और आजादी मिल जाने के बाद भी हम ने उनका विरोध किया है। यह चीज हमें विरासत में मिली है। इस विरासत के सहारे हिन्दुस्तान का एक एक नागरिक इस काले कानून का विरोध करेगा। अगर आपने एमरजेंसी की तरह राजनीतिक लोगों को इस के तहत गिरफ्तार कर जेलों में भेजा तो मत भूलना कि जेलों के अन्दर भी अब आपके मीसा, डी.आई.आर., एमरजेंसी जैसे कानूनों की जो स्थिति रही, वही स्थिति नहीं रहेगी। पहले आपने एक आतंक का वातावरण पैदा कर दिया था। अब लोग देख चुके हैं। उन्नीस महीने जेलों में रहने की लोगों को आदत पड़ चुकी है। लोगों को सहन करने की आदत पड़ चुकी है। तब वे नहीं बोले थे। वे एमरजेंसी के दिन देख चुके हैं। तब आपने हमारे मां बाप को भी हम लोगों से जेलों में मिलने नहीं दिया। मां बहन भी हमें मिलने के लिए गईं तो पुलिस ने उनको भी रोक दिया था। अब देश की माताएं और बहनें, बूढ़ी औरतें और बच्चे मैदान में उतर आए हैं और

श्री जगपाल सिंह]

वै आपके इस काले कानून का विरोध करते। जब ऐसा इसका व्यापक विरोध होता है तो आपको चाहिए कि आप ऐसा कानून मत पास करिये।

श्री एच. के. एल. भगत (पूर्वी दिल्ली): हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हमेशा ही बहुत जोरदार बोलते हैं। लेकिन भाषा के जोर में सत्यता का अंश कम होता है। अभी उन्होंने कहा कि जनता पार्टी एक बिल लाई थी, इस हाउस में जिस को वापिस ले लिया गया था। हम जानते हैं कि कोई भी सरकार बिल लाती है तो पहले उसको कौन्सिल के पास भेजा जाता है, वहां से एप्रुवल हो जाती है तो उसको लाया जाता है और उस पर चर्चा करवाई जाती है। यह सही है कि जनता पार्टी के जमाने में इस में चूँकि बहुत सारे भाई शामिल थे इस वास्ते दो राय थीं। एक राय यह थी कि मीसा को लाना चाहिए और इसको ले आए। मैं वाजपेयी जी का बड़ा आदर करता हूँ। मैं उन से बहुत ही विनम्र शब्दों में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपकी सरकार उस बिल को लाई तो आप भी सरकार में थे, कौन्सिल में थे और जब वह मामला वहां आया तो क्या आपने उससे डिसेन्स्री किया था और आपने कौन्सिल छोड़ी थी, इस्तीफा दिया था और इस तरह से उस बिल का विरोध किया था? हम ने कहीं अखबारों में नहीं देखा कि जो बिल जनता पार्टी की सरकार इस सदन में लाई थी, मोरारजी देसाई की सरकार लाई थी, जिस के आप मंत्री थे... (व्यवधान) अब जरा दिल थाम कर बैठिये, हमारी बारी आई है।

मैं श्री वाजपेयी को बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपरेबल मेम्बर सरकार का मिनिस्टर होने के नाते प्रिंसिपल के खीर पर उस बिल को सपोर्ट कर चुका हो, आज वह उसी बिल को करीब करीब उसी बिल को इतने जोर से विरोध कर रहा है।

प्रेस से माननीय सदस्य, श्री वाजपेयी, भी प्रेम करते हैं और वे भी इनसे प्रेम करते हैं। वह प्रेस के बड़े प्रशंसक हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य: क्या आप उसके खिलाफ हैं?

श्री एच. के. एल. भगत: मैं भी उसके हक में हूँ। मैं उसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ।

मध्य प्रदेश में उनकी सरकार थी। सारे प्रेस ने लिखा कि मध्य प्रदेश में श्री वाजपेयी की पार्टी की सरकार मिनी-मीसा लाई है। क्या श्री वाजपेयी ने अपनी सरकार को मना किया? नहीं। मैं अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह बड़े नेता तो हैं, लेकिन बड़े नेता अच्छे अभिनेता भी होते हैं। ज्यादा मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा कि जब देश में सब कुछ ठीक है, तो इस बिल को क्यों लाया जा रहा है। हमने कब कहा कि सब कुछ ठीक है? जब उनकी कृपा है, तो सब कुछ ठीक कैसे हो सकता है? अगर उनका बस चले, तो कुछ भी ठीक नहीं होगा। हमने काफी कुछ ठीक किया है, लेकिन बहुत कुछ ठीक करने की जरूरत है, और उसके लिए इस कानून की जरूरत है। हम महसूस करते हैं कि इसकी जरूरत है।

15.26 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair.]

श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा कि हम तो दूध से डरे हुए हैं, हम तो छाछ भी फूंक फूंक कर पीते हैं। हम समझते हैं कि छाछ बड़ी अच्छी चीज है, आज देश को छाछ की जरूरत है। हम बड़ी खुशी से छाछ पी रहे हैं।

उन्होंने कहा कि यह सरकार फिर इमर्जेंसी की तरफ जा रही है, जनता नाराज हो रही है, जनता के गुस्से का तूफान खड़ा हो रहा है, जनता आपके खिलाफ हो रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें फायदा है। जनता हमसे नाराज होगी, हमारी सरकार हट जायेगी, पता नहीं इस बार वे उन्नीस महीने जेल में रहेंगे या नहीं, लेकिन पच्चीस महीने के लिए उन्हें हुकूमत करने का मौका मिल जायेगा। इस लिए वे क्यों घबरा रहे हैं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: तो आप यह हमारे फायदे के लिए कर रहे हैं!

श्री एच. के. एल. भगत: हम कोई भी काम अपने फायदे या आपके फायदे के लिए नहीं, किसी के नुकसान के लिए नहीं बल्कि देश और देश की जनता के फायदे के

लिए कर रहे हैं, फिर चाहे हम जीतें या हारें।

मेरे भाई, श्री वाजपेयी, ने कहा कि इन्डिविजुअल फ्रीडम पर हमला हो रहा है। उन्होंने दिल्ली का चर्चा किया और वह इस तरह बोले मानों दिल्ली में पुलिस कमिश्नर ने मालूम नहीं कि कितने आदमी पकड़े लिये हैं, और गलत पकड़े लिये हैं।

यहां पर एक एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बना हुआ है। वाजपेयी साहब को फैक्ट्स मालूम हैं। मैं उनको इग्नोरेन्ट नहीं मानता। लेकिन मैं उनके लिए "हॉशियार" शब्द भी इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहता। वह बड़े काबिल हैं, एक आल-इण्डिया पार्टी के प्रेजिडेंट हैं। दिल्ली में जितने आदमी पकड़े गये हैं—शायद तीस चालिस पकड़े गये हैं—, उनके केसिज एडवाइजरी बोर्ड के पास गये, जिसके चेयरमैन हाई कोर्ट के जज हैं। जितने केसिल रीव्यू हुए हैं, उनमें से शायद एक दो केसिज में उसने डिसएग्री किया, लेकिन बाकी सब में डिटेनशन आर्डर कनफर्म कर दिये। लेकिन श्री वाजपेयी ने इस तरह कहा कि जैसे पुलिस कमिश्नर के पास और कोई काम नहीं है, और साइक्लोस्टाइल्ड लैटर्ज के जरिये दिल्ली में हजारों आदमी अंधाधुंध पकड़े जा रहे हैं।

श्री जटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैंने यह नहीं कहा।

श्री एच. के. एल. भगवत: उन्होंने यह इम्प्रेशन दिया। उन्होंने इतना एग्जैजरेट कर के बताया वाक्यात को डिस्टार्ट कर के बड़े ड्रामेटिक ढंग से पेश किया। मुझे यह देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि श्री वाजपेयी दिल्ली का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं और उन्होंने दिल्ली के बारे में इस तरह की बातें कहीं।

लिबर्टी की बात कही गई है। किस की लिबर्टी?—चोर को आजादी, बदमाश को आजादी? अगर आज इस देश की जनता की सुरक्षा और सिक्युरिटी को खतरा है, तो वह चोरों से खतरा है, चैन स्नैचर्स से खतरा है, हरिजननों को जिन्दा जलाने वालों से खतरा है, रॉपिस्ट्स से खतरा है, ट्रैन और बसें लूटने वालों से खतरा है, कम्यूनल दंगे करने और करवाने वालों से खतरा है, कास्ट के भगड़े करने वालों से खतरा है, देश को सैपरेटिज्म की आग में भोंकने वालों से खतरा है। उन लोगों की आजादी

को जितनी जल्दी खत्म कर दिया जाये, देश और देश की जनता के लिए उतना ही अच्छा है।

ब्लैक मार्केटिंग बंगरू के बारे में जो प्रिवेंटिव डिटेनशन का ला आया था, वह लोक बल की सरकार ही लाई थी और इस लिए उसूलन उसने उसको सपोर्ट किया था। जहां तक मीसा या प्रिवेंटिव डिटेनशन का ताल्लक है, आप जानते हैं कि आर्टि-कल 22 के मुताबिक वह वैधानिक है। जिस मीसा की चर्चा आप कर रहे हैं कि एटानी जनरल ने यह कहा था, उस के बारे में बहुत जोरों से आप ने आग्यु किया था सुप्रिम कोर्ट के सामने, लेकिन सुप्रिम कोर्ट ने उस मीसा को कांस्टीच्यूशनल डिक्लेयर किया था। मैं चाफ जस्टिस को कोई विवाद का विषय नहीं बनाना चाहता। चीफ जस्टिस ने कुछ अपने आबजर्वेशंस किए थे जिस पर आप की सरकार उस समय नाराज हुई थी। लेकिन फिर भी सुप्रिम कोर्ट ने उस मीसा को कांस्टीच्यूशनल डिक्लेयर किया था तो यह कहना कि विधान के खिलाफ है, कोई मानी नहीं रखता। वाजपेयी जी ने सरदार पटेल का नाम लिया। खैर, चांस की बात है, वह भी सरदार थे और आज के हमारे गृह मंत्री जी भी सरदार हैं। सरदार पटेल 1950 में यह ले आए। वाजपेयी जी यह कह रहे हैं कि उस वक्त की परिस्थितियों में वह लाए थे। अगर 1950 की परिस्थिति से 1980 की परिस्थिति आज ज्यादा अच्छी है तो इस से बड़ा सर्टिफिकेट हमें वाजपेयी जी से और क्या मिल सकता है? आप कहते हैं कि डबल स्टैंडर्ड मत कीजिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि डबल स्टैंडर्ड तो आप कर रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि बहुत खराब हालत है देश की, देश आग में जल रहा है, ला एण्ड आर्डर की हालत खराब हो गई है, चोरों का, गुण्डों का राज हो गया, चारों तरफ तबाही मच रही है, देश बिल्कुल खत्म होने पर आ गया है, यह आप खुद कह रहे हैं, एग्जैजरेटेड ग्रिम, ग्लामी, डाकैस्ट पिक्चर लाइफ दि प्रोफेशनल प्रोफेस आफ डूम आप पेंट करते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि देश में क्या है, सामान्य कानून चलाइए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि चीफ जस्टिस ने कुछ अपने आबजर्वेशंस ले आए। वाजपेयी जी यह कह रहे हैं कि डबल

[श्री एच. के. एस. भगत]

स्थिति अच्छी है? आप खुद कहते हैं कि स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। आप के मुकाबिले में आज हमारी स्थिति सुधरी है लेकिन फिर भी जो स्थिति है उस से निपटने के लिए इस की आवश्यकता है।

एक बात यह कही गई कि एक मंत्री आफ पार्लियामेंट को इस कानून में पकड़ लिया। मैं इस बात के सख्त खिलाफ हूँ कि किसी मंत्री आफ पार्लियामेंट को विदाउट एनी जस्टिफिकेशन पकड़ा जाय या किसी सिटिजेन को विदाउट एनी जस्टिफिकेशन पकड़ा जाय। कानून की नज़र में मंत्री आफ पार्लियामेंट और साधारण सिटिजेन दोनों को बराबर होना चाहिए। किसी को भी बिना जस्टिफिकेशन के नहीं पकड़ना चाहिए। अगर उन को पकड़ा और उस का जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं था तो उस को हटा लिया, वापस ले लिया। यह करना चाहिए था। मैं इस बात के बिल्कुल खिलाफ हूँ कि इस प्रकार का कोई काम हो और सरकार को इस बारे में पूरी एहतियात रखनी कीजिए कि मैं चोरों डाकुओं के गिराव कि मैं पोलिटिकल वर्कर हूँ अगर कल को मैं ऐसा काम करूँ, फर्ज कीजिए कि कम्यूनल दंगे करूँ या भड़काऊ या फर्ज कीजिए कि मैं चोरों-डाकुओं के गिराव का सरगना बन जाऊँ या और कोई इस तरह का काम करूँ तो महज इसलिए कि मैं पोलिटिकल लीडर हूँ या पार्लियामेंट का मंत्री हूँ इसलिए हमारा लिहाज किया जाय? मैं तो कहूँगा कि ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी को चाहिए कि सब से पहले मुझे जेल में डाल दें। अगर वह नहीं डालते हैं तो वह अपनी ड्यूटी से शर्क कर रहे होंगे।

हमारे सी.पी.एम. के लोग बहुत इन्क्लाबी आदमी हैं। इन्होंने कुछ दिन पहले क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में अमंडमेंट किया जिस में जूडिशियल रिमांड को छः महीने के लिए बढ़ा देने की बात थी। चार्ज शीट दिए बिना 300 दिन तक रखने की मांग कर रहे थे, आखिर में जा कर 6 महीने के लिए बढ़ हुआ। इस के मानी यह हो गए कि बिना चार्जशीट फाइल किए हुए एक आदमी को छः महीने तक वहाँ रख सकते हैं। क्या इन्डाइरेक्टली यह प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन नहीं हो गया? यह त्रिपुरा की सरकार ने किया है।

और फिर मेरे भाई यह कहते हैं कि सामान्य कानून में आप क्यों नहीं पकड़ते हैं? सामान्य कानून में प्रिवेंशन के लिए क्या है? पहली बात तो यह है कि प्रिवेंशन इज बेटर दैन क्योर। प्रिवेंशन तो मानते हैं कि होना चाहिए या इन का कहना यह है कि आग लगने दें फिर देखेंगे? इन की दिलचस्पी तो इस में है कि आग लगती जाय। हमारी दिलचस्पी यह है कि आग लगने न पाए। उन की दिलचस्पी है कि आग लग जाय, उन का वेस्टेड पोलिटिकल इन्टरेस्ट बन जाय, ला एंड आर्डर खराब हो जायें, इस में इनको फायदा है जिस में यह कह सकें कि देख लिया इंदिरा गांधी का राज? यह देख लिया? इन को यह सूट करता है कि ऐसी स्थिति बनी रहे। . .

प्रो. मधु दंडवते (राजापुर): भगत जी, आप की इजाजत हो तो मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। . . . (अवधान) . . . मैं संसदीय प्रथा जानता हूँ इसलिए मैं भगत जी से इजाजत ले कर इंटरवीन कर रहा हूँ।

श्री एच. के. एस. भगत: पूछिए।

प्रो. मधु दंडवते: आप ने कहा कि चाहे वह संसद सदस्य हो या अन्य कोई हो, उनके लिए एक ही कानून होना चाहिए। अगर समाज-विरोधी कृत्य कोई करता है तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। मैं आप से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आपात काल की स्थिति में कानून में संशोधन करके आप लोगों ने राज्य सभा में यह पास नहीं किया था कि इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ किसी प्रकार की क्रिमिनल कार्यवाही किसी कोर्ट में नहीं होनी चाहिए? यह आप ने तय किया था या नहीं?

श्री एच. के. एस. भगत: आनरेबल मंत्री, दंडवते जी ने यह प्रश्न उठाया, हमने किया था और हम समझते हैं हमने ठीक किया था, उस बहस को मैं यहाँ पर नहीं लाना चाहता। कुछ लोग थे जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के स्टे-आर्डर के बाद भी कहते थे कि हम जब-दस्ता प्रधान मंत्री को हटावेंगे। हम लोग प्राइम मिनिस्टर और कुछ ऐसे दूसरे आफिसर्स के लिए सोचते थे कि उन को इस तरह के भगड़ों में न डाला जाए। लेकिन इमर्जेंसी में जो कुछ भी हमने किया, मैं प्रो. दंडवते जी से कहना चाहता हूँ बाजदब, कि उसके बाद चुनाव हुए जिसमें हम हारे लेकिन उसके बाद नए एलेक्जेंडर हुए और यह बात जो आनरेबल मंत्री कह रहे हैं या जो भाषण बाजपेयी जी

ने दिया है उससे भी ज्यादा जोरदार तरीके से वाजपेयी जी ने देश भर में और दिल्ली में भाषण दिया और बुधकिम्पती से चन्द हजार वोटों से बचकर निकल गए। इसलिए यह इश्युज जो है कि इमर्जेन्सी में हमने क्या किया

They have been shattered by the Supreme Court of the people of India.

यह हुआ या नहीं? अभी आन्ट्रेबल मेम्बर ऐसा इम्प्रेशन दे रहे हैं जैसे जनता हमारे खिलाफ हो रही है। वाजपेयी जी ने यह कहा कि हमने मिसमैनेजमेन्ट कर दिया, हमारी असफलतायें हो गईं जिनको छिपाने के लिए नेशनल सिक्वोरिटी आर्डिनेन्स हम ले आए। इसके सुनकर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ।

If my hon. friends in the opposition wish to remain in a fool's paradise, I do not mind, I would welcome it.

लोग खिलाफ हो रहे हैं, हम असफल हो गए, हम नेशनल सिक्वोरिटी आर्डिनेन्स के जरिए जिन्दा रहना चाहते हैं लेकिन भाई, आप इन उप चुनावों में क्यों हार गए? कह दीजिए कि रिगिंग होगई, बैलट बदल दिए गए। (व्यवधान) ठीक है, 42 परसेन्ट वोट ही मिले, हमारी मेजोरिटी तो है लेकिन आपको सारे देश में कितने परसेन्ट वोट मिले? 3 परसेन्ट। हम 43 वाले हैं लेकिन आप 3 परसेन्ट वाले हो। (व्यवधान) मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि हमको लोगों ने चुना, इस भरोसे के साथ, कि हम देश में ला एंड आर्डर को ठीक करेंगे। लोगों ने हमको इस भरोसे के साथ चुना कि देश में जो क्यास जनता पाटी या लोकदल पाटी ले आई थी उसको हम दूर करेंगे। जो अंधेरा जनता पाटी के राज में छा गया था That was the darkest era in the history of India.

लोगों ने इसी आशा के साथ हमको चुना है कि ला एंड आर्डर को हम ठीक करेंगे। जैसा कि ज्ञानी जी ने कहा इसमें हमको कुछ अनपापुलर भी होना पड़ेगा लेकिन इस समय देश के लोग चाहते हैं कि ला एंड आर्डर ठीक किया जाए। लोग चाहते हैं कि गुण्डों को, चोरों को, रॉपिस्ट को, बदमाशों को, कम्युनलिस्ट को, देश की एकता और अखण्डता को खतरों में डालने वालों को, देश की सिक्वोरिटी को खतरों में डालने वालों को डंडे और ताकत से ठीक किया जाए। (व्यवधान)

आखिरी बात कहकर मैं समाप्त करूंगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ आज सरकार को कौन सी पावर है? प्रिवेशन आफ व्हीच आफ पीस में आप किसी को पकड़ लीजिए तो पकड़ने से पहले ही शाम तक उसकी जमानत हो जायेगी। वाजपेयी जी बतायें कि अगर कोई गुण्डा किसी महिला को दस बार सताए, उसकी इज्जत खराब करने की कोशिश करे, उसका रिकार्ड भी हो, उसको आप पकड़ेंगे 107 में तो शाम तक वह जमानत पर बाहर आ जायेगा और अगली बार फिर वही काम करेगा। प्रावीजन आफ प्रिवेशन आफ काइम्स किसी जमाने में बनाए गए थे, जो आज ग्रांसली इन्एडीक्वेट है, ग्रांसली इन्इफोक्टिव है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि आज इस बिल की जरूरत है।

मैं एक बात और कह कर खतम करूंगा। इसके अन्दर सेफगार्ड मौजूद है। पावर तो नीचे के आफिसर को है, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उसको देख सकती है, समझ सकती है, गलत कर सकती है और उसके बाद सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट देख सकती है, फिर एडवाइजर बोर्ड मौजूद है। जो टाइम फैक्टर्स रखे गए हैं, जो इनिबिल्ट रखे गए हैं, सेफगार्ड्स रखे गए हैं, उसके अन्दर मौजूद है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ इन्सीडेंट्स भी हो रहे हैं, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि अभी पूरा इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है। मेरी राय में इसका पूरा इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। मेरी फीलिंग है कि गुण्डों के अन्दर एक डर पैदा हुआ है। दिल्ली में भी इसके आने के बाद हालात सुधरे हैं। अगर श्री जैल सिंह जितने तगड़े हैं, उतने तगड़े बनकर इसका इस्तेमाल करेंगे तो मैं आपको कहता हूँ कि इसका मंहू बन्द हो जायेगा और देश का ला-एंड-आर्डर और सुधर जाएगा।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I rise to oppose this Bill, every work and every syllable of the Bill and the vile spirit and object behind this monstrosity, which is now masquerading as the National Security Bill.

I have heard many of the speeches of Shri Bhagat. But I am sorry to say to-day's speech is not as one in those days. When one has a lead case.... (Interruptions).

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

I quite sympathise with him. (*Interruptions*)

The right hon. Member of Secunderabad, kindly hold patience.

Mr. Bhagat referred to Tripura, as if the Left Government in Tripura has passed Preventive Detention Law. What shall we say—such an ignominy! What has only been provided is that the total period of remand for filing the charge sheet shall be extended and, but which is not provided in Preventive Detention Law, every fortnight the accused has to be produced before the....

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: His trial is delayed for months together. You were delaying that trial. You answer this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Who is opposing? The people who do not believe in trial, they are complaining of delay in trial!

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: You have no answer, Mr. Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: your hon. Home Minister would have been very happy to apply Preventive Detention Law in Tripura. But our left Government there and wherever there is left and democratic Government, this black law and draconian law will never be utilised. That is our commitment.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: The largest number of people were killed during riots in Tripura.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Shri A. K. Roy, the hon. Member of the House was arrested and detained. This is one of the glaring examples of the proper utilisation of the so-called security law.

Mr. Bhagat said, well if a Member of Parliament indulges in anti-social activities....

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I have not said about Shri A. K. Roy.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Was he not released by the public declaration of the Chief Minister of Bihar that he was illegally arrested? You have made a law and given power to these ordinary bureaucrats who can utilise that for any purpose other than the bona fide purpose. Why did your Chief Minister say that he was wrongly arrested? You put a person behind the jail to say, well our Chief Minister is so kind that he has released him! Mr. Bhagat, I thought, he would have been a Minister. Sorry, he has missed the bus.

(*Interruptions*)

We were used to seeing him on the Treasury Benches. He said that persons looting trains, chain snatchers, communalists, persons indulging in communal riots, etc. etc. should be arrested, under preventive detention law.

There is an order of detention against one Mr. Arshad Parvez, a member of the Democratic Youth Federation of India, a member of the Communist Party (Marxist) under this black ordinance. As he has not been found, the local police have declared him an absconder and attached the belongings of his father, of his mother, of his sister and of his brothers. What have they siezed? Ordinarily daily articles of use, utensils, ladies' dresses, his mother's and his sister's dresses, mattresses, bed sheets, etc. have been attached by your benevolent Government. The Supreme Court had to intervene yesterday and stayed this infamous order.

AN HON. MEMBER: Where is he?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have your intelligence, you have your police. Why don't you utilise your police? Mr. Bhagat, is he guilty of snatching chains from women or has he taken any part in communal

riots? Let him have courage to say that.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I do not know.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is a member of the Communist Party (Marxist). Therefore, against a young man who is an active member of a political party, an order is issued. If your inefficient police cannot find him out, this is the type of activity that has been taken recourse to.

Today, you are supporting such a black law. I consider, to day is another dark day for the freedom loving people of this country. It is a matter of lasting shame that this august House which should be the bastion of personal liberty, civil liberty and democratic rights of the people of this country is involving itself today in the process of denuding the people of their minimal rights in this country. What we find today is that we have been asked to legitimise an aberration and an outrage, an evil law and a savage law.

Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee has spoken about the Ordinance. The country is talking about the Ordinance. For 20 goondas of Delhi, your Government had to pass an ordinance. Is this the justification for taking recourse to extra-ordinary process of legislation in this country? The Home Minister owes a duty to the people of this country and to this House to tell us what was the immediate necessity for promulgating such an Ordinance, a draconian law like this. This House is being circumvented to pass a draconian law. The President, I do not know where he was at that time, had to sign on a dotted line. The people of this country are losing liberty and the House is not being taken into confidence. There is no discussion, there is no clarification. The people's voice is not heard. You take away the people's liberty saying, "Some chain snatchers have to be dealt with properly". This is the justification which is given by a senior member of the ruling party.

This Ordinance making process has been taken recourse to because they want to come before this Parliament with a *fait accompli* and they want this Parliament to retrospectively approve of this draconian law so that there is not a proper discussion. The mischief has already set in. That is why we have said many times in the House that so far as the ruling party is concerned, the rule of law is an anathema to them. They cannot govern with ordinary normal laws of the country although they are making the ordinary normal laws of the country more and more strict an example of which we saw only yesterday.

We have seen that they want more and more powers in their hands and we have seen how comprehensively they use these powers against democratic movements and political opponents in this country. As I have said earlier, I have no reason to change my view that authoritarianism and insatiable hunger for power are synonymous with the present ruling party. There is no change. They cannot remain without such a draconian power. In 1971, with the slogan of '*Garibi Hatao*', this Party came back to power, and day in and day out, Mr. Bhagat—he was a Member until he became a Minister—every day reminded us of the '*massive mandate*'. That '*massive mandate*' was followed by massive erosion of people's rights in this country. That is the experience. The first thing that was removed in this country after the 1971 elections was not poverty but personal freedom for which no sanction of the people had been taken. Is not that the experience of this country? And now this is what we have. I do not wish to go into what Sardar Patel said. But, after the 1950 P.D. Act, who was one of the first victims? Comrade A. K. Gopalan, who had fought all his life for the downtrodden and the kisans was hauled up under the P.D. Act, and the Supreme Court said, "We are sorry, we cannot help you". He could not be released because the court's powers are very very limited, as the

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Rt. Hon. Member from Secunderabad will support me.

Now, what is the slogan? It is no longer 'Garibi Hatavo'. That has been exposed, that has been exploded. Now it is 'Government that works'....

AN HON. MEMBER: That is why Ordinance are coming up.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They are working overnight to produce Ordinances!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I charge this Government that this Government is working in a very calculated manner to instil, create, a fear psychosis in this country. That is the object. It is a calculated attempt to terrorise the people in this country. That is why, Executive Magistrates have been given the power of passing preventive orders under the Criminal Procedure Code. Now, this is a very convenient law—'National Security'. MISA is the most hated and dreaded word in this country. That is why, they have changed it from MISA to NSO. People were putting all sorts of interpretations to the letter 'I'. That is why, they do not like my Law with the name or letter "I" in it. (*Interruptions*).

Now, what has been the functioning of this Government? Outrages on women, Harijans and Adivasis; blinding of people, runaway inflation, communal riots, mal-functioning in every sphere. That is the wonderful record of working of this Government so far. Now, how to suppress all forms of dissent against misfeasance and non-feasance on the part of this Government? Bring this law, so that you can put the people in bondage. What they want is not free people. They want slaves, they want dumb, deaf and mute spectators in this country; nobody should raise his voice of protest.

This Government, with all the support that it claims—even yesterday we heard the word 'massive mandate'; I believe, the Rt. Hon. Member from Secunderabad used it,—with the massive mandate, what problems have

they solved during the last ten or eleven months? Which single problem have they solved in this country? I asked once, I believe in this House, as to how long did they require to get over the effects of the 'Janata misrule' as they say and when would they start functioning of their own. If they take five years to clean the Augean Stable, as they say, when will they start functioning positively? The only function, I find, is that the Railway Minister has been de-railed, one Chief Minister has been de-railed. This is their functioning! Nobody knows who is the Minister today and who will be the Minister tomorrow.

The position today is that a Government which cannot provide even one square meal a day to the teeming millions of this country, not two meals, even one square meal a day, a Government which cannot protect its own people from savage attacks of communal forces, Police and rich landed gentry, which cannot provide jobs to the able-bodied youth of this country has got no right, no authority to take away the right of protest from the people of this country. Sir, have we not seen those days and can we forget how a similar law had been used in the past? The misfortune of this country, the tragedy of this country is that in the Constitution of this country, the organic law which contains a Chapter on Fundamental Right also contains inbuilt provisions for authoritarianism that is, in Article 22(4). This country except for two years when they did not have the majority in 1969-70 and when the Janata Government under pressure of popular will, had to repeal the MISA, had the Preventive Detention law for almost 30 years. Now, which problem have yet solved? Have you been able to bring down the price line? You have other forms of preventive detention. Have you stopped the smuggling in this country? Have you stopped the blackmarketing in this country? Now, who encourages smuggling in this country? We do not want smuggling in this country. We say you provide for deterrent punishment under the

ordinary law of this country. Let them have a chance because your whole history is a misuse of preventive draconian law. That is our charge. Sir, we have heard Mr. Bhagat speaking on Tripura. Does he remember that when there was no-confidence motion given, when one of their Members was the Chief Minister of Tripura, what happened? All the Opposition Members were detained under MISA (*Interruptions*) They brought the Opposition MLA's from Agartala to Vellore including some of their own Congress people about whose loyalty—at least to one individual—they were not very sure. Now, that was the 'proper' exercise of authority! Mr. Chandrasekhar, Mr. Krishna Kant, Mr. Ram Dhan, all were detained. They were all Members of their party. Therefore I am requesting my young friends who have come into this House not to glot over it. Let them not thump the table so that that can reach the ears of one individual in this country whom you had equated with this country. (*Interruptions*). I do not claim to be a profet. (*Interruptions*) But, Sir, what I want to say is that such a fate may befall my young friends in this country. (*Interruptions*). If you have a little patience to go through the records of this House, you will learn. (*Interruptions*) Sir, we cannot forget those days of Emergency, agonising days of Emergency. Students, teachers, peasants, Members of Parliament, lawyers workers of trade unions, all were singled out and even before Emergency in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, trade union movement was suppressed by MISA. I have got a whole list of it. Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, today at least I do not know what will happen to you. I hope you are saved from this law which you applied or you were forced to apply in those days. I say that if even there is a proper and truthful history written of MISA, it will be a harrowing account of grotesque exhibition of political brigandage just to prop up one individual. No doubt about it. Sir, in the Fifth Lok Sabha, I had the opportunity of moving one of the Statutory Resolutions to disapprove the amend-

ment to MISA. Many hon. Members took part; one very eminent, able, Member of the then ruling party, which unfortunately to-day is again the ruling party said that a seventy year old man suffering from paralysis was also detained under MISA and it had required the intervention of that great hon. Member of Parliament to write to the authorities to get him released. Who was that hon. Member who had to intervene? To-day he is the Information Minister, Shri Vasant Sathe, whose only duty is to misinform the people nowadays. (*Interruptions*) There is a reference in the statement of objects and reasons to various things. Sir, You are showing the signs of a little impatience. I do not want to touch them. But, what I may submit very respectfully is this. The secessionist activities, communal riots etc. which have been mentioned cannot be solved by taking away the people's rights, their liberties or by making them slaves of mute spectators or deaf and dumb. They cannot be solved by this. You have to solve the problem by active and willing cooperation and by the involvement of the people of this country and not by the monopolists, their friends, the big landed gentry but by the involvement of the students, teachers, the trade union people, peasants and their cooperation. It is only by their involvement in the national mainstream the problems can be solved. Now, if you take away the minimal personal liberties, the civic liberties and the rights to participate in these matters, then, Sir, you can never solve them. We can tackle the problem by not restricting the people's rights but only by enlarging the democratic rights. This is what we demand.

16 hrs.

That is why we oppose this Bill. The position to-day is this. We have seen that the three State Governments in this country have openly said that they will never utilise this law. I would like to know, is the law and order situation in any of the States where the Congress (I) is ruling row

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

better? Do they think that by restoring to N.S.C. or whatever it is, they will solve the problem? They have their preventive laws in those States. It is our glory that we never took away the people's liberty without giving an opportunity to them for their defence, we never had recourse to these preventive laws. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I am sorry for this interruption. But may I ask the hon. Member whether, in the last Lok Sabha, when Mrs. Gandhi was removed from this House, he opposed it?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We opposed that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The point is this. Now he is a defenceless Minister. He should make a little study in Science and Technology at least. You have my sympathies. One last line....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not defenceless but he has a scientific defence.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We have seen during emergency that habeas corpus had been taken away. There was no methods even of approaching the Court to get a release order. (Interruptions) Preventive Detention is an old story. We have seen how although the Constitution has been amended—everyday, we are told that Parliament's supremacy is there and people's views must be respected. The Sixth Lok Sabha had passed an amendment to the Constitution providing that the advisory board should be constituted with persons who are judges.

Now, I am accusing Mr. Vajpayee as to why he did not bring that amendment into force before? But, Sir, the people's views were expressed through the amendment, just because the technical notification has not been issued. You are ignoring the people's will which was expressed through that amendment. Then why are you now changing the composition of the ad-

visory board? This is an example. What happened? Mr. Mohsin, the great champion of MISA to-day is sitting on the ninth row. So, I warn them. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, I oppose this Bill. This is an anti-people bill. This is an anti-working-people bill. This is a bill to perpetuate the hegemony of draconian administration, of an anti-people administration, and the people in this country will fight tooth and nail. Whatever may be your temporary majority of 42 per cent or 43 per cent, this will bring discredit to you, and you will learn the lesson.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां (कानपुर): माननीय सभापति गृहोदय, पिछले दस महीने से हमारे विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्य जिस प्रकार इस देश की परिस्थितियों का यहां जिक्र कर रहे हैं विशेषतः बारह बजे के एक दम बाद और जिस तरह से हंगामा करते हैं और कहते हैं कि गृह सब कुछ प्रतिबिम्ब है उस सब का जो बाहर हो रहा है, असाधारण परिस्थिति में हंगामा करने की नीति पड़े होती है उससे तो यही सिद्ध होता है कि इस देश में असाधारण परिस्थिति है और इससे निपटने के लिए उनको इस विधेयक का स्वागत ही करना चाहिये था और कहना चाहिये था कि इस असाधारण परिस्थिति से निपटने के लिए असाधारण विधेयक जरूरी है। अब बार जब हम पढ़ते हैं रोजाना तो उस में हंगामों की खबर पढ़ते हैं और उस से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले कुछ अब बार छापते हैं कि सदन के अन्दर सिवाय हंगामों के कुछ और नहीं होता है। पूरे देश के अन्दर इस लोकतंत्रीय व्यवस्था में इस सर्वोच्च संस्था की छवि को इस तरह से धूमिल किया जाता है? क्या सब से बड़ी लोकतांत्रिक संस्था के अस्तित्व को ही खतरा पैदा करने की कोशिश यह नहीं है? किस वजह से यह होता है? यह उनके आचरण से ही होता है जो कहते हैं कि असाधारण परिस्थिति है। मैं तो अपने मन से जो इसका स्वागत करता हूँ वह करता हूँ लेकिन इनका जो आचरण है रोजाना सदन पहर में और जिस तरह से ये बताते हैं कि असाधारण परिस्थितियां

देश में विद्यमान है और उनकी बात पर विश्वास करते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री को बधाई दी जाना चाहिये कि वह इस असाधारण विधेयक को लाए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस असाधारण परिस्थिति का वर्णन रोजाना हमारी माननीय विपक्ष के सदस्य करते हैं उस असाधारण परिस्थिति के साथ अब सख्ती से निपटा जाना चाहिये।

रोजाना यहां कहा जाता है कि जो कुछ देश के अन्दर होता है सब से बड़ा प्रतिबिम्ब यह संस्था है। यह सरकार जनादेश से बनी हुई सरकार है। यह जिस विधेयक को लाई है उसके उद्देश्यों और कारणों में बताया गया है कि इसका उद्देश्य साम्प्रदायिक सामंजस्य पैदा करना है, सामाजिक तनाव कम करना है, उग्रतावादी क्रिया कलापों को खत्म करना है, औद्योगिक शान्ति पैदा करना है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय सदस्य देश में साम्प्रदायिक सदभाव नहीं चाहते हैं, औद्योगिक शान्ति नहीं चाहते हैं? कौन सा उद्देश्य ऐसा है जिससे वे सहमत नहीं हैं? इसका हमें भी पता चल जाना चाहिये और जनता को भी। मेरी आशा है, मेरी अपेक्षा है और मेरा विश्वास है कि जिन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हेतु यह विधेयक लाया गया है उनका हासिल करने में, उनको पूरा करने में हमारी सरकार निश्चित रूप से कामयाब होगी।

एक तस्वीर यहां बनाई जा रही है और बाहर भी और इरा में मिली भगत भी है, यह कहा जा रहा है कि इस सरकार के जरिये तथा इस विधेयक के जरिये---

एक माननीय सदस्य: भगत जी भी शामिल हैं?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां: मुश्किल यह है कि अपनी आंखों से हमारे ये दोस्त नहीं देखते हैं, ऊपर से इन्होंने चश्मा लगा रखा है रंगीन पुराना और उसी से ये देखने की कोशिश करते हैं।

अटल जी हमारे बहुत बजुर्ग सदस्य हैं। मेरे दिल में उनके लिए बड़ा सम्मान है। थोड़ी देर पहले उन्होंने एक सदस्य से कहा कि मैं आपकी आंखों से नहीं, अपनी आंखों से देखता हूँ। यही तो सारी परेशानी है।

इसी लिए तो उन्हें इस देश में हर चीज पीली नजर आती है, जैसे कि जांडिस का मर्ज हो गया हो। अगर वह किसी दूसरे की आंखों से देखने की भी चेष्टा करें, तो शायद वह पीला रंग दिखाई नहीं देगा और शायद तीनों रंग—हरा भी, स्फेद भी, और केंसरी भी—साफ साफ नजर आने लगेंगे। मुसबत यह है कि जांडिस आई का कोई इलाज नहीं है मैं सिर्फ निवेदन और प्रार्थना कर सकता हूँ कि वह थोड़ा दूसरे की आंखों से भी देखने की कोशिश करें।

यह तस्वीर बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा इस सरकार ने देश में आजादी, लोकतंत्र, नागरिक स्वतंत्रतायें, सब कुछ कर दिया है। किन नागरिकों की स्वतंत्रता?—जो इन्हें शासन करने लायक नहीं समझती हैं, जो इनपर विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, जो इनकी बात को नहीं मानते हैं। लोक दल के सदस्य ने कहा कि श्रीमती गांधी ने कहा है कि अब हजार साल तक इमर्जेन्सी नहीं आयेंगी, अब मीसा का इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा। शायद उनके ख्याल में इस बिल के जरिये इमर्जेन्सी लाई जा रही है। लेकिन मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह इमर्जेन्सी नहीं आई है, यह तो राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा विधेयक है।

कहा जा रहा है कि इरा बिल के द्वारा नागरिक स्वतंत्रता खत्म हो गई, आजादी खत्म हो गई। मैं बाज बक्त सोचता हूँ कि कौसी स्वतंत्रता-अर्थयुक्त स्वतंत्रता, मीनिंग-फुल लिबर्टी या मीनिंगलेस लिबर्टी। मुझे आजादी है कि मैं चांद तक जा सकता हूँ। लेकिन जब तक मेरे पां चांद तक जाने के लिए साधन नहीं होंगे, तब तक मेरी यह आजादी बेमानी है, उसका कोई अर्थ नहीं है। वह कौन सी आजादी है, जिसमें इस देश में रहने वाले लोगों की बहुत भारी संख्या—बहुसंख्या नहीं, बहुत भारी संख्या—अपने अधिकारों से परिचित भी नहीं है, अपने अधिकारों के लिए दिल्ली में रैली भी नहीं कर सकती है? मैं यह बात इस लिए कह रहा हूँ कि यहां पर देश की आम जनता और साधारण नागरिकों की तरफ से जो बातें कही जाती हैं, वे वास्तव में देश की जनता की तरफ से नहीं कही जाती हैं, बल्कि उस वर्ग की तरफ से कही जाती

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

है, जो शोषण करने वाला वर्ग है, जो स्वतंत्रता के नाम पर दूसरों की स्वतंत्रता को अपने अधिकारों में शामिल किये हुए है।

लेकिन सरकार का यह फर्ज है कि वह उन लोगों की स्वतंत्रता की ओर भी ध्यान दे, जो अपनी स्वतंत्रता को बचाने के लिए, अपने अधिकारों को पाने के लिए और लड़ने के लिए सक्षम नहीं है। उनके लिए सरकार को राज्य-शक्ति का उपयोग करना चाहिए, ताकि उन पिछड़े, कमजोर और गरीब लोगों को उनको अधिकार मिल सकें। आज वक्त आदमी को सोचना चाहिए कि उसके कार्य-कलाप क्या है। आजादी की बात कौन करता है? यहां से पचास मील की दूरी पर एक चुनाव क्षेत्र बाणपत है। उस क्षेत्र में पिछले 33 सालों में—1980 के विधान सभा को छोड़ कर—कभी किसी हरिजन को वोट डालने का अधिकार नहीं मिला। जो लोग 33 साल तक अपने चुनाव-क्षेत्र में हरिजनों को वोट डालने के अधिकार से वंचित रखते हैं, वे नागरिक स्वतंत्रता की बात करते हैं।

मैंने श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी का भाषण सुना है। जिस दिन यह विधेयक पुरस्थापित किया गया, उस दिन मैंने श्री निरने घोष का भाषण भी सुना। उन्होंने कहा कि दुनिया के किसी सभ्य देश में—अमरीका, फ्रांस और बर्तानिया में—ऐसा कानून नहीं है। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रूस और चीन असभ्य देश हैं। यह मेरा आग्रह-मन्त्र नहीं है, यह तो उनके लिए कह रहा हूँ। उनकी सारी समस्या यह है कि वे चाहते हैं समाजवादी अर्थतंत्र और राजनीति वे पूँजीवाद करना चाहते हैं। सोशलिस्ट एकोनामी, सोशलिस्ट स्ट्रक्चर आप बिल्ड अप करना चाहते हैं बाइ कैपिटलिस्टिक मीन्स, यह आपकी सारी समस्या है। खुदा के वास्ते मेहरबानी कीजिए और आप कम-से-कम अपने साथ ईमानदारी बरतिए। जिरा दिन इस विधेयक की मूखालिफत करने का सवाल आया उस दिन तो आप को अमरीका, बर्तानिया और फ्रांस सभ्य देश नजर आएंगे और जिरा दिन किसी दूसरे विषय पर बोलेंगे उस दिन कहेंगे कि ये दुनिया के साम्राज्यवादी और

शोषण करने वाले देश हैं। बाज आप को ये सभ्य देश नजर आते हैं। तो अपने साथ कम-से-कम ईमानदारी बरतिए। हाँ, अटल की मूखालिफत करें यह मैं समझ सकता हूँ। लेकिन आप मूखालिफत करें, आप समाजवादी अर्थतंत्र की रचना करना चाहते हैं पूँजीवादी तरीकों से. . . (व्यवधान): . . . तो पूँजीवादी तरीकों पर आप मत जाइए।

मैं साफ तौर से कह रहा हूँ, एक गहुँत छोटी सी घटना हुई है, लेकिन जरा सोचिए, हमारे राष्ट्रीय गौरव को धक्का पहुँचता है जब इस तरह की घटनाएं होती हैं। एक छोटी सी कार रैली इस देश के अन्दर हुई। विदेशों से लोग आए थे। पूरी दुनिया के देशों में इस तरह की कार रैलियों का आयोजन होता है। लेकिन हमारे एक बहुत लोक तंत्र के और स्वतंत्रता के प्रहरी, इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य और कितने और एडजैक्टिव मैं उनके लिए इस्तेमाल करूँ वह कम है, उन्होंने आन्दोलन किया कि पेट्रोल की कीमत महंगी है, कार रैली नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह आप को अधिकार है कहने का। कल आप कहेंगे कि हमारे यहां गरीबी बहुत है तो जितने तबले और सारंगियां हैं उन्हें तोड़ दिया जाय, परसों कहेंगे कि खेती कम है तो जितने यहां लान और फुलवाड़ियां लगी हुई हैं उन को उखाड़ दिया जाय। आप को अधिकार है कहने का, कहिए। आप को अधिकार है आन्दोलन करने का। लेकिन आप को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि विदेशी मेहमानों की कारों पर आप पथराव कराएं।

श्रीमन्, यह स्वतंत्रता है? इस स्वतंत्रता को बचाने के लिए लड़ाई है कि विदेशी मेहमान देश में आएँ तो उन की कारों पर पथराव किया जाय, पूरी दुनिया के अन्दर हमारी बदनामी हो? स्वतंत्रता इस बात की कि आसाम के अन्दर साधारण नागरिक अपना रोजमर्रा का जीवन-यापन न कर सके? स्वतंत्रता इस बात की कि आसाम के अन्दर एक साल तक वहाँ का जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त कर दिया जाय? स्वतंत्रता इस बात की कि मुरादाबाद में काम करने वाले कारीगर, वहाँ के बिजनेसमैन अपना बिजनेस न कर सकें और अन्य लोग उस की आजादी के

साथ बिलबाड़ करे? यह काम श्री स्वतंत्रता है? जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा हमें अर्थयुक्त स्वतंत्रता चाहिए, हमें अर्थ-हीन स्वतंत्रता नहीं चाहिए। जिरा स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे विपक्ष के सदस्य कह रहे हैं ऐसी स्वतंत्रता जंगल के अन्दर होती है जहां शेर को हिरण खा जाता है। पूरी आजादी है शेर को कि वह हिरण को खा जाय। भैंड़ों को आजादी है कि बकरी को खा जाय। तालाब के अन्दर बड़ी मछली को आजादी है कि छोटी मछली को खा जाय। एक शब्द है कि मत्स्य न्याया मुद्भवति। मछलियों का समाज ऐसा होता है जहां बड़ी मछली छोटी मछली को खा जाय। तो हमें मछलियों का समाज नहीं चाहिए, इंसानों का समाज चाहिए जहां छोटे आदमियों के अधिकारों की रक्षा हो सके, जहां बड़ा आदमी या संगठित व्यक्ति छोटे व्यक्तियों का शोषण न कर सके, जहां शोषण करने वाले गरीब मजदूर और किसानों का शोषण न कर सके और इस के लिए जिम्मेदार यह सरकार है, इस सरकार को रोकना पड़ेगा कि शोषण न हो सके। इस के लिए इस प्रकार का विधेयक आवश्यक है। आप ने दरे की है ऐसा विधेयक लाने में हमें कहते हैं कि आप इस पर शर्म महसूस कीजिए कहते हैं कि कहीं यह विधेयक हमारे ऊपर ही यह इस्तेमाल न हो जाय। तो आप हमें मत डराइए। कहानी याद आती है उस व्यक्ति की कि एक जगह चोरी हो गई, सभा बैठी, एक चालाक आदमी ने कहा कि जिस ने चोरी की होगी उस की दाढ़ी में तिनका है, तो खुद ब खुद उस का हाथ दाढ़ी पर चला गया जो चोर था। आप क्यों डरते हैं? यह आपके लिए नहीं है। यह तो उनके लिए है जो समाज में अशांति फैलाना चाहते हैं। फिर आप क्यों डरते हैं? (व्यवधान) आपके सिर में तो है बाल, सिर में तिनका न हो, यह देख लीजिए। तो यह विधेयक उनके लिए है जो समाज में अशांति फैलायें, जो साम्प्रदायिक तनाव पैदा करें, जो सामाजिक तनाव पैदा करें, जो आर्थिक उत्पादन गिराने की कोशिश करें। आप बिल्कुल मत डरिए। जब तक कोई भी व्यक्ति इस देश में वैधानिक कार्यकलाप करता है, उसके लिए इस विधेयक से डरने का कोई खतरा मौजूद नहीं है। आप अपनी संकाओं को बिल्कुल खत्म कर दीजिए।

मान्यवर, मैं प्रारम्भ में माननीय अटल जी को देख रहा था। वे बोलते वक्त अपनी आंखें बंद कर लेते हैं, जब जरा जोर से बोलते हैं। मैं उनको कहूंगा कुछ नहीं, मैं उनकी शान में बेजदबी नहीं कर सकता, वे बड़े बुजुर्ग हैं, लेकिन और भी बहुत से ऐसे जीव हैं, जो सुबह का प्रकाश होते ही अपनी आंखें बंद कर लेते हैं और रात का अंधेरा आया तो आंखें खुल गईं और सुबह का प्रकाश आया तो आंखें बंद हो गईं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमान्, मैंने शुरू में कहा कि जो परिस्थितियां हैं, मैं पिछले तीन सालों का जिक्र नहीं कर रहा हूँ, कि जिस प्रकार से सरकार चली, उनका बहुमत था, बीच में चुनाव की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी, नई सरकार आई भी नहीं होती, लेकिन मुझे याद आती है, जब मैं अलीगढ़ में स्टुडेंट यूनियन का प्रेजीडेंट था तो मैं एक आन्दोलन में जेल चला गया। वहां पर जेल में हमारा एक नम्बरदार, चम्बल का डाकू था, जो रोजाना कसरत करता था, जिस्म बहुत अच्छा था। एक दिन मैंने उससे पूछा कि बाबा आप रोजाना बतलाते हो कि चम्बल नदी का एक ही बार में दो चक्कर लगा लेता हूँ, आप रोजाना वर्जिश भी करते हैं, सेहत भी अच्छी है, फिर आप पकड़े कैसे गए? वह बोला बाबू, ई पुलिस का आदमी हमें का पकरी, यह तो सरकार का इकबाल होता है और डाकू पकड़ा जाता है। तो यह सरकार का इकबाल होता है कि अपराधी डरता है। (व्यवधान)

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि ऐसे सारे कदम सरकार को उठाने पड़ेंगे जिनसे सरकार का इकबाल कायम हो सके क्योंकि उस इकबाल को पिछले तीन सालों में खराब करने की पूरी चेष्टा की गई। अपराधी डरता नहीं था, कमजोर आदमी का शोषण होता था (व्यवधान) मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Let him speak for some time more, because his wife is listening and is in a very good mood.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:

I am very thankful to the hon. Member that he at least recognises my wife. In your wisdom, you may agree to his proposal.

मैं बाहिर में यह कहते हुए समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा संविधान इसकी इजाजत देता है, संविधान में बदलाव भी लाए गए हैं, उस सरकार द्वारा भी लाए गए जिसमें अटलजी मंत्री थे। जैसा कि वे खुद कहते हैं कि यह टेम्पोरेरी प्राविजन था तो इस टेम्पोरेरी प्राविजन को वे हटा सकते थे लेकिन नहीं हटाया। इसका मतलब है कि इसकी जरूरत है ऐसी शक्तियों से निपटने के लिए जो इस देश में बिखराव लाना चाहती हैं, जो देश को कमजोर करना चाहती हैं। आप यह समझ लें:

जस्म का चारा नहीं नाँके नशतर के बगैर टुक नहीं सकता सगे दीवाना पत्थर के बगैर।

इस पत्थर का आप इस्तेमाल कीजिए और जो इस देश में साम्प्रदायिक तनाव, सामाजिक तनाव, आर्थिक अशांति फैलाना चाहते हैं, इस देश को टुकड़े टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं उनसे इस देश को बचाइये और इस विधेयक का सही इस्तेमाल कीजिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo Indian): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as a practising lawyer, I have had the opportunity of defending and fortunately, successfully, more people, detained under MISA than perhaps most lawyers in the country. So, I can speak with some authority of the working of Preventive Detention, also of its infirmities and as a lawyer, I have been nurtured in the concept that people who commit offences should usually be tried and not preventively detained. Even the Shah Commission, although I had defended Mrs. Gandhi there, and the Chairman saw fit to summon me for contempt on one occasion because he did not like my views, even then, in their report referred to my criticism, not

criticism but warning, with regard to the dangers of the application of MISA. I had pointed out that there are always dangers of abuse, dangers of people being falsely arrested, either from motives of corruption, motives of vindictiveness, motives of venality.

But let me try and put the records straight. Mr. Chatterjee spoke as a lawyer but I did not expect him to see the other side of the medal. He should know that preventive detention is nothing new. Neither new in free or post-independence India. We had the Defence of India Rules before independence. We had the Defence of India Act, from 1950 to 1969. But, in between we had the Constitution and the founding fathers, among whom I had the privilege to be counted, had deliberately put in Article 22. Article 22 has deliberately sanctified preventive detention in times of peace. That is the authority for preventive detention in times of peace. We discussed it. Some of us expressed certain doubts. Ultimately it was passed because there was an awareness of the inherent dangers in a subcontinental India. Our mosaic, bewildering mosaic is that there are inherent infirmities, regional, linguistic; religious ethnic. And as I have pointed out on more than one occasion, to be honest, we must realise that the history of India has been a history of tribalisms, not a history of unity. And, always below the surface, there is this regional chauvinism, secession. And then, the partition holocaust inevitably intensified communal strife. Then we have Defence of India Act, 1950 to 1969. I think my friend Shri Gopalan was arrested under the Act when it first came into being, that Defence of India Act. Then, we had MISA.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He was released.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: He was released also. I will tell you, if you get in the future, I will get you released also. I got some people only the other day. There was MISA in 1971 and COFEPOSA

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in 1974. There was the Janata exercise. In his rather usually tortuous manner, Mr. Morarji Desai, through the back-door, tried to weave preventive detention permanently into our legal fabric. He tried to put it in the Criminal Procedure Code. As you know, Mr. Chairman, preventive detention is not a permanent measure. It can come and go. But, Mr. Morarji Desai said that it should be woven permanently into the Criminal Procedure Code. Some people from his party fortunately opposed him. Then the Janata party had minis-
MISAs in Bihar and MP; and Mr. Charan Singh, as the then interim Prime Minister, brought in this Bill with regard to black-marketing and maintenance of essential supplies; and unfortunately,—it shows the mindless confrontation—when an identical bill was on the anvil here, his deputy not only opposed it, but the whole party walked out in protest against what was merely a replica of what that party sought to put on the statute book. But to-day, as I see it, fortunately the context is such, I see preventive detention as a necessary evil. Let us have no illusions about it. It is an evil, but it is a lesser evil, and a necessary evil. COFEPOSA is there. It was there during the Janata regime. I wrote to the then Law Minister. I asked: why do you want draconian amendments like section 5A? In all the other preventive detentions, if there is one bad ground, the person is released. That was the law. That is still the law. But under COFEPOSA, under Section 5A when there are 10 grounds and 9 of them are baseless and one good ground is there the detention is upheld. I lost a case recently. Because of that, I asked the then Minister: "Why do you have it? Why don't you have it on a par with other preventive detention measures?" They were not bothered so much for their obeisance to democratic freedom.

Then we have this Act recently passed, against black-marketeers and smugglers; and now we have this

National Security Bill. We have several measures of preventive detention in the various States. And personally, I feel it is good to uniformise preventive detention; and this Bill will do that. But as I see it, there are much greater dangers to-day, than economic offenders, much greater dangers because they are just below the surface, dangers to the survival of the nation, to its very unity. We have regional chauvinists. We have secessionists. Take Assam. I spoke twice and I spoke strongly with regard to what has happened in Assam. And I criticized the Government for not applying preventive detention there long ago, and fully. I pointed a finger at the Home Minister and asked: "What are you doing? These people have declared war on the country." I said it was no good shirking our responsibility. I pointed out that 12 per cent of our total production of petroleum products has been permanently blockaded. This is rank insurgency. You have done nothing about it. You have not applied it. My criticism is this: even with regard to the Essential Commodities Act, and prevention of black-marketing—I was on that first—I said he was not directly responsible for it. But what is Minister V. C. Shukla doing about it?

I remember my friend Atal Bihari barracking me when I said: "You lock up a thousand of Atal Bihari's constituents in Delhi; and prices of many of the essential commodities which have rocketed, will fall overnight." I said that (*Interruptions*). That is my complaint.

Then we have this intensification. We have intensification of communal riots. Let us be quite frank about it. Obviously, there are people at work. They are *agents provocateur*. How do you deal with people who are deliberately instigating communal strife?

With all due respect, I would say that we are among the most indisciplined people in the world. We find that it was endemic. In the Janata regime, indiscipline became pandemic;

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and it escalated into violence and sabotage. Take gherao. My friends would not agree with me as probably they are the protagonists of gherao. To-day it is an every-day weapon—weapon from top to bottom. It is indulged in with impunity, indulged in by the Assam students, indulged in against legislators. Workers everywhere gherao their employers every day; and they resort to violence. But what is gherao? Why don't we ask them to explain? It is plain criminality. It is wrongful detention carried to extremes. I would like to see some special amendment brought in somewhere, to make gherao punishable—with summary trial, punishable with a deterrent sentence. You see everyday what is happening? That is why my friend, not here, Nawab Ali Yawar Jung came to see me after he had been beaten to bits. I was shocked. His skull had been fractured; his hand had been permanently disformed. I said, "What happened to the student criminal?" He said, "No action had been taken." I said, after that no self-respecting person in this country would offer himself for a Vice-Chancellorship. That is what has been happening. How many self-respecting people are prepared to expose themselves to gherao and violence in the different universities? Today, unfortunately, you have certain elements bend on creating this disruption, sabotaging law and order, sabotaging the economy. Some of my friends would like it, frustrated political elements, reduced to derisive rumps. Their only stock in trade is to fish in every troubled pool—that is what is happening everywhere—jump in, compound the thing secretly, they welcome violence and sabotage; and they never condemn it. Again, I am giving you an example of Assam. Here, friends, over and over again, endorse what has happened there and what continues. They say, it is non-violent; it is orchestrated with terror. What Ashok Sen said the other day, countless number of murders, tens and thousands of people

including Bengalis being driven out, this is non-violence. They endorse their action as patriotic. Is it patriotic to declare war against the country? Is it patriotic for government servants to join this sort of movement? That is happening. I said, it is supported by the derisive rumps. I have met a number of people from Assam. I have met a number of our senior officers. All these agitators are being subsidised. They are on the pig's back. The minorities are agitated, the overwhelming majority are looking to Mrs. Indira Gandhi for deliverance. My grievance is that you are not doing enough to deliver the majority. A whole lot of minorities have come to see me; they are half of the population looking for deliverance. Then there are the poor people; then there are the tea garden labourers; there are at least 70—80 per cent of the people who are looking for deliverance. I blame you for having inflated these people as if they represent the people of Assam. Over and over again, you call them knowing that they will not move a hair-breadth for their original demand. Why do you over-inflate these young students?

Then there was a farmers' agitation. There was some origin. What was the origin and motivation? There may be some bonafide origin and motivation. Then it degenerated into violence and sabotage. Has any single party in the opposition condemn the violence and sabotage associated with farmers' agitation? Probably many of them have welcomed it. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Morarji Desai condemned it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Nobody condemned it. That is what I am saying. Today, unfortunately, we have a spiralling inflation. Inflation will always create disturbed conditions which can be taken advantage of by people who want to sabotage the law and order, by people who want to sabotage the economy further. We have this main impetus. I was looking

into the figures the other day. In about 1975-76 our bill for the petroleum products was about Rs. 900 crores. Today, it is likely to reach Rs. 6000 crores, 600 per cent increase and that is the main impetus to inflation today; it has communicated itself to all projects.

As I said there are people, incorrigible manipulators sending up prices, the traders and so on; they always make money somehow or the other. My wife tells me that the price of almost everything has gone up. I do not know what you are doing. At least, during the emergency, they had put price tags. Today, nobody exhibits price tags. Shops cheek by jowl are charging what they like and they tell the people, "today we are charging Rs. 5; either you take it or you leave it, but if you come tomorrow, we will charge Rs. 7." They are doing this with impunity. Why don't you lock them up? Most of them are the constituents of Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. (Interruptions). Why don't you lock them up? You would not do any thing. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr Chairman, I must protest. The majority of my voters are the Central Government employees.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You are in the company of Mr. Bhagat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Fortunately, he has no constituency.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I am the only person like Mrs. Gandhi to have an all-India constituency. My constituency is all-India, with the largest constituency. It is all-India, and I am uniquely representative of my community. I am the second person with an all-India constituency.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Your voter is only one person, one individual. If Shri Morarji Desai would have nominated you, you would have been on our side.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Mr. Morarji Desai would not have nominated me because he never forgot the thrashing I gave him when he tried to destroy English. I took him to court. He nominated my deputy. He was too afraid to nominate me. I would have been a thorn in his flesh!

Mr. Chatterjee said, why don't you try these people who are black-marketing under the Essential Commodities Act. Let me tell Mr. Chatterjee, I probably do more cases under the Essential Commodities Act. You can't make it deterrent; nobody bothers. I will give you a little history. When I heard about these who were arrested...

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Chatterjee gets them released in ten hours.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: He does not; I might get them released. There was this case here; I got shocked. Some people were arrested for allegedly hoarding 50 lakhs worth of sugar. I said they should be hanged. They came to me in my professional capacity and said, it was not sugar; it was khandsari. I argued their case and I got them released. What I am trying to say is, the law is there. It is the final safeguard. The Essential Commodities Act is not deterrent. What these people are terrified of, especially Mr. Atal Bihari's constituents. They do not wish to go to jail. Under the Essential Commodities Act, lawyers get them bail and lawyers see to it that the trial is carried on for five or six years. They come to the Supreme Court and in many cases. I just get them off. You must send them to jail at least for six months. Then you will see a magical change in the whole price pattern in this country.

Here again, let me tell Mr. Chatterjee, who are the people who are the loudest in their professions about solicitude, solicitude for what? Civil liberties and democracy? Who are they? You do not have to scratch them? They have proved themselves;

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they are the totalist, if I may use the word, of totalitarians, both of the left and of the right. These are the people who have an ersatz solicitude for democracy and civil liberties, people to whose ideology democracy is a bourgeois aberration and to the totalitarians of the right, democracy is a dirty word.

AN HON. MEMBER: You only betray your lack of knowledge, nothing more.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Let me illustrate it with the latest example of an erstwhile leader. I do not like to refer to him, because I think he should be put in some—if he were a younger man and more responsible, I would have said, lock him up—but the only place where he might be locked up is some kind of asylum for people with meek minds. What did he try to do? He chose deliberately, he came here on the eve of the visit of the President of USSR and deliberately what did he say? It has been stigmatised correctly probably, as a deliberate fabrication. He said that he as Prime Minister was asked to attack Pakistan. Can you imagine a person fulfilling in a greater degree a deliberate shameful role of a **.... (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You should strike this off the record. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: It is against the rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is** parliamentary?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He must be asked to withdraw it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is your ruling?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall look into those things, the words that have been used.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: If anybody in the position of responsibility says things like this, his place will be preventive detention. I have said that. Because what are the effects? The first thing is, that you try to impair our relations with a nation which helped us decisively in the 1971 war. In the next place, it is a deliberate instigation.... (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He cannot go on like this. I can also make a number of charges like that. Mr. Morarji Desai is not a Member of this House.... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: These words will be looked into.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If I describe anyone a** would you allow that to go on record?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be looked into. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): I suppose, you have not given your ruling on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. (Interruptions).

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to invite your attention to the precedent. The other day, when I made a reference to Mr. Antulay, the Chief Minister, immediately those remarks were expunged though they were true. I do not know whether Mr. Breznev spoke to him confidentially about the statement he is making. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to know whether the word** has been expunged or not?

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: These words will be looked into.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Where is the question of looking into?
(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: ... What Mr. Patrick Moynihan has said about Mrs. Gandhi that should also go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: ** word will remain, must remain. He is worse than a ** (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If he says ** will you allow that to go on record?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have said that I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Where is the question of looking into it?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Morarji Desai betrayed the country. He is worse than a ** Morarji Bhai betrayed the country.... (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Here is a Cabinet Minister who has the temerity to say that he is worse than a ** (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He is. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will see the context in which the word has been used.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no question. We demand that the word ** should be expunged. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: These people are speaking mud about Mrs. Gandhi.... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I know whether at any time the word has

been used in our Parliamentary proceedings?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I will show you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, we do not want any Minister's ruling; we want your ruling. ** is the word which has been used.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am asking Mr. Stephen whether at any time it has been used. If the word is unparliamentary, it has to go.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, you asked me whether the word ** is unparliamentary. There are two questions involved here. One is whether the word ** can be used and, secondly, whether the word ** can be used with reference to a person. As to the question whether the word ** can be used, I remember the word having been used in Parliament. I can look up and place before you precedents. But his objection is not against the use of this word; his objection is against the use of the word with reference to Shri Morarji Desai. This is the objection. If this is the objection, there is nothing particularly sanctifying about Shri Morarji Desai. If the word ** is permissible with reference to another person, certainly it is permissible about Shri Morarji Desai also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a precedent here to show that the word is unparliamentary. There are precedents here that the word with reference to Members is unparliamentary. But it has to be looked into in what context it has been used.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, let us be clear about it. If the word '**' is not considered unparliamentary and there have been precedents, in that case, for those who have opposed the freedom struggle we shall have the freedom to say, name

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them as ** of the country.... (interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: If your reference is to the comrades in the context of the 1942 struggle, I have nothing to say.... (interruptions)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Mr. Chairman, I am merely repeating what was reported. It has never been denied. Anybody in a responsible position who has said this would be an unqualified ** for two reasons..... (interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, again that term has been used.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not allow the use of that word.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But he is using that.... (Interruptions)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: ...look at the context. Don't we know today what the country is facing? We are facing increasingly this Axis, the American-Chinese-Pakistan Axis.... (interruptions) What is it but a deliberate invitation to Pakistan to attack us, which is frantically arming itself with one billion dollars aid from China and another billions dollars and planes from America, to invoke what is said here and to say "I had been attacked and India was the aggressor" while mounting an aggression.

I am not in favour of an Emergency. I said that there was no need for an Emergency—there was already an Emergency there—but there was the need for MISA. I said 'MISA' and MISA was no different from any other Detention Act. You may put all kinds of labels on it. (Interruptions). MISA was no different from any other Detention law. My friend, Mr. Chatterjee, gave it an unfortunate twist. He suggested that because of MISA detainees could not go to the court. In 14 cases

of MISA that I handled all during the Emergency the detenus were released. Because, what was the law? Nine High Courts had said if there was even one bad ground, that detention was bad. A person may be properly detained, 9 grounds were absolutely determinative, but because one ground being weak, he was released. (Interruptions). Then you see what will happen. Today there is this campaign of untruth. They say, no grounds need be given. They have to give the grounds. Article 22 says, 'you give the grounds unless it is in public interest.' You cannot invoke public interest lightly. There was a case in Delhi High Court where they invoked public interest. I argued the case. (Interruptions). I know the truth hurts them and it hurt them. (Interruptions). There is a complete scheme of safeguards under the present Bill. All the grounds have to be given within 5 or 10 or 12 days. There is an Advisory Board; in Delhi, three High Court Judges are there. The Chairman is appointed by the Chief Justice. Above all, there is judicial scrutiny. This is the canard that is perpetrated.

(Interruptions).

16.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

You criticise Mrs. Gandhi. I used to criticise her very often. I will give you one instance. (Interruptions). When I got up, Mrs. Gandhi said something. I said, 'Madam you are a lady. What you are saying is not correct.' She said, 'I resent your saying; not that I am not a lady, but I resent Mr. Anthony looking down his nose at me'. In so many cases I criticised Jawaharlal very strongly, I criticised Mrs. Gandhi too. (Interruptions). I want to say this, and I will finish. As I said before the Shah Commission—I am not pleading—there was no need for an Emergency then, and there is no need now. During the first year, as I said before the Shah Commission, the best thing that happened to this country was the Emergency. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, let me tell you something about what happened.
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Freedom of expression—at least it must be there in Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: What happened in the first year of the emergency? In an undisciplined country discipline was brought back, production was given a fillip, professional labour agitators were contained, inflation was contained.

Why did Mrs. Gandhi lose? I know that she lost because of the aberrations in the second year, mostly because of compulsory sterilisation, but she has been swept back to power because the people realised... (Interruptions)

I have never been a Congressman, though I have been offered all kinds of things. (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): You are a super Congressman.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you should conclude now. (Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is concluding.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Not about that, but about the proceedings of the House. I am referring to rule 349(2). I am sorry that this has become the practice here for all Members to interrupt other hon. Members while they are speaking. My submission is that it has to be settled once and for all. There are responsible and senior Members in the opposition. They have also started interrupting. The problem has to be settled once and

for all. Otherwise, we cannot stick to the time schedule here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Interruptions are from both sides. I would appeal to the common sense of every hon. Member that this rule be respected.

He must conclude now. He does not speak very often, therefore, he is given some time, but he must conclude now.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I am on my last point.

I said that obviously knowing what happened during the emergency, knowing the good that was done in the first year of the emergency, knowing the aberrations in the second year of the emergency, Mrs. Gandhi was swept back to power because the people realised that she is the only real national leader... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can he not express his views? Why are you so much afraid? You must be tolerant. You can appreciate your leader and you want that from the other side they should not interrupt him. Similarly, he is appreciating his leader.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I have never been a Congressman.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I agree with you that he should be allowed to speak to justify his nomination. He should speak more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't make any personal remarks. That is not correct.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: These young novices, what do they know?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't take it seriously.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: She was swept back to power, why? As I told Mrs. Gandhi the other day: "The people brought you back, madam, because they appreciate that you are one of the few national leaders, rather the only national leader, and that you

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can be firm, if necessary, ruthless." My complaint against you is that you are not sufficiently firm to-day. I was one of the framers of the Constitution. We gave you preventive detention powers to preventively detain the regional chauvanists, secessionists, professional labour agitators. That is the only way to save the unity of the country and indeed the democratic processes of the country.

AN HON. MEMBER: At what time are you going to adjourn the House to-day?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will be adjourned to-day at ten minutes to six.

SHRI CHINTAMAN PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): I heard the eloquence of Shri Vajpayee and also some other Members. I would just like to quote what the ex-Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai said:

"My experience of public life and administration has convinced me of the need to have some provision for preventive detention.

There were times when preventive detention had to be resorted to protect the right for peaceful life of many.

There arise occasions in the life of the society when the violent frenzy of the few endangers the right to a peaceful life of the many. I do not think you would want violent elements to hold the society to ransom.

To insist that without the actual commission of offences by such elements, they should not be detained would result in a mockery of the rights of the many to a peaceful life. It is not a question of action being taken on suspicion but it is a preventive action sought to be taken to forestall commission of violent Acts."

This is how one of our ex-Prime Minister wanted to have preventive detention. He also argued in favour of preventive detention law.

The next Prime Minister who was there for some time—Shri Charan Singh also strongly supported the preventive detention laws when he was also the Home Minister and also the Prime Minister.

If we go through the history of our country, we shall have to judge what is the context and relevance and what are the developments in society which needs such an action. Ours is a country where there are contradictions in society.

There are different forces. We want to solve these contradictions.

This was a feudal society. We want to have industries and then build a Socialist State, from the base of capitalist development.

I am reminded of an American poet 'Rober Frost'. He said. "Two ways lead into a forest. I travel the road which is less travelled by and that makes all the difference". This country, India, under the able leadership has chosen to have the path of democracy and socialism. There are countries in the world where these social contradictions have been solved in the different ways. In a vast country like ours, there are methods, ways and means to solve contradictions. You can have a look on the theory and utterances of Mao Tse Tung. What has been done in the Soviet Union? If you want to go ahead, there are different ways and means to do so and to solve these contradictions. From a given society and its ways if you want to go to another path, many vested interests try to block the way of your progress. Therefore, in such a society like ours in which from a feudal society, we have built up an industrial base and from an industrial base and capitalist base, we want to go ahead to a socialist society, this requires a tremendous amount of effort for solving the problems of social contradictions that we have to face today.

Today, what we find in India is only those conflicting elements. We

have to judge what are the events happening since January, 1980. The Government of India has given bonus; the Government of India is bringing forward a Bill for the peasantry, the Agricultural Workers Bill, which will provide for provident fund and pension to a vast number of agricultural workers, about 8—10 crores of agricultural workers. We have to consider what are the movements that are taking place in the country. Is there any movement for improving the living conditions of the vast number of agricultural workers? Is there any movement for improving the conditions of the working class? Today, whatever movement we find in this country, from January, 1980 onwards till today, it is a kind of counter movement, a counter revolutionary movement, not of the working class, not of the peasantry, not of the middle-class, nothing like that. It is a counter revolutionary movement which is taking place in the country which blocks the progress of social movement and development of the country in a socialist direction. Therefore, when we think of this Bill, like, the national Security Bill, we have to look into this aspect of the problem.

Here, I would also like to point out that whenever any political party which is most vocal against preventive detention, comes to power, they find the necessity of having a preventive detention law because they get confronted with problems. Therefore, we must also look into this aspect with a broader view.

We find, when the Janata Party Government had introduced the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act in December, 1977, this is what they have said:

"Considering the complexity of the nature of problems, particularly in respect of security, public order and prices faced by the country, it is the considered view of the Government that the administration would be greatly handicapped in dealing effectively with the same in the absence of power of preventive detention."

So, we must look into the objectives of the Bill. The objective of the Bill, as my hon. friend, Shri Arif Mohammad Khan, has pointed out, is only to see that those who are against the security of this country, those who do not want to help the prices to come down, those who do not want communal peace to remain in the country those who do not want India to remain integrated and united, those who want that there should be a kind of armament race in the country, all those people are prevented from doing such things.

I may point out that in Moradabad itself, there were 11,000 licensed revolvers found. In the entire country today it has been calculated that there are about 35 lakh licensed revolvers. There are various illegal arms manufacturing factories in at least 20 places in this country which have been located also. When there is such an atmosphere of violence in the country, can you go ahead with your progressive measures? Can you ahead with your socialist path when everywhere you find an atmosphere of violence? Therefore, to check the atmosphere of violence, the Government as to think on these lines. This is the line on which the Government is thinking to have the national Security law because the vast number of people desire peace and orderly life.

Even during the time of the Janta Party Government, all the Chief Ministers belonging to all major political parties, not one party, and all the regional parties, were invited to Delhi and they held a Conference in October, 1978 in which they all agreed to take preventive action to forestall any mischief. It is not a question of Congress (I) Chief Ministers. Even take the case of Tamil Nadu. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu wants to use the National Security Ordinance not for his own interest or for anybody's interest but to see that there is progress made in the State. It may be that while thinking about the question of all-India interest, in certain places, it may help some people....

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): He is using the National Security Ordinance against agriculturists who are not paying arrears. It is being used against them. It is very bad. The imprisonment is 3 to 5 years.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I agree. Those things should be looked into. Even the Congressmen are suffering today in Tripura, in West Bengal and in Kerala. But we are thinking of overall national interest. But will happen if we do not deal properly with those forces who want to see that India should disintegrate.

It was asked whether, in the British democracy, there are such things or not. I was looking through the British Parliamentary practices. I found that there was a Criminal Justice Act of 1948; it remained in operation till 1967; it has been mentioned there that certain categories of habitual criminals could be detained, not for one year only but from five to fourteen years. But, of course, they have established their criminal record office. In India, perhaps, some States may have this. But at the Centre, we are not having this.

The major question is this. It has to be ensured that enough safeguards have been provided, so that this is not mis-utilised, because, we have our experience. It is not that our friends alone have the experience. Those who were in power for so many years have also got their experience.

The major problem in this country today is poverty and mal-administration. We want to have an efficient administration in this country. We want to see that all the problems that we are facing, whether in the north-east or in the west in Kashmir, or from wherever the problems are coming to us, are properly taken care of. One hon. Member has said that there has even been a violation of Indian airspace by our neighbours. It is also said that arms movements are taking place on our northern borders. All these things have to be taken into

consideration. In that context, national security has to be maintained. For the security of the country, we want to have this law. For removing poverty from this country; for helping the weaker sections, for helping to see that all the communities live in peace, so that we can go ahead with our programmes for development, this law is needed.

I hope, the hon. Minister, who will reply to all these things, will also take into consideration these points, in view of our past experiences, whether there will be any chance for misuse of this law which is only meant to see that our security is maintained, our integrity is maintained and we have communal harmony and peace in the country, whether there is any chance for violation of this law for purposes which do not come under the objects of this Bill I support this Bill and I hope that all the safeguards which are in view will also be looked into.

श्री जमीनूरुल्लाह (किसानगंज): मोहतरिम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आप ने मुझे मौका इनामत फरमाया, ताकि मैं नेशनल सिक्योरिटी बिल पर कुछ बहस कर सकूँ। सब से पहली बात जो मैं आप के सामने रखूँगा कि हम सब का यह नज़ूलएने है कि इस मुल्क की आजादी, इस मुल्क की सालमियत, इस मुल्क का बड़प्पन हम सब लोगों के लिये सर्वमान्य है, सब से ऊँचा है। इस के लिये मैं आप की याद-दिहानी हिन्दुस्तान की पिछली तवारीख की तरफ ले जाना चाहूँगा। आजादी को हासिल करने में हमारे रहनुमाओं ने जो कुर्बानी दी है, आप महात्मा गांधी को ले लीजिये, पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू को ले लीजिये, मोलाना अब्बुल कलाम आजाद को सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल को लीजिये, दीगर जितने लोग हैं, उन सब ने बड़ी मेहनत और कुर्बानी के बाद मुल्क की आजादी को हासिल किया। अब इस को बरकरार रखना हम सब लोगों का फर्ज ही नहीं, बल्कि फर्ज-अकलीन है।

जहाँ तक इस बिल के लाने का सवाल है, इस के पीछे एक मकसद है और वह मकसद यह है कि मुल्क में कुछ दोसे अनासिर सिर

उठा रहे हैं, कुछ ऐसे अनासिर मूलक की सालिमियत के बिना होने पर तुले हुए हैं, चाहे फिरकेदाराना फिसाद हों, चाहे जाति-पाति के नाम पर हो, चाहे बाइबल पर गड़-बड़ी करने के नाम पर हो—ये बातें मूलक में हो रही हैं, हुई हैं, तभी सरकार ने यह मुतासिब समझा कि वक्त आ गया है कि ऐसा बिल लाया जाए क्योंकि हमारे मूलक के अन्दर ऐसे सारे लोग हैं, ऐसे सारे तत्व हैं, ऐसे सारे अनासिर हैं और ऐसे एलीमेंट्स हैं, जो मूलक की सालिमियत को बरकरार नहीं रख सकते। मूलक में खललान्दाजी हो, मूलक का राज बेचने का सवाल हो या राज को दूसरी जगह पहुंचाने का सवाल हो या कोई यह कहे कि हमारे मूलक का यह पर्टीकुलर पोर्शन हमारे मूलक का हिस्सा नहीं है या कोई यह बात कहे कि हमें कोई आदमी कह रहा था कि उस मूलक पर हमला कर दो, ये सारी बातें ऐसी हैं, जिन से मूलक की सालिमियत को खतरा पहुंच सकता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि मूलक में अमन बहाल हो क्योंकि अमन बहाल होने से मूलक की तरक्की होगी, इस में कोई दो राय नहीं है और हम सारे लोग इस के लिए कमिटेड हैं चाहे वे हमारी पार्टी के लोग हों और चाहे वे दूसरी पार्टियों के लोग हों। आज मूलक में कुछ लोगों का नजरिया यह हो सकता है कि मूलक में खललान्दाजी, मूलक में गड़बड़ी फैला कर मूलक की शान्ति को खत्म किया जाए। यह उन लोगों का नजरिया हो सकता है, हम लोगों का यह नजरिया नहीं है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आप ने देखा कि हमारे जो इन्डिस्ट्रियल एरियाज हैं, उन के अन्दर कुछ ऐसे अनासिर घुस गये हैं, जिन का विश्वास, जिन का यकीन लाक-आउट्स में है। ऐसे लोग भी हैं जिन का विश्वास रेल का चक्का जाम करने में है और ऐसे लोग भी हैं जिन का विश्वास, जिन का यकीन इस बात में है कि हिन्दू-मुसलमानों का फसाद व भगड़ा हो। ऐसे लोग भी यहां मौजूद हैं जिन का यकीन है कि जात-पात के भगड़े बड़े मूलक में ताकि हमारा मूलक तरक्की न कर सके, ताकि मूलक की पैदावार न बढ़ सके और मूलक की तरक्की न हो। हमारी पार्टी जो अपने मनीफेस्टों के मुताबिक जीत कर आई

है और उसने अपनी सरकार बनाई है, तो ऐसे लोग भी मूलक में हैं जो हमारे मनीफेस्टों को फल कराना चाहते हैं क्योंकि अगर ऐसा हो जाता है तो इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि हम लोगों की नजर में अक्वाम की नज़्म में गिर जाएंगे और वे यह समझेंगे कि हम ने अपने मनीफेस्टों को पूरा नहीं किया है। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप भी उस से बरी नहीं हैं।

एक बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी बहुत जो-शोर से हमारे यहां बिहार सरकार ने कुछ पुलिस अफसरों को सस्पेंड किया। कसूरवार हो और वह सस्पेंड हो जाए, तो उस में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन जो खबरें हमारे पास आ रही हैं, उन को अगर आप सुनेंगे और मैं अगर उन को बयान करूंगा, तो मेरा यह यकीन है कि आप की आंखों से भी आंसू गिरने लगेंगे। हमारे पास यह रिपोर्ट आ रही है और अक्वाम यह कहते हैं कि उस इलाके में डेढ़, दो वर्ष से लोग चैन की नींद नहीं सो रहे थे, लोग अपनी मान-बैठियों की इज्जत नहीं बचा सकते थे। मैं आप को एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। दवेन्द्र ठाकुर एक नौजवान एडवोकेट हैं। वह अपनी लियाकत से और काबिलियत से पब्लिक प्रोसीक्यूटर भागलपुर में बन गया और कैसे प्रोसीक्यूट करने लगा क्योंकि पब्लिक प्रोसीक्यूटर का काम ही कैसे प्रोसीक्यूट करने का है। इतिहास की बात यह हुई कि उन डकैतों का एक वीफ उस को मिला और जब उन डकैतों को यह बात मालूम हुई, तो वे गैंग बना कर उस को यहां गये और उस की एक आंख फोड़ दी जबकि सरदार के हुक्म से दोनों आंखें फोड़नी थीं। अब वह डकैतों की पार्टी लौट कर सरदार के पास पहुंची, तो उस ने पूछा कि क्या दोनों आंखें फोड़ दी हैं, तो उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं एक ही फोड़ी है। उस सरदार ने कहा कि दूसरी आंख भी फोड़ कर आओ। फिर उन डकैतों ने वहां जा कर उस की दूसरी आंख भी फोड़ दी। यह मैंने आप के सामने एक मिसाल रखी है। अगर आप इस सारे मामले की तह में जाने की कोशिश करेंगे तो पाएंगे कि ऐसी कितनी ही मिसालें मौजूद हैं। वहां की नौजवान बहनों की छातियों को उन डकैतों ने काट दिया और अब बिहार की सरकार ने वहां पर पुलिस

[श्री जमीनूरहमान]

अफसरों को सस्पेंड कर दिया है, जिस के लिए मुंबई में वहाँ के सब लोगों ने, जबाम ने बंद किया है और भागलपुर में भी पूरा बंद हुआ है। स्टूडेंट्स फेडरेशन के विद्यार्थियों ने और लेक्चरर ने भी इसमें हिस्सा लिया है। . . . (जबबान) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a correct Parliamentary procedure. Why are you so much perturbed.

श्री जमीनूरहमान: श्री रामावतार शास्त्री किस दुनिया में रहते हैं, इनको खबर ही नहीं है कि भागलपुर में और मुंगेर में यूनिवर्सिटी प्रोफेसर्स, डाक्टर्स, एन्टायर स्कूल टीचर्स, ग्राम प्रमुख, जिला पंचायत, प्रापकीपर्स सभी पुलिस की हमदर्दी में इस में शामिल हुए थे।

इस के माने क्या हुए? इसके माने यह हुए कि ऐसे अनासिर जो समाज की नींद को हराम किये हुए थे, ऐसे अनासिर जो हमारी माँ-बौंटियाँ की इज्जत लूट रहे थे, ऐसे अनासिर जो बूलेक मार्किटियर्स को बढावा दे रहे थे, ऐसे अनासिर जो खूनखराबा कर रहे थे, ऐसे अनासिरों की मखालफत में पूरा भागलपुर और मुंगेर बंद हुआ। तिनसुकिया में आज क्यों नहीं आयी? इसीलिए नहीं आयी। मैंने भी रिजर्वेशन कराया हुआ था, मेरा भी टिकट था। वह इसलिए नहीं आयी कि वहाँ के लोगों की सिम्पेथी पुलिस वालों के साथ थी।

इसका दूसरा रूप भी है मुरादाबाद और दीनार जगह जहाँ पर कि पुलिस ने बेकसूर मुसलमानों पर जुर्म किये और अफसोस की बात है कि किसी को वहाँ सस्पेंड नहीं किया गया जबकि वहाँ पुलिस वालों को सस्पेंड होना जरूर चाहिए था।

आज ख़ुशी का दिन है कि आज यह बिल यहां आया है। मेरे कहने का मकसद यह है कि ऐसे अनासिर, ऐसे लोग जो कि हमारी समाजी जिन्दगी में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में घुस गये हैं और जिनको कि बीड आउट करना जरूरी है, जिन पर कि कड़ी से कड़ी निगाह रखनी जरूरी है, जिनके खिलाफ कड़े से कड़ा कदम उठाना जारी है। अगर मुल्क लुटता है, मुल्क की इज्जत खत्म

होती है तो इसका सारे लोगों को दुःख होगा। हाँ कुछ ऐसे लोग भी हैं जिनको नहीं होगा क्योंकि उनका जहन और उनकी तालीम ऐसी ही होती है कि हम ने बंदोबस्तों को तो भगा दिया या वे चले गये, अब मुल्क को लुटवावों या लूटो, मुल्क को तरक्की नहीं करने दो, शांति भंग करते रहो। ऐसे नजरिये के भी कुछ लोग हैं।

यह बहुत ही मुनासिब वक्त आया है कि हमारे लायक वजीर यह बिल लाये हैं। मैं एक मिसाल बर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। आपने अखबार में पढ़ा होगा कि पंजाब में बहुत से रिवाल्वर और आर्म्स स्मगल्ड हो कर आ रहे थे। क्या ऐसे अनासिरों के लिए यह बिल जरूरी नहीं है?

असाम को लीजिए। वहाँ मुट्ठीभर लोग सारे मुल्क को रेनसम में डाले हुए हैं। उन्होंने मुल्क के 60 करोड़ लोगों की नींद हराम कर रखी है। आपने देखा होगा कि हजारों-करोड़ों रुपये का जो आयल हमारे मुल्क में पैदा होता था और मुल्क की उससे जरूरत पूरी होती थी, उसको कुछ मुट्ठीभर लोग अपने जातीय मफाद के खतिर पैदा नहीं होने दे रहे हैं और सारे हिन्दुस्तान को रेनसम में डाले हुए हैं। उन लोगों ने सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की जिन्दगी को रेनसम में डाला हुआ है। वहाँ कुछ बंगाली और मुसलमानों की खासकर जानें ली गयीं चंद लोगों ने सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की जिन्दगी को जहन्नम में डाल रखा है। ऐसे लोगों के लिए यह कानून निहायत मुनासिब है और यह निहायत ही मुनासिब वक्त पर आया है। मुझे इस बात की ख़ुशी है कि ऐसे अनासिर से, ऐसे लोगों से डील करने के लिए यह मुनासिब कानून है और मैं इसको सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

[شہر جلیل الرحمن (کھن گنج):

محترم ذہنی اسپیکر صاحب - میں آپ کا شکر گزار ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے موقع ملایت فرمایا تاکہ میں نہشل سیکورٹی بل پر کچھ کہہ سکوں - سب سے پہلی بات جو میں آپ کے

سامنے رکھیں گا کہ ہم سب کا یہ
نصب العین ہے کہ اس ملک کی
آزادی اس ملک کی سالمیت اس
ملک کا بڑی ہم سب لوگوں کے لئے
سروسا ہے سب سے اونچا ہے - اس
کے لئے میں آپ کی یاد دہانی
ہندوستان کی پچھلی تواریخ کی
طرف لے جانا چاہوں گا - آزادی کو
حاصل کرنے میں ہمارے رہنماؤں نے
جو قربانی دی ہے آپ مہاتما گاندھی
کو لے لیجھئے پلڈت جواہر لال نہرو
کو لے لیجھئے مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد کو
لے لیجھئے سردار ولدہ بھائی پٹیل
کو لے لیجھئے دیگر جاتے لوگ ہیں
ان سب نے بڑی مصلحت اور قربانی
کے بعد ملک کی آزادی کو حاصل
کیا - اب اس کو برقرار رکھنا ہم
سب لوگوں کا فرض ہی نہیں بلکہ
فرض اولین ہے -

جہاں تک اس ہل کے لانے کا
سوال ہے اس کے پیچھے ایک مقصد
ہے اور یہ مقصد ہے کہ ملک میں
کچھ ایسے عناصر سر اُٹھا رہے ہیں
کچھ ایسے عناصر ملک کی سالمیت
کے بکاڑنے پر تلے ہوئے ہیں چاہے
فرقہ وارانہ فساد ہوں چاہے ذات پات
کے نام پر ہوں چاہے بارقز پر کڑی
کرنے کے نام پر ہو یہ باتیں ملک
میں ہو رہی ہیں ہوئی ہیں -
تھی سوکار نے یہ مناسب سمجھا کہ
وقت آ گیا ہے کہ ایسا ہل لیا جائے

کیونکہ ہمارے ملک کے اندر ایسے
سارے لوگ ہیں ایسے سارے تلو ہیں
ایسے سارے عناصر ہیں اور ایسے
اہلہ و ملتس (elements) ہیں جو ملک
کی سالمیت کو برقرار نہیں رکھ
سکتے - ملک میں دخل اندازی ہو
ملک کا راز بھجئے گا سوال ہو یا راز
کو دوسری جگہ پہنچانے کا سوال ہو
یا کوئی یہ کہے کہ ہمارے ملک کا
یہ پریکولر پورشن ہمارے ملک کا
حصہ نہیں ہے یا کوئی یہ بات کہے
کہ ہمیں کوئی آدمی کہہ رہا تھا کہ
اس ملک پر حملہ کر دو یہ ساری
باتیں ایسی ہیں جس سے ملک
کی سالمیت کو خطرہ پہنچ سکتا ہے -
دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ ملک میں
امن بحال ہو کیونکہ امن بحال
ہونے سے ملک کی ترقی ہوگی اس
میں کوئی دو رائے نہیں ہے اور ہم
ہمارے لوگ اس کے لئے کھیلتے ہیں
چاہے اس میں ہمارے پارٹی کے لوگ
ہوں چاہے دوسری پارٹی کے لوگ
ہوں - آج ملک میں کچھ لوگوں کا
نظریہ یہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ ملک میں
خلل اندازی ملک میں کڑی ہو
کر ملک کی شانتی کو ختم کیا جائے -
یہ ان لوگوں کا نظریہ ہو سکتا ہے
ہم لوگوں کا یہ نظریہ نہیں ہے -

قلمی اسپیکر صاحب - آپ نے
دیکھا کہ جو ہمارے اندر اہلہ
ہیں ان کے اندر کچھ ایسے عناصر

[شری جمیل الرحمان]

گھس گئے ہیں جن کا وشواس جن کا
یقین لوگ آؤتس میں ہے - ایسے
لوگ بھی ہیں جن کا وشواس ریل
کا چکے جام کرنے میں ہے اور ایسے
لوگ بھی ہیں جن کا وشواس جن کا
یقین اس بات میں ہے کہ ملحد
مسلمانوں کا نساہ و جھگڑا ہو - ایسے
لوگ بھی یہاں موجود ہیں جن کا
یقین ہے کہ ذات پات کے جھگڑے
بڑھیں ملک میں تاکہ ہمارا ملک
ترقی نہ کر سکے تاکہ ملک کی پیداوار
نہ بڑھ سکے اور ملک کی ترقی نہ
ہو - ہماری پارٹی جو اپنے مہیلی فیسٹو
کے مطابق چیت کر آئی ہے اور اس
نے اپنی سرکار ہڈائی ہے تو ایسے لوگ
بھی ملک میں ہیں جو ہمارے
مہیلی فیسٹو کو فیل کرنا چاہتے
ہیں کیونکہ اگر ایسا ہو جاتا ہے تو
اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوگا کہ ہم لوگوں
کی نظر میں عوام کی نظر میں کو
جائیں گے اور وہ یہ سمجھیں گے کہ
ہم نے اپنے مہیلی فیسٹو کو پورا نہیں
کیا ہے - (انڈیپنڈنٹ) آپ بھی
اس سے بری نہیں ہیں -

ایک بات میں یہ اور عرض کرنا
چاہتا ہوں کہ ابھی بہت زور شور
سے ہمارے یہاں بہار سرکار نے کچھ
پولیس افسروں کو سسپینڈ کیا -
قصوردار ہو اور وہ سسپینڈ ہو جائے
تو اس میں مجھے کوئی اعتراض

نہیں ہے لیکن جو خبریں ہمارے
پاس آ رہی ہیں ان کو اگر آپ
سلیپنگ اور میں اگر ان کو بھان
کرونگا تو میرا یہ یقین ہے کہ آپ کی
آنکھوں سے بھی آنسو نکل کے گرنے
لگیں گے - ہمارے پاس یہ رپورٹ آ رہی
ہے اور عوام یہ کہتے ہیں کہ اس علاقہ
میں قیڑھ دو ورہ سے لوگ چین
کی نیند نہیں سو رہے تھے - لوگ
اپنی ماں بیٹیوں کی عزت نہیں بچھا
سکتے تھے - میں آپ کو ایک مثال
دینا چاہتا ہوں - دیوندر تھاکر
ایک نوجوان اینڈوکریٹ ہے - وہ اپنی
لہانت سے اور قابلیت سے پہلے
پراسیکیوٹر ہائل پور میں بن گیا اور
کیس پراسیکیوٹ کرنے لگا کیونکہ
پہلے پراسیکیوٹر کا کام ہی پراسیکیوٹ
کرنے کا ہے - اتفاق کر بات یہ ہوئی
کہ ان ڈکٹیٹوں کا ایک پروف اس کو
ملا اور جب ان ڈکٹیٹوں کو یہ بات
معلوم ہوئی تو وہ گھدگ بھا کر اس کے
ہاں گئے اور اس کی ایک آنکھ پھوڑ
دی جب کہ سردار کے حکم سے دونوں
آنکھیں پھوڑنی تھیں - جب وہ ڈکٹیٹوں
کی پارٹی لوٹ کر سردار کے پاس
پہونچی اور اس نے پوچھا کہ کیا
دونوں آنکھیں پھوڑ دی ہیں تو
انہوں نے کہا کہ نہیں ایک ہی
پھوڑی ہے - اس سردار نے کہا کہ
دوسری آنکھ بھی پھوڑ کر آؤ - پھر ان
ڈکٹیٹوں نے وہاں جا کر اس کی دوسری

آنکھ بھی پور دی۔ یہ میں نے
آپ کے سامنے ایک مثال رکھی ہے۔
اگر آپ اس سارے معاملہ کی تہہ
میں جانے کی کوشش کریں گے تو
پائپن کے کہ ایسی کتنی ہی مثالیں
موجود ہیں۔ وہاں کی نوجوان
بہنوں کی چھاتیوں کو ان قاکیتوں نے
گت دیا۔ اور اب بہار کی سرکار نے
وہاں پر پولیس افسروں کو سسپینڈ
کر دیا ہے۔ جس کے لئے مونگیر میں
وہاں کے سب لوگوں نے عوام نے ہند
کھا ہے اور بھاگل پور میں بھی پورا
بندہ ہوا ہے۔ اسٹوڈینٹس فیکڈریشن
کے دیہاتہوں نے اور لکھنؤ کے بھی
اس میں حصہ لیا ہے۔
(انگریز)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is
not a correct parliamentary pro-
cedure. Why are you so much
perturbed?

شری جمیل الرحمان : شری

رام اوتار شاستری کس دن میں دھتے
ہیں ان کو خبر ہی نہیں ہے کہ
بھاگل پور میں اور مونگیر میں
یونیورسٹی پروفیسرز ڈاکٹر ایڈوائزر اسکول
ٹیچرز گرام پریسکو ضلع پانچاہٹ شاپ
کھپور میں پولیس کی ہمدردی
میں شامل ہوئے تھے۔

اس کے معنی کیا ہوئے۔ اس کے
معنی یہ ہوئے کہ ایسے عناصر جو
ساج کی نہاد کو حرام کئے ہوئے تھے
ایسے عناصر جو ہزاری ماں بیٹیوں

کی عزت لوٹ رہے تھے ایسے عناصر جو
بلک مارکٹرز کو بھارا دے رہے تھے
ایسے عناصر جو خرابہ کر رہے
تھے۔ ایسے عناصر کی مخالفت
میں پورا بھاگل پور اور مونگیر بند
ہوا۔ تین سکھا محل آج کہیں نہیں
آئی۔ اس لئے نہیں آئی کہ وہاں کے
لوگوں کی سہمٹی پولیس والوں کے
ساتھ تھی۔

اس کا دوسرا روپ بھی ہے مراد آباد
اور دیگر جگہ جہاں پر کہ پولیس نے
بے قصور مسلمانوں پر ظلم کئے اور
افسوس کی بات ہے کہ کسی کو
وہاں سسپینڈ نہیں کیا گیا جب کہ
وہاں پولیس والوں کو سسپینڈ ہونا
ضرور چاہیئے تھا۔

آج خوشی کا دن ہے کہ آج یہ
ہل یہاں آیا ہے۔ میرے کہنے کا مقصد
یہ ہے کہ ایسے عناصر ایسے لوگ
جو ہزاری زندگی میں ایڈ منسٹریشن
میں گھس گئے ہیں اور جن کو کہ
وید آؤٹ کرنا ضروری ہے جن پر کڑی
سے کڑی نگاہ رکھنی ضروری ہے جن کے
خلف کڑا سے کڑا قدم اٹھانا ضروری
ہے۔ انکو مارک لگنا ہے ملک کی
عزت ختم ہوتی ہے تو اس کا سارے
لوگوں کو دکھ ہوگا۔ ہاں کچھ ایسے
لوگ بھی ہیں جن کو نہیں ہوگا
کہونکہ ان کا ذہن اور ان کی تعلیم
ایسی ہی ہوتی ہے کہ ہم نے انگریزوں
کو لو ہٹا دیا یا وہ چلے گئے اب

[شری جمل الرحمن]

ملک کو لکڑاؤ یا لوٹو - ملک کو ترقی نہیں کرنے دو شانتی ہو لگ کرتے رہو - ایسے نظریہ کے بھی کچھ لوگ ہیں -

یہ بہت ہی مناسب وقت آیا ہے کہ ہمارے لائق وزیر یہ بل لے رہے ہیں - میں ایک مثال : کرنا چاہتا ہوں - آپ نے اخبار میں پوچھا ہوگا کہ پنجاب میں بہت سے دیوالیہ اور آرمس (arms) اسٹول ہو کر آ رہے تھے - کہا ایسے عناصروں کے لئے یہ بل ضروری نہیں ہے -

آسام کو لیجئے - وہاں مٹھی بہر لوگ سارے ملک کو رینسم (ransom) میں ڈالے ہوئے ہیں - انہوں نے ملک کے ساتھ کروڑوں لوگوں کی نیکل حرام کر رکھی ہے - آپ نے دیکھا ہوگا کہ ہزاروں کدوڑوں روپے کا جو آئل ہمارے ملک میں پیدا ہوا تھا اور ملک کی اس سے ضرورت پوری ہوتی تھی اس کو کچھ مٹھی بہر لوگ اپنے ذاتی مفاد کے خاطر پیدا نہیں ہونے دے رہے ہیں اور سارے ہندوستان کو رینسم میں ڈالے ہوئے ہیں - وہاں کچھ بلکالی اور مسلمانوں کی خاصکر جانیں لی گئیں تو چند لوگوں نے سارے ہندوستان کے لوگوں کی زندگی کو جہلم میں ڈال رکھا ہے - ان لوگوں کے لئے یہ قانون نہایت مناسب ہے اور یہ نہایت

ہی مناسب وقت پر آیا ہے - مجھے اس بات کی خوشی ہے کہ ایسے عناصر سے ایسے لوگوں سے قتل کرنے کے لئے یہ مناسب قانون ہے اور میں اس کو سہورٹ کرتا ہوں -]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav. Not here.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): He should be called tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They must be present when I call them. So, I cannot assure you that I shall call him tomorrow. He should have come and told me.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: You should understand our difficulty.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some of the hon. Members have already come and told me that they would speak only tomorrow. Your party member has not come and told me. Now, you say he will speak tomorrow.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: He should have told you what I am telling.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mr. Brezhnev is coming over here. Some of his party members are busy.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am the Whip of the party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri R. N. Rakesh. Not here. Shri Jaipal-singh Kaushik. Not here. Shri Chitta Basu. Not here.

Shri Chiranjil Lal Sharma.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, there is no quorum.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the bell be rung.

श्री चिरंजीलाल शर्मा (करनाल): यह जो बिल सदन के सामने है उस पर बोलते हुए श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी माननीय सदस्य ने बड़ी बल्वला-अंग्रेज तकरीर की। उनकी तकरीर में रस भी था, तरन्नुम भी था, लहजा भी था और ड्रामाटिक भी था। उनकी तकरीर में बार-बार इमरजेंसी का जिक्र आया, वह इमरजेंसी जिस पर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने 1980 के इलेक्शन में मुहरे-तस-दीक लगा दी थी, उस इमरजेंसी पर बोलते हुए अटल जी ने फर्माया कि क्या हक था सरकार को बाबू जयप्रकाश नारायण को गिरफ्तार करने का? डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, मैं एक सवाल करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हक है इस हिन्दुस्तान के किसी नागरिक को देश के अंदर अलम-बगावत बुलंद करने का? क्या हक है किसी नागरिक को, चाहे छोटा हो या बड़ा, अमीर हो या गरीब कि वह हिन्दुस्तान की पुलिस और फौज को इस चीज की तरगीब दे कि सरकार का हुक्म मानना बंद कर दे? क्या हिन्दुस्तान के किसी नागरिक को यह अधिकार है कि जो इयूली इलेक्ट्रेड रिप्रजेंटेटिव्स हैं उनके असेंबली और पार्लियामेंट से इस्तीफा देने पर मजबूर किया जाए? क्या हिन्दुस्तान के किसी नागरिक को हक है कि लोगों को तरगीब दे कि पार्लियामेंट का घेराव कर लो। आज बाबू जय प्रकाश नारायण हमारे बीच नहीं हैं। मेरे दिल में उनका बड़ा एहतराम है, वे बुजुर्ग नेता थे, लेकिन सरकार ने उनको गिरफ्तार किया, बहुतों को गिरफ्तार किया लेकिन जनता सरकार के पास इस चीज का क्या जवाब है कि 3 अक्टूबर सन् 1977 को हिन्दुस्तान की महान नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया? क्यों 13 घंटे किंग्सवॉ कैंप के थाने में रखा? उस इंदिरागांधी को जिसने 11 वर्ष तक देश की नैया की खिदया बनकर इसकी कुलाहे-इफितखार को अरशे-बरी पर पहुँचाया। जिस वक्त बंगलादेश ने जन्म लिया तब अटल जी ने मेरे मोहतरम दोस्त ने ही उनको जग-दंबा और दुर्गा भवानी कहा था। बार-बार सदन की ताहीन की जाती है। एमरजेंसी का रोना रोया गया है। एक छोर में अर्ज करता हूँ।

एक दिल तुझे रोना है तो जी खोल के रो ले दुनिया से बठ कर न कोई वीराना मिलेगा।

यह स्थान ऐसा है जहाँ खुल कर बात कही जा सकती है। "इसी दुनिया में ले लेती हैं कुदरत इंतकाम आखिर"। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जिनको थाने में रखा गया और फिर सात दिन की जेल की सजा दी गई, उसी इंदिरा गांधी ने अपनी एक कलम से 538 सदस्यों को घर बिठा दिया। 1980 की इलेक्शन का नतीजा यही बताता है कि जनता ने उनकी पालिसी का समर्थन किया है, एमरजेंसी का समर्थन किया है। जिस वक्त एमरजेंसी लगी थी उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के मुँह से ये अलफाज सुने जाते थे कि दस बरस पहले इसको लगाया जाना चाहिए था। तब अमनो-इमान था। एमरजेंसी लगने के बाद इन महाराथियों को घरों से बुला कर जेलों में ठेका गया तो एक चिड़िया ने भी पर नहीं मारा। लेकिन श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की हर दिल अजीजी का यह आलम था कि आप देखें जब उनको जेल भेजा गया था तो पांच लाख से भी ज्यादा आदिमियों ने खुद बखुद हिन्दुस्तान की जेलों को भर दिया था। यह है उनकी हस्ती।

इस बिल को लाने की जरूरत क्यों महसूस हुई है? मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको लाने में देरी की गई है। इसको पहले लाया जाना चाहिए था। 1980 की इलेक्शन के बाद-----

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जनवरी में लाना चाहिए था।

श्री चिरंजीलाल शर्मा : जनवरी में भी इलेक्शन के फौरन बाद लाना चाहिए था। जो फिजा ठाई पाँचे तीन बरस के जनता और लोक दल के राज ने हिन्दुस्तान की खराब की, उसको हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जानती है, उसके खून की हाली खेती जाती थी। हमें खुशी है कि इस बीच में हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को जनता पार्टी और लोक दल के राज को देखने का मौका मिला। न मिलता तो कांग्रेस के तीस बरस के राज की कद नहीं होती, जनता को दोमों में मुकाबला करने का मौका नहीं मिलता।

[श्री चिरजीमाल शर्मा]

एमरजेंसी के दौरान किन को गिरफ्तार किया गया ? उन मगरमच्छों को किया गया जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की इकनोमी को पैरालाइज कर दिया था, आर्थिक हालत को बिल्कुल तहसनहस कर दिया था, जो विदेशों से सामान ला कर यहां पर बेचते थे और स्मगलिंग करते थे, जो यहां की इंडस्ट्री को तबाह करने पर तुले हुए थे। एमरजेंसी के बाद हिन्दुस्तान की इकनोमी सुधरी। जनता पार्टी ने आते ही सब से पहले उन लोगों से साजबाज करके उनको छुट्टी दी। आज क्या हालत है ? क्या आप इससे इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि स्मगलिंग बढ़ा है ? नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह जो कानून है बलैक मार्केटियर्स के लिए है, होर्डर्स के लिए है, समाज विरोधी दुश्मनों के लिए, स्मगलरों के लिए है, उन तबकों के लिए है जो खून की होली खेलने पर तुले हुए हैं, जो भाई बिरादरी के सवाल को उठा कर गिरका परस्ती के नाम पर जजबात को भड़का कर खून को नदियां बहाते हैं।

आजकल सर्दी का मौसम है। आज वह वक्त है, वह मौसम है जब टीचर्स को प्रोफेसर्स को, विद्यार्थियों को स्टडीज पर कंसंट्रेट करना चाहिए लेकिन मांगें भी इसी वक्त पैदा की जाती हैं, टीचर्स और प्रोफेसर्स की तरफ से अभी कहा जाता है कि तनखा बढ़ाओं बरना आन्दोलन किये जायेंगे। इसी तरह जब गेहूं में पानी देने के लिए या जीरी की फसल में पानी देने के लिए बिजली की जरूरत होती है तो बिजली के कर्मचारी हड़ताल करते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमारी तनखा बढ़ाओं वना हम हड़ताल करते हैं, जब देश में अनाज की मूवमेंट का सवाल आता है, डाउट एफेक्टिव इलाकों में अनाज, पैडी बगैरह भोजना भक्सूद है, बंदूक भोजना भक्सूद है, तब रेल कर्मचारी मंदान में उतर आते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमारी तनखा बढ़ाओं वना हम रेल का पहिया जाम करने। सरकार के पास इन से निपटने के लिए कोई हथियार नहीं है। नेशनल सिविलियरिटी बिल आज आया है। इसको लाने में सरकार के इरादे नेक हैं, बद नहीं हैं। एक शिकारी शिकार खेलने के लिए जाता है। भाड़ी के पीछे वह सभकता है कोई खरगोश है लेकिन कोई आदमी रफ्तार हाजत के लिए

बैठा होता है और वह यह समझ कर कि खरगोश है गोली मार देता है और वह आदमी मर जाता है उस शिकारी को 302 आई. पी. सी. की सजा नहीं मिलती है, नैंगिलर्जस में पांच छः महीने की ही होती है और वह इस वास्ते कि उसका इरादा आदमी को मारने का नहीं था बल्कि खरगोश का शिकार करने का था। इसी प्रकार सरकार का इरादा नेक है।

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : कहने का मतलब क्या है ?

श्री चिरजी लाल शर्मा : कहने का मतलब यह है कि सरकार का इरादा आप लोगों को अंदर करने का नहीं है, सरकार का इरादा ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स का मुकाबला करने का है।

आज हमारे हरियाणा प्रांत में रोहतक और सोनीपत की शूगर मिलें बंद पड़ी हैं। उन पर सरकार के करोड़ों रुपये लगे हुये हैं। लोक दल के नेता किसानों को तरगीब देते हैं कि मिलों में गन्ना न ले जाओ और यहां शोर करते हैं कि चीनी नहीं मिलती है, चीनी मंहगी है और इसके लिए सरकार को जिम्मेदार ठहराते हैं। वे देहात में कहते हैं कि मंडियों में अनाज न ले जाओ और शहर में कहते हैं कि अनाज नहीं मिलता है। "एक मुरतिया में दो सुरतिया"। इन बातों को किस तरह सबो-तहम्मूल से बर्दाश्त किया जाये ? शूगर मिलों पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये हुए हैं, जिनमें हजारों वर्कर काम करते हैं। इससे स्टेट्स की इकनोमी पर असर पड़ता है, टैक्सिज पर असर पड़ता है शहर कहते हैं कि अनाज नहीं मिलता है। है कि गन्ना मिलों में न ले जाओ।

वैस्ट बंगाल के एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि हमारी सरकार यह कानून लागू नहीं करेगी। मैं आपकी इजाजत से उस सरकार का नक्शा यहां पर पेश करना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह लैटर पढना चाहता हूँ, जो श्री मनी खान अधिपरी ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिखा है। उसको सुन कर रोंगटे खड़े हो जायेंगे।

उस लेटम में लिखा है:-

"Enclosed please find a photograph and another copy of four unfortunate people of Malda. The names are as follows:

1. Jamaludjn Mia, S/o late Liaqat Mia, Vill. Sahera, Post Sultan Nagar.
2. Akub Mia, S/o late Ijaruddin Mia, Vill. Sahera, Post Sultan Nagar.
3. Abdul Mia, S/o Kalimuddin Mia, Vill. Sehera, Post Sultan Nagar.
4. Sabun Mia, S/o Kalimuddin Mia, Vill. Sahera, Post Sultan Nagar.

On 27th October, 1980, CPI(M) party in Malda held Gana Adalat (People's Court). By a so-called judgment of this purported court, all these four persons were severely tortured and they were made blind by the use of long needle and thereafter some herbs were put in so that they are made permanently blind....."

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, this incident has no connection with our party. My party is being involved unnecessarily. My party is being blamed. (Interruptions). The ruling party people are fighting among themselves and they are putting the blame on the CPI(M). (Interruptions) This is the reality. Sir, they are fighting among themselves. (Interruptions) This will result in individual killings further... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Let me complete the matter in the letter.

"Although this incident took place on 27th October this only came to light about four days ago. It transpired that after the said purported court's judgement and after the four persons were made blind, police arrested all the four and put them behind the bars. They came out on bail only four days ago and

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that is how we have now come to know about the same. It is said that during the time when they were in jail custody no relations of those four persons were allowed to see them.

Congress(I) workers from Malda have come to me and stated that all those persons will be murdered any day so that the evidence may be totally wiped out.

Therefore, It is necessary to cause an immediate enquiry and also to see that these four persons may be given proper security."

Sd/- A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhury"
8-12-1980.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is all wrong....Yours is a party which mobilises so many anti-social people...(Interruptions) You are fighting among your selves...(Interruptions).

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): If he is so unhappy, let him agree to an enquiry. There is a proposal for an enquiry. Let him agree on behalf of his party....(Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You are mobilising all the anti-social people....(Interruptions). Police is being bribed by you..You are laying blame on the CPIM....(Interruptions). Ours is a party of the working people, a revolutionary party and with revolutionary ideology. We believe in class struggles and not in individual murders.....(Interruptions). History will prove it.....This is all made up. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Order, please. You may continue. Mr. Sharma.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may continue the next day.
17.49 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 11, 1980|Agrahayana 20, 1902 (Saka).