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Tuesday, March 25, 1980
Chaitra 5, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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C O N T E N T S

[Seventh Series, Vol. III, 2nd Session, 1980/1902 (Saka)]

No. 11, Tuesday, March 25, 1980/Chaitra 5, 1902 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 25, 1980/Chaitra 5, 1902 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Question
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have given notice under Rule 338. Please suspend the Question Hour. That is covered under Rule 41.

MR. SPEAKER : I have disallowed it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : To enable the House to discuss the blockade of Assam business piloted and guided by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, running with the bare arm hunting with the hound.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bosu, I have disallowed that under Rule 388.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is a very important matter you cannot....
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have disallowed it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to make a submission. You disallow it.

MR. SPEAKER : No submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I cannot force you. I have not come with a gun. I have only to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There is one thing you ought to understand. (*Interruptions*) You would be kind enough to understand.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have admitted one under Rule 184.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One clarification.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing in the Question Hour. (*Interruptions*) Nothing in the Question Hour. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Only one clarification.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Negi.
(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : (*Interruptions*)*

Throughout the history of the Parliament no Session has gone in which a single (*Interruptions*) has not been allowed (*Interruptions*). Please tell us. (*Interruptions*). Have you made up your mind?

MR. SPEAKER : You are wasting the time of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Question only.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Negi.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have disallowed it. (Interruptions) Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

Change in Commercial Services of A.I.R.

*183. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 59 on 19th July, 1978, regarding appointment of Station Director in Commercial Centres of AIR and state :

(a) what action Government have taken so far to change the complexion of Commercial Services of All India Radio ;

(b) is it a fact that some of the Station Directors posted at various commercial stations, were not found fit to hold the post of Station Director and adverse entries were conveyed to them ; and

(c) what are the reasons to post such type of officers in Commercial Services where public dealing is essential ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance has been entrusted with a study of the management aspect of Commercial Broadcasting Centres. Further action in the matter will be taken on receipt of its report.

(b) and (c) . Adverse remarks relating to performance deficiencies as reported in the Annual Confidential reports were communicated to some Station Directors including those posted at Commercial Station. None of them was, however, found unfit to hold the post of Station Director.

MR. SPEAKER . I am to rule this House according to the rules. (Interruption) It is not your wish or my wish. According to the rules I have to go. I do go according to the rules. Please do not obstruct the proceedings. (Interruptions) I have seen it. (Interruptions) Mr. Bosu, at least that much I know that you are a blockade to the proceedings in the House. That much I know. Mr. Negi (Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Only question. Nothing else.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have disallowed. This is not according to the rules the way you are behaving. (Interruptions) . No, not at all. (Interruptions)

श्री द्वी. एस. नेगी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इनकवायरी वर्षों से बल रही है वह कितने समय में पूरी हो जायेगी ? तथा अबर यह बदलेगा है तो इनको दिल्ली में कहाँ रखा जा रहा है ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : मैंने इसके बारे में सारी जानकारी अभी तक चित्तनी जांच हूँहै है, और अपने बफसरों से भी कहा है कि इसके बारे में हमें जल्दी से जल्दी निर्णय लेना चाहिए । यह बात ठीक नहीं है कि कोई भी मामला इस तरह से जांच के लिये वर्षों तक पड़ा रहे । और इसलिये मैंने उनसे इसके बारे में रिपोर्ट मांगी है, और उनसे कहा है कि यह रिपोर्ट चन्द महीनों में आनी चाहिये । तो जैसे ही इसकी रिपोर्ट मेरे पास आ जाती है, इस स्टाफ इंस्पैक्शन यूनिट की, वैसे ही सारी स्टाफ की पुनर्चना के बारे में जो आपसी उनके मतभेद हैं या भगड़े हैं उनको किस तरह से हल किया जाय इसके लिये में शीधू निर्णय लेना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री द्वी. एस. नेगी : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस मामले की जांच सी.बी.आई. से करायेंगे क्योंकि बहुत समय हो गया इनकवायरी को ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : किस मामले की आप कह रहे हैं ? अगर आपका मतलब पहले सवाल से है तो वह तो सारी कर्मशाला सर्विस की आल इण्डिया रोडियो की पुनर्चना की बात है। उसे सी.बी.आई. को भेजने का क्या मतलब हुआ।

सूरत में रोडियो स्टेशन

*184. श्री छत्तीभाई गामित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने गुजरात में सूरत में एक रोडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना करने का निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यापार क्या है और रोडियो स्टेशन का ढांचा किस प्रकार का होगा ;

(ग) रोडियो स्टेशन का निर्माण-कार्य कब आरंभ होगा और कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ब) रोडियो स्टेशन के निर्माण पर कितना बर्ब किया जायेगा और तत्संबंधी व्याप्रा क्या हैं ?

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

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

श्री छीतभाई गांधित : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, इस प्रश्न का उत्तर पढ़ कर मुझे बहुत दूँख हुआ क्योंकि गुजरात में सूरत और्डियो-गिक सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक कार्पेट से एक महत्वपूर्ण शहर रहा है और गुजराती साहित्य, संगीत और कला के विशेषज्ञ सूरत में हुए हैं और इस विष्टिकाण से सूरत, जो साउथ गुजरात का एक प्रमुख शहर है, वहां के लोगों ने कई सालों से सूरत में आल इन्डिया रोडियो स्टेशन के बारे में मांग की है, और अभी भी उनकी यह मांग चल रही है। तो सूरत में रोडियो स्टेशन देने के लिये भारत सरकार और सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की ओर से कोई रिपोर्ट आपने प्राप्त की है ? यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : अध्यक्ष जी, सूरत के बारे में, उसके एरेताहासिक, सांस्कृतिक महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां रोडियो स्टेशन बनाया जाय एसी कल्पना है जो चाँथी पंचवर्षीय योजना से चल रही है। लोकिन चाँथी, पांचवीं और छठी योजनाओं में भी जब-जब सूरत का प्रस्ताव आया तो प्लानिंग कमीशन ने आर्थिक कठिनाई के सवाल पर वहां अपनी असमर्थता बतायी। पार्लियामेन्ट मालिक है, यदि संसद कल हमें आर्थिक सहायता के रूप से पैसा दे दे तो हमें सूरत में और अन्य स्थानों में भी रोडियो स्टेशन देने के लिये छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में..... (Interruptions) I will try to

take up the matter. I am not the master of the Planning Commission.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Ask the Agha Khan.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You have been asking many others outside India for many things. You have done enough damage; we do not want to emulate you.

MR. SPEAKER : No inter-changes, please!

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I would like to take up this matter with the Planning Commission once again and if we get financial assistance, I wish to assure my friend that I shall do my best for Surat.

श्री छीतभाई गांधित : मैं छठी लोक-सभा का भी सदस्य था, उस समय मैंने बर्ब-इचन किया था, सरकार की ओर से छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सूरत में रोडियो स्टेशन देने के लिये सुविधा दी जायेगी, ऐसा मुझे उस समय एस्टोरेंस दिया गया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सूरत में रोडियो स्टेशन देने की सुविधा अब की गई है या नहीं ? यदि की गई है, तो उसका व्याप्रा क्या है और नहीं तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : It has already been answered.

श्री बसन्त साठे : छठी योजना में इसे मंजूर नहीं किया गया है।

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : May I ask the hon. Minister that so far as Gujarat is concerned, there is a long standing demand for a Television centre in Gujarat

MR. SPEAKER : The question is regarding the radio station. Let us come to the proper question.

World Bank Assistance for Constructing Irrigation Projects in Orissa

*186. SHRI K. P. SINGHDEO : Will the minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to State :

(a) whether world Bank is assisting in constructing medium irrigation projects in Orissa

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the quantum and mode of such assistance to the Rengali Dam Project ?

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

Statement

World Bank assistance for constructing Irrigation Projects in Orissa

(a) & (b). : Yes, Sir. The International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, as per agreement

signed in October, 1977, are providing credit assistance of US \$ 58 million for Orissa irrigation project. The agreement will be effective upto October 1983. The items on which credit assistance is proposed to be utilised are :

| Sl. No. | Item | Estimate cost (\$ million) | Credit assistance (\$ million) |
|---------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Medium Irrigation Project works | 102.74 | 52.3 |
| 2. | Land Consolidation | 13.26 | 3.3 |
| 3. | On-farm works | | 2.4 |
| | Total | 116.00 | 58.0 |

15 medium irrigation project works have been included in the programme and planned for construction over a five-year period. A list of these irrigation projects is enclosed.

(c) No assistance for the Rengali dam project which is at present under execution is contemplated. However, the Rengali Irrigation Project comprising construction of Samal Barrage across the Brahmani river, downstream of the Rengali dam, and distribution system on the left bank to benefit an area of 50,000 hectares is proposed for world Bank assistance.

List of projects included in the list of credit assistance under Credit No. 740-IN

1. Ramiala Irrigation Project.
2. Sunei Irrigation Project.
3. Disha Irrigation Project.
4. Kuanria Irrigation Project.
5. Dumerbahal Irrigation Project.
6. Remal Irrigation Project.
7. Gohira Irrigation Project.
8. Talsara Irrigation Project.
9. Pillasalki Irrigation Project.
10. Jharband Irrigation Project.
11. Sarapgarh Irrigation Project.
12. Harbhangi Irrigation Project.
13. Kanjhari Irrigation Project.

14. Hariharjore Irrigation Project.

15. Badanala Irrigation Project.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Arising from the reply of the Minister I would like to know that since Rengali Dam Project is a multi-purpose project involving flood protection, hydro-electric generation and irrigation which a State like Orissa cannot finance on its own, it needs assistance from the Central Government as well as from the World Bank. The distribution system of the left canal has only been included from the World Bank assistance. I would like to know when the Planning Commission originally approved the Rengali Project, whether it has envisaged to take up simultaneously the left canal and the right canal so as to accrue benefits earlier instead of only taking up the left bank canal separately.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAU-DHURY: This project is under consideration of the World Bank. No final commitment has been given by the World Bank so far.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: only a few days back, the advisors of the World Bank led by Sir John Crawford had come and visited Rengali Dam site to finalise the financial assistance for the Rengali Project which is estimated to cost at the moment Rs. 214 crores, the revised estimate is Rs. 300 crores. I would like to know whether the Government will take it up to include the right canal also along with the left canal with the World Bank assistance because the right canal is easier terrain for digging, it is labour-intensive and cheaper. The cost benefit ratio is Rs. 5200/- per hectare for the right bank canal Whereas for the left bank canal it is Rs. 7700/- per hectare till the end of Phase I. Whether the Government of India will take it up with the World Bank to include the right bank canal along with the left bank canal because according to a principle, wherever there is a command area, no other irrigation project will come up? My district, Dhenkanal district, is a chronically drought affected area since 1964. If the right bank canal does not come up, we will have no other irrigation project for another 20 to 30 years.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAU-DHURY: So far as we are concerned we have no objection. In the World Bank, there are certain norms. If it falls within those norms, there is no objection in taking it up.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: How much allocation has been made for this scheme has not been answered?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: We have given in the answer in totality the funds that we have received from the World Bank. I would like to point out that there is a way of spending the money and we spent the money accordingly.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister should not make a difference between the right and the left.

MR. SPEAKER: You have no preference at all?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: First I will make a suggestion and then put the question. Since Orissa is a backward State, whatever little water is available must be economically used. I would say that what the World Bank says is immaterial. Is the Government going to suggest to the World Bank that we want to use the water in both the canals?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have already answered that question. I have said that we will certainly take up the matter with the World Bank, but it is for the World Bank to decide.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: You have to insist on this.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: How can I say that the World Bank will do this?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: In our State we have got the right canal and the left canal and we are getting water from both.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Perhaps Shri Ram Gopal Reddy does not know that the Minister has some allergy to the left. The hon. Minister stated that the World Bank has made no commitment as yet. Since the World Bank team has already visited the site, has it mentioned certain conditions which it wants to put? You have said that there are certain norms and it has to fall within the norms. What are the norms which the World Bank has put for assistance for this project?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: For obtaining World Bank assistance certain norms have been suggested. (a) The project should be consistent with the priorities of the Government of India and the State Governments and it should be a Plan project. (b) The State Government must have the capacity to provide adequate finance to complete the project in accordance with the agreed time schedule. (c) Projects which involve inter-State dispute for international consideration should not be pressed for World Bank assistance.

(d) Projects should be evenly spread out by the Department of Economic Affairs so that a large number of States can get the benefit.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The World Bank has given a period of three years to undertake the project. Since these areas are backward and require more time, may I know from the hon. Minister whether they will request the World Bank that this period should be increased to at least five years so that this project can be completed in right time?

SHRI A. B. A GHANI KHAN CHANDHURI: We have to give an undertaking to the World Bank that we will complete the project within the specified period of time.

विश्व बैंक सहायता प्राप्त सिंचाई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए मंजूर नलकूपों की संख्या

* 188. श्री राम खाल राही : क्या उत्तरां और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु किसानों के लिए विश्व बैंक सहायता प्राप्त सिंचाई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए कितने राजकीय नलकूप मंजूर किए गए ; और

(ख) क्या इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत धनराशियां केन्द्रीय सिंचाई विभाग के माध्यम से व्यय की जा रही है और इस बारे में बारों क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is actually a question to be answered by the Agriculture Department. I do not know how it has come to me. So, my Department could not collect the information.

MR. SPEAKER : You could have transferred this to them.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN: The Minister of State for Agriculture is here. He has been able to prepare the material.

MR. SPEAKER: Is he ready to answer?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, I will allow him to answer. (interruptions). They are transferring it just now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): May I have the permission to reply? The information collected from the U.P. Government is that so far they have put up 15,283 tubewells up to the year 1978-79. Out of these, the World Bank has sanctioned only 800 tubewells in the year 1961 and that has been completed in the year 1964. We got a loan of \$ 6 million from the World Bank. That has been completed. Now we are negotiating with the World Bank and they have sanctioned 500 tubewells and we have been negotiating for \$ 18 million, and with this we have to put up 500 tubewells at a cost of Rs. 30 crores. Although 800 tubewells were completed with a lesser amount, because of the increase in the cost we have to spend Rs. 30 crores on these 500 tubewells.

श्री राम लाल राहीः अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—जैसा इन्होंने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि सन् 1980-81 में उत्तर प्रदेश में 500 ट्यूबवेल बनाने जा रहे हैं क्या प्रत्येक जिले में नियमानुसार कार्ड आधार बनाकर बांटा गया है? यदि हाँ, तो लखनऊ, डिवीजन के सीतापुर जनपद को, जिसमें अधिक कृषि योग्य भूमि है, क्यों छोड़ दिया गया है और क्या उसे इस योजना में शामिल करेंगे? उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए विश्व बैंक सिंचाई सहायता स्कीम के अन्तर्गत छठी योजना में कुल कितना पैसा रखा गया है और कितने ट्यूबवेल छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बनाने का विचार है तथा कितनी धनराशि आप आवंटित कर रहे हैं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि विश्व बैंक सहायता स्कीम के अन्तर्गत जो पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में पैसा मिला, क्या वह पूरा पैसा देकर उस काम को कराया गया या अभी कुछ पैसा बाकी है?

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, I have already answered this question. But anyhow, we have already negotiated with the World Bank and they have also sanctioned, and they have even released \$ 2 million as the first instalment. These tubewells will be put up in 12 important districts of U.P. These tubewells will be spread out at the rate of 40 tubewells in each district. I can name those dis-

tricts. These tubewells are spread over 12 administrative districts, viz.

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Saharanpur | 7. Hardoi |
| 2. Aligarh | 8. Faizabad |
| 3. Etawah | 9. Azamgarh |
| 4. Mainpuri | 10. Varanasi |
| 5. Lucknow | 11. Gajipur |
| 6. Lakhimpur | 12. Allahabad. |

These are the districts. For the other districts which the hon. Member has requested, we will also consider whether we can extend them to those districts also.

श्री राम लाल राहीः मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुल कितना पैसा रच किया है और दूसरे जिलों में ट्यूबवेलों को बांटने का आधार क्या है? जैसा कि आपने 12 जगहों के नाम दिए हैं और बताया है कि गार्य, हरदोई, इटावा और लखनऊ, डिवीजन में चारों तरफ हो गया है, लेकिन सीतापुर को क्यों छोड़ दिया है, जहाँ कि एक-एक इंच जमीन पर खेती होती है, नहर-नालों आदि को छोड़कर। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहूँगा कि क्या 1980-81 में कम से कम 50 ट्यूबवेल सीतापुर जनपद को दिए जायेंगे और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कम से कम 500 ट्यूबवेल सीतापुर को देने की कृपा की जायेगी?

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN: I have already answered the question. We will consider putting up 12 wells in Sitapur. For the further information which the hon. Member wants about the Sixth Plan, if he gives separate notice, I can answer it.

श्री राम लाल राहीः अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक तो पहले सवाल का ही जवाब नहीं आया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश इतना विशाल प्रदेश है और कृषि प्रधान है और जो धनराशि विश्व बैंक द्वारा दी गई है वह बहुत कम है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शैलानी ।

श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जितने ट्यूबवेल संग्रहन

हुए हैं उनमें से कितने बन चुके हैं और कितनों पर निर्माण-कार्य चल रहा है तथा कबतक वह पूरे हो जायेंगे ? अलीगढ़ में 80,000 एकड़ भूमि उत्तर है उसके लिए कितने ट्यूबवेल मंजूर हुए हैं ? कितने ट्यूबवेल बर्किंग आर्डर में हैं और कितने कबतक बन जायेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a good suggestion, but that is not covered by this question.

श्री चन्द्र पाल जैसानी : मैं यह इसलिए आनना चाहता हूं कि अगर प्राप्तर ट्यूबवेल्स की व्यवस्था हो जाए तो अलीगढ़ में जो 80,000 एकड़ भूमि उत्तर है उसपर हरी-भरी फसल उग सकेगी। हासाइन ब्लाक में जहां सरकारी ट्यूबवेल की बहुत कमी है, दूनिया का सबसे अच्छा गुलाब पैदा होता है और अगर वहां पर ट्यूबवेलों के द्वारा पानी की व्यवस्था हो जाए तो विदेशी मुद्रा भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में अर्जित की जा सकती है और वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति भी सुधर सकती है।

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN : This is only a pilot project. It is to be spread over 12 districts in the western, eastern and central parts of U.P. This project is to start from 1st April, 1980. So far as Aligarh is concerned, we are giving 40 tubewells. So, why do you worry ?

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : May I know how many wells were successful in U.P. ?

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN : A total of 15,283 tubewells have been put up, and all the tubewells are successful in U.P.

बिहार के जिला मुंगेर में गंगा के जल द्वारा गांव का कटाव

* 190. श्रीमती कृष्ण ज्ञाही : क्या उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कार्यला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के जिला मुंगेर में बड़ाहिया पुलिस थाना के अन्तर्गत लगभग 30 हजार की जनसंख्या वाले गांव खुटाहा का गंगा नदी के जल द्वारा कटाव हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या उसी बंधल के 28 बन्द गांवों पर भी कटाव का प्रभाव पूढ़ा है परन्तु उनके पुनर्वास के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या अब सरकार का विचार कटाव द्वारा प्रभावित लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए व्यवस्था करने का है ?

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

(a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

To erosion of villages in Monghyr district of Bihar by Ganga Waters

(a) Erosion of banks of river Ganga has been taking place in the Barahaiya-Khutaha area since 1974-75. Measures to prevent bank erosion were taken up in 1975 after the matter had been examined in detail by technical experts. These works included the construction of bed-bars, sal-ballah piling, boulder pitching, etc. Additional works have been recommended from time to time by a committee of experts which periodically inspects the area. The river bank has been protected by a revetment in some portion of the bank near Khutaha, but as the erosion is travelling to downstream areas, the extension of the revetment of another 1,000 ft. has been recommended by the Committee after its last inspection in December, 1979. The State Government has informed that this work is expected to cost nearly Rs. 34 lakhs in Khutaha area and further works amounting to nearly Rs. 70 lakhs will have to be constructed in Barahaiya area.

(b)&(c). Information regarding the number of villages affected by erosion and the arrangements if any, made or contemplated for rehabilitation is awaited from the Bihar Government.

श्रीमती कृष्ण ज्ञाही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि गंगा नदी के द्वारा मुंगेर जिले के जिन गांवों का कटाव हुआ है उसका एरियल सर्वे भारत सरकार ने करवाया था, मंत्री महोदय ने भी अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा कि टैक्सिकल एक्सपर्ट्स ने इसकी जांच की थी और जियोफिजिकल सर्वे का डाटा आई.आई.टी., सड़गपुर में है और जियोलाजिकल सर्वे आफू इंडिया में प्राप्त है तो क्या उसके आधार पर भारत सरकार कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I do not know whether an aerial survey has been done or not. Actually, this is a flood control measure and is a State subject. It is not even a Concurrent subject. They prepare schemes and send them for our approval. In this particular case, the entire scheme has been prepared by the State. From time to time, our experts have gone there to help them.

श्रीमती गुणा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह प्रश्न पूछा था कि भारत सरकार ने हाइड्रोलैजिकल और जीवोफिजिकल सर्वे कराया था, जिस की रिपोर्ट आई थी। खड़गपुर और जिवालाजिकल सर्वे आफ हिण्डया के पास हैं। जब यह रिपोर्ट इन संस्थानों के पास है तो उस के आधार पर आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I do not have any information.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that he has no knowledge of such report.

श्रीमती गुणा साही : क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि बिहार में 300 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति बाढ़ से होती है और उस में से 120 करोड़ रुपये की क्षतिभाव मुंगेर जिले में होती है? क्या उस के आधार पर भारत सरकार कोई कम्पेन्सेशन देने वा रही है?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have already said that this is a State subject altogether. The Government of India does not give any compensation.

श्री डी. पी. यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय बिल्कुल तैयारी करके नहीं आये हैं। किस मंत्रालय ने क्या काम किया है, शायद इस की पूरी जानकारी उन को नहीं है। अभी परसों ही लोक सभा में यह रिपोर्ट रखी गई थी—यह राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग की रिपोर्ट है। इस में लिखा गया है कि भारत में जितना डेमोजे फ्लॉड से होता है, उस का 23 प्रतिशत बिहार में होता है और बिहार में जितना नुकसान होता है, उस का 40 प्रतिशत केवल मुंगेर जिले में होता है। यह इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है—जिस का सम्बन्ध आप के

मंत्रालय से है। मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में और विशेष कर मुंगेर में जो क्षति होती है, उस के लिये क्या आप कोई स्पेशल मेजर्ज लेने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: That is just a recommendation. All over India there is an erosion. What happens is this, normally, the funds required for flood control schemes are provided in the State Plans. In respect of important and emergent schemes, due consideration is given at the time of formulating the actual State Plan to see that adequate provision is made by the State Government for such schemes. In special cases, the Government of India sometimes consider giving loan assistance. For Bihar, advance Plan assistance was provided for Patna flood protection work. In regard to Monghyr, nothing was provided for.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants special attention for Monghyr.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: As I have said, we will consider it. But this is more a responsibility of the State than that of Centre.

श्री भारतचन्द्र राय: मान्यवर, विशेषज्ञों की इस राय के ध्यान में रख कर कि बड़ीबड़ी इस राय के ध्यान में रख कर कि बड़ी-बड़ी नदियों में बाढ़ इस लिये ज्यादा आ रही है कि नदियों के किनारों पर जंगलों को कट दिया गया है, नदियों के पानी-तट तक खेत बना नर जुताई बुआई होती है; हर साल बरसात में मिट्टी बहकर नदी में चली जाती है; नदियों का पटा उंचा होता जाता है, इसलिये बाढ़ ज्यादा आ रही है। क्या उपरांत तथ्य की रोशनी में सरकार कम से कम भारत की बड़ी-बड़ी नदियों के किनारों के दोनों तरफ दो-दो, तीन-तीन मील तक जंगल और धास लगाने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है जिस से मिट्टी न बहे, और बाढ़ को रोका जा सके?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I know that it is a national problem. But it is a State subject.

श्री राज विलास पासवान: बाढ़ के कटाक्ष से प्रति वर्ष जो नुकसान होता है, उस में

सब के पुनर्वासि की व्यवस्था तो आप नहीं कर सकते हैं लेकिन क्या भारत सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है कि जो भूमिहीन हैं, गरीब हैं उनके लिए व्यापक पैमाने पर पुनर्वासि की योजना तैयार की जाय? यदि इस तरह की नीति पहले से है, तो बिहार में कितने भूमिहीन लोगों के पुनर्वासि की व्यवस्था की गई है?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: We have no scheme like that. If the State Government approaches us on this, we will consider it sympathetically.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मेरे प्रश्न का पूरा जवाब नहीं आया है। आप प्रश्न के तीसरे खंड को देखिये। इस में लिखा हुआ है, यदि हां, तो क्या अब सरकार का विचार कटाव द्वारा प्रभावित लोगों के पुनर्वासि के लिए व्यवस्था करने का है?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I said, we do not have any scheme like that. But if the State Government approaches us, the Central Government will certainly consider it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन्होंने स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट से यह सूचना मंगवाई है कि कितने लोगों के पुनर्वासि की व्यवस्था की गई है? आप ने स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट से इस बारे में इन्फार्मेशन मंगवाई है?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: As I have already said, we do not receive any reports from the State Governments. The Central Government does not provide any funds. The Central Government does not have any scheme like that. But if the State Government approaches us, we will certainly consider it.

डा. राजेन्द्र कुमार बाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष जी, प्रत्येक वर्ष बाढ़ से जो अलग-अलग जगहों पर नुकसान होता है, उस में मुंगेर ज़िले में 40 पर सेन्ट कटान और तरह-तरह की बरबादी होती है। यह एक फैक्ट है और इसी तरह से दूसरी जगहों पर जब भी बाढ़ आती है तो नुकसान होता है और उस के लिए सेन्ट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट से एक टोम जाती है और उस को देखती है। फिर स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट

सेन्ट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट से मांग करती है और तब वह उस की मदद करती है। तो यह एक स्पेसीफिक क्षेत्रात्मक है कि मुंगेर ज़िले में जहां इतनी बड़ी बरबादी हो रही है, इतना जमीन का कटान हो रहा है, तो व्यासरकार एक ऐसी योजना बनाने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट को कहती है कि यह बरबादी रक्के या अपनी टीम भेज कर कार्ह योजना बनावें ताकि जो इतनी व्यूमन मिर्री का दृश्य हर साल दिखाई देता है, वह समाप्त हो और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट भी हर साल कराड़ों और अरबों रुपया इस पर खर्च करती है? सेन्ट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट से ऐसी योजना क्यों नहीं बनवाती है?

MR. SPEAKER This question has already been answered.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to this specific Question. It does not indicate whether any rehabilitation measure has been undertaken in respect of these villages. I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that this problem has arisen in this area because of the construction of the railway bridge at Mokama. In view of this, would the Government of India give us an assurance that it would take interest not only in the scheme for anti-erosion work and rehabilitation work but also give financial support to this scheme.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI I have already explained that.

Increase in Price of Coal after Nationalisation

*191. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state on how many occasions since nationalisation the price of coal was raised and what percentage increase in the prices of coal has been effected since nationalisation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): The price of coal has been increased thrice since its nationalisation. The increase in the pit head price of coal after the last price revision with effect from 17-7-1979, as compared to pit head price at the time of nationalisation of coal industry is 170%.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Despite an increase of 170 per cent over the price of coal which was prevalent at the time of nationalisation, what does the Government propose to do to remove inefficiency and corruption in the Coal India and increase its efficiency and stabilise the prices of coal and make it available to the country at lower prices?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: It is not only a question of inefficiency or corruption, this or that. I would like the hon. Members to consider how the prices have gone up. For example, I would like to give you a few illustrations. The wage increase has been three times, an increase of 200 per cent.

Then, there is increase in power tariff. If we consider the increase in purchase of instruments like dumpers, the increase is 45%. For shovels the increase is 35%; for draglines the increase is 200%. All this increase has been there. And whenever there has been a revision of price of coal, there has always been an unremunerative price given (interruptions).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Is it not a fact that the losses of Coal India have reached an all time high of 400 creres? If so, what does the Government propose to do to bring down the losses of Coal India?

MR. SPEAKER: He says the coal prices have gone high and Coal India has suffered a huge loss. Are you trying to bring it down? (interruptions).

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Basically, the production was hampered and was not, what he calls 'up to the planned level of production'. This could not be achieved simply because there were certain constraints. One was that of power. Then, another constraint was labour trouble

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Whose doing is it? (interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He is talking of the past; not the present.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The third was diesel, etc etc. We are trying to solve these problems and you can see, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that in the month of January and the month of February, there has already been more production of 200 million tons each month than what the Janata Government did. What actually happened after the nationalisation period is that, up to 1976-77 production was going up; then for three years the production reached a stagnant level. (interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You said two million tons?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Yeah.

It reached a stagnant level; production could not be stepped up. Now we are trying to do away with the impediments. (interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He said in two months it was 200 million tons more, and he repeated it. Either he does not understand his arithmetic or I do not know.

Why don't you do your home-work and come here? Why don't you do your home-work and come? What is this?

The Minister comes to the House. (interruptions). We are not responsible for your problems. What is this? (interruptions). There is a limit. (interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He said only two million tons, not two hundred.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You can check up from the tape. He repeated it. He repeated twice '200 million tons'. (interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He said 'two'.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He said 'two' hundred million. (interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please, order! Take your seats (interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Ministers come and treat the House as though this were a kind of kindergarten. (interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please, order; please take your seats. (interruptions).

I will take note of these proceedings and see what has been said. This is a recorded thing.

Please, order

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The tape should be preserved, Sir. The tape should be preserved (interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please, no! I will check it. (interruptions). Nothing more should be said about this thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This Minister is repeatedly misleading the House. This is one familiar thing.. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have got the record with me. I have got the record. you cannot bully.

Please, order now! (Interruptions). What are you trying to do? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhatia.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: May I know from the hon. Minister.. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhatia will ask his question

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that, due to the revision of the price of coal, the production of coal increased before 1977? And what is the position after 1977? If it is less, please tell us the causes why the production went down.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: As I have said, upto 1977, the production was increasing. After that, for three years, the production reached a stagnant level. There was no improvement in production. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Let him answer. He is answering. Don't interrupt him.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, only in January-March, it will be about ten million tonnes per month increase; during these two or three months, it will be ten million tonnes increase.. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Three months?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Yes; three months.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us after carefully studying the documents—it will take a little time—since nationalisation.. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Only a supplementary question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am an ignorant representative from the

dark continent of eastern India.. (Interruptions). Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us, since nationalisation of coal-mines till today, how many times the prices of coking coal and other varieties of coal have been increased and by what amount each time?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The revision has been thrice as follows: on 1-4-1974 when average pit-head price of coal was increased from Rs. 37.50 to Rs. 47.50 per tonne, an increase of Rs. 10/- per tonne; in other words, the increase was 26.6 per cent. Again, on 1-7-1977 when the average pit-head price of coal was increased from Rs. 47.50 to Rs. 64.90 per tonne. (Interruptions). Again on 17-7-1979 when the average pit-head price of coal was increased from Rs. 64.90 to Rs. 101.10 per tonne. But even in this matter—there was an increase ; you can see it from here—even there, the cost of production was taken..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not asked that question.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Panika.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Sir, one minute. I am surprised to see the champion of the public sector has to-day become**

Interruptions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADHAV: He must withdraw this. This is a very serious insinuation about an hon. Member. If any hon. Member asks a question, he calls him**

He must withdraw. . .

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, I will not allow it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Can he call a member:** because he asks a question? He must withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER: Casting aspersions will not be allowed.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Are you going to expunge it?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

Mr. Panika.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If I call him** is it unparliamentary?

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't do it. Panika.. whatever is said without my permission, will not be recorded.

श्री राम पारे पवित्रका: क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि ब्रिटेन 1977 से लेकर जनता रिजीम तक कितनी बार क्रेयले की कीमतें बढ़ी? तथा जो प्रसेंटेज आफ कास्ट है कोल इंटिया लिमिटेड का पूरे बिहार में वह 1977 से पहले क्या था और जनता पाटी जब पावर से हटी तब क्या था? कितनी बार प्राइसेज जनता रिजीम में बढ़ी और दूसरे यह कि जो पसेंटेज आफ प्राइस था उस में कंग्रेस सरकार और इनमें क्या फर्क था? और तीसरे यह कि टोटल प्रोडक्शन का जो लोस रहा जनता रिजीम में वह क्या रहा?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: During the Janata regime the production reached a stagnant level..

AN HON. MEMBER: The price also increased.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: There was no increase—till we came to power. We made some headway. Sir, I do not have the figure about these two periods—during the Janata period what was the loss and during our period what was the gain?

SHRI A.K. ROY: It is a very important question and you know that the price-hike was the last gift of the last Ministry in its last days which affected both the people and also the core industries.

I would like to know from the Minister as to what is the impact of this price-raise on the core industries of the country, mainly, the steel, power and cement industries..

AN HON. MEMBER: Also the fertiliser industry.

SHRI A.K. ROY: Secondly, I would like to know through you. Distribution is one of the biggest scandals in the Coal India Ltd. I want to know whether the Minister proposes to have a public distribution system of coal at the controlled and fixed prices especially for the rural people of India.

MR. SPEAKER: How does all this question come from this?

SHRI A.K. ROY: It comes, Sir—the impact of price-raise on different commodities. While increasing the price, the Ministry must have taken into consideration the impact on the common people, its impact on the core industries, etc. So I would like to know what will be its impact on the core industries.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I cannot answer.

SHRI A.K. ROY: My second point is..

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You cannot enlarge the scope of the question.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This is regarding the fall in the production of coal.

I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that our steel mills have a coal stock of as low as two days only. On an average they should have a coal stock of minimum 10 days but from 2 weeks to 3 weeks..

MR. SPEAKER: Does it come from this question?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Because the coal production has gone down..

MR. SPEAKER: It has gone up now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Speaker is there. Why are you shouting? (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Barot, why are you standing? Please sit down.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I want to know this. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will assure this House that the steel mills of the country will not be allowed to fall short of the coking coal requirements. Will the Minister assure this House that they will not face any difficulty due to shortage of coal?

MR. SPEAKER: Due to shortage of coal.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: At the present moment it is not possible to say anything definitely. We are trying to do our best in this regard. As hon. Members are aware, there is the question of power shortage. Other factors are also there. We are trying to resolve these difficulties. Let us see.

Proposal to set up an Election Fund

*192. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up an election fund; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) There is no such proposal under Government's consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : We know our limitation in regard to election and also in regard to election expenditure. Nowa days the election expenses are going very high. The poor person cannot afford such huge election expenses because of his poor financial condition. If the Government does not come forward for the rescue of the poor by setting up an Election Fund, the poor people will not come forward to contest in the election. So, I want to know whether the Government proposes to set up an Election Fund.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: No Sir. I have already said that.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : It is a long standing demand of different parties esp. specially from the left political parties that there should be a provision to give financial aid to contesting candidates in the elections. I think the hon. minister is aware of the fact that the Tarkunde Committee has made certain recommendations in this regard. They have made a recommendation for grant of financial aid to election candidates so that the poor people and the common people may contest the election to the Lok Sabha and to the Vidhan Sabha. I would like to know very clearly from the hon. Minister whether the Government will seek any opinion from different political parties and from the Election Commission on this subject of giving financial aid to contesting candidates?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: The matter is a part of political reform. And I assure the hon. Member that as and when we take up this issue we will certainly consult the various political parties and we

will take into consideration the views of the Election Commission.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The Election Commission itself a few months ago—if I remember correctly had made a suggestion that the Government may consider financing part of election expenses. This is a very important matter which strikes at the very root of the problem that we face, of high election expenses. The hon. Minister, in his reply, stated that there is no such proposal under his consideration. May I know from the Minister—in view of the clear remarks made by the Election Commissioner will he initiate such a proposal as quickly as possible so that by the time the next round of elections takes place, some important steps would have been taken in this regard?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: On the question of time limit it is not possible for me to assure at this stage.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Is the Minister aware that during the elections the anti-national and multi-national money is pouring into the national campaign and they create problems also for the election machinery. Is the hon. Minister thinking of evolving a way out to protect our election machinery, to see that such mony do not decide our elections?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : My hon. friend seems to have a lot of more information which I do not have. If he does furnish the same to me, I will take it into consideration.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage Of Coal In Karnataka

*185. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to State :

(a) Whether Government are aware that there is a shortage of coal in the State of Karnataka;

(b) Whether the system and loading position of coal particularly in the South by Railways is satisfactory;

(c) Whether the State of Karnataka has requested the Central Government for more quota for the State; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been some shortage in the availability of wagons for loading to the South. Frequent strikes at Bellampalli and Ramagundem areas of Sirc гарни collieries also affected the coal loading.

(c) The State Government had drawn attention towards the shortage of coal and coke in Karnataka and had requested for an increase in the supplies.

(d) All out efforts are now being made to step up production as also resolve bottlenecks of movements to meet the coal requirements of all States including Karnataka.

News Item Captioned "Inflated Power Bills Upset Consumers."

*187. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) Whether his attention has been invited to the news item entitled 'inflated power bills upset consumers' appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi dated 29th February, 1980;

(b) Whether at present all bills are being sent to a Bombay firm for computerisation;

(c) if so, the manner in which the contract with this firm was entered into and the total expenditure involved in this process; and

(d) the advantages which have accrued to DESU by the introduction of this system from the financial point of view?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The work of computerisation of the bills has been equally given to the four firms in Bombay/Delhi. The scheme of computerisation of bills has been made applicable only to about 50% of the total number of about 9 lakhs consumers in Delhi.

(c) The system evolved and in use by the Bombay Sub urban Electric Supply Ltd., Bombay, who have their own computer centre was studied and it was found that the pilot project could be entrusted to them as an experimental

measure. The contract for computerisation of about 22,000 power consumers was, therefore, awarded to M/s Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd. at negotiated rates. The one-time charge covering system design, programming and creation of master data is about Rs. 49,000 and recurring monthly charges for preparation of bills are about 22,000 rupees.

The contracts for computerisation of domestic/non-domestic/small industrial power consumers below 5 KW have been awarded to the following four firms on the basis of limited tenders:

1. M/s. Bombay Sub-urban Electric Supply Ltd., Bombay/N. Delhi.

2. M/s. Tata Consultancy Services, New Delhi.

3. M/s. Mass Services Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

4. M/s. Computeronics India Ltd., New Delhi.

This involves an expenditure of about Rs. 4.5 lakhs as one time charge at the rate of Rs. 1/-per connection and recurring bi-monthly, charge of Rs. 2 lakhs approximately for 4.5 lakhs connections.

(d) Cost of billing as a result of computerisation will go down substantially as compared to the cost involved in the manual billing. The following advantages will also accrue to DESU as a result of computerisation:

1. The gap between the billing and the realisation of money will get reduced.

2. Recovery of the arrears will be expedited because monthly arrear lists alongwith the disconnection notices will be available from the computer agency.

Criteria For Giving Advertisements

To Newspapers

189. SHRI K. MALLANNA: will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) What are the criteria laid down for giving advertisements to newspapers/journals and periodicals;

(b) Whether there have been instances where newspapers and periodicals were denied advertisements during the last two years; and

(c) if so, the reasons?

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

(a) A detailed statement of the advertisement policy of the Government as followed in the Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir. There have been some reports that newspapers were denied advertisements contrary to the policy during the last two years. These cases are being examined afresh and necessary corrective steps will be taken.

(c) Reasons will be known only after a detailed review of the cases is made.

Statement

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

(Advertising Policy of the Government)

The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, which is the centralised publicity organisation of the Government of India, places advertisements in various newspapers and periodicals on behalf of Ministries and Departments of the Government of India and their attached and subordinate offices and a number of autonomous bodies. The primary objective of Govt. advertising is to secure the best possible publicity coverage. Political affiliations will not be taken into account in placing Government advertisements. Advertisements will not be issued, however, to newspapers and periodicals which incite communal passions or preach violence or offend socially accepted conventions of public decency and morals.

2. A balanced and equitable placing of advertisements is aimed at Government advertisements are not intended to be measure of financial assistance In pursuance of broader social objectives of Government, however, weightage or consideration will be given to:—

(a) Small and medium newspapers and periodicals;

(b) Specialised, scientific and technical journals;

(c) Language newspapers and periodicals;

(d) Papers and periodicals being published in backward, remote or border areas;

(e) Any other category which Govt. may consider appropriate for special and bonafide reasons.

3. Small, medium and big newspapers/periodicals shall be categorised as under:

- (i) Small—Upto 15,000 of circulation
- (ii) Medium—Between 15,000 and 50,000 of circulation
- (iii) Big—Above 50,000 of circulation.

4. In selecting news papers for placing advertisements, the following consideration will be taken into account within the funds available.

(a) To aim at coverage of readers from different walks of life, particularly in the case of national campaign.

(b) To reach specific sections of people depending upon the message of advertisement.

(c) To use only newspapers/periodicals with a minimum paid circulation of not less than 2,000 copies. Relaxation will be made in the case of the following:

(i) In the case of Urdu and Sindhi papers, the minimum paid circulation of 1,000 copies will qualify for Government advertisements.

(ii) In the case of specialised, scientific and technical journals, the minimum paid circulation of 500 copies will qualify for Government advertisements.

(iii) In the case of Sanskrit papers and papers published especially in the backward, border & remote areas or in tribal languages or primarily for tribal readers the minimum paid circulation of 500 copies will qualify for Government advertisements.

(d) The newspapers/periodicals should have uninterrupted and regular publication for a period of not less than six months.

(e) To use only genuine newspapers which circulate news or written on current affairs; like-wise to use only standard journals/periodicals on science, art, literature, sports, films, cultural affairs etc.

(f) House magazines and souvenirs shall be excluded.

(g) 'Pulling-power' production standards and the language and areas that are intended to be covered.

5. In regard to production standard, the following specification shall apply:

A daily newspaper should have a minimum of four pages daily and should be having size not less than 45 cm x 7 standard column width of equivalent printed space. Weeklies and Fortnightlies should have the following size and number of pages:

| Print area not less than | Minimum number of gages |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 30 cms x 4 cols. | 6 or equivalent printed space |
| 20 cms x 3 cols, | 12 Do. |
| 15 cms x 2 cols. | 24 Do. |

Periodicals other than weeklies and Fortnightlies should have the following size and number of pages:

| Size | Minimum number of pages |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 20 cms x 3 cols. | 32 |
| 15 cms x 2 cols. | 40 |

Exceptions will be made only in the case of newspapers/periodicals being published in tribal language or for tribal audience.

6. For big and medium newspapers/periodicals, the circulation will be accepted on the basis of a certificate from a professional and reputed body or institution. In the case of small newspapers/periodicals the circulation of figures should be certified by a Registered Chartered Accountant. The circulation figures, if proved incorrect, will render the paper/periodicals ineligible for advertisements, besides any other action which Government may deem appropriate.

7. ADVERTISEMENT RATES:

The rate-structure for Government advertisement will be based on the principal enunciated above.

Tube Leakage in DVC Thermal Power Station

*103. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any technical study has been carried out for frequent tube leakage experienced in the D.V.C. Thermal Power Station;

(b) if so, what are the results of such study; and

(c) What actual measures have been adopted to avoid the same in future?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY):
(a) and (b) The causes of failure of boiler tubes have been studied by the Damodar Valley Corporation. As a result

of these studies, it has been identified that the failures are due to (a) high ash content in the coal, (b) abrasive material available in the coal that is used on the boilers, (c) over-heating due to internal deposits on the boilers due to long service, (d) inadequacy in the design parameters of the boilers and in some cases failures due to fatigue and (e) problems associated with water chemistry and combustion control.

(c) With a view to minimising these failures, internal modifications of the boiler are being obtained from indigenous and foreign sources. A task force for examining the failures in major thermal power stations has been constituted in August, 1979 to look into these problems for suggesting remedial measures, wherever necessary.

Power Shortage in North India

*104. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the North India region is still in the grip of severe power shortage;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the continued shortage of power in the region; and

(c) what steps have been taken to meet the shortage?

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

Statement

(a) Some of the States in the Northern Region like Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan are presently facing power shortage.

(b) The main reasons for power shortage in these States are the failure of monsoons in 1979 resulting in low reservoir level and consequently low availability of power from hydro power stations in the region. There has been an increase in demand particularly in the agricultural sector due to drought as also change in cropping pattern. There has also been some loss of generation due to outage of some of the generating units at Dehar, Pong, and Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, Kota. These factors have contributed to a shortage of about 25% for the region as a whole. With the recommissioning of Badarpur IV unit and RAPP in the last few days, and an anticipated reduction in agricultural load by first week of April, 1980, the position is expected to improve.

(e) A number of steps have been taken to meet the power shortage in the States. These include

(i) Maximising generation from the existing thermal stations by expeditious recommissioning of the units under forced outage;

(ii) Stepping up of coal supplies to thermal power stations in the region;

(iii) arranging supply of power from Badarpur and Madhya Pradesh to neighbouring States.

दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में काम करने का समय

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

(क) किसने दूरदर्शन केन्द्र पूर्णकालिक आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा किसने अंतर्कालिक आधार पर ; और

(ख) किन राज्यों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र हैं और किन राज्यों में नहीं हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) अनुमानतः, प्रश्न में पूर्णरूपेण दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों और प्रक्षेपण केन्द्रों/प्रसारण केन्द्रों के बारे में सूचना मांगी गई है। फिलहाल, 7 पूर्णरूपेण दूरदर्शन केन्द्र 3 प्रक्षेपण केन्द्र और 7 उत्तरवर्ती "साइट" प्रसारण केन्द्र हैं।

(ख) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र जिनमें दूरदर्शन केन्द्र हैं :

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. आनंद प्रदेश | 2. बिहार | 3. गुजरात |
| 4. जम्मू और कश्मीर | 5. कर्नाटक | 6. मध्यप्रदेश |
| 7. महाराष्ट्र | 8. उड़ीसा | 9. पंजाब |
| 10. राजस्थान | 11. तमिलनाडु | 12. उत्तर प्रदेश |
| 13. पश्चिम बंगाल | 14. दिल्ली (संघ शासित क्षेत्र) | |

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र जिनमें दूरदर्शन केन्द्र नहीं हैं :

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|---|
| 1. असम | 2. हरियाणा | 3. हिमाचल प्रदेश |
| 4. मणिपुर | 5. मेघालय | 6. केरल |
| 7. नागालैंड | 8. सिक्किम | 9. निपुरा |
| 10. अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 11. मिजोरम | 12. अण्डमान एवं निकोबार द्वीपसमूह |
| 13. पाहिंचेरी | 14. गोवा, दमन और दीव | 15. लक्षदीप, मिनिकाय एवं अमीन दीव द्वीप समूह, |
| 16. अंडमान | 17. दादरा और नागर हबली | |

Units to manufacture Pre-Fabricated Structures for Narmada Irrigation Project

*196. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Soviet Experts along with officials of the Central Water and Power Commission visited South Gujarat to explore the possibilities of setting up units to manufacture large pre-fabricated structures required for the massive Narmada Irrigation Project : and

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

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Soviet Team has given preliminary proposals for setting up an enterprise for manufacturing pre-fabricated structures for different capacities. The proposals are under examinations.

New Norms for Film Censor

*197. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister has recently indicated new norms for film censor and this includes permission to allow scenes involving kissing;

(b) if so, the details of new norms; and

(c) the reasons for change in the censorship norms?

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

(b) & (c). Do not arise.

Number of Collieries run by Private Persons Stealthily

*198. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of collieries are run by private persons stealthily without any information to the Government, whatsoever; and

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

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

(a) Reports have been received of private persons carrying out coal mining illegally in contravention of the provision of the Coal Mines Nationalisation (Amendment) Act, 1976 which terminated all private mining leases for coal other than those of iron and steel companies.

(b) Suitable legal proceedings have been initiated wherever such instances have come to notice. The attention of the State Governments concerned has been invited to the provisions of Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Acts and they have been requested to take action against the offenders in terms of the law.

Super Thermal Projects

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

(a) at what stages the four Super Thermal Projects rest now;

(b) whether all the Projects will be commissioned as scheduled; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). The status of the four Super Thermal Projects entrusted to the National Thermal power Corporation is given below :—

| Name of the Super Thermal Station | Present status | |
|--|---|--|
| | 1 | 2 |
| 1. Singrauli—(i) Stage-I (3 x 200 MW) | The construction of this stage of the Project, sanctioned in 1976, has made significant progress. Piling work has been completed and concreting of foundation is almost complete. Contract for the main plant and equipment was placed in February, 1978. Erection of boiler is in progress and erection of turbo-generator has been taken up. The first unit is expected to be commissioned in 1981-82 and the remaining two units in 1982-83 as scheduled. | |
| (ii) Stage-II Expansion Project (2 x 200MW + 2 x 500 MW) | This stage was sanctioned in July, 1979. Orders for the turbo-generator and boiler for the 200 MW units have been placed. Piling and foundation work at site has been taken up. The two 200 MW units are expected to be commissioned during 1983-84 as scheduled. The two 500 MW units were originally envisaged for commissioning in 1984-85 and 1985-86. However, these being the 2nd and 3rd units of this size to be installed in the country, considerable technical preparatory work is required before the units can be ordered. This is likely to delay the commissioning of the 500 MW units a little as compared to the original programme. | |
| 2. Korba—Stage-I (3 x 200 MW + 1 x 500 MW) | Government approval was accorded for this project during April 1978. Land for the main plant area has been acquired. Site levelling and preparation has been completed. Piling and foundation work is in progress. Contract for the main plant and equipment has been awarded in January, 1979. Boiler erection work has commenced. The first 200 MW units is expected to be commissioned in 1982-83 and the remaining two 200 MW units in 1983-84. In the case of this project also, the 500 MW units will be commissioned slightly later than originally programmed. | |
| 3. Ramagundam—Stage-I (3 x 200 MW + 1 x 500MW) | Government approval for this project was accorded during April, 1978. A major portion of the land required for the project has been acquired and the balance land is in various stages of acquisition. Infrastructure development activities are progressing at the site. Site levelling and grading is in progress. The contract for the main plant equipment for the 200 MW units was awarded in February, 1980. Accordingly, the units will now be commissioned in 1983-84 and 1984-85. | The commissioning of the 500 MW units for the Ramagundam will also be postponed in accordance with the date for placement of orders. |
| 4. Farakka Stage-I (Phase-I) (3 x 200 MW) | Government approval for the project was accorded during March, 1979. Major portion of the land for the main plant area has been acquired. Acquisition of the balance land is in progress. Site levelling activities have commenced at the site. Arrangements for construction power and water supply have been made. Tenders for the main plant equipment have been floated. The first 200 MW units is scheduled for commissioning within four years of the placement of orders for the main plant and equipment and subsequent 200 MW units at intervals of six months each thereafter. | |

It may be mentioned that the 500 MW units in the Super Thermal Power Projects are among the first few units being introduced in the Indian power systems and the technology and expertise are new for the power industry in India. As such, the specifications have to be drawn up carefully.

In addition, to the above super thermal power stations, Government approval has been accorded during February, 1978 for construction of a 630 MW capacity super thermal power station at Neyveli with a provision for expansion to 1260 MW. This project has been entrusted to the Neyveli Lignite Corporation for implementation. The first and second generating units are expected to be commissioned in 1983-84 and the third unit in 1984-85.

Arrears due to Coal India Ltd.

*201. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether about Rs. 80 crores are due to Coal India by way of arrears of payment from consumers ;

(b) whether the main defaulters are public sector undertakings like railways, steel plants and power plants ; and

(c) if so, action taken to recover the dues speedily ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The realisation of sales dues and settlement of disputes regarding the amount due or payment is a continuous process. The coal companies are pursuing the matter with the different consumers.

Shortage of Explosives for Coal Industry

*202. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that coal industry in the country is likely to experience shortage of explosives in the middle of year ; and

(b) if so, corrective measures taken to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) (a) and (b). As a result of steps taken to import explosives, no shortage is likely to be experienced in the middle of the year.

Report Entitled "Why So Much Illegalities in Eastern Coalfields"

1532 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report published in a Bengali weekly "Coalfields Times" in its issue dated 18th February under the caption "why so much illegalities in the Eastern Coalfields" if so, what action Government proposes to improve the situation, state details ;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to enquire into the whole issues for newspaper report through a Senior Officer from the Ministry ; and

(c) if yes, when, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c). The attention of Government has been drawn to the report. A detailed report on the article is being obtained from Coal India. Suitable action, if necessary will be taken after receipt of the detailed report.

Soft Coke Shortage

1533. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of soft coke for domestic use has resulted hardship in Delhi and other parts of the country ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that with manifold increase in prices, the consumers have been hard pressed ; and

(c) steps being taken to make its availability sufficient and also to bring down its prices ?

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

(a) Due to inadequate availability of wagons, Delhi and other parts of the country have experienced a shortage of soft coke.

(b) The Pit head prices of soft coke is fixed at Rs. 110 per tonne. As a part of soft coke requirement was moved by the consumers by road at a higher freight cost, the soft coke prices have been reported to have risen in the consuming centres.

(c) A plan to supply 2,70,000 tonnes/month of soft coke to various States from March has been drawn up. Plans have been drawn up in consultation with the Ministry of Railways for increasing the supply of wagons for this purpose. The additional availability, and its movement by rail is expected to bring down the prices.

Non-publication of the Economic Time, Calcutta

1534. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the non-publication of the 'Economic Times', Calcutta, a newspaper brought out by Barnett Colman & Co. Ltd., and whether the non-publication is the result of a dispute between the employees and the management;

(b) whether Government have been formally apprised of the situation by the Union representing the employees of the Economic Times, Calcutta ; and

(c) what steps Government have and are contemplating to get publication of the newspapers resumed ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir;

(c) Under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 the industrial relations in respect of the Economic Times, Calcutta falls in the State sphere and come within the jurisdiction of the State Government of West Bengal. It is for the State Government to take appropriate action in the matter.

Proposal to make Justice Less Expensive

1535. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there are any concrete plans to make procedures of justice less expensive and expeditious ; and

(b) if so, what are the details about such a plan ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). Notwithstanding the fact that the law Commission in its 77th Report has observed that basically the system of administration of justice is sound and by and large suitable, whenever any difficulty arises in an otherwise sound system, measures have to be devised to remedy the same. Reform in judicial administration is thus a continuous process and the Government are actively considering to reform the judicial system in conformity with the hopes and aspirations of the people.

Increase in the power Rates

1536. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to increase the power rates in the country as has been recommended by some study group ;

(b) if so, by how much ; and

(c) if not, the reaction to these recommendations of the group ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Government have appointed a Committee, on Power headed by Shri V.G. Rajadhyaksha, former Member, Planning Commission, to go into the all aspects of power supply industry. The Committee is examining the various aspects of tariff policy besides other issues. The report of the Committee is yet to be received.

(b) and (c) In view of the above, does not arise.

News-Bulletin from A.I.R. Calcutta Regarding Firing on Adivasis

1537. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of a news bulletin broadcast by the Calcutta Centre of the All India Radio on 5/6th February, 1980, reporting police firing on the Adivasis at Nuriya Police Station of Purulia District, West Bengal ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the news broadcast hide the main fact that one Adivasi, Shri Raghuv Museum was killed in the police firing, giving a false impression of the incident ;

(c) whether it is a fact that A.I.R. Calcutta, did not correct its earlier broadcast even after being pointed out of the same by a Member of Parliament in writing ; and

(d) if so, reason thereof and steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such news item was put out from AIR Calcutta on February 5th or 6th, 1980. However, an item in this regard was broadcast on February 8, 1980 in the Santhali bulletin at 6 10 p.m. and in the rural bulletin at 6 35 p.m. The news item did mention, quoting police sources, that one Adivasi was grievously injured in the police firing and he succumbed to his injuries in the hospital.

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

Advertisement issued by D.A.V.P. to New spapers in Foreign Countries

1538. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether D.A.V.P. issue any advertisements to newspapers/magazines published in foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the policy followed by Government in D.A.V.P. in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Advertisements are not being regularly released to newspapers/magazines published in foreign countries. However, on special occasions like Republic Day and Independence Day a few advertisements have been released to foreign newspapers and journals at the instance of the Ministry of External Affairs or the Indian Mission concerned.

Since there is no provision in the Advertising Policy of November 1977 for release of advertisements to newspapers and journals abroad, the question of laying down a procedure for realease of advertisements to such newspapers and journals, especially those published by Indians living abroad, is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs.

Loss of Energy due to Defective load Management techniques

1539. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 per cent of the electrical energy generated in the country is lost due to defective load management techniques as has been noted in the 18th Indian Standards Convention held recently in Patna and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove these defects?

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

(a) and (b) The 18th Indian Standards Convention held recently at Patna has observed that about 20% of the Electrical Energy produced is lost during transmission and distribution. During 1978-79 the system losses, which include transmission, transformation and distribution losses in the country were 19.81%. In India, these losses are relatively high, compared to the developed countries. The State Electricity Boards are aware of the short term and long term measures to be taken for reducing these losses. Within the prevailing resource constraints, the State Electricity Boards are taking up system improvement projects to reduce the losses.

Special Assignments to Retired Judges of Supreme and high Courts

1540. SHRI ARJUN SETTHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts who have been given special assignments during the last three years;

(b) the details of the assignments given to them; and

(c) the details of the assignments still continuing?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राजस्थान में विजली की आवश्यकता

1541. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या उर्जा तथा सिंचाई और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान में उद्योग, कृषि तथा घरेलू उपयोग के लिये विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए अलग-अलग कुल कितनी विजली की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) राजस्थान में विद्युत उत्पादन के विभिन्न स्रोत क्या हैं तथा प्रत्येक में कितनी विजली उत्पादित होती है; और

(ग) राजस्थान में विजली की आवश्यकता किन विभिन्न स्रोतों से पूरी की जाती है तथा प्रत्येक स्रोत से कितनी-कितनी विजली सप्लाई की जाती है?

उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी लाल चौधरी) : (क) राजस्थान में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के उपभोक्ताओं की उर्जा की वर्तमान दर्दीनक आवश्यकता 15.7 मिलियन यूनिट है जिसका व्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :-

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. कृषि | 8.00 मिलियन यूनिट |
| 2. घरेलू तथा वाणिज्यिक | 1.5 मिलियन यूनिट |
| 3. उद्योग | 6.2 मिलियन यूनिट |
| जोड़ | 15.7 मिलियन यूनिट |

(क) और (म) . राजस्थान में विद्युत उत्पादन के स्रोत तथा प्रत्येक स्रोत का उपलब्ध की जाने वाली विद्युत की वर्तमान मात्रा नीचे बतावी गयी है :-

विद्युत, उत्पादन का और :

उत्पादन विद्युत, की मात्रा
मिलियन मृनिल / प्रतिदिन

| | | |
|--|----------------------|-------|
| 1. भावड़ा-मंगल | (राजस्थान का हिस्सा) | 2. 1 |
| 2. बेहर | (राजस्थान का हिस्सा) | 0. 7 |
| 3. पोंग | (राजस्थान का हिस्सा) | 1. 4 |
| 4. राणाप्रताप सागर तथा जवाहर सागर | (राजस्थान का हिस्सा) | 2. 8 |
| 5. नीमच-उदयपुर पारेषण लाइन पर भव्य प्रदेश से सहायता | | 0. 2 |
| 6. राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र | | मूल्य |
| 7. सभु ताप विद्युत | | 0. 19 |

7.04

राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र 22 फरवरी, 1980 से जबरन बन्दी में है और इसके 23 मार्च, 1980 तक पुनः चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है। जब यह यूनिट चालू हो जाएगा, राजस्थान को प्रतिदिन 4 मिलियन यूनिट विद्युत उपलब्ध होगी। उपर्युक्त के बलावा, दिन-प्रतिदिन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सेक्टर के बदर-पूर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र से राजस्थान को प्रतिदिन 0.6 मिलियन यूनिट तक विद्युत राहत के रूप में सप्लाई की जा रही है।

Factory for manufacturing pre-fabricated item for Narmada Project in Gujarat

1542. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a protocol between India and Soviet Union has been signed for setting up a factory for manufacturing pre-fabricated item for the Narmada Projects in Gujarat State as reported in the "Indian Express" dated the 3rd March, 1980;

(b) if so, the names of the signatories of the protocol on both the sides and the names of the members of Soviet delegation;

(c) the time by which the project will start production, the kind and type of items to be produced there and the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the details of foreign exchange to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHARI): (a) A Protocol of discussions by Indian and Soviet experts on the feasibility of setting up an enterprise in the State of Gujarat for manufacturing pre-fabricated items for construction of canals, structures on them and canal lining was signed on 3rd March, 1980.

(b) The Protocol was signed by Shri G. M. Vaidya, Chief Engineer, Central Water Commission for Indian side and Dr. S. I. Borodavtchenko for Soviet side. The names of the members of the Soviet delegation are indicated below:

1. Dr. S. I. Borodavtchenko
2. Mr. A. S. Mazurin
3. Mr. B. V. Orlov
4. Mr. A. I. H. trov
5. Mr. I. P. Sergeev
6. Dr. V. L. Korneev
7. Mr. V. K. Chemakov
8. Mr. N. Voronkov

From the
Embassy
of USSR
in New
Delhi.

(c) and (d). Do not arise. The Soviet experts have given preliminary proposals for setting up of plants for manufacturing prefabricated canal structures. These proposals are being considered in consultation with the State Government.

T.V. Team sent to Film Thar Desert

1543. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a T.V. team of Delhi Doordarshan was sent in October, 1979 to film the first-ever Thar Desert expedition organised by a Mountaineering Association of Delhi;

(b) if so, the basis on which the team was selected for this important event;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the team including the cost of the raw film used;

(d) whether the film has been telecast since then; and

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

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

(b) Members of the team were selected on the basis of their suitability, area of interest, capacity to undertake the assignment, etc.

(c) A total expenditure of Rs. 6 807/- was incurred.

(d) and (e). A small portion of the film was utilised in Doordarshan' News Bulletins on 19-10-1979. The rest of it is being used for production of two T.V. documentaries.

जबलपुर में सूखम तरंग द्वारा की स्थापना

1544. श्री चूड़ेर शर्मा : क्या सूखम और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जबलपुर को टेलीविजन रेंज के अन्तर्गत लाने के लिए जबलपुर में या उसके निकट किसी अन्य स्थान पर सूखम तरंग 'टायर' स्थापित करने का प्रसार शर्कार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) वह किस स्थान पर उथा कब स्थापित की जायेगी तथा जबलपुर में टेलीविजन सेवा कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेगी?

सूखमा और प्रसारण तथा धूर्म और धूम-धर्म मंत्री (श्री बसव शाठ) : (क) और (ख) . डाक व तार विभाग की दिल्ली और नागपुर को जोड़ने की योजना के एक अंग के रूप में नागपुर और जबलपुर के बीच एक सूखम तरंग संपर्क कार्य कर रहा है। तथापि, इसमें फिलहाल दूरदर्शन के संकेतों को प्रक्षेपित करने की क्षमता नहीं है।

वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी और दूरदर्शन के विस्तार को कम प्राथमिकता देने के कारण, चालू योजना अवधि (1978—83) के दौरान जबलपुर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Setting up of High Court Benches at Aurangabad and Poona

545. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a recommendation from the Government of Maharashtra that a Bench of the High Court should be established at Aurangabad and Poona; and

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendation?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

सरकारी विज्ञान वर्ग के नियमित-कार्य का नियमी क्रम को दिया जाना

1546. श्री हारि शंख शास्त्री : क्या उन्होंने और संसार्क तथा जबला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकारी विज्ञान वर्ग के नियमित-कार्य को नियमी क्रम को विद्रोह जाने का प्रस्ताव है; यदि हाँ, तो उसके बारे कारण है?

उत्तर और सिंचाई तथा कानून संग्रही (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चांधरी) : जी नहीं। सरकारी विजली धरों के निर्माण का कार्य निजी क्षेत्र को दिए जाने का कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव नहीं है। विजली धरों के वास्तविक निर्माण के बारे में वर्तमान प्रयासों के अनुसार या तो विभागीय निर्माण संगठन को निर्माण कार्य समेत दिया जाता है या निजी ठेकेदारों से या सरकारी क्षेत्र के निर्माण निगमों से इनका निर्माण कराया जाता है।

Development and completion of Rajasthan Canal

1547. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that world Food Programme has evinced interest and assured cooperation for the development and completion of the Rajasthan Canal Area and the Canal system;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance that has been offered by WFP in this connection;

(c) what would be the total contribution of the WFP for the development of the canal system and for the adjoining areas separately and how many additional workers can be engaged under this scheme; and

(d) whether the offer has been accepted, if so, its terms and conditions and by what time it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A B A GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) The World Food Programme (WFP) has been providing food aid for the labourers working on the Rajasthan Canal Project since September, 1968.

(b) The WFP has offered commodities such as wheat, edible oil, dried skim milk, pulses and beans. These commodities are sold to the labourers at concessional prices.

(c) The total contribution of WFP for the Rajasthan Canal Project would be about 21 million dollars (Rs. 16.8 crores) and is estimated to generate employment of about 98 million man days.

(d) The offer has been accepted by the Government of India. According to the terms and conditions, the WFP supplies commodities and these are sold at about half the prevailing market prices to the labourers working on the Rajasthan Canal. The amount realised from the sale of commodities supplied by WFP is utilised for the development schemes relating to Agriculture, Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Forest Nurseries and Plantations. Besides, during the current phase of development, the amount will be utilised for the provision of medical and health facilities, safe drinking water supply, schools, provision of veterinary facilities for the development of animal husbandry etc. According to the present arrangement, the WFP assistance is to be continued till 1983.

कायेला उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् कायेले के मूल्य और उपलब्धता

1548. श्री हरि कृष्ण शास्त्री : क्या उत्तरां और सिंचाई और कायेला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या कायेला उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् कायेले के मूल्य और उसकी उपलब्धता की स्थिति असंतोषजनक रही है?

उत्तर, सिंचाई और कायेला मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चांधरी): राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कायेले का उत्पादन 1973-74 के 78 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 1976-77 में 101 मिलियन टन हो गया और इसके बाद वह बढ़कर 1978-79 में 102 मिलियन टन हुआ। खान मूहाना स्टाक भी अप्रैल, 1974 के 6.43 मिलियन टन के मुकाबले अप्रैल, 1979 में बढ़कर 14.34 मिलियन टन हो गया। कायेले की मांग 1976-77 तक कुल मिलाकर पूरी ही की जाती रही। कुल विशेष किस्म के कायेले के उत्पादन में कभी और रेल परिवहन की उपलब्धि में कभी के कारण 1977-78 और 1978-79 में उपभोक्ताओं को कायेला कम मिला।

जो खान मूहाना कीमत 1-4-1975 में नियत की गई थी वह 17-7-1979 तक वही बनी रही। इस तारीख को इसमें संशोधन किया गया था। इसमें संशोधन आवश्यक हो जाने के कारण थे—मजदूरी में वृद्धि और उत्पादन के साथने अतिरिक्त की लागत बढ़ जाना।

Subarnarekha Flood Control

1549. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was an agreement signed by the State Governments of Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar in regard to flood control and of Subarnarekha river followed by the irrigation projects at Chandil and Khadkik in Bihar, if so, whether a copy of such agreement will be laid on the Table ; and

(b) what are the progress so far made in regard to this flood control and irrigation scheme and the proposed year of the completion of this integrated scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the Agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-625/80].

(b) The project envisages the construction of a dam on the Subarnarekha at Chandil, a dam on the Kharakai, tributary of the Subarnarekha and diversion structures on these rivers to provide irrigation to an area of 202,869 ha. in Bihar and 146,788 ha. in Orissa, supply of water for domestic and industrial uses and flood control for the benefit of Orissa and West Bengal. The techno economic examination of the Project has not yet been completed for want of certain clarifications from the Governments of Bihar and Orissa.

Bihar has started the work on the Kharakai Barrage. The expenditure upto end of March, 1979 is Rs. 11.28 crores. Anticipated expenditure for 1979-80 is Rs. 5 crores.

Subject to availability of funds, the Subarnarekha project can be completed in 6-8 years.

Water famine in Dhanbad Coal Belt

1550. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the acute water famine in the Dhanbad coal belt affecting the health and efficiency of the workers.

(b) whether it is a fact that the scheme for supplying filtered water to the colliery workers are all lagging behind, if so, facts in details with area-wise break up in progress and the steps taken thereon ;

(c) whether the BCCL has got any schedule and time table to cover all its workers under its own water supply scheme ;

(d) if so, details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) Government is aware of scarcity of drinking water in Dhanbad coal belt.

(b) It is not a fact that the schemes for supply of filtered water to the colliery workers are all lagging behind. Details in regard to the various schemes are given below:—

(i) Jharia Water Board is supplying water to the extent of 2.5 MGD.

(ii) BCCL has undertaken 140 schemes for supply of drinking water to the workers of Collieries. In all, 89 schemes of all types, out of 140 schemes have been completed so far. 40 schemes are under execution and 11 schemes are under process of sanction. Out of 89 schemes completed, 55 water plants are running and supplying water. The remaining 34 are of improvement and sanitation nature. Total water supply till now including Jharia Water Board is 10.5 MGD.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details are given below :

| Year | Percentage & satisfaction | No. of addl. schemes to be completed | The extent of water demand to be met |
|---------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1979-80 | 68.2% | 6 | 13.86 MGD |
| 1980-81 | 78.0% | 6 | 16.86 MGD |
| 1981-82 | 86.7% | 6 | 19.86 MGD |
| 1982-83 | 94.6% | 6 | 22.86 MGD |
| 1983-84 | 100% | 5 | 24.14 MGD |

(e) Does not arise.

Proposal to replace Law Commission by an Expert Committee

1551. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL:

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to replace the Law Commission by an Expert Committee on Judicial reforms; and

(b) if so, by when ?

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

(a) and (b). There is no proposal at present under the consideration of the Government to replace the Law Commission by any other body. However, the question of appointing a Special Committee to examine the working of the justice system in all its aspects is being considered.

Demand for Coal by Gujarat Small Scale Industries Corporation

1552. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand of coal made by Gujarat Small Scale Industries Corporation during the last year and the demand met out by that as also the quantity of coal received by the Corporation ;

(b) the demand of the said Corporation in 1980-81 and how much is likely to be met out of that and the steps proposed to be taken to meet the demand; and

(c) the extent to which the prices of coal have been increased during the last two years ?

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

(a) In 1978-79 Gujarat Small Scale Industries Corporation placed an order for 218 wagons on Western Coalfields Ltd. against which allotment by the Railways was only 100 wagons which were loaded and despatched by the Company. Information

is not available regarding the actual amount received. However, the quantity despatched should normal be approximately equal to the quantity received.

(b) For 1980-81, the Corporation has not placed any demand as yet.

(c) During the last two years the pithead price of coal has been increased only on 17th July, 1979 when the average pithead price of coal was increased from Rs. 64.71 per tonne to Rs. 101.10 per tonne.

Recruitment of female workers in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. Ekra Vasudevpur Colliery

1553. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of an arrangement made by the BCCI. Ekra-Vasudevpur Colliery taking 27 male workers from a list of 53 workmen kept in a waiting list of the retrenched during the Janta rule ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the selection was made not on the basis of seniority but on the basis of sex sealing the fate of 26 female workers leaving them without any means of livelihood ;

(c) whether dividing the working class on the basis of sex and giving preference to the male over the female violates the very basis of the constitution wherein equality of men and women in work has been assured ; and

(d) whether Government would order immediate correction by taking the female workers also in the job at par with the male if so, how soon and if not, why not ?

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

(a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Blocks under Rural Electrification Corporation in Koraput District, Orissa

1554. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the blocks covered under R.E.C. scheme sanctioned by his Ministry in the Koraput District of Orissa State so far ;

(b) total number of blocks which have utilised the funds fully and village electrified so far block-wise ;

(c) new schemes suggested by that State for the district under this scheme for the year 1980-81 ; and

(d) money spent so far under the scheme in the district ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b). The name of the Scheme /Block covered under the R.E.C. Scheme and number of villages electrified therein are shown in the attached statement. No block has utilised the full amount sanctioned for it so far.

(c) We have received 6 Schemes from the State Government upto 29th February, 1980 which are under examination/consideration.

(d) Rs. 267.479 lakhs.

Statement

Statement showing the names of the Blocks covered under the Rural electrification Schemes by R.E.C. in Koraput District in Orissa and villages electrified therein upto December, 1979.

| No. | Scheme/Block | No. of villages electrified |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Kalyan Singhpur & Kolnara | 57 |
| 2. | Bissam, Outtach and Ambedara | 55 |
| 3. | Kotpad & Kodinga | 100 |
| 4. | Boipariguda and Kurda | 82 |
| 5. | Lampatput | 9 |
| 6. | Dabugaon and Umerkot | 78 |
| 7. | Narayan Patna, Laximpur & Bhandugaon | 12 |
| 8. | Ramnaguda, Padampur & Gudri | 54 |
| 9. | Kashipur | .. |
| 10. | Bariguma | 50 |
| 11. | Kalimela & Podia | 9 |
| 12. | Nandapur | 29 |
| 13. | Dasmanthpur | 2 |
| 14. | Raigarh | .. |
| 15. | Nawarangpur & Papadahandi | 3 |
| 16. | Tantulikhunti & Nandahandi | 9 |
| 17. | Jharigaon & Chandahanhi | 2 |
| Total | | 550 |

Setting up of a Television Relay Centre at Visakhapatnam

1555. SHRI S.R.A.S. APPALANAIDU Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many new areas would be covered with television relay during the year 1980-81 and their names ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a Television relay Centre at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) The Government is working out a scheme to set up Relay Centres in various parts of the country by using microwave link in collaboration with the Ministry of Communications.

(b) If feasible, under the proposed scheme, Visakhapatnam will also be borne in mind.

राजस्थान नहर योजना का कार्यान्वयन

1556. श्री विरधी चन्द्र जैन : क्या उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व मुख्य अभियन्ता, सिंचाई विभाग और भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष श्री कंवर सेन द्वारा तैयार की गई राजस्थान नहर योजना की प्रतियां और मानचित्र सभा-पटल पर रखे जायेंगे ;

(ख) उपरोक्त योजना को कार्यान्वयन करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं और क्या इस बारे में विस्तृत सूचना सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उपरोक्त योजना को कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए तैयार है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (श्री य. बी. ए. गन्नी लाल चांधरी) : (क) से

(ग). राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राजस्थान नहर बोर्ड के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष,

श्री कंवर सेन द्वारा राजस्थान नहर के लिए अलग से कोई स्कीम तैयार नहीं की गई। लैंकन राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1975 में मैसर्स वाटर एण्ड पावर कंसल्टेंसी सर्विसेज लि. (भारत सरकार का एक उपक्रम) की राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के चरण-दो में लिफ्ट सिंचाई को शामिल करने के लिए अन्वेषण करने के लिए एक कार्य-योजना तैयार करने के लिए कहा गया था, इस समय इस चरण के अन्तर्गत केवल 6 लाख हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र की प्रवाह-सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है। यह कार्य एक समिति के मार्गदर्शन में किया जाना था जिसमें श्री कंवर सेन भी शामिल थे। अप्रैल, 1976 में वाटर एण्ड पावर कंसल्टेंसी सर्विसेज लिमिटेड द्वारा तैयार की गई रिपोर्ट में यह प्रस्ताव किया गया था कि प्रवाह-सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र के 6 लाख हैक्टेयर से घटा कर 3.5 लाख हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र के लिए लिफ्ट सिंचाई करने की स्कीम में शामिल किया जाए। इस रिपोर्ट और अन्य प्रस्तावों पर विचार करने के बाद राजस्थान सरकार ने फरवरी, 1977 में राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के चरण-दो के लिए एक संशोधित स्कीम तैयार की ताकि प्रवाह-सिंचाई वाले कठिन योग्य कामान क्षेत्र को 6 लाख हैक्टेयर से घटा कर 5 लाख हैक्टेयर करके, 2.6 लाख हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र की लिफ्ट सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जा सके। बाद में, 1978 में राज्य सरकार ने मूल स्कीम को ही अपनाने के लिए पुनः विचार किया ताकि केवल प्रवाह-सिंचाई की जाए। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि यह मामला अभी भी विचाराधीन है।

Ravi-Beas Water Dispute Between Punjab and Haryana

1557. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of the decision taken by the Central Government in regard to Ravi-Beas water dispute between the States of Punjab and Haryana;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government has not implemented the decision of the Central Government as yet and if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that Sutlej-Yamuna Link Project of the Government of Haryana has been held up for want of concurrence there on by the Punjab Government; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to direct the Punjab Government to implement the decision without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) The Central Government, in terms of the provisions of Section 78 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, issued a Notification on 24-3-76, directing that out of the water which would have become available to the erstwhile State of Punjab on completion of the Beas Project, the State of Haryana will get 3.5 M.A.F. and the State of Punjab will get the remaining quantity not exceeding 3.5 M.A.F.

(b) to (d). The Government of Haryana formulated the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Project to utilise its allocated share in the water as determined under (a) above. The project envisages the construction of a portion of the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal through Punjab territory. Punjab represented against the allocation of water to Haryana as determined under (a) above and raised objection to the alignment and design of the Sutlej-Yamuna Link in Punjab territory. Haryana, on the other hand, requested that the issue of water allotted to Haryana may not be reopened and requested for early construction of the Sutlej-Yamuna Link in Punjab territory. Government of India had been making efforts to bring about an understanding between the two State Governments. The Government of Haryana, however, in April, 1979 filed a suit in the Supreme Court for expeditious implementation of Sutlej-Yamuna Link Project in Punjab territory. Punjab also filed a suit in the Supreme Court, questioning the vires of Section 78 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, under which the order of 24th March, 1976 was issued, and also challenging the validity of the order of 24th March, 1976. The matter is now pending decision by the Supreme Court on the two suits.

विधि आयोग के 71 वें प्रतिवेदन पर कार्यवाही

1558. श्री अनारह घरण वास : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्यनी कार्य मंत्री विवाह विच्छेद के बारे में न्यायालय की प्रक्रिया के संबंध में 5 मई, 1979 के अतारांकित

प्रश्न संख्या 10713 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह अताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विधि आयोग के 71 वें प्रतिवेदन पर जो लगभग 2 वर्ष पूर्व पेश किया गया था, कार्रवाई की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन लोगों को राहत देने के विचार से जिनके विवाह असमाहार्य रूप से टूट चुके हैं और जिनके मुकदमे गत 20 वर्षों से न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन हैं, विधि आयोग की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए चालू सत्र के दौरान एक विधेयक लाने और उसे पारित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में कार्रवाई करने तथा एक विधेयक लाने में सरकार को कितना समय लगेगा?

विधि, न्याय और कम्यनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी. शिवशंकर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को भेज दी गई है और साधारणतः वे आयोग की सिफारिशों के स्वीकार किए जाने के पक्ष में हैं।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार इस रिपोर्ट की समीक्षा कर रही है और जब केन्द्रीय सरकार इन सिफारिशों पर अन्तिम विनिश्चय कर लेगी तब कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

Long and Short term Plan for Utilising coal, River and Sea Waters and Wood Resources for Power Generation

1559. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : SHRI S.R.A.S. APPALANALDU:

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

(a) the details of short term and long term plan for utilising coal, river, sea water and wood resources for power generation;

(b) whether any surveys have been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of the surveys and the financial implication thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (c). The power programmes for the period 1978-83 envisage inter alia addition of 11,890 MW of Thermal generating capacity based on coal as primary fuel and 4,126.5 MW Hydro Electric generating capacity. The total cost of the overall generation programme envisaged in the time frame 1978-83 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 9272 crores. In addition, schemes totalling 9580 MW of thermal generating capacity based mainly on coal as primary fuel and 6841 MW hydro-electric generating capacity have been approved for benefits beyond 1982-83. A systematic survey of hydro potential of the country was conducted in the 1950s. This survey had estimated the economically exploitable hydro potential at about 4 million KW at 60% load factor equivalent to an annual energy generation of 216 billion KWH. A project to update this assessment has been undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 lakhs over a period of five years. Some preliminary studies have been carried out to establish the tidal potential in the country. Detailed investigations to establish the techno-economic feasibility of the potential tidal schemes, are yet to be carried out. The Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Technology (OTEC) is still in a preliminary R & D stage in the World. Some preliminary considerations have been given to taking up R & D activities in this field and further detailed examination is required to decide on the nature and extent of R & D activities to be undertaken at the present stage of development of the technology in the world. No study had been undertaken in respect of Wood resources for power generation.

आकाशवाणी के भोपाल केन्द्र के केन्द्र निदेशक के विरुद्ध विभागीय आंच

1560. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अक्टूबर 1978 से अब तक की अधिक के दौरान आकाशवाणी के भोपाल केन्द्र के केन्द्र निदेशक के विरुद्ध कुछ विभागीय आंच की गई थी, यदि हाँ, तो की गई आंचों की संख्या कितनी थी, उन पर कुल कितना खर्च किया गया था और उन पर किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई थी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण संचालन और सूचना वास कंभी (श्री बस्त्तु लाठे) : यी हाँ। आकाशवाणी, भोपाल के वर्तमान केन्द्र निदेशक के विरुद्ध अक्टूबर, 1978 से अब तक आकाशवाणी, भोपाल में केन्द्र निदेशक के रूप में और इससे पहले आकाशवाणी, विवेद्धम में केन्द्र निदेशक के रूप में कार्य करते समय उनके दुर्ब्यवहार/अनियमितताओं से संबंधित चार शिकायतों की छानबीन की गई थी। छान बीन करने वाले अधिकारियों के यात्रा-भत्ता/दैनिक भत्ते के भुगतान पर कुल 3948.70 रुपए खर्च किए गए।

जबकि भोपाल केन्द्र से संबंधित तीन शिकायतों को सही नहीं पाया गया, विवेद्धम केन्द्र पर कथित अनियमितताओं के संबंध में विभागीय कार्यवाहियां उक्त अधिकारी के विरुद्ध अब शुरू कर दी गई हैं।

Action against Companies under M.R.T.P. Act

1561. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that proceedings under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act have been initiated by the Government on Companies, who have failed to register under MRTP Act;

(b) if so, in how many cases and what action has been taken against the said Companies; and

(c) what action was taken during 1st April, 1977 to 31st March, 1978 against Companies violating MRTP Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) :

(a) Yes sir. Initially the Government issues default notices advising individual undertakings to register themselves under section 26 of MRTP Act, 1969, whenever they are considered to be *prima facie* so registerable. Ultimately legal proceedings are taken against the defaulting companies, where necessary.

(b) As on 31-12-1979, there were 370 default notices under process and by the same date legal proceedings had been started against two companies.

(c) During 1st April, 1977 to 31st March, 1979 default notices were issued to 295 companies and legal proceedings against two companies were initiated under section 48(2) of the Act.

Besides, show cause notices were also issued to two other companies and their Directors for their failure to obtain prior approval of the Central Government under section 22 of the said Act, in the matter of establishment of a new undertaking. The replies received from the said two companies and their Directors are being processed.

C.B.I. Raids in 'Sales Office' of B.C.C.L. Dhanbad

1562. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :

SHRI A.K. ROY :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that C.B.I. had conducted raids in the sales office of Bharat Coking Coal Limited at Dhanbad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures have been taken to stop corrupt practices there?

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

(a) and (b). During the course of investigation by C.B.I. in Dhanbad and adjoining coalfield areas, some cases were registered and searches were conducted, among other places, in the sale office of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. at Dhanbad. A large number of documents have been seized which are now under examination by C.B.I.

(c) The following measures are being taken by the Coal India Ltd. in this regard :

(i) Streamlining of the procedure for sales with a view to eliminating delays, and red tape.

(ii) Central sales depots are being planned to enable closer supervision over the sale of coal by Road.

- (iii) Rotational transfer of officers and staff posted in the Sales Organisation at fixed intervals.
- (iv) Strict vigilance over coal and other stocks and tighten inventory control.
- (v) The Vigilance Organisations of the companies have been strengthened and is being re-organised further.

Negotiations With Nepal Regarding Bhagmati Project

1563. SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether any negotiation is going on with India and Nepal in connection with Bhagmati Project; and

(b) if so, what is the stage of negotiations?

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

(a) and (b). As floods in the Bhagmati River cause inundation of areas both in Nepal and India, some short term measures to be adopted for preventing such flood damages were agreed upon with HMG of Nepal in 1977. There is also possibility of storing some of the surplus flood waters in Nepal which can provide multipurpose benefits to the mutual advantage of the two countries. But no negotiations have been held on such a project.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

1564. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of displaced persons from Pakistan and Bangladesh who have been rehabilitated in the different States and Union Territories, (State-wise and Union Territories-wise) since 1947 to 31st December, 1979; and

(b) the financial assistance and other forms of assistance given to them so far, (State-wise and Union Territories-wise)?

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

(a) A statement (I) is attached.

(b) A Statement (II) is attached.

Statement—I

Names of States

Category of Displaced Persons

| | Pakistan (Former West Pakistan) | Pak Occu- pied areas of Jammu & Kashmir. | Former East Pakistan (new Bangladesh) |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 4,000 | .. | 8,600 |
| 2. Assam | .. | .. | 4,64,000 |
| 3. Bihar | .. | .. | 72,700 |
| 4. Gujarat | 5,800 | .. | .. |
| 5. Himachal Pradesh | 5,000 | .. | .. |
| 6. Haryana | (Included in figures .. for Punjab) | | |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | .. | 1,35,000 | .. |
| 8. Karnataka | 7,000 | .. | 2,900 |
| 9. Maharashtra | 4,15,000 | .. | 26,400 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 2,09,000 | .. | 41,500 |
| 11. Manipur | .. | .. | 2,900 |
| 12. Meghalaya | .. | .. | 9,700 |
| 13. Orissa | .. | .. | 14,200 |
| 14. Punjab | 27,37,000 | .. | 15 |
| 15. Tamil Nadu | 9,000 | .. | .. |
| 16. Tripura | .. | .. | 3,49,398 |
| 17. Rajasthan | 3,92,000 | .. | 5,400 |
| 18. Uttar Pradesh | 4,80,000 | .. | 28,700 |
| 19. West Bengal | .. | .. | 20,95,000 |
| TOTAL | 42,63,800 | 1,35,000 | 31,12,413 |

UNION TERRITORIES

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Andaman & Nicobar | .. | .. | 11,700 |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | .. | .. | 13,000 |
| 3. Delhi | 5,01,000 | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 5,01,000 | .. | 24,700 |
| DANDAKARANYA | .. | .. | 88,500 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 47,64,800 | 1,35,000 (Approximately) | 32,34,613 |

Statement-II

| | Former West Pakistan (now Pakistan) | Migrants from Pak. occupied areas of Jammu & Kashmir. | Former East Paki- stan (now Bangladesh.) | Total |
|---|--|---|--|---------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| (Rupees in Crores) | | | | |
| Direct Expenditure and Grant . . . | 107.14 | .. | 221.48 | 328.62 |
| Dandakaranya Development Scheme . . | .. | .. | 142.03 | 142.03 |
| Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation . . | .. | .. | 22.78 | 22.78 |
| Development of Andaman & Nicobar Islands for Rehabilitation . . . | .. | .. | 9.40 | 9.40 |
| Rehabilitation Industries Corporation . . | .. | .. | 13.27 | 13.27 |
| Relief & Rehabilitation Assistance to persons displaced during Indo-Pakistan Conflict, 1971 . . . | 60.00 | .. | .. | 60.00 |
| Loans | 26.96 | .. | 67.30 | 94.26 |
| Housing | 66.78 | .. | 51.56 | 118.34 |
| Establishment | 3.23 | .. | 8.48 | 11.71 |
| Loans paid by Rehabilitation Finance Administration upto 31-12-1960 . . | 7.28 | .. | 3.94 | 11.22 |
| Miscellaneous | 0.01 | .. | 6.08 | 6.09 |
| Payment of compensation to displaced persons from West Pakistan . . | 192.13 | .. | .. | 192.13 |
| Ex-Gratia payments to the migrants from Pakistan occupied areas of Jammu & Kashmir | .. | 4.76 | .. | 4.76 |
| | 463.53 | 4.76 | 546.32 | 1014.61 |

*The figures of financial assistance, State-wise and Union Territory-wise are not available due to expenses having been maintained Project-wise.

Action on Recommendations of Committees on Legal Aid to Poor

1565. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

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

(a) the action taken by Government on the various recommendations made by the two high powered committees in their reports submitted by (i) Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer in 1973, and (ii) Mr. Justice P. N. Bhagwati in August, 1977;

(b) what budgetary allocations have been made for giving legal aid to the poor each year after submission of the said two committee reports and the amounts spent each year;

(c) is it correct that the funds allocated for the purpose had not been utilised and were allowed to lapse;

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) what action has been taken to ensure proper utilisation of the funds allocated for the purpose rather allowing them to lapse?

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

(a) After 'Krishna Iyer Committee Report' in 1973, Bhagwati Committee was appointed for making appropriate recommendations for establishing and operating a comprehensive and dynamic legal services programme. After 'Bhagwati Committee Report' an Inter Departmental Committee was constituted for sorting out various question of far reaching magnitude arising from the Report.

(b) A token provision of Rs. 1 lakh per annum for the financial years 1978-79 and 1979-80 were made, but no amount has been spent out of them.

(c) It is correct that the funds referred to above have not been utilised and hence the provision for the year 1978-79 lapsed.

(d) As no scheme for legal aid and advice could come into operation, the token provision of Rs. 1 lakh could not be spent.

(e) Government are contemplating to appoint an implementation committee to achieve the objectives.

Advertisements obtained by Officers of A. I. R. Commercial Service

1566. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that advertisements were obtained by officers of A. I. R. Commercial Service, Delhi, for a magazine which was published by a cultural society of Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi, sponsored by Janata Yuva Morcha, Delhi, in 1979;

(b) is it also a fact that the top officials of said unit are active members of R. S. S.;

(c) if so, whether it is permitted that a Gazetted Officer can participate in R. S. S. activities; and

(d) if not, what action Government would like to take against those officers who have misused the media for the benefit of R. S. S.?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) and (b). Government is not aware of any officer of A. I. R. Commercial Service, Delhi being an active member of R. S. S. or having obtained any advertisements for a magazine published by a cultural society of Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi sponsored by Janata Yuva Morcha in 1979.

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

Requirement of Explosives for Coal Industry

1567. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any survey has been made by Government to assess the requirement of explosives during the current year for coal industry;

(b) if so, whether it will be possible to meet the requirement by indigenous production; and

(c) if so, what is indigenous availability and steps proposed to meet the shortfall?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Indigenous availability is estimated at about 24,000 tonnes in 1979-80, against a demand of about 27,000 tonnes. The balance is being met from imports.

T. V. Centre for Jamnagar

1568. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are considering to establish a T. V. Centre at Jamnagar in Saurashtra Region of Gujarat State because Jamnagar is considered as a border area; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to establish a T.V. Centre at any other place in Saurashtra Region?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Due to constraints on financial resources and low priority accorded to T.V. expansion, there is no proposal to set up a T.V. Centre either at Jamnagar or in any other place in Saurashtra Region during the current Plan period (1978-93).

Finance offered by F.C.C. to Film Producers

1569. SHRIMATI PROMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Film Finance Corporation has been offered finances by the film producers (extra money they have earned); and

(b) if so, whether the Government have accepted this offer?

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

(b) Does not Arise.

Suggestions of Members of Press Commission

1570. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Association of the Small Newspapers at their annual meeting have requested the Government to include half of the Members of the Press Commission from among them;

(b) if so, the details of other demands by the representatives of small and medium newspapers; and

(c) whether Government are considering to accede to their demands?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. At the meeting of its Standing Committee, held in February, 1980, the All India Small and Medium Newspapers Association had asked that two of its representatives should be included in the Press Commission, which is to be re-constituted shortly.

(b) and (c). Government had asked various Press associations/organisations including the All India Small and Medium Newspapers Association to furnish suggestions as to how the terms of reference of the Press Commission may be made more comprehensive. The Standing Committee of the Association had met as mentioned above for this purpose. The Committee has made suggestions in this respect and also covering the different aspects of the functioning of the Press. All these suggestions will be given due consideration. These will also be kept in view while formulating the revised terms of reference of the Press Commission.

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में शाहजनवा के निकट एक तापीय विजलीघर की स्थापना

1571. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे: क्या उत्तरांश और सिंचाइ तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में शाहजनवा के निकट एक तापीय विजलीघर को लगाए जाने का प्रस्ताव काफी समय से सरकार के विचाराधीन है तथा उसके लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य काफी समय पूर्व कर लिया गया है;

(क) क्या विवासी की कमी के कारण से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का अधिकारिक तुलना संभव नहीं हो पा रहा है ?

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उत्तर और संबाइं तथा कोशला मंत्री (श्री ए. ए. ए. गनी लाल चौधरी): (क) जी, प्रदेश में गोरखपुर के निकट शाहजनवा में ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना करने के बारे में परियोजना रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में दिसम्बर, 1971 में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त हुई थी। किन्तु यह परियोजना रिपोर्ट अपर्ण थी और लागत अनुमान भी ब्यौरेवार नहीं दिये गए थे। परियोजना के लिए इंधन और जल आपूर्ति के बारे में आवश्यक अन्वेषण करने के बाद प्रस्ताव को संशोधित करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विजली बोर्ड से मार्च, 1972 में अनुरोध किया गया था। भई, 1975 में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विजली बोर्ड ने बताया कि गोरखपुर में पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी उपलब्ध न होने के कारण ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना शाहजनवा में करने का उनका विचार नहीं है तथा इसके स्थान पर उनका विचार पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में फैजाबाद जिले में टांडा के निकट केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है। 4×110 मेगावाट क्षमता वाले टांडा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना किए जाने की स्कीम 28 मार्च, 1978 को योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

80th Report of Law Commission on appointment of Judges

1572. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: SHRI SAMAR MUKEHRJEE :

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

(a) whether the Law Commission has submitted its 80th report on the method of appointment of judges.

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government there-to ?

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

(b) The report was laid on the Table of the House on 28th January, 1980. A summary of recommendations is contained in Chapter 9 of the Report.

(c) The report is under consideration of the Government.

Minor and Major Irrigation Projects Relating to Narmada in Gujarat

1573. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) broad details of the various minor/major irrigation projects in relation to Narmada waters in Gujarat State; and

(b) Whether the State Government have started work on them ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) There are five major irrigation projects relating to the use of Narmada waters in Gujarat. The names of the projects, estimated cost and the expected benefits are given below:—

| Name of the Project | Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs) ('000 ha.) |
|---------------------|--|
|---------------------|--|

| | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. Heran . . | 3490 | 32.60 |
| 2. Karjan . . | 5700 | 61.97 |
| 3. Sukhi . . | 2835 | 21.25 |
| 4. Sardar Sarover . | 333,300 | 1525.70 |
| 5. Orsang . . | 2500 | 31.97 |

As regards minor irrigation projects, they are dealt with by the concerned State Governments. The information being voluminous, the time and labour involved in collection thereof, will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(b) Work on the above first three projects is in progress. The Project report of Sardar Sarovar project has been received in the Central Water Commission in February, 1980 and is under examination. As per draft annual plan 1980-81 of Government of Gujarat preliminary works such as diversion channel and coffer dam were taken up in 1978-79 and completed during 1979-80. The works of excavation of main dam have also been started during 1979-80. An expenditure of Rs. 1301.0 lakhs has been incurred upto 1978-79 and the anticipated expenditure during 1979-80 is Rs. 1500 lakhs.

The Project Report of Orsang (Vadodra) project is yet to be cleared by the Planning Commission.

Kameng Hydel Project in Arunachal Pradesh

1574. SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the investigation work of Kameng Hydel Project in Arunachal Pradesh has been getting less priority though it has been in the investigation stage for the last 14 years; and

(b) whether he is aware that there is shortage of power in North-Eastern region, if so (i) whether Kameng Hydel Project is going to be given priority; (ii) whether Government have fixed any target date for completion of this project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). The investigations of Kameng Hydel Project in Arunachal Pradesh were started in 1968 by the erstwhile Central Water & Power Commission (now C. W. C.) and a feasibility report was prepared in July, 1974. Subsequently, an Expert Committee was set up by the Planning Commission, which suggested additional sub-surface geological investigation and surveys to finalise the project features of Kameng Hydel Project. Accordingly, residual investigation were started

by the Central Water Commission during April 1976 on behalf of North-Eastern Council and are in progress.

The progress of investigations has been reviewed by the Standing Committee set up to guide and coordinate the investigations of Kameng Hydel Project and according to the existing programme the field investigations and preparation of feasibility report are expected to be completed by 1981.

भाषा समाचार एजेंसियों को प्रोत्साहन

1575. श्री अूल चन्द्र ठापा: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भाषा समाचार एजेंसियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ख) यदि अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव तैयार नहीं किया गया है तो यह काम कब तक किया जायेगा?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासन मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) सरकार द्वारा एसी कोई योजना तैयार नहीं की गयी है और न ही तैयार करने का विचार है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Utilisation of West Flowing Rivers in Tamil Nadu and Kerala

1576. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technical team constituted for the purpose of studying the utilisation of west-flowing rivers in Tamil Nadu and Kerala has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the principal recommendations of this report; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to implement them?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

पालना तथा विद्युत संयंत्र

1577. श्री बौलत राम सारण : क्या उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कारोबार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बिजली की कमी की समस्या को स्थाई रूप से हल करने के विचार से प्रस्तावित पालना ताप विद्युत संयंत्र के लिए अनुमति शीघ्र दे दी जाएगी ?

उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कारोबार मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी लाल चौधरी): पालना में 60-60 मेगावाट के दो यूनिटों वाले लिंगाइट पर आधारित ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Power Stations had been neglected thoroughly as revealed in the Government reports;

(c) is it also a fact that between 1947 and 1977 a number of substandard and defective plants have been imported paying inflated values; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

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

(a) A statement showing the state-wise gross requirement of power, gross production (availability of power) and power generated from stations owned by Central, State Governments and by Private Companies for the month of February, 1980 is enclosed.

(b) It is not correct to say that the maintenance and over-hauling of plant and machinery of Thermal Power Stations have been neglected thoroughly till about three years ago.

(c) and (d). As per information available, about 7268 MW of hydel generating capacity added during the period 1947-77 was imported. Out of this capacity, generating plant aggregating to about 900 MW had required frequent repairs and the performance of the other generating units has been satisfactory. As regards thermal generating plants, about 7214 MW of imported plants were installed during this period and the performance of these units has been, by and large, satisfactory except for some units at Durgapur Projects Ltd., Patratu and Ennore power stations, where the performance of these units has not been satisfactory due to a number of constraints including quality of coal being supplied to these power stations which has a higher ash contents than the design figures.

Requirement and Production of Electricity in the Country

1578. SHEI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise figures of requirement of production of electricity and how much of the production is in the hands of the State Governments and private sectors;

(b) whether it is a fact that till about 3 years ago maintenance and over-haulings of Plant and Machinery of Thermal

Statement

State-wise Power Requirement and Gross Availability in the Month of February, 1980
(Million units)

| State | Requirement (Gross) | Availability (Gross) | Central Govt. owned stations | State Govt. owned stations | Private Sector |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| I. NORTHERN REGION | | | | | |
| Haryana | 369 | 236 | .. | 236 | .. |
| H.P. & BSL | 34 | 35 | .. | 35 | .. |
| J&K. | 81 | 60 | .. | 60 | .. |
| Punjab | 498 | 397 | .. | 397 | .. |
| Rajasthan | 461 | 289 | 24 | 265 | .. |
| U.P. | 1337 | 857 | .. | 764 | 93 |
| Delhi | 209 | 263 | 135 | 128 | .. |
| Chandigarh | 18 | 10 | .. | 10 | .. |
| Northern Region | 3007 | 2147 | 159 | 1895 | 93 |
| II. WESTERN REGION | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 858 | 871 | 41 | 699 | 131 |
| M.P. | 604 | 470 | .. | 470 | .. |
| Maharashtra | 1675 | 1384 | 41 | 1056 | 287 |
| Goa | 24 | 20 | .. | 20 | .. |
| Western Region | 3161 | 2745 | 82 | 2245 | 418 |
| III. SOUTHERN REGION | | | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 624 | 520 | .. | 520 | .. |
| Karnataka | 787 | 397 | .. | 397 | .. |
| Kerala | 292 | 416 | .. | 416 | .. |
| Tamil Nadu including Pondicherry | 947 | 797 | 152 | 645 | .. |
| Southern Region | 2650 | 2130 | 152 | 1978 | .. |
| IV. EASTERN REGION | | | | | |
| Bihar | 307 | 222 | .. | 212 | .. |
| West Bengal | 501 | 415 | .. | 280 | 135 |
| D.V.C. | 486 | 360 | 360 | .. | .. |
| Orissa | 290 | 174 | .. | 174 | .. |
| Eastern Region | 1584 | 1161 | 360 | 666 | 135 |
| V. NORTH EASTERN REGION | | | | | |
| North-Eastern Region | 97 | 50 | .. | 50 | .. |
| ALL INDIA | 10499 | 8233 | 753 | 6834 | 646 |

बिहार तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में कोयले का आनंदिकृत खनन

1579. श्री रोत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या उर्जा, सिंचाई और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिहार तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में कोयले के गैर-कानूनी खनन का क्रोल डिपिड्या पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार गैर कानूनी खनन को रोकने का है; यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चांधरी): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) कोयला खान राष्ट्रीयकरण (संशोधन) अधिनियम वर्ष 1976 में पारित किया गया था और इसकी व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार लोहा और इस्पात कम्पनियों को छोड़ कर अन्य सभी गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों और संगठनों के कोयला खनन पट्टे रद्द कर दिए गए थे। इस अधिनियम की व्यवस्थाओं का उलंघन करने वाले व्यक्ति को तीन वर्ष की कैद और रु. 20,000/- तक जुर्माने का दंड देने की व्यवस्था की गई थी। इसके बावजूद कुछ पार्टियों के बारे में पता चला है कि वे कोयले का गैरकानूनी खनन कर रही हैं। ऐसे मामले जहां भी पता चले हैं वहां संबद्ध लोगों के खिलाफ समुचित कानूनी कारवाई की गई है।

Loss of equipment, machinery and coal due to Fire in Shankarpur Colliery

1580. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) what was total loss of equipment, machinery and coal as a result of fire in Shankarpur colliery which was sealed off on 1st January, 1979;

(b) whether Director General of Mines safety pointed out great lapses on the part of management and senior officers which resulted in fire;

(c) whether management also appointed an Enquiry Committee to investigate into the causes and fix responsibility;

(d) if replies to questions (b) and (c) are affirmative, details of the findings of DGMS and Enquiry Committee including names of officers concerned and if so, when;

(e) whether any action has been taken against the officers, and if not, reasons for delay; and

(f) when the departmental action against officers is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Number of persons killed and injured in accident at Bhanora Colliery under Eastern Coal Fields Limited

1581. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were killed and injured in the accident at Bhanora colliery under ECL on October 9, 1979;

(b) whether it is a fact that Director General of Mines Safety after an investigation pointed out to the Government and management about serious violations of Mines Act and Regulations by the senior officers which led to death of many persons;

(c) if so, details thereof and violations of safety laws as pointed out to the DGMS;

(d) whether any action has been taken by the ECL management against officers of the Bhanora Colliery and if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Five persons were killed and five persons were injured in the unfortunate accident at Bhanora colliery on 9th October, 1979.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. DGMS have pointed out the violations of the following

regulations of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 : 44(3)(a) 100, 102 and 190.

(d) and (e) . The report of the DGMS has been laid on the Table of the House on 20-3-1980. The Eastern Coal fields Limited have initiated disciplinary action against officers found responsible.

Super Thermal Power Plant at Brajraj Nagar in Orissa

1582. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India are proposing to establish a Super Thermal Power Plant basing on the 2 B Valley Coal reserves in Brajraj nagar in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what infrastructural steps are being undertaken to start the work in near future ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b) . There is no proposal by the Government of India to establish a super thermal power station at Brajraj nagar in Orissa utilising the coal from Ib Valley.

मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ स्थानों पर दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्थापना

1583. श्री सत्यनारायण अदिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन, इन्दौर, रतलाम, मन्दसौर, खांडवा, खारगोन, ग्वालियर और भोपाल में दूरदर्शन सुविधा कब तक उपलब्ध करा दी जाएगी और क्या इस संबंध में सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूर्ति और पूनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे): वित्तीय साधनों की कमी और दूरदर्शन के विस्तार को कम प्राथमिकता देने के कारण, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि (1978-83) के दौरान, मध्य प्रदेश में फिलहाल नया दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

फिर भी, भविष्य में दूरदर्शन प्रसार की योजनाओं को प्रतिपादित करते समय सुभावों के ध्यान में रखा जायेगा।

Dam on Sahabi river in Haryana

1584. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) is it correct that dam on 'Sahabi' River, within revenue boundary of village Jadthal of State of Haryana is under construction;

(b) is it correct that the water of the above dam would submerge Abadi areas and the whole agricultural lands of villages Lalpur, Akoli, Ujoli, Dhamawas and Rabadka of the State of Rajasthan; and

(c) whether Government propose to construct an open barrage on the dam to avoid the submergence of the above said village and loss to the properties of residents of those villages ?

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

(a) The Government of Haryana have forwarded to the Central Water Commission for examination, the project report for construction of Masani barrage on the Sahabi river near village Masani in district Mohindergarh of Haryana State. The project is yet to be accepted by the Planning Commission for implementation. However, in the annual plan for 1980-81 of Haryana, it has been indicated that an expenditure of Rs. 108.97 lakhs has been incurred on the scheme during 1978-79 and the anticipated expenditure during 1979-80 is Rs. 500 lakhs. With this outlay, work on the flood embankments forming part of the barrage has been taken up.

(b) According to the project report, the following villages of Rajasthan State may be affected by submergence:—

1. Rabadka
2. Karriawas
3. Lalpur
4. Dhani
5. Bhattu Dhani
6. Jhokhawas
7. Akoli

(c) A barrage is proposed in the project report. The ultimate features of the project will, however, be decided after due examination, taking into account all aspects including submergence in Rajasthan Territory.

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के कर्मचारियों द्वारा धरना

1585. श्री दयाराम शास्य :
श्री निहाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन महानिदेशालय के कर्मचारियों ने हाल ही में धरना दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और धरना समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पार्टी और पूनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) और (ख). आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के कुछ कर्मचारियों ने क्षेत्रीय अभियंता (पूर्वी), आकाशवाणी के कार्यालय और दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, कलकत्ता के अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों के प्रत्यावर्तन/छांटनी/बदली के विरुद्ध कलकत्ता में 12-11-79 से एक आंदोलन शुरू किया था। आंदोलन को, अधिकारियों के इस आश्वासन पर कि कोई छांटनी नहीं की जायेगी और प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को उसी क्षेत्र में मिलाने के सभी प्रयत्न किये जाएंगे पर 27-12-1979 को आंदोलन वापस ले लिया गया।

Proposal to set up a Bench of Kerala High Court at Trivandrum

1586. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India had received any representation from any source requesting to start a Bench of the Kerala High Court with filling powers at Trivandrum, the Capital of Kerala;

(b) if so, what the Central Government has done in this matter;

(c) whether, the Government of Kerala has taken up the issue with the Central Government; and

(d) whether the Central Government are aware of the fact that Trivandrum is the only State Capital not having a High Court situated therein?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). The State Government sent a proposal for the establishment of a Bench of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum in September, 1971. They were addressed in July, 1973 for completing certain statutory consultations. No reply was then received. the State Government have intimated in June, 1978 that the matter is still engaging their attention.

(d) Trivandrum is not the only State Capital in which a High Court does not have its principal seat or a permanent Bench. Bhopal, Imphal, Agartala, Shillong and Kohima are other State capital in which neither the principal seat nor a Permanent Bench of the High Court having jurisdiction is located.

Resettlement of Pong Dam Oustees

1587. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how many oustees of Pong Dam in Himachal Pradesh were rehabilitated in Rajasthan before March, 1977 and how many have been rehabilitated during March, 1977 and December, 1979; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in resettlement of Pong Dam oustees?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Decisions regarding the resettlement of the Pong Dam oustees were reached on the basis of agreement between the Chief Ministers and the Award of the then Cabinet Secretary, who was requested to examine the differences between the two States. Special rules entitled "The Rajasthan Colonisation (Allotment of Government land to Pong Dam Oustees in the Rajasthan Canal Colony) Rules, 1972 were framed in 1972, under the Rajasthan Colonisation Act, to govern the details of allotment of land to the Oustees. Applications for allotment of land were invited from the eligible Pong Dam Oustees. The eligible Pong Dam Oustees were to apply for allotment of land within three months of the issue of eligibility certificates by the Certifying Authority in Himachal Pradesh. In

the light of this framework, bulk of the allotment was done. Upto March, 1977, 9070 Pon Dam oustees were rehabilitated in Rajasthan, and 99 oustees were rehabilitated during March, 1977 and December, 1979.

Delay in resettlement has been due to the fact that a number of oustees have not been forthcoming to make applications for allotment of land as it involved movement from Himachal Pradesh to Rajasthan. In a number of cases, the oustees were not in a position to undertake cultivation directly or through person identified in the Rules referred to above.

गंगा और भागीरथी नदियों से भूमि का कटाव रोकने के उपायों का पता लगाने के लिये समिति

1588. श्री जयिन्दुर अवैदिनः क्या उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को गंगा और भागीरथी नदियों से भूमि का बड़े पैमाने पर होने वाले कटाव के बारे में जानकारी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इतने बड़े क्षेत्रों को ऐसे कटाव से बचाने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि भूमि के कटाव के कारणों पर विचार करने और उसे रोकने के लिए उपयुक्त उपायों का पता लगाने के लिए श्री प्रीतम सिंह की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति स्थापित की गई थी;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशों क्या हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार ने इन सिफारिशों को कहां तक स्वीकार किया है?

उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी):
 (क) से (ग). गंगा और भागीरथी नदी के किनारों का कटाव काफी समय पहले से हो रहा है। यह स्थिति सभी जलोढ़ नदियों में एक सी है। पश्चिम बंगाल में फरक्का बराज के प्रतिप्रवाह और उनुप्रवाह में टट कटाव विशेष रूप से देखा गया है। इस प्रकार का कटाव फरक्का बराज के निर्माण होने से पहले भी देखा गया था। गंगा नदी के दोनों तटों, फरक्का बराज के प्रोत्तमाह और उनुप्रवाह में कटाव की समस्या की जांच करने के लिये तथा उसके लिए अल्पकालीन और दीर्घकालीन उपचारात्मक उपायों को सुझाने हेतु पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने 1978 में एक समिति गठित की थी। यह समिति

केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के सदस्य श्री प्रीतम सिंह की अध्यक्षता में गठित की गई थी।

इस समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशों निम्नलिखित हैं:

(1) मनीकोहक घाट के अनुप्रवाह में बाएं किनारे पर, माडल प्रयोगों के आधार पर एक लम्बी ठोकर का निर्माण।

(2) फरक्का बराज के प्रतिप्रवाह में बाएं पाईर्व तटबन्ध से आगे निर्मित वर्तमान ठोकरों को सुधृद करना।

(3) फरक्का बराज के प्रतिप्रवाह में बाएं और के नदी के किनारे की सुरक्षा तथा फरक्का बराज के बाएं गाइड बांध का विस्तार।

(4) फरक्का बराज के अनुप्रवाह में 94 किलोमीटर लम्बे बाएं तट की सुरक्षा।

(5) पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि समिति की फरवरी 1980 में प्राप्त सिफारिशों की जांच की जा रही है।

Demand for Radio Station and TV Centre in Ahwa-Dang region

1589. SHRI U. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there are demands from various quarters of Bulsar Dang and other parts of Gujarat for setting up of a Radio Station and T.V. Centre in the Ahwa-Dang an Adivasi area ;

(b) whether he has received recently letters from the President of Panchayat-Dang Ahwa as well as letters from some V.I.P.s ;

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

(d) whether it is also a fact that in the Congress (I) manifesto, more facilities were promised to the people in backward and Adivasi areas of the country ; and

(e) if so, what action is proposed for providing such a Radio Station in Adivasi areas ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). There have been demands for setting up a radio station in Ahwa-Dang Region in Gujarat. Presently, Ahwa-Dang is not adequately covered by any of the medium wave transmitters of A.I.R. A scheme to set up a radio station at Ahwa was included in the 4th, 5th and 6th Plans. But due to constraints on financial resources the scheme had to be dropped. As regards TV also, there is no proposal to set up TV station in Ahwa-Dang Region during the 6th Plan.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(c) The demand for setting up a radio station and a TV station in Ahwa-Dang will be kept in view while formulating future Plans of AIR and Doordarshan.

Setting up of a T.V. Transmitter at Ernakulam

1590. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND ROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representation from Cochin Corporation to set up a T. V. Transmitter at Ernakulam;

(b) if so, what he has taken to pursue the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a). to (c). There have been requests from various quarters for the setting up of a TV station at Ernakulam. Due to constraints on financial resources and low priority accorded to T. V. expansion, there is no proposal to set up a T.V. transmitter at Ernakulam during the current Plan period (1978-80). However, there is an approved Sixth Plan proposal to set up a full-fledged T.V. Station at Trivandrum during the current Plan period.

National Policy to develop Water Resources for irrigation

1591. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a national policy to develop the water resources and utilise it for the maximum benefit for irrigation and co-ordinate the Irrigation and Flood Control Projects and assist the States in executing the Projects to stop recurrence of flood and drought in the country ;

(b) if so, what are the main features ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) to (c). Irrigation consumes the largest quantity of water being used in our country. The Government of India has been giving highest priority to the development of the waters of the various river systems taking into consideration equitable distribution of waters in water-short areas. Since Independence a large number of major, medium and minor projects have been taken up and the irrigation potential of the country has been more than doubled during the last 30 years. Development of water resources for the greatest good of the largest number has been the main consideration. Increased outlays are being provided for the development of irrigation and flood control in successive plans and the tempo of development of irrigation as well as flood protection works has been considerably stepped up in the last 5 years or so.

Conference of State Irrigation Ministers is held periodically to review the policies and programmes of irrigation and flood control and a number of decisions are taken impinging on the policy issues.

The Centre is assisting the States by way of technical advice, assistance in investigations in some cases, provision of additional financial assistance from time to time and in monitoring the progress of works for their speedy, efficient and economical execution. The Centre has also been assisting the States in the procurement of scarce materials like steel, cement and explosives. It has also been assisting the States in the movement of these essential commodities and other equipment by giving high priority in rail transport.

As further step in increasing the tempo of development of irrigation, the Centre is, at present, engaged in preparing a National Perspective for Water Resources Development by inter-linking of rivers so as to transfer surplus waters to drought-prone areas.

Stoppage of Court Work due to Shortage of Paper

1592. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Court works have been stopped at Delhi due to shortage of paper, if so, what are the reasons for such shortages ;

(b) whether his Ministry could improve the situation by supplying papers for functioning of courts ; and

(c) how soon this will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi High Court, three or four cases were adjourned on account of shortage of paper on one working day i.e. on the 7th of March 1980 and only in one court which was the Court of a Metropolitan Magistrate of New Delhi.

(b) and (c). The Department of Justice does not supply paper to the Courts. Paper is supplied by the Controller of Printing and Stationery who functions under the Ministry of Works and Housing. Indents are placed with him.

According to the High Court, on the relevant date the stationery clerk in Patiala House responsible for getting the supplies of stationery articles from the Tis Hazari Courts could not come to the Tis Hazari as he was looking after the work of the cash clerk, who proceeded on leave. He came to Tis Hazari courts only on 7th March, 1980, when the stationery articles were duly supplied. But before he could reach Patiala House from Tis Hazari, all the 3 or 4 cases were already adjourned by the Metropolitan Magistrate concerned.

According to the High Court the District and Sessions Judge has already issued necessary instructions to all concerned so that such a situation does not recur.

Award by the Tribunal on Narmada Water dispute

1593. SHRI VIRDHJI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the members of the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal;

(b) the salient features of award given by the Tribunal; particularly in respect of Rajasthan State;

(c) Rajasthan's share of Narmada water as per this award ;

(d) when the said award is proposed to be implemented ; and

(e) whether a copy thereof, will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) The Tribunal consisted of a Chairman and two Members. At the time of signing the report, Shri V. Ramaswami was the Chairman and Shri M.R.A. Ansari and Shri Anil Kumar Sinha were the members.

(b) The salient features of the Award of the Tribunal are given in the attached statement.

(c) Rajasthan's share of Narmada water is 0.5 million acre feet subject to proportionate variation in years of excess or scarcity.

(d) The award became operative with effect from 12-12-1979, the day it was published in the Gazette of India.

(e) The Tribunal submitted its first Report on 16-8-1978 and a statement giving the more important features of the Award was made in the House by the then Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation the same day. Further Report containing its Final Order and Decision was submitted by the Tribunal on 7-12-1979. Copies of these Reports and also of the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) dated the 12th December, 1979 in which the decision of the Tribunal was published, have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

Statement

Important features of the Narmada Tribunal's Award (1979) Effective date : 12-12-79

(1) The annual utilisable quantum of Narmada Waters which can be depended upon in 75 years out of 100 is assessed to be 28 million acre feet (MAF).

(2) Out of the utilisable quantum of 28 MAF of 75 dependability, Madhya Pradesh is allotted 18.25 MAF, Gujarat 9 MAF, Rajasthan 0.5 MAF and Maharashtra 0.25 MAF. The party States would get the same proportionate share in year of excess or scarcity.

(3) The full Supply Level of Navagam Canal off taking from Sardar Sarover is fixed at +300' at its head.

(4) The full reservoir level at Sardar Sarover Dam in Gujarat at Navagam is fixed at +455' and the maximum water level at +460'.

(5) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are allotted 57% and 27% respectively of the electric power produced at Sardar Sarovar. The balance of 16% is allotted to Gujarat. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are also directed to share the proportionate cost of the power portion of Sardar Sarovar complex.

(6) Specific directions are given to Madhya Pradesh for releases in a regulated manner of due share of water for Gujarat and Rajasthan. For these regulated releases, Sardar Sarovar Project is required to credit to Narmadasagar Project 17.63% of the actual cost of Narmadasagar Dam Unit-I. Detailed guidelines for framing rules of regulation and water accounting are set down to ensure that party State get their due share.

(7) The gross area to be submerged in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat under Sardar Sarovar Dam FRL 455 is estimated to be 37,030 hectares of which 12,140 hectares is cultivable. Detailed directions are given for acquisition of these lands for Sardar Sarovar and for prompt rehabilitation and resettlement of the oustees by Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and for payment of adequate compensation.

(8) A two-tier machinery is directed to be set up to open the implementation of the decisions of the Tribunal. The machinery comprises :—

(a) The Narmada Control Authority consisting of three full-time Engineer Members appointed by the Centre and four part-time Engineer Member appointed one each by the party States.

(b) A high powered Review Committee consisting of the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan with the Union Minister of Irrigation as Chairman. The Review Committee will review any decision of the Narmada Control Authority referred to it and its decision shall be final and binding.

(c) A Construction Advisory Committee consisting of the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Irrigation, as Chairman, the Chairman, Central Water Commission, Central Electricity Authority, and representatives of all the four States for the speedy and efficient execution of Unit-I and Unit-III of the Sardar Sarovar Dam and Power Complex. The Review Committee

is empowered to review and decision of the Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee and its decision will be final and binding.

(9) The Award is subject to review to any time after a period of 45 years from the date of the Award.

Allotment Of Accommodation to Press Correspondents

1594. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the criteria or rules governing allotment of tenements to accredited correspondents in the press pool ;

(b) how many are wait-listed in the last two years and how many have been granted accommodation ; and

(c) Was any allotment done to any correspondent even though he did not qualify virtue of (i) salary limits ; (ii) owing his own tenement built on land given at subsidised rates ; (iii) not holding accreditation (iv) being paid full house rents by the offices ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) : The criteria governing allotment of Government accommodation to the accredited correspondents and the news cameramen from the press pool are as under :

(i) Those whose emoluments are Rs. 2000/- and below per month ;

(ii) Those who are not in receipt of house rent allowance from the management ;

(iii) Those who do not have a house of their own in Delhi.

Allotment of accommodation will be made to correspondents/ News Cameramen on the basis of their date of accreditation by Press Information Bureau.

Correspondents/News Cameraman will be charged standard rent under F.R. 45-A or 10% of their salaries whichever is higher.

(b) Fifty-three accredited correspondents/News Cameramen were waitlisted, as recommended by the Screening Committee, whereas twenty-nine were allotted accommodation during the last two years.

(c) (i) to (iv). One Correspondent was allotted Government accommodation on 25-5-1978 even though he was in receipt of salary above Rs. 2000/- . This condition was not applied in his case as he was earlier having Government accommodation which he vacated on 30-11-1976. One Cartoonist was allotted Press Correspondent's Pool accommodation on 25-1-1979 on ad-hoc basis even though he was drawing salary more than the prescribed limit of Rs. 2000/- . In his case also this condition was not insisted upon as he had to vacate M.P.'s Pool accommodation.

Building a buffer stock of Coal

1595. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government propose to build a buffer stock of coal ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the proposed quantity ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) The estimated stock of coal at the pitheads as on 1-3-80 is 12.8 million tonnes. This already constitutes a buffer stock.

Advertisements given by D.A.V.P. to News Papers

1596. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposals to ensure that the medium and small newspapers including language papers and magazines are given an adequate share of advertisements by the D.A.V.P.;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the salient features of the policy of issuing advertisements by the D.A.V.P. ?

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

(b): The present advertising policy provides for consideration/weightage to small and medium newspapers. In view of the fact that the number of small and medium newspapers in the country far outweigh the number of big newspapers, there is room for providing more advertisement support to such papers, for example in the area of dissemination of information about employment opportunities, marketing intelligence for small-scale industries, essential consumer goods etc. Government is initiating necessary action to reformulate the present advertising policy suitably in this respect.

(c) Newspapers and journals which fulfil the criteria of minimum circulation, print area and regularity of publication laid down in the Advertising Policy are empanelled for release of Government advertisements through the DAVP. In releasing advertisements, the widest possible dissemination is aimed at so as to cover readers from various walks of life and reach specific sections of people as per the requirements of the advertisement.

Members of Programme Advisory Committee for A.I.R. and Doordarshan of Delhi.

1597. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Members of the Programme Advisory Committees for A.I.R. and Doordarshan Kendra, New Delhi for and during the year 1980, 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(b) the criteria followed by Government in selecting the members of the committee ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). There was no Programme Advisory Committee for A.I.R. Delhi and Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80.

Building up Coal Stocks for Thermal Plants

1598. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state whether in view of the power situation expected to worsen during the ensuing summer, what effective steps have been taken to build up enough coal stocks for the thermal plants especially

in the Southern States where coal does not reach in time?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): A number of steps have been taken to augment the coal supplies to the various thermal power stations in the country including Southern States. These include:

- (i) Coal companies and railways have been asked to step up coal supplies to the various thermal power stations.
- (ii) Close liaison is being maintained between the Department of Coal, Railways and Deptt. of Power and high level inter-ministerial meetings are also held periodically to review coal supplies to the power stations.
- (iii) A control room has been set up in the Railway Board to monitor the coal supplies to power stations on daily basis.
- (iv) Coal supplies to thermal power stations are also being monitored by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure on a weekly basis.

In addition, coal is also moved by Rail-cum-Sea Route for Tuticorin thermal power station in Tamil Nadu.

Meeting Time with G.M. DESU

1599. SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Manager, DESU has prescribed any hours daily for meeting the consumers to hear their grievances; and

(b) if not, whether in view of the enormous increase in the cases of over-billing, wrong metering, their irregular functioning and host of other problems arising out of computerisation process, Government proposes to direct the DESU Management to fix some timing for the purpose for hearing the public grievances?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Improving the mining technology in Collieries in M.P. and Orissa

1600. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to improve the mining technology in collieries spread in the State of Madhya Pradesh and West Orissa; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Improved mining technology by way of large mechanised opencast mines and long wall underground mechanisation schemes are being introduced in M.P. and West Orissa.

Large opencast mines at Jhingurda and Gorbi are already under operation and a new project at Jayant in Singrauli field in M.P. is under construction. Two large mechanised mines at South Balandia and Jagannath in Talcher Coalfield in Orissa are under production.

Longwall mechanisation faces are in operation/being installed at various underground mines at Nandira and Orient Collieries in Orissa State and Churchara, Banki, Surakachar, Bijuri, Rajnagar, Ramnagar and Patherkhera collieries in Madhya Pradesh.

Criteria for selection of films for Doordarshan Kendras

1601. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria for selection of films on the Doordarshan Kendras;

(b) what are the criteria for selection of regional films to be shown on Doordarshan; and

(c) whether Government are considering to give some more time to regional language and programmes, in place of 'Father Dear Father' as most of the people specially children are not acquainted with English to enjoy it?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The following main criteria are followed:—

(i) Any film or other material shown on T.V. shall conform to the directions issued by the Central Government to the Central Board of Film Censors for certifying films;

(ii) Films which are certified as 'A' by the CEFC shall not be telecast;

(iii) Even 'U' certificate films should be previewed by a duly constituted committee and their clearance obtained before telecasting the films;

(iv) No film which has been suspended from exhibition and is therefore deemed to have been 'uncertified' shall be shown on T.V.; and

(v) Films telecast from Doordarshan should have social purpose and should be fit for family viewing

(c) Yes, Sir. However, the Government will continue to telecast interesting programmes for viewers knowing English language as well.

Thermal Power Stations in Rajasthan with their Capacity

1602. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the thermal power stations in Rajasthan and the capacity of each;

(b) the number of stations which are presently in operation with the quantum of electricity being generated by each; and

(c) the reasons for non-functioning of the remaining power stations and the steps being taken to remove the constraints so that they can be commissioned immediately and by what time these idle power stations will be activated?

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

(a) There is no major thermal power station in Rajasthan under operation. One Atomic Power station with two sets of 220 MW each is located at Kota. However, there are some small thermal (steam/diesel) generating units. The

installed and derated capacity of such units are given below:

| Sl. No. | Name of Steam Station | Capacity in MW | | |
|---------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|------|
| | | Installed | Derated | Firm |
| 1. | Jaipur | 15.50 | 8.50 | 4.50 |
| 2. | Jodhpur | 9.00 | 7.50 | 5.00 |
| 3. | Alwar | 2.00 | 1.60 | 0.80 |
| 4. | Bharatpur | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.40 |

The total derated capacity of the 22 diesel power houses scattered all over Rajasthan is 5.985 MW. The sets are very old and are uneconomical in operation. Two sets of 110 MW each are under erection at the thermal power station at Kota.

(b) One unit at Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Kota is under operation. It is able to generate at a level of about 180 MW or about four MU per day. Four steam power stations are presently under operation. Quantum of electricity generated by each per day is as under:

| Sl. No. | Station | Approximate daily generation in lakh Kilowatt hours |
|---------|---------|---|
|---------|---------|---|

| | | |
|----|-----------|--------------|
| 1. | Jaipur | 0.80 to 0.90 |
| 2. | Jodhpur | 0.95 to 1.05 |
| 3. | Alwar | 0.23 to 0.30 |
| 4. | Bharatpur | 0.33 to 0.40 |

(c) The 22 small diesel sets scattered all over Rajasthan are not run as these are very old and are quite uneconomical in operation and can also not be operated on continuous basis.

In addition, the following thermal generating units are also presently not working. The reasons for their not-working and the likely date of their return to service is also given.

| Power station | Capacity not working | Reasons for not working | Likely date of return to service |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Bharatpur | 2 x 1 MW | Two turbines under repairs. | End March, 1980 |
| Jodhpur | 1 x 3 MW | Machine under repair. | End March, 1980 |
| Jaipur | 2 x 2.5 MW | Damage to turbines rotor. | Unserviceable. |

Irregularities in working of D. A. V. P.

1603. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several examples of serious irregularities and corruption have been found under the Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity DAVP under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Director, two officers and staff members have been suspended pending investigation by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC); and

(c) what efforts are under consideration to reorganise the entire system, administration and management of DAVP to eradicate corruption ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (1) Yes Sir, some instances of irregularities in awarding work to printers have come to Government's notice recently.

(b) One Deputy Director and one Assistant Production Manager of D.A.V.P. were placed under suspension. Their suspension has however since been revoked. Departmental proceedings have also been initiated against these Officers.

(c) With a view preventing the recurrence of such irregularities, revised instructions for opening the tenders have since been issued. Director Advertising and Visual Publicity has also been advised to tighten the control on the Organisation and streamline the administrative set-up.

Agitation by Construction Workers of Sudamdhil Coal Washeries

1604. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction workers of Sudamdhil Coal washeries is under the Bharat Coking Coal Limited were agitating for long for the recruitment of unskilled workers needed in operation of the plant from them;

(b) whether this practice of giving preference to the construction workers was followed in the Patherdih and Dugda coal washeries;

(c) whether the Secretary to the Department of Coal gave assurance to this effect for Sudamdhil in the August last year, when the delegation met him in Delhi; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon ?

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

(a) It is a fact that the construction workers employed by contractors, namely, McNally Bharat Engineering Company Limited for construction of Sudamdhil Coal Washery have been agitating from August, 1979 demanding employment in BCCL in unskilled jobs needed in operation of the plant.

(b) No preference was given by M/s. Hindustan Steel Limited in the matter of employment to the construction workers engaged by the contractors in Patherdih and Dugda Coal Washeries, as recruitment was done through local employment exchanges and open advertisement.

(c) No record is available of an assurance having been given by the Secretary in the Department of Coal in the matter of filling up the vacancies in unskilled

categories at Sudamiah Coal Washery from contractor's employees engaged in the construction work.

(d) Does not arise.

Loss of Production in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and Coal India Ltd.

1605. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the loss of production of coal in the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and in the Coal India Ltd. as a whole due to the non-availability of power and loss of generation of power due to non-availability of coal in the last six months (facts in details with month-wise break-up); and

(b) other factors contributing to the loss of production of coal and their share in that for the same period (facts in details) and steps taken thereof?

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

(a) The estimated loss in generation

due to inadequate availability of coal and loss of production of coal due to non-availability of power in the last six months is as under:

| | Loss of generation ¹ (million BCCL units) | Loss of Production ('0000 tonnes) | CIL |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----|
| December'79 | 21.60 | 172 | 504 |
| November'79 | 72.24 | 251 | 827 |
| October'79 | 62.88 | 219 | 614 |
| September'79 | 34.32 | 145 | 574 |
| August'79 | 70.08 | 125 | 448 |
| July'79 | 29.26 | 147 | 461 |

(b) The other factors contributing to loss in production are industrial unrest, shortage of explosives, absenteeism and other miscellaneous causes. Their contribution and percentage share during July-December '79, in Bharat Coking Coal and Coal India are indicated below:

| Cause | Bharat Coking Coal | | Coal India | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Contribution (ooo/tonnes) | % Share to total | Contribution (ooo/tonnes) | % Share to total |
| Power shortage | 1059 | 47 | 343 ¹ | 41 |
| Absenteeism | 427 | 18 | 2505 | 30 |
| Industrial unrest | 72 | 3 | 299 | 4 |
| Explosives | .. | .. | 201 | 2 |
| Miscellaneous | 715 | 32 | 2004 | 23 |
| Total : | 2273 | 100 | 8440 | 100 |

To improve the power availability to the mines, a decision to purchase thermal and gas turbine sets available with certain State Electricity Boards with an aggregate capacity of 40 MW has been taken. Besides, improved Damodar Valley Corporation generation is also expected to contribute extra power to the mines.

Explosives are being imported to make good the shortfall in indigenous availability.

The industrial relation machinery in the coal companies is being streamlined and strengthened to reduce the incidence of industrial relation problems and absenteeism.

Private Coal Mining in Bihar

1606. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention is drawn to the news item published in the *Economic Times* dated the March 10, 1980 under the caption 'Private Coal Mining in Bihar'; and

(b) whether it is a fact that in these coal mines run privately none of the provisions of the Mines Act or safety rules are followed leading to the occasional accidents and deaths apart from the wastage of coal reserve; if so, steps taken to stop such mining?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

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

Approval of Irrigation Schemes in Gujarat

1607. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation schemes of Gujarat approved during the last three years (1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80) and the cost thereof as also the expenditure incurred so far on each of these schemes and the amount provided therefor by Central Government and the amount, out of it, given so far and the expenditure incurred so far the area of land to be

irrigated and being irrigated thereby, separately; and

(b) the number of schemes awaiting approval and the time by which approval will be accorded thereon?

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

(a) 2 major and 7 medium schemes of Gujarat were approved by the Planning Commission during the last three years (1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80). The details of cost, expenditure incurred, ultimate potential and likely potential upto March, 1980 of these schemes are given in the attached statement.

Irrigation is a State subject and funds and execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments within the framework of their overall developmental plans. Central assistance to States is given in the form of block loans and grants.

(b) 9 Major (Sipu, Watrak, Jankhatri Reservoir, Sardar Sarover, Modernising and Improving Fatehwadi Canal System, Dantiwada Reservoir Project, Modernisation of Badar Project, Modernisation of Shatranji Palitana and Modernisation of Machu-I) and 9 Medium Schemes (Harnav Stage-II, Kelia, Mukteshwar, Jhuj, Guhai, Mazam, Hadaf, Deo and Demi II) have been received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Gujarat for technical scrutiny and approval by the Planning Commission. Of these, 2 Major Schemes, namely, Sipu and Jankhatri, and 2 Medium Schemes, namely, Kelia and Jhuj have been considered by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission and found acceptable. The other schemes are in the various stages of examination in the Commission in consultation with the State Government.

Statement

Rs. lakhs/ooo hect.

| Name of Scheme | Approved cost | Date of approval | Latest estimated cost | Expenditure upto 1979-80 (anticipated) | Ultimate irrigation potential likely to be created upto March, 1980. | Potential irrigation likely to be created upto March, 1980. |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|--|--|---|
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| I. Major Schemes | | | | | | |
| 1. Karjan . . . | 3720 00 | 18-5-77 | 5700 | 1259 | 61.97 | .. |
| 2. Heran . . . | 2526 00 | 10-4-78 | 3490 | 458 | 36.42 | .. |
| II. Medium Schemes | | | | | | |
| 1. Kalubar . . . | 313.48 | 13-5-77 | 631 | 283 | 3.93 | 2.00 |
| 2. Kabitari . . . | 113.55 | 16-3-68 | 144 | 49 | 1.78 | .. |
| 3. Fulzar-II . . . | 38.65 | 11-4-78 | 30 | 40 | 0.80 | 0.80 |
| 4. Venu-II . . . | 324.77 | 11-8-78 | 367 | 153 | 5.29 | 0.50 |
| 5. Mitti . . . | 188.44 | 11-8-78 | 175 | 107 | 1.97 | 0.60 |
| 6. Piplopal-II . . . | 310 00 | 11-8-79 | 371 | 4 | 4.18 | 4.18 |
| 7. Bledar . . . | 422 00 | 20-11-79 | 781 | 238 | 17.17 | .. |

Statement of Inter State Water Dispute between Andhra and Orissa States in respect of Bahuda River

1608. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the inter-State water dispute between Andhra and Orissa States regarding the Bahuda river in Garjam District of Orissa State has been settled;

(b) if so, what are salient features of the agreement accepted by these States; and

(c) what are the reasons for delay by the Government of Orissa for execution of Baghalati Medium Irrigation Project on Bahuda river though the dispute already settled?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). An agreement relating to Bahuda River was reached between the Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh in December, 1978, which

provides that Orissa could use all Bahuda waters in its territory excepting 15 TMC to be made available to Andhra Pradesh during June to December every year.

(c) The Government of Orissa have not so far sent the modified up-dated report of Baghalati Irrigation Project in the light of the aforesaid agreement for further action by the Centre.

Number of Applicants for Permanent Electric Connections in Vikas Puri New Delhi.

1609. SHRI CHHITU HAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants who had applied for permanent electric connections in Vikas Puri, New Delhi, in June, 1979 and deposited the security money with DESU Office at B-1, Janakpuri, New Delhi; and

(b) the number of those who have and those who have not been provided with electric connections upto now, separately, detailed reasons for not providing connections to all of them be furnished?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) In June, 1979, 10 applications for permanent electric connections in Vikaspuri were received in Janakpuri District Office of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

(b) Out of the above 10 applications, electric connections to 9 applicants were given. However, the remaining one connection could not be given due to non-completion of the electrification of the particular pocket in which it was sought. DESU has reported that this pocket of Vikaspuri has also now been electrified and a demand note for payment of estimated charges has been issued. The connection will be given to the consumer on receipt of payment of the same.

Preparation of Electoral Rolls in Assam

1610. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government ordered the Assam Government to prepare "correct and complete" electoral rolls;

(b) if so, whether any guideline has since been issued to prepare the same;

(c) if so, the details of the guidelines; and

(d) progress so far made?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The preparation and revision of the electoral rolls for elections to Parliament and State Legislatures is within the purview of the Election Commission.

(b) to (d). In view of the answer to part (a), reply to parts (b), (c) and (d) does not arise.

Complaints against Advertising Service of Akashvani, Delhi.

1611. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that false complaints are lodged by advertising

agencies from time to time against the officers of Advertisement Service of Akashvani, Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps taken to safeguard the officers and employees from this tendency of blackmailing by advertising agencies;

(c) whether the administration propose to get those complaints examined by a high level committee of Vigilance Department;

(d) action taken or proposed to be taken in future against those agencies which indulge in making such false complaints to harass the officers of the department; and

(e) whether any action has been taken against those agencies who lodged false complaints during the last two years; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There have been occasions in the past when complaints received were found to be false/unsubstantiated.

(b) Such false complaints are ignored. No action is taken against any officer/employee unless allegations made are substantiated.

(c) The existing arrangements in the Ministry to look into such complaints are quite adequate.

(d) and (e). While suitable action can be taken in the shape of discontinuing business dealings with such Advertising Agencies which indulge in making false complaints, there has not been any occasion during the past two years, when the nature of complaints received warranted such action against any Advertising Agency.

Loan by the World Bank for Rural Electrification

1612. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether some amount of loan was given by the World Bank for rural electrification during the last three years;

(b) if so, the rate of interest charged thereon; and

(c) the break-up of loans given to each of the States and the rate of interest charged from the States?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) There are two agreements with the World Bank (International Development Agency) under which they provide Credit to India for rural electrification schemes. The first Credit of \$ 57 million was entered into in the year 1975-76 and became operative from 23rd October, 1975 and will remain in force upto 31st December, 1980. Under this Credit, the amount of \$ 22.199 million was disbursed by the World Bank during the last three years. No Credit has been disbursed by World Bank so far under the Second Credit which is operative from 1st April, 1980.

(b) No interest is leviable. However, a service charge at the rate of 3/4% per annum is charged to the Govt. of India by the World Bank on the amount drawn and outstanding under these Credits.

(c) The break-up of loans given to each of the States is given in the annexed Statement. The interest is charged from the States at the rate ranging from 5.75% per annum to 9.25% per annum depending upon categories of schemes and their periods.

Statement

| States | Loan given (Million US \$) | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | . | . | . | 2.006 |
| Assam | . | . | . | 1.349 |
| Bihar | . | . | . | 2.724 |
| Gujarat | . | . | . | 2.417 |
| Karnataka | . | . | . | 2.823 |
| Kerala | . | . | . | 0.909 |
| Madhya Pradesh | . | . | . | 3.071 |
| Maharashtra | . | . | . | 1.452 |
| Orissa | . | . | . | 1.023 |
| Punjab | . | . | . | 0.353 |
| Rajasthan | . | . | . | 1.917 |
| Tamil Nadu | . | . | . | 1.864 |
| West Bengal | . | . | . | 0.291 |
| TOTAL | . | . | | 22.199 |

Complaints of Irregularities in D.A.V.P.

1613. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding some irregularities in the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity regarding printing done by private printers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

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

(a) Yes Sir, some instances of irregularities in awarding work to printers have come to Government's notice recently.

(b) The allegations are under enquiry and the investigation is in progress.

(c) With a view to preventing the recurrence of such irregularities, revised instructions for opening the tenders have since been issued. Director, Advertising and Visual Publicity has also been advised to tighten the control on the Organisation and streamline the administrative set-up,

Proposed Irrigation Projects for Orissa

1614. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and medium irrigation projects proposed to be taken up in Orissa in the Sixth Plan;

(b) the names and the details of cost and Ayacut areas of the projects; and

(c) the financial outlay involved?

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

(a) 18 major and 34 medium projects are proposed to be taken up in Orissa in the Sixth Plan.

(b) and (c). The information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Rs. in crores/Th. ha.

| Sl. No. | Name of Project | Estimated cost | Ultimate irrigation potential |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| I. Multi-purpose and Major Schemes | | | |
| 1. Rengali | | | |
| | (a) Dam share | 20.40 | |
| | (b) Irrigation | 214.89 | 423.60 |
| 2. Upper Kolab | | | |
| | (a) Dam share | 28.95 | |
| | (b) Irrigation | 67.75 | 93.93 |
| 3. Mahanadi delta | | | |
| 4. Salandi | | | |
| 5. Anandpur | | | |
| 6. Upper Indravati | | | |
| | (a) Dam | 34.92 | |
| | (b) Irrigation | 42.74 | 185.83 |
| 7. Mahanadi Birupa Barrage (Reconstruction) | | | |
| | | 42.09 | Stabilisation of existing irriga- tion |
| 8. Samakoi | | | |
| TOTAL OF I | | | |
| | | 560.87 | 1,384.62 |
| II. Medium Schemes (34 Nos.) | | | |
| III. Additional major schemes proposed to be taken | | | |
| 1. Subarnarekha | | | |
| 2. Delta defred area | | | |
| 3. Manibhadra (Phase-I) | | | |
| 4. IB | | | |
| 5. Rushikulya dam | | | |
| 6. Indra Dam | | | |
| 7. Chitoli | | | |
| 8. Burtang | | | |
| 9. Kanupur | | | |
| 10. Lower Lanth | | | |
| OTAL OF III | | | |
| | | 399.92 | 825.6 |

Medium Irrigation Projects surveyed in Orissa

1615. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of medium irrigation projects which have been surveyed during the last ten years in Orissa;

(b) the number and names of projects selected by the Central Government for assistance;

(c) the quantum of assistance sanctioned so far; and

(d) the area proposed to be brought under irrigation as a result thereof?

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

(a) The Government of Orissa have reported that during the last ten years 30 Nos. of medium irrigation projects have been surveyed in the State. The names of these schemes are given in the attached statement.

(b) to (d). Central assistance of Rs. 148.85 lakhs was provided during 1977-78 and 1978-79 for one project namely Bon lapipli, under Drought Prone Area Programme. According to the State Government, this project, on completion, is expected to provide irrigation benefits to 1500 hectares during Kharif and 750 hectares during Rabi season.

Statement

List of Medium Irrigation Schemes surveyed in Orissa during last ten years.

1. Uttel
2. Baghua
3. Pitamahal
4. Ramiala
5. Ong
6. Dahuka
7. Sunder
8. Saipala
9. Kalo
10. Dadaraghati
11. Khadkei
12. Remal
13. Ramanadi
14. Laha

15. Nessa
16. Pilasalki
17. Bondapipli
18. Dumerbahal
19. Gohira
20. Sunei
21. Aunli
22. Kuanria
23. Jharabhandh
24. Sarafgarh
25. Talasara
26. Harabangi
27. Kanjhari
28. Hariharjore
29. Upper Suktel
30. Bagua Stage-II.

Export of Coal from Talcher Coal-fields

1616. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the export of coal from the Talcher Coalfields; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) At present there is no proposal to export coal from Talcher Coalfield.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Publicity Units in Districts

1617. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are Central publicity units earmarked for Districts;

(b) if so, the number and name of the Districts of such units earmarked for Orissa; and

(c) whether any unit has been earmarked and sanctioned for Dhenkanal District of Orissa and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Field Publicity Units are not earmarked for specific districts and often have jurisdiction in more than one district.

(b) There are 11 Central Field Publicity Units in Orissa located at Balasore, Bhubaneswar, Bhawanipatna, Cuttack, Jeypore, Keonjhar, Phulbani, Parlakhe-mandi, Puri, Sambalpur and Baripada.

(c) The Field Publicity Unit located at Bhubaneswar has jurisdiction over Dhen Kanal district and the Bhubaneswar sub-division of Puri district.

Grant for Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies

1618. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total amount of grant given by Government year-wise since its inception to the Institute of Constitu-

tional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi till 1979-80;

(b) the extent of control—financial, administrative and other exercised by Government over the affairs of the Institute;

(c) the manner of appointment to posts carrying a salary of Rs. 1,000/- p.m. and above and whether the posts are advertised or circulars sent to the various Ministries, Departments of the Government of India including the Secretariats of the two Houses of Parliament; and

(d) whether he would lay on the Table a statement showing the names and designations of Officers, both serving and retired, employed by the Institute, their qualifications professional and others and the pay and allowances drawn by them; their tenure and how they were selected and appointed?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Grant-in aid given to the Institute since its inception is as below:—

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. 1965-66 | • | 86,200 00 | Sabha Secretariat |
| 2. 1966-67 | • | 2,00,000 00 | do. |
| 3. 1967-68 | • | 2,00,000 00 | do. |
| 4. 1968-69 | • | 2,00,000 00 | do. |
| 5. 1969-70 | • | 2,00,000 00 | Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs |
| 6. 1970-71 | • | 2,00,000 00 | do. |
| 7. 1971-72 | • | 2,00,000 00 | do. |
| 8. 1972-73 | • | 2,00,000 00 | do. |
| 9. 1973-74 | • | 2,00,000 00 | do. |
| 10. 1974-75 | • | 2,00,000 00 | do. |
| 11. 1975-76 | • | 2,00,000 00 | do. |
| 12. 1976-77 | • | 4,00,000 00 | do. |
| 13. 1977-78 | • | 4,00,000 00 | do. |
| 14. 1978-79 | • | 4,00,000 00 | do. |
| 15. 1979-80 | • | No grants have been released so far. | |

(b) No day to day control either financial or administrative is exercised by the Government as the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies is a registered body under the Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1980). However, the annual grant-in-aid from the Government of India (released through the Department of Legal Affairs), is earmarked for specific purposes such as pay and allowances of staff, publication of journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, publication of Lok Tantra Samiksha, Office accommodation, Printing and Stationery and Postage and Telephones. The Government does not exercise any control over the day-to-day functioning of the Institute. The Government receives from the Institute statement of accounts duly audited and certified by a Chartered Accountant that the grant-in-aid sanctioned has been utilised for the purpose for which it was given and the same is examined by the Controller of Accounts of the Ministry before further grants are released.

(c) Appointments to the various posts are made in accordance with the rules made by the Institute. Normally, the vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment are advertised in newspapers. The same are not circulated to various Ministries.

(d) A statement showing the names and designations of Officers, employed by the Institute is laid on the Table of the house. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-625-A/80). No person has retired from the Institute as no one has attained the age of superannuation of 58 years.

लघु किसान सिंचार्द योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले में खर्च की गई राशि

1619. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या उर्जा और सिंचार्द तथा कायेला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) लघु किसान सिंचार्द योजना के अन्तर्गत विश्व बैंक द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को दी गई राशि जिले में से इसके प्रत्येक जिले में कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न जिलों में इस कार्य पर लगे हुये व्यक्तियों को नलकूप विभाग के अधिकारियों से सहयोग नहीं मिल रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कार्य में बाधा पहुंच रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य को गति देने के लिये क्या आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उर्जा और सिंचार्द तथा कायेला मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी लाल चौधरी): (क) से (ग) . सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जनपद में नलकूप लगाया जाना

1620. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या उर्जा और सिंचार्द तथा कायेला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जनपद में, जिसमें सिंचार्द सुविधाओं का अभाव है विश्व बैंक की सहायता के साथ आरम्भ की गई लघु किसान सिंचार्द योजना के अन्तर्गत सिंचार्द सुविधाओं की (राजकीय नलकूपों की) व्यवस्था हेतु नलकूप लगाने के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि का नियतन नहीं किया गया है जिसके कारण पर्याप्त संख्या में नलकूप नहीं लगाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सीतापुर जनपद के लघु तथा सीमान्त किसानों के लिये 50 अंति-

प्रिक्स नलकूप आंबटित किये जायेंगे; और
(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

उल्लंघन और सिंचाई तथा कोथला मंत्री (श्री
ए. बी. ए. गनौ लाल चौधरी)

(क) से (ग): सूचना एकत्र की जा रही
है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएंगी ।

Film Censor Board

1621. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of the members of film Censor Board ;

(b) the criteria laid down for appointing a member on the Censor Board ;

(c) whether Government have received any complaint against the Censor Board's decisions in giving certificates to films during the last three years ;

(d) if so, the number of cases in which Government have altered the decision of the Censor Board ; and

(e) the details of the recent guidelines issued to the Censor Board regarding the scenes of crime, violence rape, dacoty and drinking in the films ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Board of Film Censors at present consists of :—

Chairman

1. Shri K.L. Khandpur

Members

2. Shri Hrish kesh Mukherjee
3. M. Bhaktavatsala
4. Shri Tapan Sinha
5. Shri V. V. John
6. Shri K. V. Jagannathan
7. Smt. Madhuri Shah
8. Shri B. Nag Reddi

(b) The criteria for being members of the Board are that they should be persons of individual merit and suitability, and be qualified, to judge the effect of films on the public.

(c) and (d). During the last three financial years viz. 1977-78, 1978-79 and

1979-80, Government uncertified two films entitled "Exorcist" (Revised) (English) and "Jadu Tona" (Hindi) which aware earlier granted certificate" by the Board.

(e) A copy of the guidelines issued to the Board of Film Censors is attached.

GUIDELINES TO THE CENTRAL BOARD OF FILM CENSORS

In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5B of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that, in sanctioning films for public exhibition, the Board of films Censor shall be guided by the following principles :—

4. The objective of film censorship will be to insure that

(a) the medium of the film remains responsible and sensitive to the values and standards of society;

(b) artistic expression and creative freedom are not unduly curbed; and

(c) censorship is responsive to social change.

2. In pursuance of the above objectives, the Board of film Censors shall ensure that—

(i) anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified ;

(ii) the modus operandi of criminals or other visuals or words likely to incite the commission of any offence are not depicted;

(iii) pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror are not shown ;

(iv) scenes which have the effect of justifying or glorifying drinking are not shown ;

(v) human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity ;

(vi) visuals or words conteruous of racial, religious or other groups are not presented;

(vi) the sovereignty and integrity of India is not called in question;

(vii) the security of the state is not jeopardised or endangered;

(viii) friendly relations with foreign States are not strained;

(ix) Public order is not endangered;

(x) visuals or words involving defamation or contempt of court are not presented.

3. The Board of Film Censors shall also ensure that the film—

(i) is judged in its entirely from the point of view of its overall impact; and

(ii) is examined in the light of contemporary standards of the country and the people to which the film relates.

4. Films that meet the above mentioned criteria but are considered unsuitable for exhibition to non-adults shall be certified for exhibition to adult audiences only.

5. The notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. GSR 168, dated the 6th February, 1960 is hereby superseded.

(Authority:Notification No. F. 5/5/77-FC dated the 7th January, 1978 read with Notification No. F. 5/5/77-FC dated the 27th January, 1979 issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India, New Delhi).

Cost of Production of Coal

1622. SHRI K. MALLANNA: will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state

(a) What is the average cost of production of coal in the country;

(b) Whether there is considerable difference between the cost of imported and indigenous coal; and

(c) if so, what is the percentage of the difference?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) The average cost of production of coal in the country till December, 1979, is about Rs. 110 per tonne.

(b) The price of imported coking coal including freight varies from Rs. 510/- to Rs. 8000/- per tonne depending on the country of origin and the freight rate. The price of indigenous coking coal varies from Rs. 220/- to Rs. 240/- per tonne at the loading point depending on quality. Imported coking coal has a maximum ash content of about 10% whereas in indigenous coking coal the ash content varies between 17.55% and about 22%.

(c) Price of imported coking coal as compared to indigenous coking coal are about 230% to 330% higher.

Appointment of Producers in Doordarshan

1623. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the candidates selected for the posts of Producers in Doordarshan during March-April, 1979 were below the prescribed level;

(b) the names of the candidates selected for the posts of Producers and the qualifications possessed by each of them; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider their appointments?

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

(b) A statement of Producers selected and appointed with their qualifications is enclosed.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing the qualifications of Producers grade II appointed on Doordarshan on the basis of the selection held in Delhi in March, 1979

| S.I. No. | Name | Educational qualifications | Other qualifications | Language | Date of birth |
|-------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Shri S.K. Singh | B. Sc. | Has published books, Diploma in Direc- tion from N.S.D. | Hindi English | 3-11-46 |
| 2. | Shri B.K. Misra | B. Sc. | Production Assistant in Doordarshan, since 1970 Received training in Television. | Hindi English Marathi Bhojpuri | 21-1-49 |
| 3. | Shri B.P. Sinha | M.A., 3 years course in Dramatics from N.S.D. | Has Radio & T.V. experience. | Hindi English Bangla Urdu | 1-7-37 |
| 4. | Smt. Durgawati Singh | B.A., Special training for drama & light enter- tainment in the Thomson Foun- dation. | Joined A.I.R. in 1960. At present Script Wri- ter in U.D.K. Delhi. Has publications to her credit. | Hindi English Avadhi Bhojpuri | 1-7-31 |
| 5. | Shri Rakesh Kumar Bhatia. | B.A. | Working as Production Assistant from July, 1971. | Hindi English | 15-8-49 |
| 6. | Smt. Sudha Kiran Sinha | B.A. | Production Assistant U.D.K., New Delhi since 13-8-76. | Hindi English | 1-10-46 |
| 7. | Shri Anand Shivpuri | B.A. | Production Assistant in A.I.R. (6 years). Production Assistant in Doordarshan (4 years) | Hindi English Rajasthani Punjabi | 21-7-40 |

Posts for Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUS-
TICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS-
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a)

1624 SHRI LAKSHMAN MA-
LLICK : Will the Minister of LAW,
JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
be pleased to State.

| Sche- duled Castes | Sche- duled Tribes | Total |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| 37 | 32 | 69 |

(a) the number of posts reserved
for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled
Tribes in his Ministry which remained
vacant on 1st February, 1980; and

(b) what are the reasons for not
filling up the posts and by when these
vacancies are likely to be filled up?

(b) These posts could not be filled
as the candidates were not available
for 18 posts; Appointment for 12 posts
are under process and for the remaining
39 posts reference has been made to
the Department of Personnel and Adminis-
trative Reforms/Staff Selection Commis-
sion/Union Public Service Commission.

Proposals for extending Television to State Capitals.

1625 SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what are Government plans for extending television facilities to State Capitals which do not enjoy such facilities at present;

(b) by what time Trivandrum will be provided with a television centre;

(c) whether any steps are being taken in this connection ; and

(d) if so, the main details thereof ?

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

(a) There is an approved Sixth Plan proposal to set up full-fledged T.V. stations at Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Trivandrum and to provide a programme production centre at Jaipur where a transmission centre already exists, during the current Plan period (1978-83). Due to the severe constraints on financial resources and low priority given to television expansion, it is not possible to set up T.V. stations in other State Capitals during the current Plan.

(b) and (d). A site measuring six acres of land, gifted by the State Government has been taken over on 10-8-79 for setting up a T.V. Station at Trivandrum. Procedural formalities for financial sanction and procurement of main equipments are being completed now. The station is likely to start functioning in the last year of the current Plan period i.e. 1982-83.

Advertisement given to New Papers published in U.P.

1626. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the daily newspapers which are published from Uttar Pradesh and have been recognised by the Directorate of Information and Public Relations Department, Uttar Pradesh for Uttar Pradesh Government's advertisements ;

(b) the details of those Uttar Pradesh Government Department which have a discretion not to give advertisements to those newspapers which have been approved by the Directorate of Information and Public Relations Department, Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the names of those daily newspapers published from Aligarh which are not getting advertisements from Uttar Pradesh Government Departments on equal footing basis and what are the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The matter relates to the State Government. The information is being collected from the concerned State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Production of Coal in Different Collieries

1627. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state the total coal production throughout the country for the last three years, year-wise, from separate collieries under Coal India in details ?

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

The production of coal in the country during the last three years is as under:

(million tonnes)

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|--------|
| 1976-77. | . | . | . | . | 101.04 |
| 1977-78. | . | . | . | . | 101.00 |
| 1978-79. | . | . | . | . | 101.95 |

The compilation of production data for each of these collieries for a period of three years will involve a voluminous amount of work and take considerable time. Six to Seven collieries are however grouped into areas. The areawise production for those three years is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Area wise production of Coal India Limited during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79

(Figures in 000' tonnes)

| Sl. No. | Name of Area | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED | | | | |
| 1. | Pandaveshwar | 2307 | 2355 | 2187 |
| 2. | Bankola | 2570 | 2670 | 2473 |
| 3. | Konda | 2186 | 1900 | 1663 |
| 4. | Kajora | 2628 | 2871 | 2474 |
| 5. | Kunustoria | 3354 | 3263 | 2672 |
| 6. | Satgram | 3314 | 3016 | 2290 |
| 7. | Sripur | 2883 | 2391 | 2000 |
| 8. | Dishergarh | 2952 | 2717 | 2574 |
| 9. | Salanpur | 1465 | 1350 | 1251 |
| 10. | Mugma | 2805 | 2726 | 2511 |
| Total | | 26464 | 25259 | 22045 |
| BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED | | | | |
| 1. | Barora | 1988 | 2029 | 2128 |
| 2. | Mahuda | 762 | 667 | 664 |
| 3. | Dharmaband | 1637 | 1565 | 1659 |
| 4. | Katras | 2161 | 2136 | 2136 |
| 5. | Sijua | 2126 | 2207 | 2166 |
| 6. | Kusundo | 1937 | 1965 | 1924 |
| 7. | Bhagaband | 1910 | 1827 | 1654 |
| 8. | Kustore | 970 | 997 | 1046 |
| 9. | Bastacolla | 1804 | 1728 | 1701 |
| 10. | Lodna | 1646 | 1485 | 1354 |
| 11. | Bhowrah | 2107 | 1784 | 1401 |
| 12. | Chanch-Victoria | 999 | 1201 | 1145 |
| 13. | Contra Jharia | 636 | 623 | 691 |
| Total | | 20683 | 20214 | 19672 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Area | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED | | | | |
| 1. Barkakana | • • • • • • • • | 3037 | 3120 | 3300 |
| 2. Argada | • • • • • • • • | 2,476 | 2521 | 2764 |
| 3. Hazaribagh | • • • • • • • • | 2107 | 2438 | 2676 |
| 4. N. Karanpura | • • • • • • • • | 2256 | 2250 | 2372 |
| 5. Kargali | • • • • • • • • | 3623 | 3714 | 4004 |
| 6. Kathra | • • • • • • • • | 2549 | 2523 | 2464 |
| 7. Orissa | • • • • • • • • | 1316 | 1260 | 1620 |
| 8. Singrauli | • • • • • • • • | 3361 | 3371 | 4311 |
| Total: | | 20725 | 21197 | 23434 |
| WESTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED | | | | |
| 1. Wardha | • • • • • • • • | 1595 | 1647 | 2020 |
| 2. Nagpur | • • • • • • • • | 1905 | 1899 | 2300 |
| 3. Pathakhera | • • • • • • • • | 1018 | 1019 | 1177 |
| 4. Ponch | • • • • • • • • | 1886 | 1832 | 2005 |
| 5. Kanhan | • • • • • • • • | 1571 | 1468 | 1623 |
| 6. Korba | • • • • • • • • | 2945 | 3109 | 3295 |
| 7. Sohagpur | • • • • • • • • | 2879 | 3206 | 3600 |
| 8. Chiriniri | • • • • • • • • | 3175 | 3050 | 2979 |
| 9. Baikunthpur | • • • • • • • • | 2089 | 2207 | 2507 |
| 10. Jhagrakhand | • • • • • • • • | 1147 | 1341 | 1705 |
| 11. Ib Valley | • • • • • • • • | 828 | 895 | 1063 |
| Total. | | 21038 | 21673 | 24274 |
| NORTH EASTERN COALFIELDS | | | | |
| | | 570 | 620 | 620 |
| TOTAL COAL INDIA LIMITED | | | | |
| | | 89480 | 88960 | 90053 |

Figures for 1978-79 are provisional.

Setting up of a Task Force at Central and Regional Level in Power Sections and Coal Industry

1628. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a task force of officials and non-officials at the Central and regional level in the power section and coal industry;

(b) if so, the details of the programme, so far adopted by the and

(c) results achieved thereby?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) (a) to (c). A Task Force of officials was jointly constituted in October '79 by the Deptt. of Power and Deptt. of Coal to study the possibilities of increasing the power availability to the coal mines in Bihar-Bengal area. The Task Force has submitted its Report and has recommended a number of steps to improve the availability of power to the coal mines in Bengal-Bihar area. The coal mines and other agencies involved are taking necessary steps to implement these recommendations. The benefit of increased power availability could be expected only after the implementation, in full, of these recommendations.

Power situation in West Bengal

1629. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central team, headed by Mr. N. C. Basu of Central Electricity Authority, recently visited Calcutta to make an 'on-the-spot' study of the power situation in the State;

(b) if so, whether the team has since submitted any report;

(c) if so, salient aspects of the report; and

(d) action taken thereon ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The report has brought out the following salient points:

(i) Proper schedule should be drawn up for over-hauling of boiler and turbines, so that at any time, only one unit is on planned maintenance. The annual maintenance of boilers should be completed in 30 days' time.

(ii) The time taken to repair tube leakages and bring back the unit to service needs to be reduced.

(iii) The water level in the intake of the circulating water pumps is very low. West Bengal Government may take up this matter with the Government of Bihar for releasing water from Tenughat dam.

(iv) Instrumentation laboratories and electrical workshops should be established in the power stations immediately to provide the necessary back up services for proper maintenance.

(v) Advance action should be taken to recruit operators and engineers for unit IV at Santaldih and unit V at Bandel and putting them through a regular training programme.

(vi) The report has brought out a number of technical points which need immediate attention by the power station engineers as well as their consultants to ensure optimum generation.

(d) A copy of the report has been sent by Minister for Energy, Irrigation and Coal to Chief Minister, West Bengal on the 25th February, 1980, for follow up action on the findings of the team.

Scheme to check erosion both upstream and downstream of Farakka

1630. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have approached the Centre to sanction Rs. 293.7 crores Scheme to check erosion by the Ganga both upstream and downstream of Farakka; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in relation thereto?

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

(b) As State Governments are responsible for formulating and implementing flood control works out of their respective plan funds, the works required to check erosion by Ganga would have to be sanctioned by the State Government. However, works required for the safety of the various components of the Farakka Barrage Project will be sanctioned by the Central Government.

Bringing additional acreage of land under irrigation during 1980

1631, PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring additional acreage of land under irrigation during the calendar year 1980; and

(b) if so, the names of the Centrally sponsored or financed irrigation schemes, both L.I.S. and gravity schemes which are nearing completion and would be providing irrigation during the year (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) An additional irrigation potential of 2.5 million ha is proposed to be created through major, medium and minor irrigation projects during 1980-81.

(b) No major or medium scheme is financed as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Schemes under Drought Prone Area Programme are financed on equal matching basis by the Central and State Governments. Particulars of these schemes are not available and will be laid on the table of the House.

Financial assistance to Film Producers

1632. SHRI N. T. BONHO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes regarding provision of financial assistance to the new film producers;

(b) whether some proposals for providing financial assistance are under consideration at present, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any complaint about the working procedure of Film Finance Corporation in this context; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE)

(a) and (b) : Film Finance Corporation has been set-up for providing financial and other assistance for production of films of good quality and standard. Loans upto Rs. 3.00 lakhs are given by the Corporation for Black and White films and upto Rs. 4.5 lakhs for colour films. Loans are given on the basis of script and time of the film. This scheme is intended to help new film producers who have the talent, but not the financial resources. No other scheme or proposal is at present under consideration of the Government.

(c) Some representations regarding Film Finance Corporation's Bye-Laws for grant of loans have been received by the Government.

(d) These relate mostly to the application fee and deposit asked for by the Corporation at the time of submission of applications for loans or to waiver of security required by the Corporation to guarantee repayment of loans.

Korea's Interest to collaborate in the Field of Coal Mining

1633. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Republic of Korea has shown interest to collaborate with this country in the field of coal mining; and

(b) if so, the details thereof? P. . .

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. South Korea has shown interest in collaborating with the Government of India in the exploitation of coal in India so that if there was an exportable surplus the production from those mines could be exported to South Korea.

Indo-Bangladesh Talks Bogged down on the question of Nepal participation

1634. SHRI IANARDHANA POOJARY :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of the Bangladesh Minister Kazi Anwalul Huq and published in local daily that the talks bogged down on the question of Nepal participation; and

(b) if so, the factual position?

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

(b) At the 18th Meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission held at New Delhi between the 27th and 29th February, 1980, discussions took place on the augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga, a task entrusted to the Commission in the November, 1977 Agreement on the sharing of the Ganga waters at Farakka and on Augmenting its Flows.

The differences on the issue of association of Nepal in the study of Bangladesh proposal persisted. It is proposed to resume the meeting early for finalising the record of discussions including the areas of difference.

सूखे को स्थिति से निपटने के लिये पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के नस-कृपाओं का लगाया जाना

1635. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा क्रयेला मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में सूखे से हुए अत्यधिक नुकसान को देखते

हुए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ताकि लोगों अधिक्षय में इस प्रकार की स्थिति का सामना कर सकें;

(ख) क्या सूखे से उत्तर स्थिति पर काबू पाने के लिये अधिक से अधिक नल-कृपाओं को लगाया जाना अवश्यक नहीं है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये सरकार क्या सुविधायें प्रदान करने जा रही हैं?

उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा क्रयेला मंत्री (श्री एश बी. ए. गुर्जर चान्द्र शर्मा) : (क) सूखे की स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करने और सूखे से राहत पहुंचाने के उपायों की सिफारिश करने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय बल नियुक्त किया गया था। इस बल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर भारत सरकार ने स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक 31.21 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खर्च करने की मंजूरी दी है।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) खर्च की उच्चतम सीमा मंजूर करने के अलावा, केन्द्र सरकार ने केन्द्रीय भूगत जल बोर्ड के माध्यम से तकनीकी सहायता देने और रिंग्स की प्राप्ति में सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की है।

मेरठ में उच्च न्यायालय की बैंच के लिये मांग

1636. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्यनी कार्य मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेरठ क्षेत्र से लगातार यह मांग की जा रही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय की मेरठ में एक बैंच स्थापित की जाये क्योंकि मेरठ इलाहाबाद से बहुत दूर है तथा गरीब लोगों को आसानी से न्याय प्राप्त करने के लिये अपील दायर करने में वित्तीय कठिनाइयां उठानी पड़ती हैं;

(क) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार मेरठ में उच्च न्यायालय की बैच स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

दिव्यधि, स्वाय और कल्पनी कार्य मंत्री (धी पी. शिव शंकर): (क) से (ग) तक समय समय पर यह मांग की गई है कि इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की एक बैच मेरठ में स्थापित की जानी चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की सरकार से इस वाद्य का एक प्रस्ताव भी प्राप्त हुआ था। इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Educating People on Cinematic Values

1637. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to educate the public in cinematic values and to encourage the production of art films; and

(b) if so, steps contemplated in this regard?

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

(b) Government has a multifaceted approach to the development of cinematic values and promotion of films of high quality. Film makers in the country are exposed to the best of the World cinema through organisation of International Film Festivals annually. The Children's Film Society, fully supported through grants-in-aid by Government, promotes the production and distribution of children films. For propagation of film culture, Government supports the Federation of Films Societies in India through grants-in-aid and also supplies the Societies with high quality films from all over the world through National Film Archives of India and Film Finance Corporation. Additionally, Film Finance Corporation selects good scripts and provides financial assistance for production of films of good cinematic standard. The distribution of such films is also undertaken by FFC. Films of outstanding

merit are also selected for National Awards annually. This package of policy has brought about significant creative trends in the Indian Cinema and a large number of our films receive acclaim in the International Cinema Forum.

Government have also appointed a Working Group to study the present state of the Film Industry and to suggest a National Film Policy.

Generation of Hydel Power by D.V.C.

1638. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Damodar Valley Corporation has generated more hydel power during drought-hit 1979 than during flood-hit 1980;

(b) what are the monthly figures of hydel generation by DVC station from April, 1978 to December, 1979;

(c) whether the water levels at Maithon and Panchet reservoirs have dropped to record low levels;

(d) if so, what arrangements are being made for supply of water for irrigation, industries and civilian needs; and

(e) has Government enquired into the negligence and fixed the responsibility for the mess in improper use of water for generation?

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

(a) The flood season of 1980 is yet to come.

(b) The monthly figures of hydel generation from April, 1978 to December, 1979 are:—

1978

| | | Maithon | Panchet | Tiloya | Total (million units) |
|-----------|---|---------|---------|--------|-----------------------------|
| April | . | 6.2 | .. | .. | 6.2 |
| May | . | 6.8 | .. | .. | 6.8 |
| June | . | 6.8 | .. | 0.1 | 6.9 |
| July | . | 29.1 | .. | 2.4 | 31.3 |
| August | . | 30.5 | .. | 2.9 | 33.4 |
| September | . | 34.5 | .. | 2.9 | 37.4 |
| October | . | 32.2 | .. | 2.9 | 35.1 |
| November | . | 10.10 | .. | 2.9 | 13.2 |
| December | . | 7.0 | .. | 2.9 | 9.9 |
| 1979 | . | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| January | . | 8.1 | .. | 2.8 | 10.9 |
| February | . | 9.3 | .. | 2.1 | 11.4 |
| March | . | 22.3 | .. | .. | 22.3 |
| April | . | 15.9 | 12.3 | .. | 28.2 |
| May | . | 3.3 | 11.6 | .. | 14.9 |
| June | . | 1.3 | 5.9 | .. | 7.2 |
| July | . | 20.0 | 17.9 | 0.4 | 38.3 |
| August | . | 26.0 | 24.0 | 1.2 | 51.2 |
| September | . | 4.9 | 7.1 | .. | 12.0 |
| October | . | 17.8 | 15.2 | 0.2 | 33.2 |
| November | . | 1.2 | 1.4 | .. | 2.6 |
| December | . | 0.5 | 0.2 | .. | 0.7 |

(c) No, Sir. Minimum water levels reached during 1979 were higher than

at Maithon and Panchet reservoirs record low levels.

| | Record low level Date | Minimum level Date | |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | Ft. | Ft. | |
| Maithon | 30-6-72 8-5-72 | 436.26 360.00 | 20-6-79 30-10-79 |
| Panchet | | | 438.27 390.97 |

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

Demand for Marathi Programmes on A.I.R. Indore

1639. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Marathi speaking population of Indore, have demanded to have regular Marathi programmes on A.I.R., Indore Station;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Marathi speaking people have threatened agitation in this regard; and

(c) what is Government's policy and decision in this regard?

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

(c) In view of the long historical association of Marathi speaking population and the cultural impact which they continue to have in places like Indore, we are deciding to introduce Marathi Programmes from radio stations like Indore.

Requirement of Coal for Setting up New Thermal Power Stations

1640. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increase in power demand in the country for which the State Electricity Boards will have to put up new thermal power stations and/or extend existing power station, what are the steps being taken by Govt. to ensure that coal supplies for the new installations will match the power generation programme;

(b) is it a fact that the coal reserve in Madhya Pradesh have been linked to power stations of other States and no reservation has been made for coal requirement in respect of future thermal projects in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) whether the coal linkage policy of the Government of India is responsible for the perpetual power shortage situation in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Yes, Sir. The coal requirements of the new proposed power stations upto the year 1987-88 have been considered by

the Standing Coal Linkage Committee and the coal producing companies have been directed to take steps for development of the new mines and extension of the existing mines etc. to augment production of coal to match the coal requirements of the power stations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. There is no shortage of coal for thermal power stations in Madhya Pradesh.

Additional Irrigation Potentials Created in the Country

1642. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the additional irrigation potential created in the country in the last three years;

(b) how much of the additional potential is utilised at present;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to ensure full utilisation of the irrigation potential; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHANDHURI): (a) 3.2 million hectares through major and medium irrigation projects and 3.4 million hectares through minor schemes.

(b) (i) 1.86 million ha. through major and medium projects.

(ii) 3.4 million ha. through minor schemes.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. With a view to ensuring speedier utilisation of created potential 42 Command Area Development authorities have been established covering 70 selected projects, State Governments are being persuaded to have such authorities for covering more projects.

नुकूपों को लगाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों से विविध अधिभार लगाना करना

1643. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या उत्तर और सिंचाई तथा कारोबार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सब है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिए नुकूप लगाने

होते तीन मासार बम्बे लगाने के लिए भी किसानों से लाइन-अधिभार मांगा जा रहा है; और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार किसानों के लिए "बोरिंग प्लाइंट" तक मुक्त विजली की लाइन देने के लिए प्रबंध करेगी; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार एक साथ तीन या चार कानेक्षण लेने पर निःशुल्क विजली की लाइन प्रदान करने के प्रबंध करने का है?

उत्तर और सिंचाई तथा कारोबार मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान अधिर्णी) : (क) जी, नहीं। वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार, राज्य विजली बोर्ड नियमी नलकूप उपभोक्ताओं के प्रति बी. एच. पी. 60 मीटर की लाइन, परन्तु प्रत्येक कानेक्षण के लिए अधिक से अधिक 300 मीटर की लाइन निःशुल्क देता है। उपर्युक्त निःशुल्क सीमा से अधिक लाइन की कीमत उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा बहन की जाती है। यह निःशुल्क लाइन अधिक से अधिक लगभग चार बम्बों के बराबर होती है।

(ख) वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार, यदि नियमी नलकूपों के आवेदक अपना समूह बना लेते हैं तो प्रति बी. एच. पी. 1200 रुपए की दर से सम्पूर्ण प्रभार उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विजली बोर्ड द्वारा बहन किया जाता है और इस वित्तीय सीमा से अधिक की कारोबारी भी राशि उपभोक्ताओं से, यथानुपात आधार पर, उनके भारों के अनुपात में ली जाती है।

Early Completion of work on the Salal Hydel Project to meet Power Shortage in J. & K. State

1644. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the J. & K. State Government have pressed the Union Government to complete the work on the Salal Hydel Project early to reduce the power shortage which is facing the State;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have directed the authorities concerned to take immediate steps to complete the work on the Salal Hydel Project;

(c) if so, by what time the Salal Hydel Project is likely to be completed;

(d) to what extent the power shortage in the state will be reduced;

(e) what are the other steps being taken by the Union Government to help the State to overcome this shortage of power in the J. & K. State ; and

(f) whether power shortage has greatly affected the State ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (c). Due to serious geological faults encountered during the construction of the concrete dam, the progress has fallen behind schedule. These problems required a complete review of the earlier designs. They have now been resolved after study by the Technical Advisory Committee and the Central Water Commission. The project is now expected to be completed in 1986-87.

(d) On completion of the project, 2,062 Million Units are expected to be generated annually. This will improve the position in J&K since the State has a share in the power that will be generated.

(e) Subject to availability and with the consent of the partner State, the Bhakra Beas Management Board has assisted J&K State in times of need. In addition, efforts are being made to expedite the completion of transmission lines connecting J&K.

(f) There has been no exact quantification.

गत साल सभा चुनावों में अनियमिततायें

1645. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या निर्वाचन आयोग का ध्यान गत लोक सभा चुनावों में की गई बेईमानी और अनियमितताओं की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने क्या उपचारात्मक उपायों पर विचार किया है तथा क्या राज्य विधान

सभाओं के चुनावों में उनके लागू करने का विचार है ?

विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी. शिवशंकर): (क) और (ख) . ओर्ध्व प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा, जम्मू-काश्मीर, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्यों और अरुणाचल प्रदेश, संघ राज्यक्षेत्र से शिकायतों निर्वाचन आयोग को प्राप्त हुई थीं जिनमें लोक सभा के पिछले साधारण निर्वाचनों में की गई धांधलियाँ और अन्य अनियमितताओं का अभिकथन किया गया था। निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा प्राप्त गम्भीर और विनिर्दिष्ट शिकायतों की विविधियां देने वाला एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । दोस्तिये संख्या एल टी-625-बी/80]

(ग) धांधली और अन्य अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा जो उपाय किए जा चुके हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं:-

(1) सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों को कड़ा करने के लिये राज्य पुलिस बल के अतिरिक्त सीमा सुरक्षा बल और केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल का तैनात किया जाना ;

(2) विधि और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए बड़ी संख्या में जोनसेक्टर मजिस्ट्रेटों की नियुक्ति ;

(3) निर्वाचनों का प्रर्योक्षण करने के लिए 1780 प्रेक्षकों की नियुक्ति जो भूष्ट आचरणों के विरुद्ध प्रभावी नियंत्रण के रूप में कार्य करेंगे ;

(4) उन क्षेत्रों में जहां हरिजनों और समाज के अन्य कमज़ोर वर्ग के लोगों की जनसंख्या प्रमुख है, बड़ी संख्या में मतदान केन्द्रों की स्थापना ;

और अधिक सुधार के उपायों पर निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा सम्बन्धित मुख्य निर्वाचन आफिसरों के साथ होने वाली एक बैठक में विचार किया जाएगा । यह बैठक नौ राज्य विधान सभाओं के साधारण निर्वाचनों के पूर्व करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

बिहार में पटना जिले के विक्रम खण्ड की गांवों में बाढ़ का सतरा

1646. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना जिले के विक्रम खण्ड में पटना के पश्चिम में रक्षा-बांध के हर वर्ष साने नदी की बाढ़ का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस से प्रभावित होने वाले गांवों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन गांवों के निवासियों को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी लाल चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

बिहार के पटना जिले में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

1647. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य के पटना जिले में कुल कितने गांव हैं ;

(ख) वहाँ विद्युतीकृत गांवों की खण्डवार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) अब तक विद्युतीकृत नहीं हुए गांवों को विद्युतीकृत करने की योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी लाल चौधरी) : (क) 1,311

(ख) पटना जिले के 17 ब्लाकों में मार्च, 1979 तक 1,116 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हो गया है ।

(ग) शेष गांवों में से 57 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण की एक स्कीम स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है । बच रहे गांवों के विद्युतीकरण

के लिए भी राज्य सरकार एक नई स्कीम पर विचार कर रही है ।

बिहार स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिक सप्लाई वर्कर्स यूनियन का मांग-पत्र

1648. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिक सप्लाई वर्कर्स यूनियन (दीक्षण मांडिरी) ने राज्य सरकार को एक मांग पत्र पेश किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी लाल चौधरी) : (क) बिहार स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिक सप्लाई वर्कर्स यूनियन (दीक्षण मांडिरी) के महा सचिव ने बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष के हड़ताल नोटिस दिनांकित 10-3-1980 दिया है । इसमें धमकी दी गई है कि अगर उनकी मांगें नहीं मानी गईं तो 8 अप्रैल, 1980 से हड़ताल की जाएगी ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त हड़ताल नोटिस में निम्नलिखित मांगें की गई हैं ।

(1) दूसरे वेतन बोर्ड में मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर वेतन में संशोधन जो कि 1-4-1975 से अनिवार्य है ।

(2) मजदूरों के हित लाभों में कों गई कटौतियों की बहाली और समझौते की जो मद्दत कार्यान्वयन नहीं की गई है उनका कार्यान्वयन ।

(3) बिहार में विद्युत संकट को कम करने के लिए कोइल-कारों परियोजना को राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लेना ।

(ग) इन मांगों पर उचित निर्णय लेने में बिहार राज्य सरकार और बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड सक्षम हैं ।

Registration of Aligarh Newspapers with U.P. Jal Nigam

1649. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that editors of some local daily news papers of Aligarh City have applied for registration of their newspapers with the U. P. Jal Nigam Lucknow, for sending advertisements of the Nigam in their newspapers; and

(b) if so, the names of those newspapers and the action taken so far in the matter by the U. P. Jal Nigam ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The matter relates to the state Government. The information is being collected from the concerned state Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Registration of Aligarh Newspapers with U.P. State Lotteries

1650. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that editors of some local daily newspapers of Aligarh City have applied for registration of their newspapers with the Directorate of U. P. State Lotteries, U. P., Lucknow, for sending advertisements of the Directorate in their newspaper; and

(b) if so, the names of those newspapers and the action taken so far in the matter by the U. P. State Lotteries, Lucknow ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The matter relates to the State Government. The information is being collected from the concerned state Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Registration of Aligarh Newspapers with UP Cooperative Land Development Bank

1651. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that editors of some local/ daily newspapers of Aligarh City have applied for registration of their newspapers with the Uttar Pradesh State Cooperative Land Development Bank Limited, Lucknow, for sending advertisements of the U.P. State Cooperative Land Development Bank Limited, Lucknow, in their newspapers; and

(b) If so, the names of those newspapers and the action taken so far in the matter by the U.P. State Cooperative Land Development Bank Limited, Lucknow ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The matter relates to the State Government. The information is being collected from the concerned State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Registration of Aligarh Newspapers with UP State Industrial Development Corporation

1652. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that editors of some local daily newspapers of Aligarh City have applied for registration of their newspapers with the U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation Kanpur, for sending advertisements of the U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation, Kanpur in their newspapers; and

(b) if so the names of those newspapers and the action taken so far in the matter by the U. P. State Industrial Development Corporation, Kanpur ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The matter relates to the State Government. The information is being collected from the concerned State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

आकाशवाणी केन्द्र, जबलपुर

1653. श्री बुन्दर शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्यप्रदेश में जबलपुर एक महत्वपूर्ण शहर है जहाँ हाई स्कूल, उच्च नायायालय, मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत मण्डल का मुख्यालय, रक्षा प्रतिष्ठान तथा संकड़ों साहित्यिक और सांस्कृतिक संगठन हैं और वहाँ जो आकाशवाणी केन्द्र सोला गया है वह पूर्णकालिक नहीं है जबकि छत्तरपुर, जगदलपुर, रीवा, अम्बिकापुर और रायपुर जैसे शहरों में आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों को पूर्णकालिक केन्द्रों में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या जबलपुर आकाशवाणी केन्द्र के पूर्णकालिक केन्द्र में बदलने के लिए लगातार मांगे की जाती रही हैं और स्टूडियों के निर्माण के लिए स्थानीय स्तर पर प्रारम्भिक तैयारियां कर ली गई हैं;

(ग) क्या जबलपुर केन्द्र के पूर्णकालिक केन्द्र में बदलने से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव विचारधीन हैं;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्ताव का कार्यान्वयन कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या स्थानीय बुद्धिजीवियों और संगठनों के लिए कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में आकाशवाणी जबलपुर केन्द्र द्वारा अपनाये जारहे भिन्न रवैये को समाप्त करने के लिए कोई प्रभावी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) से (घ). यद्यपि आकाशवाणी, जबलपुर एक सहायक केन्द्र होने की वजह से अभी तक पूर्णरूपेण केन्द्र नहीं है, फिर भी, यह एक पूर्णकालिक रॉडियो केन्द्र है जो समस्त तानों द्वांसमीटरों से प्रसारण कर रहा है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के एक भाग के रूप में यह निर्णय किया गया है कि स्थानीय स्टूडियो

स्थापित करके इसके पूर्णरूपेण रॉडियो केन्द्र में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाय। जबलपुर में स्थानीय स्टूडियो की 1983-84 तक तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ङ) उपलब्ध विद्यमान सुविधाओं के साथ स्थानीय प्रतिभा का यथासंभव उपयोग किया जाता है। अधिक उपयोग तभी संभव होगा जब स्थानीय स्टूडियो स्थापित हो जायेंगे।

Elimination of Contractors in Coal Transport

1654. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made till the end of February, 1980 to eliminate contractors in coal transport and other departments and if so, details thereof including the names of coal mines where coal transport is still in the hands of private contractors;

(b) what is the number of workers engaged by private contractors in various coal mines at present under various coal companies-company-wise figure;

(c) what is the amount paid to the contractors by various companies ECL, CCL, WCL, BCCL, and other in 1976, 1977 and 1978, 1979 and the end of February, 1980 company-wise figures;

(d) what steps have been taken so far to abolish contract system in permanent nature of jobs like coal transport etc. and details thereof; and

(e) what are their effects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The amount paid to contractors by the coal companies is as under:—

| | (Rs. in crores) | |
|------|-----------------|---------|
| | 1976-77 | 1977-78 |
| ECL | 7.97 | 7.62 |
| BCCL | 24.13 | 26.11 |
| CCL | 8.35 | 10.11 |
| WCL | 7.94 | 3.36 |

Information for 1978-79 and upto February 1980 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e). It has been decided to departmentalise transportation of coal-coke and sand in a phased manner. Some trucks have already been purchased and further trucks are being purchased.

Absorption of Surplus Workers of Jamehari Khas Colliery

1655. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether all surplus men of the New Jamehari Khas Colliery which has been closed down, has been absorbed in Nimcha Incline (Ghusick) scheme assured as earlier;

(b) if not, reasons thereof;

(c) how many workers of New Jamehari Khas Colliery have been absorbed in Nimcha Incline, Jay Kanagar Colliery and other mines in the same area and details thereof;

(d) whether these workmen have faced any obstruction while they reported for duty at Jay Kanagar Colliery;

(e) if so, details thereof;

(f) have workers of NJKC colliery been allowed to join their duties in other mines including Jay Kanagar mine, if so, from when; and

(g) whether there has been any discussion and agreement with the colliery Mazdoor Sabha regarding surplus men of NJKC, if so, details?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (g). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scarcity of Coal in Orissa

1656. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state are the Government of India

aware that in Orissa the stock of coal has been scarce and the prices have gone high; if so, the action taken by the Union Government to check the price rise and adequate regular supply?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): There has been some shortfall in the supply of coal to Orissa due to shortfall in production of certain categories of coal and inadequate availability of rail wagons to transport coal and coke. The price of coal at the consumer end has risen as coal is being transported by road by the consumers to meet their demand. A Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure is regularly monitoring coal production and movement. With improvement in the wagon availability for coal, it is expected that coal prices will come down.

Bhimkund hydel project

1657. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhimkund Hydel project has highest generating potentialities of power in the country; and

(b) whether in view of the power shortage in the country the Government of India propose to take up Bhimkund Hydel Project in Orissa under Central sector?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). Bhimkund Multi-purpose Project as proposed by Orissa Government will have an overall generating capacity of 393 MW (3X115 MW + 3X16 MW) in Stage I and 115 MW in Stage II. It is one of the major projects proposed in the Eastern Region. It is estimated to afford a firm annual energy generation of 1358 Gwh (155 MW continuous) and secondary energy generation to the extent of 422 Gwh in 50% dependable year. The Project has not yet been cleared techno-economically. The question of execution of this project in the Central Sector will be considered at the appropriate stage in consultation with the State Government.

Television in certain Districts of Orissa

1658. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

When the Television system will be operating in Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Ganjam and Fulbari Districts of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : In the current Plan, so far as Orissa is concerned, only one scheme for setting up a T.V. transmitter at Cuttack, where production facilities already exist, has been approved. The work is expected to be taken up soon. The suggestion for setting up T.V. stations at other places in Orissa will be kept in view while formulating the next plan proposals.

राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती जिलों में प्रसारण का सूना जाना

1659. श्री विरधी चन्द्र जैन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के जोधपुर और दिल्ली केन्द्रों द्वारा किये जाने वाले प्रसारण राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती जियो-बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में ठीक ढग से सूनाई नहीं देते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के लोगों को आकाशवाणी का पूरा लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बाड़मेर जिले के मुख्यालय बाड़मेर में शक्तिशाली रोड़ियो स्टेशन खोलने का प्रस्ताव काफी समय से सरकार के विचारधीन है ; और

(ग) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के लोगों की उचित मांग को पूरा करने के लिए विभाग शक्तिशाली रोड़ियो स्टेशन कब तक खोलेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पर्याप्त मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों के पश्चिमी भाग दिन के समय की प्राथमिक सेवाएं आकाशवाणी, जोधपुर और दिल्ली से प्राप्त नहीं करते । फिर भी,

राजकोट में परिचालित 1000 कि. वा. मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर, जो विदेश सेवाओं के लिए है, राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में दिन में अच्छी सेवाएं और रात्रि के समय श्रेष्ठ सेवाएं प्रदान भी करता है । जोधपुर में 100 कि. वा. मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर इन क्षेत्रों में संतोषजनक रात्रि सेवा प्रदान करता है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । संसाधनों की कमी के कारण सरकार के पास फिलहाल बाड़मेर में एक रोड़ियो केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

राजस्थान में विजली की कटौती का कृपीदार तथा उद्योग, परिवहन तथा जल आपूर्ति पर प्रभाव

1660. श्री विरधी चन्द्र जैन : क्या उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में फरवरी, 1980 से अब तक विजली की सप्लाई में कटौती के कारण राज्य में और विशेषरूप से बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर के राजस्थानी क्षेत्रों में कृषि, उद्योग, परिवहन तथा जल आपूर्ति पर बहुत अधिक कुप्रभाव पड़ा है और उसके कारण औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान लगभग बन्द करने पड़े, औद्योगिक उत्पादन को धक्का लगा तथा गम्भीर जल समस्या पैदा हुई तथा शहरी एवं ग्रामीण लोगों में बहुत अधिक असंतोष उत्पन्न हुआ ; और

(ख) क्या राजस्थान को कोई सहायता अथवा सहयोग दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ?

उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी लाल चौधरी) : (क) राजस्थान में 29 जनवरी, 1980 से भिन्न-भिन्न वर्गों के उपभोक्ताओं पार भिन्न-भिन्न मात्रा की विद्युत कटौतियां और प्रतिबंध लागू हैं । इस समय 25 अश्व शक्ति तक के भार कनेक्शन वाले लघु उद्योगों पर 50 % विद्युत कटौती लागू है, 125 के ।

वी. ए. तक की अनुबंधित मांग वाले उपभोक्ताओं पर 60% विद्युत कटौती लागू है, 2000 के. वी. ए. तक की अनुबंधित मांग वाले बहुत उद्योगों को विद्युत की सप्लाई व्यवस्ताम समय के दौरान मिलती है तथा उन पर 67% विद्युत कटौती भी लागू है, 2000 के. वी. ए. से अधिक अनुबंधित मांग वाले बहुत उद्योगों पर 100% विद्युत कटौती है और परिवहन वर्कशापों पर 25% विद्युत कटौती है। किन्तु कृषि उपभोक्ताओं पर किसी प्रकार की अधिसूचित कटौतियां नहीं हैं और पानी सप्लाई संबंधी कार्यों पर केवल 10% विद्युत कटौतियां हैं। विद्युत की कमी का प्रभाव अनेक सेक्टरों पर पड़ता है जैसे उद्योग पर और किसी सीमा तक कृषि पर भी। पानी की सप्लाई समेत ग्रामीण उपभोक्ताओं के बिजली की सप्लाई प्रतिदिन 12 से 14 घंटे के लिए सुनिश्चित की जाती है और शहरों में पानी की सप्लाई के लिए विद्युत की सप्लाई, सांयकाल के व्यवस्ताम समय को छोड़कर पूरे दिन के लिए सुनिश्चित की जाती है। तथापि जब भी विद्युत उपलब्धता कम रही तब डिस्कनेक्शन के परिणामस्वरूप और रोडियल फीडर डिस्कनेक्ट हो जाने के कारण रोडियल फीडरों से सप्लाई प्राप्त करने वाले कुछ क्षेत्रों में पानी की सप्लाई भी प्रभावित हुई थी।

(स) राजस्थान में बिजली की कमी को कम करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश से प्रतिदिन 4 लाख यूनिट तक की सहायता का प्रबंध 2 मार्च, 1980 से कर दिया गया है। 4 लाख से 6 लाख यूनिट तक की सहायता का प्रबंध केन्द्रीय सेक्टर के बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र से भी किया गया है।

गुजरात को सप्लाई किये गये कोयले की मात्रा

1661. श्री मातेमीभाई आर. चांधरी: क्या उर्जा, सिंचाई और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात राज्य को जनवरी, 1979 से फरवरी, 1980 के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में कोयला सप्लाई किया गया;

(ल) गुजरात से अन्य उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्हें उसकी मांग से कम कोयला सप्लाई किया गया और कितना कम सप्लाई किया गया; और

(ग) गुजरात को कोयला की मासिक आवश्यकता कितनी है और राज्य को कब तक अपनी मांग के अनुसार कोयला मिलना शुरू हो जायेगा?

उर्जा तथा सिंचाई और कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गन्नी लाल चांधरी) : (क) वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि. से गुजरात को जनवरी, 1979 से फरवरी, 1980 तक की गई कोयले की माहवार सप्लाई निम्नलिखित है:—

महीना

वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि. में की गई कोयले की सप्लाई

(हजार टन)

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| जनवरी, 79 | 419 |
| फरवरी, 79 | 319 |
| मार्च, 79 | 466 |
| अप्रैल, 79 | 439 |
| मई, 79 | 448 |
| जून, 79 | 453 |
| जुलाई, 79 | 486 |
| अगस्त, 79 | 435 |
| सितम्बर, 79 | 393 |
| अक्टूबर, 79 | 428 |
| नवम्बर, 79 | 474 |
| दिसम्बर, 79 | 523 |
| जनवरी, 80 | 534 |
| फरवरी, 80 | 499 |

इसके अतिरिक्त इ. को. लि. से भी थोड़ी मात्रा में कोयले की सप्लाई की गई थी जिसके बारे में जानकारी तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ल) विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं सेन्टरों के लिये कोयले की मांग का निर्धारण अखिल भारतीय आधार पर किया जाता है, राज्य-

बार आधार पर नहीं। राज्यवार मांग का निर्धारण केवल बिजली और सीमेन्ट सेक्टर के लिये ठीक ठीक किया जा सकता है। उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार अन्य उदयोगों के लिये कोयले की मांग का राज्यवार निर्धारण नहीं किया जा सकता। अतः, राज्यवार मांग की तुलना में, सप्लाई में हुई कमी का निर्धारण नहीं किया जा सकता।

(ग) गुजरात में बिजलीधरों और सीमेन्ट संयंत्रों की कोयले की वर्तमान मांग का अनुमान क्रमशः 2.90 लाख टन तथा (1,000 टन प्रति माह है। अन्य औद्योगिक सेक्टरों की मांग का निर्धारण उत्तर तथा पैरा (ख) में बताए गए कारणों की वजह से नहीं किया जा सकता। गुजरात की कोयले की जरूरत अन्ततः कुल मिलाकर तब पूरी हो जाएगी जब कोयले के संचलन के लिये वैगनों की उपलब्धि में सुधार हो जाए। इसके बाद सप्लाई किये वाले उत्तम ग्रेड के कोयले की उपलब्धि में सुधार तब हो जाएगा जब कम्पनी में इसका उत्पादन बढ़ जाए।

Coal Famine predicted

1662. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA, SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a study brought out recently by the Birla Institute of Scientific Research predicting a coal famine in the country in the near future; and

(b) if so, whether he agrees with the Institute's forecast which is based on the theory of 'over centralisation' of the coal industry and the need for setting up a joint sector?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The present shortages are only marginal arising out of shortfall in production of certain categories of coal and inadequate transport availability.

Steps have been taken to increase coal production and further measures are under examination which include a review of the organisation of coal India.

स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स के पदों पर नियुक्त होने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के आश्रितों के लिये कोटा

1663. श्री रत्नेश्वर प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीविजन केन्द्र में स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स (अनुबन्ध पर रखा जाने वाला स्टाफ) के पदों पर नियुक्त और पदोन्नति के मामले में स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के आश्रितों के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की गई है अथवा उनका कोई कोटा रखा गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के आश्रितों की नियुक्ति के लिए नियम बनाकर उनके लिए आरक्षण कोटे की व्यवस्था करने और कुछ नियम बना कर उन्हें विशेष सुविधाएं देने का भी है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो कब तक?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूर्ति और पत्र-वास मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बनासकांठा जिला गुजरात में एक बांध का निर्माण करने संबंधी निर्णय

1664. श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी: क्या उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाढ़ का नियंत्रण करने के लिये जिला बनासकांठा, गुजरात में धनेरा गांव के निकट रेल नदी पर एक बांध का निर्माण करने संबंधी निर्णय ले लिया गया है और क्या इस निर्माण-कार्य का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है;

(ख) इस बांध का निर्माण-कार्य कब शुरू किया जायेगा और यह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा

और इस पर कितनी लागत आयेगी ; और

(ग) क्या इस पर निर्माण-कार्य शीघ्र शुरू करने के सुनिश्चित करने के लिये तात्कालिक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उत्तर और संचार्द्द तथा क्षेत्रला मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान औधरी): (क) गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि बनास कांठा जिले में धनरा टाउन के 18 किलोमीटर प्रतिप्रवाह में रेल संचार्द्द स्कीम की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है। उन्होंने यह भी सूचित किया है कि प्रस्ताव में बाढ़ों को कम करने की कोई परिकल्पना नहीं की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) . परियोजना का अन्वेषण कार्य पूरा होने, तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा परियोजना रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप देने और केन्द्र द्वारा मंजूरी दे दिए जाने के बाद ही इस परियोजना पर निर्माण-कार्य आरम्भ किया जा सकता है। तथापि, परियोजना पर 8.30 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान लगाया गया है और परियोजना पर निर्माण-कार्य आरम्भ हो जाने के बाद इसके चार वर्ष में पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

Implementation of Varmanapuram Irrigation Project

1665. SHRI A. NEELALCHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has already taken up the issue of the proposed 'Varmanapuram Irrigation Project', with the Central Government;

(b) is so, what the Central Government have done in this respect;

(c) what is the present stage of the proposed project; and

(d) the action taken by the State Government in this respect, give details ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (d). The report of Vamanapuram Irrigation Project was received in the Central Water Commission in December, 1973. The project report was examined

in the Commission and the comments were sent to the Government of Kerala during 1974. The State Government have sent replies to some of the comments and replies to others are still awaited. Their latest letter in this regard was received in June, 1979.

With a view to expediting the technical examination of the project for clearance, the Central Water Commission have requested the Government of Kerala to depute the concerned Officer to the Commission for discussions.

Idukki Hydro-Electric Project, Kerala

1666. SHRI A. NEELALCHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have already taken up the issue of the second stage of the Idukki-Hydro-Electric Project with the Central Government;

(b) if so, what the Central Government have done in this respect; and

(c) what the Central Government propose to do in this respect ?

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

(a) to (c). The revised project report of Idukki Hydel Project, Stage-II, Kerala envisaging installation of 3 generating units of 130 MW (3x130 MW) has been cleared by the Planning Commission.

Fire in A.I.R. Station at Patna

1667. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was a fact that there was a big fire in A.I.R station at Patna; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). A fire broke out in the Patna station of All India Radio on the 9th March, 1980. It was detected at about 3-45 p.m. In this fire, the Music Studio and its booth were completely damaged. By taking

timely action, the fire was brought under control before it could spread to other studios and cause damage to the equipment installed therein. The transmission on the main channel was put through the same evening at the scheduled time from the emergency studio at the transmitting station. The services on both the main and the commercial channels were brought up normally the next morning from the interim studio set up at the radio station itself during the night.

Police authorities are investigating the cause of the fire. In evidence of sabotage has come to light so far. The probable cause seems to be accidental. According to the preliminary survey made immediately after the fire, the loss due to damage to equipment and other materials is estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs. Steps are being taken to restore the damaged studio by replacing and repairing the affected equipment and material as early as possible.

Working Conditions of Artisfes of AIR and T.V.

1668. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a lot of frustration among the artistes employed/engaged by the A.I.R. and T.V. on contract basis;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into the working conditions and the emoluments of these artistes and take steps to ensure that their lot is improved;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering any scheme for making their services permanent/semi-permanent so as to avoid any hardships to them in advanced age;

(d) if so, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) The various staff Associations/Unions of staff artists have been voicing their grievances from time to time for betterment of their service conditions. These specific grievances are looked into and ameliorating steps where necessary are taken. The question of improvement in the service conditions of staff artists is a matter of continuous review by Government.

(c) to (e) Staff Artists are appointed initially on a three-years' contract, including two years' probation. On successful completion of the probationary period, the staff artists are given long-term contracts upto a term of 58 years. Subject to review at the age of 58, they are retained upto the age of 60 whereas civil employees have to retire at the age of 58.

Expenditure on the Construction of Baira-Sul Project in Himachal Pradesh

1670. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been spent in the construction of BAIRA-SUL project in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) what was its original cost and what are the reasons for escalation in cost, if any ; and

(c) when the power generation is likely to commence and how much power is likely to be generated there ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Upto end of February 1980, Rs. 98.40 crores has been spent on the construction of the Baira Sul Project.

(b) The original estimated cost of this project in 1970 was Rs. 20.49 crores which was revised to Rs. 92.22 crores in March, 1979. The reasons for the escalation in the cost of Project are :

(1) Higher prices of labour, basic materials like steel, P.O.L. etc. and electrical equipment ;

(2) Execution of new items that had not been contemplated earlier like :

(a) Drainage Drifts and Drilling of Drainage holes in the Power House hill,

(b) Protection works of High level intake,

(c) Construction of Diversion Tunnel No. II,

(d) Lowering of river-bed and de-silting of diversion tunnel consequent to February, 1977, slide,

(e) High level intake and Goose-neck.

(3) Increased expenditure due to major land-slides and natural calamities occurred in 1974-75, 1977 and 1979.

(4) Increase in rates for various items of work, due to extreme inaccessibility of the work sites.

(e) The first two Units of 60 MWs each of Stage-I are likely to be commissioned by the end of March, 1980. The Project is expected to be completed by the end of June, 1981. It is estimated that on completion of the Project, including Stage-II, 874 million units will be generated annually.

Criteria for sending Doordarshan Cameramen Abroad

1671. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what criteria are being fixed for sending the Doordarshan Cameramen, Producers and Sound Recordists or the Administrative staff namely Programme Executive, Assistant Director and

Statement

TV Staff Artists (Producers and Cameramen and Programme Officers) sent abroad for training, workshops and short-term training courses during the past three years i.e. since 1-4-1977 to 24-3-1980

| S. No | Name of the Officer and designation | Training Course | Venue | Duration |
|-------|---|--|--------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Shri Ashok Vaishnavi, Producer Grade II | For training under Indo-FRG Cooperation Agreement TV Educational Programme | FRG | 2-7-1977 to 28-9-1977 |
| 2. | Shri S. N. Dhir, Producer Grade II | | | |
| 3. | Shri H. B. Mathur CP (Controller of Programmes) TV. | To participate in News Workshop organised by the National Iranian Radio & TV | Tehran | 10-8-1977 to 12-8-1977 |
| 4. | Smt. Juthika Dutta, Producer Grade II | For training in TV programme for very young children | Kuala Lumpur | 23-1-1978 to 28-2-1978 |

Station Directors abroad for specialised training (on foreign scholarships) ;

(b) how many Cameramen, Producers and namely Programme Executives, Assistant Director and Station Directors had been abroad for special training (expert job) during the past three years and on which scholarships given ; and

(c) whether in framing the criteria, age, date of retirement, last experience (before appointment) of the job etc. are proposed to be taken into consideration ; if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (c). The following criteria are kept in view while selecting Doordarshan personnel for training etc. abroad on fellowships/scholarships offered by foreign countries or organisations :

(i) The subject of study, suitability of the persons to be selected with regard to prescribed/desired qualifications, age etc. ;

(ii) Seniority, experience and aptitude of the persons concerned ; and

(iii) Preference is given to those who have not been sent abroad earlier.

(b) A statement is attached.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|---|--------------|--------------------------|---|
| 5. Shri Manohar Pingle, Producer Grade II. | To attend the Regional Course in TV Production | Kuala Lumpur | 20-8-1979 to 21-9-1979 | |
| 6. Shri Mohd. Shamim, Producer Grade II | To attend Regional Workshop on TV programmes for Young Children & Parents | Kuala Lumpur | 24-9-1979 to 18-10-1979 | |
| 7. Smt. Vimal Issar, Producer Grade II | | | | |
| 8. Smt. Meena Vaishnavi Producer Grade II | To attend the Regional Course on Population Communication (TV) | Kuala Lumpur | 29-10-1979 to 30-11-1979 | |
| 9. Shri Sudhir Tandon, Camerman Grade I | News Training Course organised by the Asia Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development | Kuala Lumpur | 11-6-1979 to 6-7-1979 | |
| 10. Shri M. S. Oberoi, Camerman Grade I | To attend the Regional Course on Population Communication (TV) | Kuala Lumpur | 29-10-1979 to 30-11-1979 | |

जनता पार्टी तथा लोक दल के सरकारों द्वारा कर्तिपय समाचारपत्रों के प्रकाशन में बाधा डाला जाना

1672. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जनता पार्टी तथा लोक दल की सरकारों ने नेशनल हेरेल्ड, नवजीवन तथा कौमी आवाज के प्रकाशन में बाधा डाली थी और उनके कर्मचारियों को हड्डताल करने के लिये भड़काया तथा प्रोत्साहित किया था तथा उन्हें विज्ञापन देना बन्द कर दिया था ;

(ख) इनके फलस्वरूप नेशनल हेरेल्ड नवजीवन तथा कौमी आवाज को कितनी हार्दिक हुई ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें क्षतिपूर्ति देने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) यह सच है कि बौद्धिगिक विकास और कम्पनी कार्यविभागों ने, क्रमशः बौद्धिगिक (विकास और

विनियम) अधिनियम, 1951 और कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अंतर्गत, अप्रैल, 1979 में जांचों के आदेश दिए थे । पहले की जांच मैसर्स एसोसिएटेड जर्नल्स की मुद्रण प्रेसों के बंद होने की परिस्थितियों के विषय में थी जबकि दूसरी कम्पनी कार्य विभाग में कथित श्रम देय की गई-अदायगी, कम्पनी की वित्तीय कठिनाइयों इत्यादि के विषय में प्राप्त शिकायतों की पुष्टि के लिए थी । प्रथम बताये गये अधिनियम के अंतर्गत की जांच रिपोर्ट को कम्पनी कार्य विभाग में आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु भेज दिया गया है । कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के आदेश द्वारा दी गई जांच को 1979 में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के एक आदेश द्वारा रोक दिया गया और तब से कोई परिणाम नहीं आए है । कर्मचारियों की हड्डताल का विषय, जिसका नाम आद्योगिक विवाद है, अर्थात् दिल्ली प्रशासन और उ. प्र. सरकार के कार्यक्षेत्र में आता है । इन समाचार पत्रों को जब तक वे प्रकाशित होते रहे, विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदायालय के विज्ञापन बंद नहीं किए गए ।

(ख) इस विषय पर सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचारा-
धीन नहीं है।

**Undesirable Scenes of Picture
"Man Ka Angan"**

1673. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a motion picture "Man Ka Angan" recently released for public exhibition has some vulgar and undesirable scenes which had an adverse effect on national character;

(b) if so, the reasons which forced the Censor Board to give a clean chit without deleting such scenes; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). The matter is receiving attention of Government.

**Payment of O.T.A. to Staff
Artistes of T.V.**

1674. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether different criteria are followed in giving overtime allowance to Staff artistes and the permanent staff of Television; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Overtime Allowance is not given to staff artistes like permanent staff or Gazetted Holiday; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether an hours overtime allowance is deducted in case of staff artistes cadre contracted staff of Doordarshan); if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reasons for delay in giving overtime allowance to staff artistes ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). For payment of overtime allowance, the rules applicable to the civil Government servants are also applicable to the Staff Artistes except as under :—

(i) Shift duty staff on the civil side are entitled to O.T.A. at rates higher than those prescribed for non-shift duty staff. These higher rates are not admissible to staff artistes working in shifts because they have not been declared as shift duty staff.

(2) While a civil employee can be paid O.T.A. in a month upto a ceiling of 33 1/3% of his monthly emoluments, the ceiling fixed for a staff artistes for O.T.A. and other extra remuneration is 25% of his monthly basic fee.

The reason for the above difference between civil employees and the staff artistes is that the staff artistes enjoy certain concessions which are not available to the regular civil employees. Main concessions are :—

(i) Staff Artistes are permitted to take up outside assignments and accept fee for them;

(ii) they are normally provided free transport facility at odd hours when public transport is not available.

(c) Yes, Sir, This is the rule in respect of civil employees also.

(d) In order to avoid delay in payment of O.T.A., heads of Doordarshan Kendras have been empowered to sanction such payments for staff artistes in their respective offices.

**Qualifications for Appointment of
Staff Artistes**

1675. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether some changes are being made in qualifications for appointments of staff artistes, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) Whether Government propose to fix some qualifications for appointments of staff artistes (contracted staff, as are laid down for the Films Division, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Presumably, the question refers to the recruitment rules for Staff Artist posts in Doordarshan. Doordarshan was separated from AIR on 1-4-1976. Pending training of regular recruitment rules for various categories of posts sanctioned for Doordarshan, recruitment to Staff Artist posts was made on the basis of *ad hoc* recruitment rules. After detailed consideration of the job requirements of each category of post, regular recruitment rules for Staff Artists were finalised and issued in August, 1979. It is a fact that the age limits and essential and desirable qualifications prescribed in the regular recruitment rules are, in certain cases, somewhat different from those laid down in the old *ad hoc* rules.

(b) No, Sir. The duties and job requirements of Staff Artists (contract staff) in Doordarshan are not identical with those of the Civil staff in Films Division.

—
12 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I have already given a notice for an adjournment motion. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed the adjournment motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I have a submission to make.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dandavate, you have been allowed under 377.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have a submission to make. We on the Opposition side, have been observing that right from the first day, whatever be its importance or urgency, you have not been admitting any matter. You have not admitted a single adjournment motion in this Session. Sir, on the question of blockade in Assam, an assurance has been given by the Prime Minister. It is a very serious matter.**

It has never happened in the past. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him. I am going to reply to his point. I go according to the rules. If there is anything more, you can come to my Chamber Professor and discuss with me. But this I have disallowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you look into the past....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through the past precedents, the traditions, the record and then only I have decided. I am not going to budge an inch from the Rules and Procedure.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, the country is in danger.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to my Chamber and discuss the matter with me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Sir, this has never happened in free India. That organisation is the part and parcel of the ruling party. They are organising this economic blockade.

MR. SPEAKER: But, for me, there is no ruling party. I represent all of you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA-SUBBAIAH) : Sir, Mr. Dandavate has made a remark. It is a reflection on the Chair. He has questioned the impartiality of the Speaker. It should be expunged.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings and if there is any such remark made, I will expunge it. Now, we take up the second item of the Business —Papers to be Laid on the Table.

Shri Sathe....

12.04 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF FILM AND TELEVISION INSTITUTE OF INDIA, PUNE, FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT

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

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-620/80]

MADHYA PRADESH CIVIL COURTS (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) ORDINANCE, 1979 AND ANNUAL REPORT re. COMPANIES ACT

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

(1) A copy of the Madhya Pradesh Civil Courts (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 7 of 1979) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Madhya Pradesh on the 28th November, 1979, under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Madhya Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-621/80.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) for the year 1978-79 on the working and administration of the Companies Act, 1956, under section 638 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-622/80]

AUDIT REPORT AND REVIEW ON DELHI URBAN ART COMMISSION FROM MAY, 1974 TO MARCH 1978 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P.C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Delhi Urban Art Commission for the period from May, 1974 to March 1978 under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-623/80.]

(2) Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the above Audit Report.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Audit Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-623/80.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI ADMINISTRATION ACT re. DISSOLUTION OF METROPOLITAN COUNCIL OF DELHI.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 200(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1980 containing President's Order dated the 21st March, 1980 issued under section 31 of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966 suspending certain provisions of the aid Act, dissolving the Metropolitan Council of Delhi and directing that the members of the Executive Council shall cease to hold office as such. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-624/80.]

12.05 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of Sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Orissa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th March, 1980, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Orissa Appropriation Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th March, 1980, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.07 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Next item—Calling Attention. Shri K.P. Singh Deo.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. I am going to listen to everything, but not like this. I have to be guided by the rules and regulations..... (Interruptions) You come to my chamber and you can discuss this with me.....(Interruptions).

If you sit down, I will listen....

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER Yes, what is your point of order ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Under rule 57...

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): According to the rules, a point of order can be raised only about the business before the House.....

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, under Rule 57, I have given notice of an adjournment motion and a copy thereof has been sent to you, to the concerned Minister and to the Secretary. Under Rule 58, you will give your consent to an adjournment motion if the matter is of urgent public importance... (Interruptions). This is an important question till the entire country is concerned about it. In spite of the fact that the Prime Minister gave an assurance in this House, the two important wings of the ruling party are organising an economic blockade... (Interruptions).

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER—rose (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you trying to interrupt him ? I have given him permission.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैद्धपुर) : अधिक महोदय, यह तो कोई तरीका नहीं है कि हमारे पक्ष का एक सदस्य बोल रहा है और उधर से उन्हें बोलने नहीं दिया जाता है। कम से कम आप उन्हें मना तो करें।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: मैं उन्हें मना कर रहा हूँ। Why are you having a verbal du... Mr. Tytler I have permitted Shri Yadav to speak

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This is a most sensitive question of national importance and concerns the most sensitive area of the country. This is, therefore, a matter of urgent public importance and an adjournment motion may be allowed under Rule 58. The people in that area are faced with day-to-day difficulties: trains have been stopped and thousands of trucks have been stopped. Essential goods of daily life have been prevented to reach the Assam region and all north-eastern region. The Chief Secretary of Assam got in touch with the Chief Secretary of West Bengal and he has drawn his attention...

MR. SPEAKER: I have followed what you wanted to say. Let me answer now.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : This matter is of urgent public importance because there is the question of confrontation between the people of one State and another. It is unprecedented. The two wings of the ruling party are taking recourse to blockade. It has never happened in free India before. This will cause a situation of civil war. To prevent this, Sir, you must accept the adjournment motion, so that the House may have an opportunity to discuss this... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you read rule 14 of the Handbook for Members, you will see that the permission will be given where the Speaker is satisfied. You can come to my chamber and discuss it if you want.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I wanted to request you to take note of the various aspects of the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: If you come to my chamber, I will discuss with you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr Speaker, Sir, you said you would listen to us.

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to him. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It is not a matter between a Member and the Speaker. It is a matter which concerns all of us.

MR. SPEAKER: Who is on a point of order next ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I would like to say something.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, you have referred to rules. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will hear only one man.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am making a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : MR Bosu.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The question is : you refer to the rules. you are suggesting that the matter be discussed in the chamber. (Interruptions). A part of the country is to-day being starved, and is being told that no essential supplies will reach it. There is no Government there. There is Presidential rule.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Government is there. The west Bengal Government is there.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Are we, or are we not going to discuss the matter ? (Interruptions) What is the use of this Parliament ? (Interruptions)

Mr. SPEAKER Mr, Singh Deo.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, the rule gives you.....(Interruptions) I would like to draw your attention, Sir.....(Interruptions)

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Tytler, please take your seat. I will allow Mr. Rath also. First, let me listen to Mr. Bosu; and then I will allow you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, you kindly read.....(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, they have not given any notices. You should hear our submission.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Gupta, you are not going to decide on my behalf I may hear, now. I may allow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will you listen to us today ?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gupta, I have listened to you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You will kindly refer to Handbill para 14, sub-para VI, page 31. (Interruptions)

Mr. SPEAKER: May I, for the information of Mr Bosu as well as of the House, read one thing ? : "Once....."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Not at all. Let me finish.

MR. SPEAKER : No. I am on my legs, and you have to listen to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me. I have listened to you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you are going to behave like this, it is all right; I don't mind.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You said that you would hear his submission.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Anyway, he does not have the courtesy ; when I am standing, he does not.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are going to force it down my throat. I am not going to take it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, you asked him to make him to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes ; I asked him ; but I was going to quote.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you sit down—all of you ? Why don't you take your seats ? Please take your seat now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The House must understand this. If the hon Members want that this House should run under rules and regulations, then you have to cooperate with me. If you want that I should follow the rules, then you could also have to follow the rules. When the Speaker is on his legs, no person in the House is supposed to stand. That is the primary condition. If I call any hon. the Member, he will say anything according to the permission granted to him and then nobody else will intervene. After this, will you Mr. Bosu, make a submission.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I have called him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In order to assist the Chair, I have drawn your kind attention to certain provisions in the handbook. There are certain items agitating the mind of the Members very much.

MR. SPEAKER : You just point that out to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The first one is the situation that is developing in Assam and in the border of Assam (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody is cooperating.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI (Amethi)
Rule 376. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He is on a point of order. I will ask him.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, look here, I have to over rule him or to admit this.

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI : You have already over ruled him. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let him make the observation. I will do it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Several items are agitating the mind of the people. I have quoted the relevant paragraph. (Interruptions) if you interject, I cannot proceed. The problem is that this is a matter where there is a categorical statement.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the thing I want a point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. Sanjay Gandhi has said that then they will withdraw the agitation. It has come out clearly.

MR. SPEAKER : That is nothing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : (2) The border of..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am quoting a rule. It says, "Once a Member is informed of the Speaker's decision withholding his

comment no discussion or point shall be permitted to be raised in the House either on the subject matter of the notice or the reasons for disallowance thereof." You can come to my chamber.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO.

(Interruptions)

Mr. SPEAKER : If you want, you can come to my chamber; I will discuss it with you. I have already allowed one motion under 184. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has been allowed under rule 377 for the same matter.

(Interruptions) **

At this state Shri Chandrapit Yadav, and some other hon. Members left the House

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever is spoken without my permission will not be recorded it will be expunged. Call attention.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

12.24 hrs

REPORTED ARREST OF SEVEN MULTIMILLIONAIRES OF BIHAR

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : I beg to call the attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported arrest of seven multimillionaires of Bihar in connection with a multimillion rupee salt and coal smuggling racket."

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : Sir, I rise to make a statement with reference to the Calling Attention Notice regarding the reported arrest of seven multimillionaires of Bihar in connection with a multimillion rupee salt and coal smuggling racket.

The Government of Bihar has reported that seven cases have been registered with the Police, one under section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act 471 IPC and the rest under section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act and seven persons have been arrested. Their bail applications have been rejected by the sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate. Appeal before District Judge is pending and all the arrested

[Shri Z. R. Ansari]

persons are in jail. The names of the persons arrested are, Hemraj Jhunjhunwala, Madan Kumar Pal, Raan Rungta, Hari Prasad Lodha, Moti Prasad Agarwal, Sitaram Singh and one other. Further detailed report is awaited from the State Government in the matter.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: From the reply of the hon. Minister it is seen that this incident seems to have occurred on the 19th of this month, which means more than six days ago. In the last part of the reply the hon. Minister says: "Further detailed report is awaited from the State Government in the matter". It means that the state government has taken more than six days to give this sketchy report. On the 21st of this month, there were some reports in the *Indian Nation* as well as the *Hindustan Times* and I should like the hon. Minister of shed light on them.

Apart from seven millionaires who have been arrested there are 12 persons who are absconding, who have gone underground. S.P. of Singhbhum and S.D.O of Dhalbhum conducted the raid. They have also told the press (*Interruptions*). The press is alleged to have reported that the necessary papers have been seized showing that in this racket officials of the Bihar Government, West Bengal Government, Railway Officials, Supply Department officials and the officials of the Food Cell of the Government of Bihar are involved.

S. D. O. and S. P. have also reported that the Station Master of Dhalbhumgarh Railway station evaded the raiding party when the raids were going on.

2100 wagons of salt are supposed to have come to Dhalbhum at a time when there is a shortage of wagon.

(*Interruptions*)

Is it against the Calling Attention?

I get an impression that the Members from the other side of the House are not interested probably because their people are involved in this racket.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाथीपर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में एक लड़के की हत्या हुई है। पूरी दिल्ली में आतंक का वातावरण फैला हुआ है। क्या. . . .

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: this is calling Attention.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्लाइन्ट आफ आडर है। एक लड़के की हत्या हुई है पूरी दिल्ली में आतंक फैला हुआ है। क्या आप हाउस के इस तरह से चलायेंगे

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: you should know when and how you should raise a point of order. (*Interruptions*). There is no point of order (*Interruptions*). That is not a point of order at all, you must know.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot. There is 'no point of order.'

MR. DEO, please continue.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: There is shortage of wagon supply which has effected the movement of foodgrains, movement of petroleum products movement of other essential commodities in various parts of the country.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please carry on.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Sub Divisional Officer has said that the business men involved had violated the Essential Commodities Act as well as the Patna High Court order prohibiting and banning the movement of salt from sub Division to sub Division.

Therefore, (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: one minute. I am on my legs. (*Interruptions*) Please sit down. Unless the Members from both the side co-operate, we cannot conduct the proceedings of the House. My appeal to you is (*Interruptions*).

He has raised a point of order. I have said it is not a point of order and he has sat down. (Interruptions).

श्री राजनाथ सौनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महादेव, इस तरह से हम हाउस के नहीं चलने देंगे। हम लोग तो बैठ गये, लेकिन आप बोल रहे हैं। आप गृह मंत्री जी से कहिये कि वे कुछ बतलायें. . . .

श्री रामविलास पासवानः हमारा पूरा इरादा कोआपरेट करने का है। आप ने "डोन्ट रिकार्ड" क्यों कहा?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you do not co-operate, we cannot conduct the proceedings. Therefore, I appeal to you to co-operate.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Why do you say, 'do not record'?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When the Speaker is on his legs, nobody should get up. Please understand the rule.

Will you kindly tell me whether the point of order you are raising has got anything to do with the subject under discussion? This is only to create confusion.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a calling attention motion on which there is a discussion. Mr Singh Deo has raised some points and the Minister is to reply. Is the point of order anything to do with that discussion? If it has anything to do with it, you please sit down now. After the Minister's reply, you can raise the point.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: This is a matter of serious concern that at a time when our economy is going through stresses and strains, these smugglers are running a parallel economy with the active connivance of Government officials, who are supposed to be law-enforcing agencies. This situation is affecting not only the movement of foodgrains, but also the movement of petroleum products and other essential commodities, as has been pointed out, because 2100 wagons have been involved in this salt and coal racket in Dhalbhum where the raids were conducted. This is not something which is new. Four years back, this very House had debated it. Again, it was in Bihar where the Railway Protection Force was

again involved. I would like to know, now that this incident is more than a week old whether Government has got any information and whether they will take this House into confidence as to or how long this racket has been going on, what has been the quantum of loss as a result of this racket. In his reply, the Minister stated that section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act is being applied. Since these multi-millionaires are definitely having political patronage, as is evident from the racket which has been created here to see that the calling attention is not heard, I would like to have an assurance from the Government that these multi-millionaires will be taken to task because they have affected the economy of our country and the very life-line of our people. All the officers who are involved, as has been alleged by the investigating officers, should be booked under section, 8 or what ever is the relevant Act which deals with abetment and the strictest punishment should be given to them. What are the steps which are being taken to prevent such occurrences in future?

This matter has been debated in this House not once but on three or four occasions.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: As I have already said in my statement full facts are not available. Whatever facts we have got, we have given in the statement.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: The papers are full of reports but the Government does not have any information.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: As far as the action by the Government is concerned, I can assure the hon. Member and this House that the Government shall take very strict view of the thing and shall take very strict action against such persons. But what is the position? The administration there raided seven places. They arrested seven persons. Their cases were rejected by the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate and the cases are pending before the District Sessions Judge. Since we are going to have a full discussion tomorrow, I think, by that time, full information will reach here and only then we shall be able to apprise this House about the full facts.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Responsible officers of the Government of Bihar have alleged that 2100 wagons are being

[**Shri K. P. Singh Deo]**

operated by smugglers for smuggling salt and coal. This is happening with the connivance of the Government officials but according to the statement, only 7 multi-millionaires have been arrested and no action has been taken against the official who are abetting and conniving.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : I have already said that whosoever is found guilty of abetting the crime he will not be spared. I can assure this House to that extent. I hope, by tomorrow before the debate starts, we will get the full facts.

**RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS—
Contd.**

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

उपाध्यक्ष महोब्य

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have only to say that the assent on the adjournment motion has been withheld and you may meet the Speaker.

श्री रामविलास पासवानः उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। नियम 56 और 197 के तहत मैंने दिल्ली में एक छात्र गौतम जयसिंधानी के संबंध में एड्जोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है और कालिंग अटेशन भी दिया है। गत 6 मार्च से वह लड़का लापता है। सरकार उसका पता लगाने में अभी तक विफल रही है। वाया यह पब्लिक इम्पार्टेस का सवाल नहीं है? फिर आपने मेरा एड्जार्नमेंट मोशन और कालिंग अटेशन क्यों नहीं एक्सेप्ट किया है? यदि आप इसे कहते हैं कि यह पब्लिक इम्पार्टेस की चीज़ है तो आपने इसे एड्जोर्नमेंट मोशन और कालिंग अटेशन के तहत क्यों नहीं लिया है? दिल्ली में भी पूरा असम का सा वातावरण फैल गया है। संजय और गीता हत्या कांड के बाद यह दिल्ली में कांड हुआ है। इतनी बुरी तरह उसका मर्डर किया गया है लेकिन पुलिस अभी तक हत्यारे का पता नहीं लगा पाई है। आप सदन के मालिक हैं। हमें मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं। उनको कहिए कि वह इस पर एक वक्तव्य दें।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : दिल्ली में सा एंड आर्डर की स्थिति दिन प्रति दिन, खराब होती जा रही है। कोई दिन भी ऐसा नहीं जाता है जिस दिन बलात्कार, लड़कियों से छेड़खानी, चोरी, डकैती, हत्या का समाचार पढ़ने को न मिल जाता हो।

उन्नीस वर्षीय विद्यार्थी श्री गौतम जयसिंधानी की हत्या कर दी गई है। पुलिस बिल्कुल निष्क्रिय बैठी हुई है और अभी तक हत्यारों का पता नहीं लगा पाई है। हमें मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं। उनको तो कम से कम इस्तीफा देकर देश के सामने अपना चेहरा दिखाना चाहिए और बताना चाहिए कि हम यहां के काइम्ज़ को रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं, ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति के बिगड़ने से रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं, इसलिए हम गददी छोड़ कर आ रहे हैं-----

श्री जगदीश टाईट्सर (विस्तीर्ण सदर) :
**बोलने वाले को क्या सजा होंगी। जनता पाटी का राज नहीं रहा है जब रोज़ चोरियां, डकैतीयां आदि होती थीं। अब इस तरह की घटनाएं कम हो रही हैं।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER
(Dargapur) : Sir, the hon. Member has used a certain word which is unparliamentary. It should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Since you have raised the point I will go through the proceedings and, if there is anything unparliamentary, I will expunge it.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I have referred only to the law and order situation so, it is not unparliamentary.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I hope you will not raise it every now and then and take the time of the house. Then you would be doing an injustice to those Members who want to raise many points under rule 377(Interruptions) I am giving my own reason. This has been discussed a few minutes back.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
(Mangalore) : Sir, on a point of order. Rule 361 says that whenever the Speaker rises he shall be heard in silence and any member who is then speaking or offering to speak shall immediately resume his seat. I have been observing since morning that even senior-most members like Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, are violating and flouting this rule. I expected a better standard at least from Professor Madhu Dandavate, a former Minister. But I found on the other hand, he was encouraging other members in this. I am suggesting that these things must be put an end to. I may point out here that you have also power to maintain decorum. Under rule 374, the Speaker may, if he deems it necessary name a member who

disregards the authority of the chair or abuses the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof. Of course, I am not suggesting that here. I am only requesting all the members to observe the rules and maintain decorum. (*Interruptions*).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has already said that if any member has any grievance regarding anything that has not been permitted, he can meet the Speaker in the Chamber.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: cannot do more than that.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह चैम्बर वाली क्या बीमारी है ? यह तो हाउस में बात होनी चाहिए ।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : हाउस में इस पर डिस्क्षण होनी चाहिए ।.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not fair on your part. I make an appeal to you. I have to conduct the proceedings of the House. Unless you cooperate, I cannot do anything. Therefore, you please sit down. Now matters under Rule 377. I am not permitting anybody to raise any other issue.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI (Hissar) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No point of order. I have taken up matters under Rule 377. Prof. Madhu Dandavate. (*Interruptions*) No. point of order. Point of order cannot be raised any time and every time. I am not permitting any point of order. Now, Mr. Madhu Dandavate. (*Interruptions*). Point of order is not to bring the House in disorder.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह लोगों की चुनी हुई बौड़ी है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान में डीजल न हो, बिजली न हो, पानी न हो, हत्याएं हों और अकाल हो, तो कैसे यहां का काम चलेगा?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I appeal to you. you are a very senior Member... (*Interruptions*). I have gone to the Matter under Rule 376. I am not going to allow any body to speak, you please sit down Mr. Dandavate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, you kindly read Handbook, page 14, sub-rule (vi), para 831.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have read it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, the Members are agitated about many things. Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan has said about the murder of Gautam Jaisinghani. Then...

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर) : यह चुनौती दी जा रही है कि यह छोकरे ठीक करेंगे। यह कह रहे हैं कि छोकरे लोग हम लोगों को ठीक करेंगे। इसको आप नोट करें, और हमारी बात आप सुन नहीं रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. What Mr. Paswan raised has been withheld by the Speaker and therefore, I would request you, Mr. Paswan... (*Interruptions*). I would request you to meet the Speaker.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Why ? You are in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am in the Chair. Now I am not permitting you to discuss the subject here. That is why Chair's ruling. Now, matters under rule 377—Prof. Dandavate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, you have to regulate the House. I have drawn your attention to a subject. (*Interruptions*). Sir, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan has talked about Gautam Jaisinghani's murder and the police have so far failed to apprehend the culprits. Now, the whole Opposition has talked about the Assam issue which is a burning issue in the country. Then a letter from Justice Bhagwati, a Judge of the Supreme Court flattering the Prime Minister openly in a public letter. (*Interruptions*). Sir, what I have quoted from the Handbook, that makes it more or less mandatory for you to read out the adjournment motion. You kindly read out the adjournment motion which you have received.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Consent to the adjournment motion on Mr. Gautam's murder has been withheld by the Speaker. With regard to the other things which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu mentioned, he has already told you that you should go to his Chamber and discuss the matter. Therefore, that is also my ruling on this. I cannot do anything other than that.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस को भंग करां दीजिए, हम चैम्बर में ही अपनी समस्याओं का हल करा लेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सब बातों के चैम्बर, चैम्बर करते हैं, यह चैम्बर क्या होता है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will all agree that the House is conducted under certain rules and regulations. If the rules are violated...

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह आदेश कर दीजिए कि यह हाउस सत्तम, हम सारी बातें चैम्बर में ही करेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूं, आप समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have understood. From your emotion, I can know what subject you are speaking on. Your emotion itself is a language.

You have to meet the Speaker in his Chamber and discuss it with him and come to a conclusion. That is my decision. Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I have been permitted to raise the issue of Assam blockade under rule 377, but I wish...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, you have to read what you have given in writing. I will not permit.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : You cannot force him. He may not exercise his right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have been a Minister and all that. Don't put me in an embarrassing position. You must read out what you have given in writing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Apart from being a Minister, I have also been in Parliament from 1971. I only want to tell you that I am glad that the Speaker has allowed me to raise the issue under rule 377, but because the adjournment motion has not been permitted, all of us will take up the matter with the Speaker, and I forego my right to raise the issue under rule 377.

श्री लक्ष्मीराम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपसे एक रुलिंग चाहता हूं इस सवाल पर कि जब नियम 377 के अधीन एक दस्तावेज यहां पर आ जाये, अगर संबंधित सदस्य उसे न भी पढ़े, तो भी वह सबको सर्कार्लेट किया जाये, क्योंकि नियम 377 के अधीन संबंधित मामले की कापी स्पीकर को दी जाती है, इसलिए वह सदन का दस्तावेज हो जाता है। आप उसको पटल पर रखिए। अगर किसी संसदीय ने अंडर प्रोटोस्ट उसको नहीं भी पढ़ा है तो क्योंकि व कौम का मसला है, आपने उसको यहां एलाउ किया है, सभी सदस्य उससे आगाह हो सकें, इसलिए उसे आप यहां पर रखिए।

वयवधान

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) : I am on a point of order Mr. Dandavate has given notice of a statement under rule 377 and he cannot withdraw that. (Interruptions). Mr. Bosu, you are not the Presiding Officer, keep quiet. Don't play with me. I am a senior Member. I will pay you back in the same coin.

Mr. Dandavate has given notice of a statement under rule 377 and it becomes a property of the House when it is admitted. Now, unless and until permission is sought from the House, he cannot withdraw it unilaterally. That is my point of order and I want your ruling on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can always take any decision. He is not raising the matter now.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Can he unilaterally take that decision.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has equal right to raise it or be absent from the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am on a point of order. Because such incidents will happen again and again. I am raising on a point of order on this. Any motion for which notice is given and which is already circulated, when it is moved, it becomes the property of the House. But as far as the notice of a statement under Rule 377 is concerned, so long as I do not read it in the House, in that case, it does not become the property of the House and there is no question of seeking the permission of the House to withdraw it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I rise on a point of order under Rule 339, which reads :

"A Member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of the House.

The leave shall be signified not upon question but by the Speaker taking the pleasure of the House. The Speaker shall ask : 'Is it your pleasure that the motion be withdrawn' ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already said and I and you also know that this is not a motion. It is a statement.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The rule is very clear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a statement.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I am only reading the procedure under Rule 339, which naturally applies here. The procedure has been clearly laid down. It cannot be withdrawn *suo moto*, because he has already moved it. A typed note has been sent to the Speaker and you have called him. When you have called him, Rule 339 is to be applied and the formality is to be observed. It has not been observed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Rule 339 very clearly states : "A member who has made a motion..."

Now, a statement under Rule 377 is not a motion.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Is it not a motion ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a motion.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is a motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has given in writing. It is not a motion. That is my ruling.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : For a motion which has been moved, Rule 339 is to be applied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Madhukar.

बन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अविलम्बनीय महत्व के प्रश्न की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता है :--

बिहार में पटना के किसी सर्जन ने श्री राम बाबू प्रसाद यादव नामक एक मरीज का आपरेशन किया। उसके पेट में कैंची छाड़े कर ही टांका मार दिया गया। साल भर उसका इलाज चलता रहा और जब उसके पेट का दर्द और भयंकर हो गया, तो फिर पटना लाया गया। उसके एक्सरे किए गए तथा एक्सरे में पेट में पड़ी कैंची की तस्वीर आई। बेचारा रागी मर गया। लेकिन ऐसी असावधानी से आज अनेकों इन्सानों की जान जाती है। सरकार से मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि इस बात की छानबीन की जाए तथा अपराध के भागी को सजा दी जाए तथा मत व्यक्ति को मुआवजा दिलाया जाए।

13 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : SHRI E. a. Mohan—absent.

(ii) Reported erection of a high wall by milatiry authorities encircling, thereby Peenya plantation village in Bagalore and causing Difficulties to villages.

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, please permit me to make the following statement under Rule 377 regarding the difficulties of the residents of the village by name Pinya Plantation West of Hospital Town, Bangalore—560015.

This village consists of about 1000 semi hutments. The residents are mostly from Scheduled Castes. They are residing here for the past 40 years or so. Their elders have come from Tamil Nadu to serve British officers working in the Military establishments. Near this village the Italian War prisoners were impounded. After World War II, these Tamilians made a colony and stayed there permanently. The residents are working in nearby factories or doing other petty jobs. The living condition of these people is far from satisfactory. They are denied of all civic conveniences as that of roads, light or water drainage.

A difficult situation has been created for these poor Scheduled Caste people and other weaker sections. The Military authorities are now encircling this village by erecting a high wall compound. I am told, a narrow passage of 4 or 5 ft. will be left and I am

12.59 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED DEATH OF A PATIENT IN PATNA HOSPITAL

श्री कमला यिथ लघुकर (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, द्वं नियम 377 के

Shri T. R. Shamanna

convinced that this village will become a mini-jail. The earth work is complete and the wall, I am given to understand, will be completed within a short time, within 2-3 months.

Several petitions of the people to the authorities (both Civil and Military) have not got any relief.

Before I left for Delhi on 9th of March, 1980, I went to the spot and was satisfied myself that the grievance is genuine. It is a fit case for the intervention of the Central Government.

I make an earnest appeal to the Government to intervene in the matter. An immediate stay for the construction of the massive compound wall has to be given. Suitable relief may be given after examination of the case. I trust that the Government will help these poor residents of the village.

(iii) REPORTED CLOSURE OF ANDAL CAPSTORAGE BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am raising the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

The Food Corporation of India has closed down 4 months ago Andal Cap-storage. 600 employees have been thrown out of job rotting in the streets and facing starvation. On 22nd February the employees marched to Calcutta Zonal Office and staged dharna for restoration of Andal Cap-storage. This Cap-storage is within Asansol-Durgapur area. Since West Bengal is facing a severe drought, these storages were catering the needs of food-grains for industrial area of Durgapur and Asansol and drought affected districts of Bankura and Purulia. Considering all these aspects, I request the hon. Minister and the Government to immediately withdraw the close-down orders and reinstate 600 employees to save from starvation. The Agriculture Minister is requested to intervene personally and make a statement on the floor of the House.

(iv) SICK UNITS OF AGRO-SERVICE CENTRES IN MAHARASHTRA

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL (Yavatmal) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would

like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under rule 377.

Under the scheme of Agro Service Centres for the educated unemployed sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, and implemented by MAIDC in the State of Maharashtra, there are a large number of units which have become sick and the entrepreneurs who took loan to set up such centres are unable to repay loans due to faulty projects, infeasibility of tractor units, competition with co-operative and local markets, faulty procedure, etc.

The concerned banks have filed suits against such units and their guarantors who had come forward with good motives now have to suffer.

There is an urgent need for the Government to intervene and get withdrawn all these legal proceedings and re-assist by giving total interest subsidy, tractor tax exemption, for tractors given to such units, etc. or the MAIDC should take over such sick units and reorganise these units.

—
13 05 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS RE PROCLAMATIONS IN RELATION TO THE STATES OF BIHAR, GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, ORISSA, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN, TAMIL NADU AND UTTAR PRADESH.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH) : I beg to move :

“That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th February, 1980 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Bihar”.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can move all the Resolutions.

SHRI ZAIL SINGH : I beg to move :

“That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th February, 1980 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Gujarat”.

I beg to move :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th February, 1980 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Madhya Pradesh".

I beg to move :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th February, 1980 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Maharashtra".

I beg to move :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th February, 1980 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Orissa."

I beg to move :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th February, 1980 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab".

I beg to move :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th February, 1980 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Rajasthan".

I beg to move :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th February, 1980 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu".

I beg to move :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th February, 1980 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh".

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pannani) : I am on a point of order. I have given you notice already. I will make my submission and you may give your ruling.

It is a well established procedure that the attention of the House can be drawn to any important aspect connected with the Proclamation imposing President's rule, the approval for which is sought, and this important aspect is brought to the notice of the House by moving amendments to the motion. For example, just to give only one example to be brief, I say....

SHRI ZAIL SINGH : Sir, I want to say something....

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I have risen on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has raised a point of order. Let him finish.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : In 1961 also when the Proclamation with respect to Orissa was before the House, two or three amendments were also moved. Therefore, Sir, I give notice of an amendment drawing attention of the House to an important aspect connected with the Proclamation saying that we regret that, especially in view of the prevalent atmosphere of suspicion and tension and sharp controversy with respect to the ambit of article 356, there was no prior consultation with the Parliament in an attempt to evolve healthy norms as would avoid all lurking suspicion and escalation of tension and as would also provide a protective device against misuse or abuse of article 356. So, I give a notice saying that we regret this and wanted these words to be added at the end of this particular Resolution. Now, Sir, I draw your attention....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already raised it before the speaker and he has given his decision. I will give the decision here.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Please listen to me, Sir, I have not yet completed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please complete. You have already raised this. We can give our decision.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : About article 356 and all that, I have already mentioned, I have already given it to you in writing mentioning the various rules and the fact that this notice was being given drawing attention to an important aspect and that the amendment should be admitted. I should now be allowed to move my amendment to this particular Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already written to the Speaker, and I will read out the decision he has given.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I have been elected to the House and not to the Chamber of Speaker. Please, let me know, Sir, 'yes' or 'no', whatever is the decision,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is what I have said. I will give my decision now. I have listened to what you have said.

The statutory requirement is that the Government must place it before the House and unless it is approved by both the Houses, it shall automatically stand revoked or lapse after two months. This is the form in which Government has to seek the approval of the House. If the House is not going to give that approval, of course, it would go automatically. But there cannot be any substitute motions or any such Statutory Resolution which is enjoined by the Constitution itself to be brought in that particular form. If it is not passed in this form, no other form would be sufficient to give it extension. So, no question of any other form arises. Either the House approves of it or it goes out automatically. It cannot be modified or amended.

SHRI G.M. BANTWALLA : Mine is not a substitute motion. There is a misunderstanding. Mine is a simple amendment saying that at the end of the motion, the following words be added, namely "...but regret..."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already said that it cannot be modified or amended.

Mr. Zail Singh

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : It has been done here. I have quoted to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has not been done.

Mr. Zail Singh.

श्री जैल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 11 मार्च, 1980 को इस सदन के मेज पर प्रोक्लमेशन्ज की कापियां रख दी गई थीं और यह जरूरी था कि पारियामेट इन की परवाह करे, चूंकि 2 महीने की अवधि 16 अप्रैल को खत्म हो जाती है और 16 अप्रैल से पहले इलैक्शन करवाना नामंभकिन है। इलैक्शन कमीशन की तरफ से जो वोटर्स की सूची शांध कराने का समय दिया गया था और उसके बाद उनके प्रकाशन का जो समय था, उसके मुताबिक जरूरी हो गया कि इलैक्शन दो महीने के अन्दर नहीं हो सकते, क्षुच्छ समय और लगेगा। सरकार की कौशिक है कि जल्दी से जल्दी लोकप्रिय सरकार वहां बना दी जायें। मैं सदन से अपील करता हूँ कि इन प्रोक्लमेशन्ज को

मन्जूर करने के लिए वह सर्व-सम्मिति से अपना 'मिलवर्तन दे'।

मैं यह भी महसूस करता हूँ कि यह कार्यवाही जम्हूरियत के महान उसलों को मद्देनजर रख कर की गई है। जिन प्रांतों में जनता ने लूलिंग पार्टी को रिजेक्ट कर दिया और भारी बहुमत से उसके खिलाफ फैसला दिया, वहां की हालत बहुत पतली हो गई थी, वे लोग वहां की जनता की नुमाइन्दगी नहीं कर रहे थे, इस ख्याल से सरकार ने यह फैसला किया और प्रेजिडेंट साहब ने उस के लिए आर्डर जारी कर दिया। आप को और सदन को यह मालूम है कि 1977 में भी ऐसा ही फैसला हुआ था और 9 राज्यों की असेम्बली को भंग कर दिया गया था। उसके मुतालिक हमारी सुप्रीम-कार्ट ने भी यही फैसला दिया था और अब भी क्षुच्छ हाई-कोर्ट से के पास लोग गये थे, उन हाई-कोर्ट से भी प्रेजिडेंट साहब के इस फैसले को परवान किया। मैं सिर्फ इतनी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस महान उच्च अदार्स को मद्देनजर रखते हुए और लोगों के जजबात को पूरी तरह से समझते हुए जनता को मौका दिया जाए कि वे अपने महीने नुमाइन्दगान चुन सकें।

श्री रशीद मसूद (महारनपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे एक शेर याद आ रहा है--

हम आह भी करते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम,

वह कत्ल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होता।

इस किस्म के प्रांकलमेशन्ज को डेमोक्रेसी को चाहने वालों को कभी भी पेश नहीं करना चाहिये था, बशर्ते कि यह डेमोक्रेसी को बढ़ाने के लिये, मूल्क में अच्छा राज कायम करने के लिये होता है कि ये प्रांकलमेशन्ज इस मूल्क के मुफाद की खातिर नहीं, बल्कि इन्दिरा-कांग्रेस के मुफाद की खातिर पेश किया गये हैं। जिन 9 असेम्बलीज को डिजाल्व किया गया है, इस लिये नहीं डिजाल्व किया गया कि वहां ला-एण्ड-आर्डर सिचुएशन खराब थी, बल्कि इस लिये कि

वहां पर हिन्दिरा गांधी की पाटी के खिलाफ दूसरी हुकूमतें थीं और इस को हुकूमत-रान पाटी बरदाशत नहीं कर सकती थी, क्योंकि उन की पाटी नहीं चाहती थी कि हिन्दुस्तान में उन की हुकूमत को चलाने के लिये कोई चीज रकावट पैदा करे। यह डिक्टटेरिशप की मन्त्रिल की तरफ पहला कदम था, वरना नारायणप्र के मामले में प्राइम मिनिस्टर वहां पहुंचती है, तक-रीर करती है, लेकिन उस के मकाबले आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जहां जैनब बीबी के साथ 14 सियाहियाँ ने जिना किया, उस के शोहर को मार दिया और जब वहां के हिन्दू-मुसलमानों ने आवाज बुलन्द की तो पुलिस ने उन को गोलियाँ से भून दिया और उस के खिलाफ इन के मुंह से एक लफज तक न निकला। यही नहीं, 1979 के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान में जो कम्यूनल-फिसादात हुए, उन में आन्ध्र प्रदेश का दूसरा नम्बर है, वहां पर 44 फिसादात हुए, पूरा साल हिन्दू और मुसलमान खौफ की हालत में रहे, लेकिन इन की जुबान से एक लफज भी कन्डेमनेशन का नहीं निकला, क्योंकि वहां पर हुकूमत इन की पाटी के हाथ में थी। क्या हिन्दुस्तान पाटी के लिहाज से चलाया जायगा, हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वालों के मुफाद को नहीं देखा जायगा? ये चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में इन की पाटी की हुकूमत बनी रहे, दूसरों की आवाज न उठे और अगर उठाई जाय तो उन को कत्तल कर दिया जाय।

आप ला-एण्ड-आर्डर की सिचुएशन को दीखिये - उस वक्त जब कि वहां पर दूसरी पाटीयों की हुकूमत थी, ला-एण्ड-आर्डर की सिचुएशन ज्यादा बेहतर थी या आज ज्यादा बेहतर है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you address me.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : I am addressing you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You don't see them.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : I cannot close my eyes and ears.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : He is addressing you and addressing the House.

श्री रघुवीर मसूदः मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि ला-एण्ड-आर्डर की सिचुएशन को देखा जाए - उन स्टेटेस के अन्दर ला-एण्ड-आर्डर की सिचुएशन उस वक्त के मकाबले ज्यादा बेह-सिचुएशन उस वक्त के मकाबले ज्यादा बेहतर है या खराब है? अगर आप यह महसूस करते हों, अगर आप के अन्दर इखलाकी जुर्रत है, तो इस हुकूमत को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए। इस हुकूमत में ला-एण्ड-आर्डर पहले से भी ज्यादा खराब हो गया है। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आप जानते हैं इस दिल्ली के अन्दर इस सरकार के जमाने में क्या हुआ। इसी दिल्ली में किसी आदमी का सिर कलम कर के उस की लाश भरी सड़कों पर गाड़ी से फेंक दी गई और मर्लिजम आराम से निकल गये। मैं आप को यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि इसी कांग्रेस सरकार की हुकूमत के अन्दर गोमती एक्सप्रेस को दिल्ली से 30 या 40 किलोमीटर दूर दिन में साढ़े चार बजे लूटा गया। इस से ज्यादा ला-एण्ड-आर्डर की पांजीशन और क्या खराब होगी कि करांल बाग के इलाके में दिन में साढ़े तीन बजे डकैती पड़ती है। यही हुकूमत है। पहले लोक दल और जनता सरकार के जमाने में दिन में डकैतियां नहीं पड़ी। इस सरकार के जमाने में साढ़े तीन बजे करांल बाग में एक ही गेंग ने चार डकैतियां डालीं और पुलिस उस को पकड़ने में नाकामयाब रही।

एक बात और मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि लोक दल की सरकार के जमाने में कभी कमिट्टेज बूडीश्यरी का नारा नहीं लगा और इस हुकूमत के जमाने में इस तरह की बात होती है। यह हुकूमत कहां जा रही है? हुकूमत को खुश करने के लिए जजेज इन को खत लिखते हैं और उन खतों को अखबारों में शाया किया जाता है। यह मूल्क किधर जाएगा। क्या यह चीज मूल्क के मफाद के लिए है? मैं अपने इन दोस्तों से जो आज उधर बैठे हैं, दरख्वास्त करता हैं कि वे हम से सबक लें। जब हम तुम्हारी जगहों पर बैठे थे तो अगर यह महसूस करते थे कि किसी मामले में सरकार की ढिलाई है, तो हम ने खामोशी अखिलयार नहीं की . . . (व्यवधान) . . . इस तरह की बात कहने से कुछ नहीं होता है।

[श्री रसीद मसूद]

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूनिया के अन्दर आप ने यह देखा होगा कि जो अपोजीशन पार्टी होती है, वह रूलिंग पार्टी को नुकसान पहुँचाने के लिए कहीं स्ट्राइक करवाती है और कहीं दूसरे मामलात उठाती है लेकिन आप यहाँ देखें कि यह हिन्दुस्तान है जहाँ की रूलिंग पार्टी इस बात में फल महसूस करती है कि इस मुल्क के ही एक हिस्से में रांटी, अनाज, आटा बगैरह न पहुँचे और उस के बहाँ न पहुँचने के लिये ट्रेनों को रोकती है, ट्रेनों की पटरियों को उखड़वाती है और फिर यह इस बात में खुश होते हैं कि हम इस मुल्क में राज्य करने के लिए पैदा हुए हैं।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप को 20-1-80 का एक वाक्या बता रहा हूँ। मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को जरा-होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात पर ध्यान दें—एक खत भी लिखा है इस मिलिसिले में। मैं गंगांह का रहने वाला हूँ जो जिला सहारनपुर में आता है। 20 मार्च की शाम को किशन लाल नाम का एक आदमी जा रहा था। तो जो कांग्रेस के एम. एल. ए. थे और मिनिस्टर भी रहे हैं चांधरी यशपाल सिंह—वे नकड़ कान्स्टीट्यून्सी के हैं—उस के घर पर दो आदमी चढ़ गये और शराब पी कर उस आदमी को गाली देने लगे। जब उस ने पुलिस को टेलीफोन किया, तो पुलिम वहाँ पर आ गई। पुलिम ने खाली उन दोनों आदमियों को पकड़ने की बजाय उस आदमी को भी पकड़ लिया और उस को थाने ले जा कर गारा पीटा। यह सब उन के कहने में हुआ जो कांग्रेस (आई) के एम. एल. ए. थे और मिनिस्टर भी रहे थे। उनके कहने से उस शरीफ आदमी को पकड़ कर थाने ले गये। पुलिस ने यह जरूर किया कि उस ने उन आदमियों को भी पकड़ा। वे दोनों बदमाश 395 के मूलिजम थे लेकिन उम्म शरीफ आदमी के साथ 151 में उस मामले को बदला हालांकि दूसरी तरफ न कोई मारपीट हुई थी और न कोई झगड़ा हुआ था। उन दोनों को और उस आदमी को पकड़ कर पुलिस ने एक ही लाकर में बन्द कर दिया। यह मैं हाउस की इज्जत के लिलाफ समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने उस आदमी के साथ रात भर क्या हरकतें कीं। मैं उन को ब्ला नहीं सकता। तमाम रात वे

गुड़े उस के साथ एक ही लाकर में होने की वजह से बेजा हरकतें करते रहे और जब उस ने एतराज किया तो उस को यह जवाब दिया गया और यह कहा कि आप को कोई हक नहीं है कोई बात करने का। मैं आप के थूम होम मिनिस्टर साहब को एक और बात बताना चाहता हूँ। अगर इन लोगों में कोई शर्म हो, अगर मैं सब लोग शर्म महसूस करते हैं, तो ऐसी बातों के स्विलाफ अपनी आवाज उठाएं। रात को दो बजे जब उस की माँ रोती हुई थाने के अन्दर पहुँचती है और यह कहती है कि मेरे बच्चे को, जोकि क्रिमिनल नहीं है, जो एक मरीज आदमी है, इन क्रिमिनलों के साथ क्यों रखा है, जो 395 के मूलिजम हैं, और यह कहा कि देखो वे क्या कर रहे हैं, तो पुलिस ने उस से कहा कि तुम चली जाओ। सिपाहियों ने यह कहा कि तुम चली जाओ क्योंकि तुम उम्र में हम से बड़ी हो वरना तुम्हारा रोना-धोना भी हम बन्द कर देते। उस को जब थाने ले गये तो न उस के लिए खाना जाने दिया, न उस को कम्बल दिया और न उस को पानी देने दिया। जब उस ने यह कहा कि पानी चाहिए तो सिपाहियों ने उन बदमाशों से यह कहा कि इस के मूह में मूत दो, पेशाब कर दो इस के मूह में। इसलिए मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह दरखास्त करूंगा कि इस बात की इक्वायरी जरूर कराई जाए कि उस को खाना क्यों नहीं दिया गया, कम्बल क्यों नहीं दिया गया? क्या यही आप को हक्क-मत है और यही ला-एण्ड-आर्डर है, जिस के लिए आप ने यह प्रौक्तिमेशन निकाल दिया और एसेम्बिलियों का डेजलूशन कर दिया। मूबह को जब उस को ले जाने की बात आती है, तो हथकड़ी डाल कर उस को पैदल ले जाया गया और जुलूस निकाल कर नकड़ में उस को ले गये। नकड़ एक तहसील है और वहाँ पर जो एस. डी. एम. बैठता है, वह उस समय वहाँ नहीं था और 151 में जमानत के लिए जब कहा गया, तो यह कहा गया कि सहारनपुर जाना चाहिए क्योंकि एस. डी. एम. उस समय नकड़ में नहीं था और सहारनपुर में बैठा था। तहसील हैडक्वार्टर नकड़ में है। परवाना नकड़ तहसील में ही बनेगा, इसलिए कि जूलूस निकाला जा सके।

और दिखाया जा सके और खोक पैदा किया जा सके लोगों में कि कांग्रेस आई के खिलाफ बोलने वाले लोगों का यह असर होगा जो एमजॉर्सी में था। उसके बाद वे लोग सहारन-पूर लाये गये और वहां रहे और वहां पर भी उनका जलूस निकाला गया।

डिटी स्पीकर साहब, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह प्रोक्लेमेशन इसीलिए लाया गया है कि इस तरह की हक्मत कायम करें और ला एण्ड आर्डर की प्रावूलम पैदा करें। यही नहीं डिटी स्पीकर साहब, वहां एस. आ०. मार्जूद नहीं थे, लेकिन जब एस. आ०. वहां आये तो उनमें और सिपाहियों में गाली गलोज इसी बात पर हुई। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सारे वाकये की तहकीकात करायी जाए।

मैं इस हाउस से ईमानदारी के साथ दर्खास्त करता हूं कि हमें इस प्रोक्लेमेशन को अप्रूव नहीं देनी चाहिए। शक्तिया।

[شروع دشید مسعود (سہادنہو):]

قپتو اسہیکر صاحب مجھے ایک شعر پاد آ دعا ہے -

ہم آہ بھی بھرتے ہیں تو
ہو جاتے ہیں بدنام
وہ قتل بھی کرتے ہیں
تو چرچا نہیں ہوتا -

اُن قسم کے پروک्लिमेशن کو ڈیमर्कोیسی کو چاہئے والوں کो کہو بھی اپوز نہیں کرنا چاہئے تھا - بشرطے کہ یہ ڈیمرو کریسی کو بُوہانے کے لئے مدد میں اچھا داج قائم کرنے کے لئے ہوتا - لیکن بُوے افسوس کے ساتھ کہتا ہوتا ہے کہ یہ پروک्लिमेशن ملک کے مفاد کی خاطر نہیں - بلکہ अन्दरा कांग्रेस

के مفاد کी खात्र यहै क्यै क्यै हैं -
जैन ۹ اسम्हेहों को ق़ाزو कहा गया है अस
लेह नहीं ق़ाزو कहा गया कहे वहां
लाइल्ड और शैक्षण्य खराब तही ब्लक्के
एस्लें के वहां पर अन्दरा कांग्रेस की
پार्टी के खल दूसरी حکومत तहीं
और अस को حک्मान पार्टी ब्रदाश्ट
नहीं कर सकती तही क्योंके अन की
पार्टी नहीं چاہें तही के हندुस्तान
मैं अन की حکومत को चलाने के लिए
कुड़ چھू दकाउ येदा करे - ये
डक्टर्हेर शब की ملूल की ओर बहा
قدم तहा - ورنे زنا دن ۱۲ سہاہیوں ने زنا
कहा अस कے شوہر को مار दिया और जب
وہاں के हندو مسلمानों ने آواز بلند
کी तो پولس ने अन को گولियों से
بھूن ہیا और अस के खल अन के مذہ
سے ایک لفظ تک نہ نکلا - یہी नहीं
۱۹۷۹ کے अंदर हندुस्तान, مैं अندھरा
कम्हूनل قسادात हونे अन मैं अندھरा
پ्रदीप्त का दूसरा نمبر ہے [وہاں پر ۲۲۳
فسادات होने पورا سال हندु औ
-سلمان خوف کی حالت میں ہے]
لیکن अन कی زبان سے ایک لفظ بھی
کلڈیمیلشن کا نہیں نکلا - ک्योंके
وہاں पर حکومत अन की पार्टी के
ہاتھ مैं तही - कहा हندुस्तान पार्टी

[شُری رشید، مسعود]
کے لئے جلایا جائے کا ہندوستان
میں دہنے والوں کے مفاد کو نہیں دیکھا
جائے گا۔

یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ ہندوستان میں
ان کی پادتوں کی حکومت بلی دے
دوسروں کی اواز نہ اٹھ اور اگر اٹھائی
جائے تو ان کو قتل کو دیا جائے۔

آپ لا ایلڈ آرقد کی سچویشن کو
دیکھئے۔ اس وقت جب کہ وہاں پر
دوسری پادتوں کی حکومت تھی
لا ایلڈ آرقد کی سچویشن زیادہ بہتر
تھیں یا آج زیادہ بہتر ہے.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you
address me....

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : I am
addressing you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You don't
see them.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : I cannot
close my eyes and ears.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : He is
addressing you and addressing the
House.

شُری رشید مسعود : میں عرض

کو رہا تھا کہ لا ایلڈ آرقد کی سچویشن
کو دیکھا جائے۔ ان استیاں کے اندر
لا ایلڈ آرقد کی سچویشن اُن وقت
کے مقابلے زیادہ بہتر ہے یا خراب ہے۔

اگر آپ یہ محسوس کوئی ہوں کہ
اگر آپ کے اندر اخلاقی ضرورت ہے تو اُن
حکومت کو استغفار دے دیتا چاہئے۔
اس حکومت میں لا ایلڈ آرقد پہلے
سے بھی زیادہ خراب ہو گیا ہے۔

پہلی اسہوکر صحب آپ جانتے ہیں
اُن دلی کے اندر اس سرکار کے زمانے
میں کیا ہوا۔ اسی دلی میں کسی
آدمی کا سر قلم کرکے اس کی لہر
بھری سڑکوں پر کاری سے پوپلک دی
کئی اور ملزم آدم سے نکل گئے۔ میں
آپ کو یہ بھی بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ
اسی کانگریس سرکار کی حکومت کے
اندر کوئتی ایکسپریس کو دلی سے
30 یا 30 کلو میٹر دور دن میں
سازھی چار بھتے لوٹا گیا۔ اس سے
زیادہ لا ایلڈ آرقد کی پوزیشن اور کیا
خراب ہو گی کہ قروں باغ کے ملائے میں
دن میں سازھی تین بھتے ڈکیتی پتی
ہے۔ یہی حکومت ہے، پہلے لوگ
دل اور جنتا سرکار کے زمانے میں دن
میں ڈکیتیاں نہیں پتیں۔ اس سرکار
کے زمانے میں سازھی تین بھتے
کروں باغ میں ایک ہی گیلگ نے
چار ڈکیتیاں قاتلیں اور پولیس اس
کو پکونے میں ناکامیاب ہی۔

ایک بات اور میں آپ کو بتانا
چاہتا ہوں کہ لوگ دل کی سرکار
کے زمانے میں کہیں کمیت آجوقیشی
کا نعرہ نہیں لتا اور اس حکومت کے
زمانے میں اس طرح کی بات ہوتی
ہے۔ یہ حکومت کہاں جا دھی ہے۔
حکومت کو خوش کرنے کے لئے جیجز
ان کو خدا لکھتے ہیں اور ان خطوں
کو اخہار میں شائع کیا جاتا ہے۔
یہ ملک کدھر جائے گا۔ کہا یہ چیز

ملک کے مہاں کے لئے ہے - میں اپنے
ان دوستوں کی جو آج ادھر بہتے
ہیں - درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ وہاں سے
سبق لیں - جب ہم تھہاڑی جنگوں پر
بیٹھے تھے تو اگر یہ محسوس کوتے تھے
کہ نسی معاملے میں سرکار کی تھلائی
ہے تو ہم نے خاموشی اختیار نہیں کی -
... (انقرہ پیشن) اس طرح
کی بات کہنے سے کچھ نہیں ہوتا ہے -

دوسری بات میری یہ کہنا چاہتا
ہوں کہ دنیا کے اندر آپ نے یہ دیکھا
ہو گا کہ جو اپوزیشن پارٹی ہوتی ہے وہ
ولنگ پارٹی کو نقصان پہنچانے کے
لئے نہیں استرانک کرواتی ہے اور کہاں
دوسرے معاملات اٹھاتی ہے لیکن آپ
یہاں دیکھیں کہ یہ ہندوستان ہے
جہاں کوی ولنگ پارٹی اس بات میں
فخر کرتی ہے کہ اس ملک نے ہی
ایک حصہ میں دوستی اور اناج آٹا
وغورہ نے پہنچے اور اس کے وہاں نہ
پہنچنے کے لئے تریلوں کو دوکتی ہے -
تریلوں کی پتیلوں کو اکھڑاتی ہے اور
بھر یہ اس بات میں خوش ہوتے
ہوں کہ ہم اس ملک میں داج کرنے
کے لئے پیدا ہونے ہوں -

دپتی اسٹیکٹو صاحب - میں
آپ کو ۲۰ - ۱ - ۸۰ کا واقعہ بتا
رہا ہوں - میں نے پرائم سلسٹر
صاحب کو - ذرا ہوم ملسٹر صاحب
اس بات پر دھماں دیں - ایک

خط بھی لکھا ہے اس سلسلے میں -)
میں کلکٹو کا دھنے والا ہوں جو
صلع سہارنپور میں آتا ہے - ۲۰
مادج کی شام کو کشن لال نام کا
ایک آدمی جا رہا تھا - تو جو
کانگریس کے ایم - ایل - اے تھے
اور ملسٹر بھی وہ ہے ہیں چودھڑی
یہن پال سنگھ - وہ نکو کانستی
ٹیونسی کے ہیں - ان کے کوہ پر
دو آدمی چوہہ کئے اور شراب پی
کر اس آدمی کو گالی دیتے لگتے -
جب اس نے پولیس کو تیلیفون
کھا تو پولیس وہاں پر آ کئے -
پولیس نے خالی ان دوسری آدمیوں
کو پکڑنے کے بجائے اس آدمی کو
بھی پکڑ لیا اور اس کو تھانے لے جا
کر مارا پیٹا - یہ سب ان کے کہنے
سے ہوا جو زنگریس (آنی) نے ایم -
ایل - اے تھے اور ملسٹر بھی وہ
آدمی کو پکڑ کر تھانے لے کئے -
پولیس نے یہ ضرور کیا کہ اس نے
ان آدمیوں کو بھی پکڑا - وہ
دونوں پدمعاہ ۳۹۵ کے ماذم
تھے لیکن اس شریف آدمی کے ساتھ
۱۵۱ میں اس معاملے کو بدلہ حالانکہ
دوسری طوف نہ کوئی مار پیت
ہوئی رہی اور نہ کوئی جھگڑا ہوا تھا -
ان دونوں کو اور اس آدمی کو
پکڑ کر پولیس نے ایک ہی لاکر میں
بلد کر دیا - یہ میں ہاؤس کی نا

[شروع دشید مسعود]
عزم کے خلاف سمجھتا ہوں کہ
انہوں نے اس ادمی کے ساتھ دات
بھر کر اس کے حرکتیں کھن - میں ان
کو بتا نہیں سکتا - تمام دات وہ
غلطی اس کے ساتھ ایک ہی لکھ
میں ہونے کی وجہ سے یہ جاہ حرف کتھن
کرتے ہی اور جب اس نے اعتراف
کیا تو اس کو یہ جواب دیا گیا اور
یہ کہا کہ آپ کو کوئی حق نہیں
ہے کوئی بات کرنے کا - میں آپ
یہ تھوڑو ہوم ملسترو صاحب کو ایک
اور بات بتانا چاہتا ہوں - اگر ان
لوگوں میں کوئی شرم ہو اگر یہ
سب لوگ شرم محسوس کرتے ہوں
تو ایسی بانوں کے خلاف اپنی آواز
اتھائیں - دات کو دو بھی اس کی
میان دو تھیں ہوئی تھا کے اندر پہنچتی
ہے اور یہ کہتا ہے کہ میرے بھی
کو جو ذہ کو مل نہیں ہے جو ایک
فریب ادمی ہے - ان کو ملناوں کے
ساتھ کیوں دکھا ہے جو ۳۹۵ کے ملز
میں اور یہ کہا کہ دیکھوں یہ کیا
کر دیتے ہیں تو پولیس نے اس سے
کہا کہ تم چلی جاؤ - سپاہیوں نے
یہ کہا کہ تم چلی جاؤ کیونکہ
تم ہمارے میں ہم سے بڑی ہو وہنا
تمہارا دونا دھونا بھی ہم بند کر
دیتے - اس کو جب آہانے لے گئے
تو نہ اس کے لئے کھانا جانہ دیا
نہ اس کو کھل دیا اور نہ اس
کو پانی دیتے دیا جب اس نے یہ

کہا کہ پانی چاہئے تو سپاہیوں نے
ان پدمعاشوں سے یہ کہا کہ اس
کے ملے میں موت دو پیشہ کر
دو اس کے ملے میں - اسلئے میں
ہوم ملسترو صاحب سے یہ درخواست
کرونا کہ اس بات کی انکوائری
خروڈ کرائی جائے کہ اس کو کھانا
کھوں نہیں دیا گیا - کھل کیوں
نہیں دیا گیا - کیا یہی آپ کی
حکومت ہے اور یہی لا ایمڈ آئر ہے
جس کے لئے آپ نے یہ پروگرامیں
نکال دیا اور اسہلیوں کا تیزولوشن
کر دیا - صبع کو جب اس کو لے
جانے کی بات آتی ہے تو ہتھکڑے
قائل کر اس کو پھول لے جایا گیا
اور جلوس نکال کر نکر میں اس
کو لے گئے - نکر ایک تحصیل ہے
اور وہاں پر جو ایس - تھی - ایم
بیٹھتا ہے وہ اس سے وہاں نہیں
تھا اور ۱۵۱ میں زمانت کے لئے
جب کہا گیا تو یہ کہا گیا کہ
سہارانپور جانا چاہئے کیونکہ ایس -
تھی - ایم اس سے نکر میں نہیں
تھا اور سہارانپور میں بیٹھتا تھا -
تحصیل ہیڈکوائز نکر میں ہے -
پروانہ نکر تحصیل میں ہی ہے کا
اسلئے کہ جلوس نکالا جا سکے - اور
دکھایا جا سکے اور خوف پیدا کیا جا
سکے لوگوں میں کہ کانگریس (ائی)
کے خلاف بولتے والے لوگوں کا یہ
حشر ہوگا جو ایمیجیلیسی میں تھا -
اس کے بعد وہ لوگ سہارانپور کئے

کئے اور دہان دھے اور دہان پر یہی
انکا جلوس نکلا کیا -

ذپتی سہیکر صاحب میں یوچھا
چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ پروکلہمیشن
اسی لئے لایا کیا ہے کہ اس طرح
کی حکومت قائم کریں اور ۶ ایکٹ
اُرقد کی پروپریم یوہدا کریں - یہی نہیں
ذپتی سہیکر صاحب وہا ایس اور
موجود نہیں تھے لیکن جب ایس
او وہیں آئے تو ان میں اور سپاہیوں
میں ۳۱ کلوج اسی بات پر
ہوئی - میں کہتا چاہتا ہوں کہ
اس سادے واقعے کی تحقیقات کوای
جاۓ -

میں اس ہامس سے ایسا مداری
کے سامنے درخواست دوں ہوں گے
ہمیں پروکلہمیشن کے اپرودل نہیں
دیتا چاہئے - شکریہ -

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr.
Mohan Lal Sukhadia.

شی ہاٹن لال سوٹھری (उदयपুর):
उপাধ্যক্ষ مہارोদয়...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, may I know how many hours have been allotted for this discussion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nine hours have been allotted for this discussion. If you want party wise, I can tell you that also. A total of nine hours have been allotted. Now I call Mr. Mohan Lal Sukhadia.

شی ہاٹن لال سوٹھری: �পাধ্যক্ষ
مہاروদয়, অভী জো 9 প্রদেশ সরকরে ভংগ কী
গৰীঁ আৰু উনকা প্ৰোকলেমেশন কিয়া গয়া,
উস কে সুম্বন্ধু মেঁ জো প্ৰস্তাৱ যহাঁ আয়া হৈ,,
উস কে সুম্বন্ধু মেঁ মৈনুৰেনু কুড়জা জ্বাহুঁগা

কি জৰি 1977 মেঁ লোক সভা কে চুনাব
হৈ থে তো উস মাকে পৰ কোই ভী যহ মান
কৰ নহীন চল রহা থা কি যদি লোক সভা
চুনাবোঁ মেঁ কিসী অন্য দল কী জীত হোৱী
তো প্ৰদেশ কী সরকাৰ বৰখাস্ত কৰ দী
জাএঁগী আৰু বহাঁ চুনাব কৰায়ে জাএঁগো। কিন্তু
ইস কে বিপৰীত জৰি 1980 মেঁ লোক
সভা কে চুনাব হৈ তো উস সময় রূলিং
পার্টি কী তৰফ সে ভী আৰু অন্য পার্টিৰ্যোঁ কী
তৰফ সে ভী যহ কহা জা রহা থা কি ইস
চুনাব কে অন্দৰ অগৰ কহোঁ জনতা পার্টি
হার জাতী হৈ তো উসকী সরকাৰ কো বৰখাস্ত
কৰ দিয়া জাএগা। কহোঁ লোক দল কী
সরকাৰ থী তো বহাঁ ভী যহী প্ৰচাৰ কিয়া
জাতা থা কি অগৰ বহাঁ লোক দল হার জাতা
হৈ তো বহাঁ কী সরকাৰ কো বৰখাস্ত কৰ
দিয়া জাএগা। জহাঁ তক জনতা কা প্ৰশংসন
হৈ, আম তৌৰ পৰ যহ মান কৰ চলা জা রহা
থা কি 1977 মেঁ জো উদাহৱণ দেশ কে সামনে
প্ৰস্তুত কিয়া গয়া হৈ বহী বাত অব ভী দোহ-
ৱাহী জাএঁগী আৰু লোক সভা কে চুনাবোঁ কা
অসৱ চিধান সভা কে চুনাবোঁ পৰ ভী পড়েগো।
যহাঁ তক কি প্ৰদেশ কে মুল্য মন্ত্ৰী, যা কোই
আৰু মন্ত্ৰী হোঁ, যা পার্টি কে অন্য সদস্য হোঁ,
বে লগাতার যহ কহতে রহে। হমাৰে রাজ-
স্থান কে জো মুল্য মন্ত্ৰী থে যা অন্য মন্ত্ৰী
থে উন্হোনে বৰাবৰ যহ কহা আৰু আম তৌৰ
সে রাজ্য কে অন্দৰ জো উপলব্ধিয়াঁ বৰাবৰ
হৈ উনকো মুল্য মদ্দা বনা কৰ উন্হোনে
বহাঁ কা চুনাব লড়া। মহোদয়, এক মন্ত্ৰী
নে তো যহাঁ তক কহা কি অগৰ ইস চুনাব কে
অন্দৰ জনতা পার্টি হার জাতী হৈ আৰু কাংগ্ৰেস
আই জীত জাতী হৈ তো জাগীৰদাৰোঁ কে ইস
শাসন কাল মেঁ জো ঠাট বাট রহে হৈ যা উন্হুঁ
জো আৰাম রহা হৈ বহ সব সমাপ্ত হো জাএগা
ক্যোঁকি চিধান সভা ভংগ কৰ দী জাএঁগী আৰু
ফিৰ চুনাব হোঁগে, ফিৰ জনতা পার্টি কা
জীত কৰ আনা অসংভব হৈ। ইসলিয়ে মেঁ
কহনা চাহতা হুঁ কি ইন চুনাবোঁ মেঁ জনতা
নে জো বাট দিয়া বহ যহ জান কৰ দিয়া
কি প্ৰদেশোঁ কে অন্দৰ ভী ইন চুনাবোঁ কা অসৱ
পড়েন বালা হৈ। জৰুৰি 1977 কে
চুনাবোঁ মেঁ ইসকা কিসী কো মালুম নহীন
থা কি প্ৰদেশ কী চিধান সভাপুঁ ভী অংশ

[श्री माहेन लाल सुखाडिया]

कर दी जाएंगी। इस समय तो आम लोगों को मालम था कि इस के परिणाम क्या होने वाले हैं। यह सब बातें समझते हुए लोगों ने और आम जनता ने अपना बोट दिया। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जनता ने जहां केन्द्र में एक स्थायी और भजन्त सरकार कायम करने के लिये बोट दिया तब जनता ने इस बात के लिए भी बोट दिया कि विभिन्न प्रदेशों में जो दूसरी पार्टियों की सरकारें चल रही हैं उनको ममाप्त कर के वहां पर दुबारा सरकरें कायम की जाएं।

फिर भी चुनाव हो जाने के बाद श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने कहा कि अगर प्रदेश की सरकारें केन्द्र से पूरी तरह में सहयोग करें तो वे काम कर सकती हैं, वे प्रदेश सरकारों से किसी प्रकार का कंफ्रन्टेशन नहीं चाहती है। लेकिन इस आहवान के बाद भी परिणाम क्या हुआ? वजाय सहयोग की भावना से काम किया जाता, सब में पहले राज्य सभा में राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जब धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया तो पहली बार उस अभिभाषण पर प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया गया और उसको नामंज्र किया गया। इस को कंफ्रन्टेशन न कह कर के और कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। इसी प्रकार शेड्युल कास्ट्स और शेड्युल ट्राइब्स के लिये आरक्षण की अवधि इस साल बढ़ाने का जो कानून यहां से पास किया गया उसको भी जान बूझ कर प्रदेशों की कई सरकारों ने पास नहीं किया। कहीं तो विधान सभा के सब चल रहे थे तब भी वह कानून वहां पास नहीं किया गया। कई जगह तो उस कानून को पास करने के लिये विधान सभाएं बुलायी ही नहीं गयी। हालांकि कानून और विधान के लिहाज से यह आवश्यक नहीं था कि विधान सभाओं से इस कानूनों की स्वीकृति प्राप्त की जाएं फिर भी भारत सरकार ने यह उपयोगित समझा कि विधान सभाओं से इसकी स्वीकृति प्राप्त की जाए। कई जगह आम तौर से इसके संबंध में प्रस्ताव तक भी नहीं लाया गया। और तो और, मैं समझता हूं कि सभी इस बात को जानते थे कि जहां एक और यह कहा जाता था कि डैमोक्रेसी और

फैडल स्ट्रक्चर के लिये हमें एक दूसरे की बात का सम्मान करके अपनी अपनी परिधि के अन्दर रह कर काम करना है वहां पर जब प्रिवेटिव डिटैशन के लिये कानून बनाया गया और वह भी उन लोगों के लिए जो हाँडैर्स और बूलैकमार्किटिंग करते हैं तो कई कई जगह जहां दूसरी पार्टियों की सरकारें थी, वहां पर उन सरकारों ने खुले तौर से यह कहा कि हम इसको काम में नहीं लाएंगी। जब प्रेजीडेंट्स रूल हुआ उसके बाद जब जार शॉर से तलाशियां ली गई तो आप तो जानते ही हैं कि कई जगह से शक्कर प्राप्त हुई, कई जगह से तेल के भंडार प्राप्त हुए। कौन नहीं जानता कि इस बीच के वक्त में बहुत सी शक्कर हमारे देश से बाहर भी चली गई और साथ साथ इधर उधर गांवों के अन्दर तथा दूसरी जगहों पर उसको रातोंरात भेज दियी गया। उस कानून तक का विरोध किया गया जो आम लोगों के हित में बनाया गया था।

आप देखें कि नारायणपुर के अन्दर क्या हुआ। वहां पर अमानवीय अत्याचार किए गए जिन को ले कर सारा सदन और देश परेशन हुआ था। सभी यह कहते थे कि बहुत जबर्दस्त ज्यादती वहां लोगों पर हुई है। सब लोगों ने उस घटना पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी। उस वक्त जब प्रधान मंत्री उस जगह जाती हैं तो उसको लेकर राज्य सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री कहते हैं कि यह राज्य सरकार के जुरिसडिकेशन में इंटरफ़ीयरेस है। जहां कैडल स्ट्रक्चर तथा दूसरी बातें कही जाती हैं वहां अगर अत्याचार के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जाना चाहे और उसको लेकर एक राज्य सरकार यह समझे कि वहां की ज्यादेती के बारे में, पुलिस के अत्याचार के बारे में, इंटरफ़ीयरेस हैं और प्रधान मंत्री तक को वहां की राज्य सरकार कहे कि नहीं जाना चाहिये और जाने के बाद जो कुछ भी टिप्पणियां की गईं वे आपके सामने हैं और आप सब उस सब चीज से वाकिफ हैं, तो इसको कहां तक उचित ठहराया जा सकता है, इसका अनुभान आप स्वयं लगा सकते हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक मौका दिया था और कहा था कि अगर यह सम्भव हो तो चाहे यहां जो भी सरकार हो और राज्यों में

चाहे दूसरे दलों की सरकार हो सम्भव हो तो साथ चला जाए और मिल जुल कर साथ साथ काम किया जाए लेकिन धीरे धीरे यह रपष्ट होता गया कि अलग अलिंग प्रदेशों में जो सरकार थी वे या तो बहुमत खो चुकी थीं या किसी भी प्रकार से यह नहीं चाहती थीं कि मेल जोल के बातावरण में काम हो बल्कि सच बात तो यह है कि न सिर्फ वहां की जनता यह उपेक्षा रखती थी कि वहां पर विधान सभाओं को भंग करके नए चुनाव कराए जाएं बल्कि वहां की सरकार स्वयं जानती थीं कि जो भी सरकार वहां पर काम कर रही है वे जिस रोज चुनाव सम्पन्न हुए, उस रोज से सरकारी कामकाज के बजाय जिन लोगों ने वे समझती थीं कि कांग्रेस आई का चुनाव में समर्थन किया है उन से बदला लेने की भावना से काम करने लग गई। वहां पर इस तरह की स्थिति भी पैदा हो गई कि जो रिलीफ वर्क्स या अनाज के बदले काम वाली योजना चालू की गई थी और जिन लोगों को काम पर लगाया गया था खास तौर से मैं अपने राज्य और अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में कह सकता हूँ, जिन ट्राइबल लोगों के पास खाने पीने तक को नहीं था, जो अकाल से पीड़ित थे और जहां कुछ काम काज चालू किए गए थे-----चुनाव सम्पन्न होने के बाद जब उन्होंने देखा कि इन पोलिंग स्टेशंज के ऊपर इन लोगों ने वोट नहीं किया है, तो वहां काम बन्द कर दिए गए और उन लोगों को काम से हटा दिया गया। दो-दो और ढाई ढाई महीने की उनकी वैजिज बाकी रह गई। प्रेजीडेंट्स रूल कायम होने के बाद सब से ज्यादा शिकायतें यही आने लगी कि काम जो चालू किए गए थे अनाज के बदले काम वाली जो योजना चालू की गई थी, उनके

अन्दर उनकी वैजिज कहर जगह उनको पूरी नहीं मिली। जहां पर इस प्रकार की स्थिति बन गई हो और जहां पर सरकार ट्रास्फर्ज चुनाव को ध्यान में रख कर रही हों कि आगे चुनाव आने वाले हैं और सिर्फ उनकी तैयारी के अन्दर लग गई हो और जहां सरकारी कर्मचारी यह समझ कर चलते हों कि पता नहीं कल क्या होगा सरकार का और इस सब से एक गतिरोध की स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी और कोई काम आगे न बढ़ रहा था और आम लोगों की शिकायतों के ऊपर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा था, विकिटमाइजेशन की स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी, उस अवस्था में आम जनता के हित में मैं समझता हूँ कि जो कदम उठाया गया है वह अत्यन्त आवश्यक था।

उभी कहा गया कि कांग्रेस आई और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी चाहती है कि देश के अन्दर डिक्टटेरशिप लाई जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो अध्यादेश जारी किया गया उसके जरिये कोई डिक्टटेरशिप लाने का प्रस्ताव तो है नहीं। इसका अर्थ तां केवल इतना ही है कि जल्दी से जल्दी चुनाव करवा कर वहां के आम लोग जिस पार्टी की सरकार चाहे उस पार्टी की सरकार चुनने को उनको माँका मिले। आज भी जहां पर बहुमत दूसरी पार्टीज को प्राप्त हुआ चाहे वेस्ट बंगाल हो या केरल हो वहां पर कोई भंग कर के डिक्टटेरशिप स्थापित करने का प्रयास नहीं किया जा रहा है। लेकिन जहां पर स्पष्ट तौर से जनता ने अपना मत वहां की सरकार के विरोध में दिया, जैसे राजस्थान जब 1977 के अन्दर चुनाव हुए थे तो उस वक्त को जो रूलिंग पार्टी थी कांग्रेस उसको 30.56 प्रतिशत वोट मिल थे, इस बार जनता पार्टी को 31 प्रतिशत वोट

[श्री शोहन लाल सुखाड़िया]

मिले, और 30 या साढ़े 30 प्रतिशत पर वह भंग कर दी गई। तो अब दोनों के बीच में केवल आधे प्रतिशत का अन्तर है फिर कैसे यह कहा जा सकता है कि जनता का मत इनके साथ है, और इनके साथ ज्यादती की जा रही है। तो जनता का मत वह सरकार खो चुकी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बारबार यह दुहाई दी जाती है कि लोकमत का आदर करना चाहिये। मैं और जगहों का उदाहरण न दे कर केवल राजस्थान की बात हो करता हूँ। राजस्थान के अन्दर जब से जनता पाटी का राज्य आया तब से वहां न पंचायत समिति चुनी हुई है, न एक म्युनिसिपै-लिटी चुनी हुई है, न जिला परिषद चुनी हुई है और कोआपरेटिव सारी की सारी भंग कर दी गई। प्राइमरी कोआपरे-टिव के जब चुनाव होने लगे और जब यह अंदाज होने लगा कि कांग्रेस ज्यादा तादाद के अन्दर जीत कर आ रही है तो आधे में चुनाव रोक दिये गये और कहा गया कि और चुनावों को रोक दिया जाय। तो जहां कोई भी स्था-नीय इकाई या संस्था चुनी हुई न हो वह जनता पाटी कहे कि हम तो लोकमत, डेमो-क्रेसी के सिद्धान्त पर चले रहे हैं, तो मैं पूछता हूँ कि किम जगह पर डेमो-क्रेसी थी ?

आज जुड़िशियरी की डाक्टिपेंडेंस की बात की जाती है। मैं नाश और चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि कमिटेड जुड़िशियरी की बात कांग्रेस (बाई) करके चल रही है। मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारे विधि मंत्री इस बात को देखें कि जनता पाटी के राज्य के अन्दर कमिटेड वाली बात पूरी तौर से लागू की

गई या कांग्रेस के राज्य के अन्दर लागू की गई।

कहा जाता है कि प्रैस की स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिये। मैं अपने सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि जनता पाटी के राज्य के अन्दर जो दूसरे अखबार बाले थे और जनता पाटी के समर्थन बाले थे उन दोनों के बीच क्या स्थिति रही है, आज उसका कोई पता लगाये तो मालूम होगा कि किस तरह से पाटी लाइन्स पर उन चीजों को पूरा किया गया।

बीच का वक्त जो 1977 और दिसम्बर 1979 के बीच में आया हमने देखा कि इस देश में एक तरफ सम्प्रदायवाद और दूसरी तरफ जातिवाद का विष हमारे सारे समाज के अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा घोला गया। और परिणाम यह हुआ कि कई जगह साम्प्रदा-यिक दंगे हुए, कई जगह जाति के नाम पर झगड़े हुए। और अभी यहां पर कहा गया कि हैदराबाद के अन्दर क्या हुआ ? और दूसरी जगह क्या हुआ ? मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद कांग्रेस के शासन में पहले और अब भी एसी कभी स्थिति नहीं बनी होंगी जो अलीगढ़ के अन्दर बनी। कई हफ्तों तक लगातार कर्फ्यू के अन्दर लागे रहे और पूरी तौर से वहां की स्थिति जनता पाटी सामान्य नहीं कर पायी। किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है कि वहां किस प्रकार की स्थिति बनी। दूसरी जगह कहीं कोई घटना हुई तो उसके बाद तुरन्त कर्यवाही करने वाली बात हुई। आज हम सब के सामने हैं कि किस प्रकार से पहले इन हालात के अन्दर यह सारी चीजें चलती थीं।

यहां इस बात के लिये बहुत जारे से कहा गया, जब राजस्थान का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया गया, कि काम के बदले अनाज योजना के अन्दर बहुत बड़े-बड़े काम हुए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले चुनाव में राजस्थान भर के अन्दर मैं धूमा हूं और कोई भी इंडिपेन्डेंट एजेंसी इस बात को देख सकती है कि कितने प्रतिशत प्रोडक्टव काम हुआ है और कितनी जगह सिर्फ मिट्टी डाल दी गई जो बारिश के अन्दर बह गई। ऐसे सैकड़ों उदाहरण देने को मिलेंगे जहां पर मिट्टी डाल दी गई, और बरसात में सारी की सारी गेहूं को फसल बह कर चली गयी।

इसी के साथ-साथ अन्त्योदय की योजना के बारे में कहा गया। मुझे क्षमा करें, यह अन्त्योदय योजना क्या है? यह योजना केवल एक बात थी। जो 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम है, जिसके अन्तर्गत गरीब को रोजगार दिलवाने के लिये कर्ज दिया जाता है या उसके बसने के लिये जमीन दी जाती है, जहां तक जमीन का सवाल है, अच्छी जमीन पैदावार के लायक, कल्टीवेलेबल लैंड, वह तो पहले ही वितरित की जा चुकी थी 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के जरिये और दूसरे कार्यक्रमों के जरिये, लेकिन कुछ पहाड़ी जगह या कुछ और जगह देकर एक नाम किया गया कि हमने जमीन दी है। कुछ गाय-भैंसों के लिये कर्ज देने की बात की गई और दूसरी कुछ चीजों के लिये दी गई। यह तो 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का एक हिस्सा मात्र है जो कि अन्त्योदय के नाम पर किया गया, इसको एक नाम बलग दिया गया। एक उन्नर ऊरुर किया गया कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में राजनीतिक दृष्टि से गांव में व्यक्ति नहीं चुना जाता था, लेकिन अन्त्योदय के नाम पर,

सबसे गरीब के नाम पर 5 लोगों को चुनने का एक तरीका निकाला गया, क्योंकि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में जनता पार्टी का प्रबोश गांव में नहीं हो सकता था। उन्होंने सोचा कि इस अन्त्योदय के नाम पर 5 को ओव्हलाइज करों, तो वक्त पर काम देंगे। इसलिये 5 गरीब दूँदने वाली बात हड्ड, लेकिन उन 5 गरीबों में कितने रोजगार पर लगकर अपना पेट पाल रहे हैं, इसका पता लगाया जाये कि क्या स्थिति है और क्या नहीं है। मैं साफ तौर से यह कहता हूं कि तभी पता लगेगा कि इससे कितना लाभ हुआ जब इसका इवेल्यूएशन किया जायेगा।

आज हम देखते हैं कि एडल्ट एजूकेशन की योजना चालू की गई। यह योजना अच्छी है, इसमें किसी विरोध वाली बात नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन क्या यह सच नहीं है कि एडल्ट एजूकेशन के नाम पर दल विशेष के लोगों को ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा उसमें भर्ती कर के गांव में प्रचार के लिये भेजने का काम-काज किया गया? मैं इसका एक ही उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा कि राजस्थान में 1938 में, आजादी से पहले, एडल्ट एजूकेशन का काम शुरू किया गया था। इसके लिये उस समय राजस्थान विद्यापीठ नाम की संस्था राष्ट्रीय विचारों से शुरू की गई। 1938 से इस संस्था ने यह काम किया। जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने, क्योंकि यह संस्था आर.एस.एस. से प्रभावित नहीं है, इसलिये इसको एक भी केन्द्र एडल्ट एजूकेशन का न देकर इनकी फाइल को रोक दिया गया कि इनको एडल्ट एजूकेशन का काम नहीं दिया जा सकता, क्योंकि अगर वहां जाकर यह काम करेंगे तो उनको काम करने का मौका नहीं मिल सकेगा।

मैं तो ऐमा समझता हूं कि जो अभी फैसला किया गया है, जिसके जरिये यह तय किया गया है कि चुनाव जल्दी में जल्दी कराये जायें, मैं समझता हूं कि चुनाव जल्दी से जल्दी करवाये जायेंगे।

कुछ चीजों की दिक्कतों के बारे में यहां रोज सवाल उठाये जाते हैं, लेकिन यह सब को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि लीगेसी पिछली सरकार की थी, चाहे डीजल की कमी की बात हो या कोई और बात हो।

[श्री मोहन लाल सुखांडिया]

मैं तो यहां तक कहूँगा कि जो असम में आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ, अगर इसकी शुरुआत पर ही वक्त पर टैकल कर लिया जाता तो असम का सिलसिला इतना पेंचीदा न होता, लेकिन उस वक्त इस पर ध्यान न देकर, आज स्थिति को पेंचीदा बना दिया गया और इस भौके पर कई लोग इसका फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं जो कि सब के सामने हैं।

लेकिन जैसा मैंने आपसे कहा कि कई जगह पर जातीयता के नाम पर और कई जगह दूसरे प्रकार के भगड़े सड़े किये गये, जब एक चीज बिखर जाती है तो उसको जोड़ने में समय लगता है। भारत सरकार के सब प्रयत्नों के बाबजूद वक्त तो लगेगा।

मैं इस बात को जानता हूँ कि चुनाव होंगे, चुनाव में सब को मौका मिलेगा, लेकिन आज जनता पाटी, लोकदल और दूसरी पाटी वालों के दिल में चिन्ता है कि जो विधान-सभाओं के चुनाव होंगे, उसमें कभी भी वह जीतकर ज्यादा नहीं आने वाले हैं और कांग्रेस (आई) की ही सरकार बनेगी। इसलिये खासतौर से इस प्रोक्लेमेशन के बारे में उन्हें ज्यादा परेशानियां मालूम होती हैं। लेकिन यह कोई नई बात इस सरकार ने नहीं की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इसका रास्ता किसी ने प्रस्तुत किया है तो जनता पाटी ने जिया है और इस सारी चीज के लिये अगर किसी को धन्यवाद देना चाहिये तो उन्हें देना चाहिये। वह यह समझकर चलते थे कि हम एक बार पावर में आ गये तो 10 वर्ष तक पावर जाने वाली नहीं है, इसलिये नई परम्पराएं ही कायम कर दें तो कोई चिन्ता की बात नहीं। लेकिन आपस में लड़कर वह सरकार खत्म हो गई और यह दूसरा मौका आया तो उनके लोकतंत्र या फैडरल स्ट्रक्चर याद आने लगा। उस वक्त उन्होंने सोचा था कि हम अपने तरीके से एसे ही काम करते हए चलेंगे।

मैं ज्यादा न कहकर, जो यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं इनका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI GULSHAN AHMED (Satna): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by the hon. Home Minister. Before I say anything on this, I would like to read Article 356 of the Cons-

titution which reads like this : "If the President on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may (a) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor or anybody or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State; (b) declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament." In this regard, Article 355 is also important which says: "It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every state against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every state is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

After the recent Lok Sabha elections, the ruling parties in these States were completely routed. When this kind of thing happens, naturally a kind of climate is created; a climate of uncertainty, diffidence and disrespect at every level of administration is created. Some kind of doubt also arises whether the ruling party in the States, I mean the State Governments or the Assemblies, have the confidence of the electorates or not.

The pandits of Constitution are of the opinion that if the ruling party of the State Government or the State Assemblies loses the confidence of the electorate, then that government becomes very undemocratic. Our basic structure of the Constitution is democracy; democracy means that the government should be carried on with the broad consent of the people. When the consent of the people has been withdrawn, the State Government have no moral right to rule that State. When a kind of atmosphere is created which is full of uncertainty, diffidence, a threat to law and order arises.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Haryana ?

SHRI GULSHER AHMED : When the hon. Member from Haryana speaks, he will give you a fitting reply. I am from Madhya Pradesh. I will give you the reply later on. You forget for the time being that I am speaking from Haryana. I think he should know that this is my first speech, maiden speech, and you should observe that convention.

I was saying that when such a situation comes into existence where there is an uncertainty and diffidence, a serious threat to law and order situation, then it becomes very necessary that the State Governments or the Members of the State Assemblies should go to the people and get a fresh mandate from them, because the results show at least—I am talking of Madhya Pradesh—that out of 40 seats, Congress I has won 35 seats and has obtained about 48 per cent of votes ; the ruling party got only 31 per cent of votes. The ruling party got only 31 per cent, which means 69 per cent were against the ruling party. That is the justification.

Besides, what happened after this Parliament came into existence as a result of elections? An important amendment of the Constitution was made and was passed by both Houses of Parliament. The Home Minister of the Government of India sent a communication to all the chief ministers that within a specific period it should be ratified. As my friend said, though ratification is not a legal necessity but because the practice had come into existence that amendments to the Constitution should be ratified by the state assemblies, the communication was sent with the objective that it should be passed by the state assemblies within a specific time. When the Secretary of the U.P. Vidhan Sabha laid it on the table of that House—the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament and the resolution—for ratifying the amendment, a motion was moved from the ruling party saying that the House be adjourned *sine die*. That clearly indicates the intention that the ruling party or the state government of

U.P. did not want to ratify it but wanted to adopt delaying tactics so that it could not become the law. After the ratification it has to be placed before the President for his signature and then only it would become law. The same thing happened in Maharashtra. The moment the 45th amendment came before the House, there was uproar in the House and the house was abruptly adjourned. Thus the states showed an extreme spirit of non-cooperation to whatever good things were being done by the Union Government headed by the Congress Party. Take the Preventive Detention Act against profiteers and hoarders which was passed by two houses of Parliament. Some chief ministers stated boldly and openly that in their states they were not going to implement that Act. Everybody in the Congress Party was saying during the elections that if they came in power, they will see that the rise in price is checked or that the prices are reduced. This was one of the measures which was passed by Parliament, immediately after it came into existence to prevent people from hoarding essential commodities like diesel, kerosene oil, sugar etc. and selling them in black-market. But some chief ministers openly said: we are not going to implement it—Besides, as my friend said, something happened in the other House which did not happen in this country during the last 35-36 years. The Motion of Thanks to the President was amended. That shows the spirit of non-cooperation from those parties which were in power in different states. After these things came to light, it became necessary that the state assemblies of those states should be dissolved. As I said earlier, well, they have lost the confidence of the people. The Government becomes undemocratic. The democracy is the basic structure of our Constitution. I think the President or the Union Government who has authorised the President to issue this proclamation, they were quite justified in making this kind of proclamation.

I do not want to repeat what my friend has said that in 1977 these gentlemen sitting on the opposite side had done the same thing. To-day they cannot say that we have done something illegal or unconstitutional or immoral.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, today the entire parliamentary process in this country is being sought to be polluted by asking the imprimatur of this august House to sanctify an illegal, undemocratic and unconstitutional and anti-people diktat of the resurgent authoritarian forces in this country. The trouble is, the rule of law is an anathema to the present ruling party which treats as we have seen from our experience in the past, it treats the Constitution as a mere plaything. It thrives in the most grotesque forms of constitutional perversities, as we have seen during emergency and as we have seen recently by the manner in which the nine State Assemblies have been dissolved. We are going back to the draconian form of misrule in this country and at a very rapid rate. Even the veneer of democratic norms and principle is not being attempted to be maintained. Any facet of any Constitutional authority has been ripped open by the recent decision of this Government and what we find today, the emergency profile in all its ugliness. The ruling party ought to remember, it has come to power on the negative reaction of an angry minority in this country; against Janata and the Lok Dal rule; there was no issue before the last Lok Sabha election before the people whether the Central Government is carried on by a particular political party must have its own hegemony over the State Government there was no such issue. People were not asked to give a mandate on such an issue. Even then, the attempt is being made on the basis of the so-called mandate to strike at the very root of one of the basic features of our Constitution viz., the federal structure of the Constitution. We have seen that during the last Lok Sabha election and even thereafter when the by-elections were held, where the left forces were organised, where left and democratic forces are strong and where there is popular State Government, the ruling party has not found any place to put its legs there. There it has been unceremoniously rejected by the people of West Bengal, Tripura and in Kerala even after the last Lok Sabha election. Therefore, we have seen that the conscious people in this country of West Bengal, Tripura and Kerala, have shown their political maturity by rejecting the authoritarian force and in affirming their faith in

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democracy. It cannot be denied that the federal structure is one of the basic features of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has said it. Now they are swearing by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has said it.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED : The Supreme Court has said that our Constitution is more unitary than federal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I did not interrupt him when he was speaking. Still, I will reply to him.

AN HON. MEMBER : It was his maiden speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Whatever the federal structure we have in our Constitution, that is one of the basic features. Please try to understand before you make your maiden obstruction. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, the founding fathers of our Constitution in their wisdom provided that in a vast country like ours which is almost of the size of a continent having 650 million people, a federal system of government should be in force, with well-defined powers. The Seventh Schedule is there. Federalism, whatever the type may be, necessarily enjoins the possibility of having one party ruling at the Centre and different political parties ruling in the States. It has come in 1967. The people had consciously voted out the Congress from seven States, but in the Centre in 1967 the Congress came to power. In the same State, people have voted for different political parties—or one party in the Assembly election and or another party in the Lok Sabha election. This is the minimum requirement, minimum basis for a federal structure.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED : A convention was created in 1977 and we are following it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You are following only those conventions. Don't cite the Janata rule as a scapegoat every time. We are sick of being reminded of the Janata legacy. If you say that you are perpetuating the Janata-Lok Dal rule, then we can understand that this Government is nothing but a continuation of the Janata-Lok Dal rule. The people of this country will know it. Don't give the excuse of Janata rule. If I am given the time, I shall deal with it. Let us not go on quoting *ad infinitum* in a nauseating manner what is not relevant to this matter. What I was trying to impress upon this House was,

Constitution. What does it say ? It says:

"If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution..."

the minimum basis of a federal structure of a constitutional set-up postulates that there may be different political parties in power at the Centre and in the different states. Even today the only ground which has been put forward by the Home Minister, who seems to be at home only in non-functioning and malfunctioning, is that the result of the Lok Sabha election of 1980 justified the dissolution. I heard him with patience because I wanted to know what reason would be put forward. There was no other ground. So many things are being added by hon. members of the ruling party, realising that the reason put forward is not satisfactory or convincing. Today they are espousing the theory that whenever there is a change of the Government at the centre even by a minority vote, even in States where the ruling party has got a hopelessly minority vote, the State Government must be dismissed, irrespective of their functioning, irrespective of the political will of the people there, irrespective of the choice of the people there, irrespective of the fact that there was still at least two years' time when they will have to vote. The trouble in this country is that this present ruling party at the Centre is making a deliberate and calculated attempt to concentrate power at the Centre at the expense of the States and necessarily they have to take anti-constitutional, anti-people and undemocratic measures to do that. Sir, We cannot forget the 1975-1977 history. We cannot forget the 30 years of Congress rule. We cannot forget that Mrs. Indira Gandhi had been the Prime Minister from 1966 onwards, an uninterrupted period of 11 years. You cannot obliterate history by a mere temporary majority today which you have got again. Therefore, we have noticed that attempts have been made to form a unitary form of Government in this country with the object that no State shall be ruled by any party which is not controlled by the party in the Centre, namely, the Congress (I). The argument that is put forward and very aptly commented upon by one of the very leading journals in this country, is that a State Government would necessarily obstruct so called progressive measures of the Central Government from being carried out; therefore, the Government is presumed to be an antagonistic Government in the State and, therefore, must be dismissed. Therefore, the whole attempt is nothing but to create a monopoly rule of the Congress (I) Party not only at the Centre but in all parts of the country irrespective of the peoples' views, irrespective of the provisions of the Constitutions.

My hon. friend here in this maiden speech started with Article 356 of the

You are only stressing on "otherwise" and nothing else. Admittedly in these cases, there have been no reports from the Governors. Then what is "otherwise"? Somebody has gathered the information. What is the information? That the Government of a State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. What has your Giani Home Minister, the learned Home Minister, cited in his opening speech ? He said that the State Governments could not have been carried on according to the provisions of the Constitution of India. What situation can be disclosed here before this House ? If you come to the House as a mere ritual to get the proclamation passed because you know that you have got a majority although with a minority vote, then you can take the House for granted; you need not disclose. But if you have any respect for democratic traditions, if you want parliamentary democracy in this country to survive then it was your bounden duty to take this House which represents the political will of the people of this country, into confidence and to tell the House and through the House to the people of this country how and in what manner these governments were not acting according to the Constitution of India. The only thing put forward was mandate against it.

A very popular judge of the Supreme Court—popular to the ruling party—whose letter has come out and received wide publicity, has welcome the advent of the authoritarian forces in this country. I am very sorry to say that this is the way the judiciary is behaving in this country. May I quote two lines from the decision of that very learned judge, from the Supreme Court judgement which my friends have been referring ?

May I, with your kind permission, quote the judgement? It says :

"The defeat of the ruling party at the Lok Sabha elections cannot by itself, without anything more, support the inference that the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India".

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Therefore, mere loss in the Lok Sabha elections does not mean that the Government of a State cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution, according to the judgement of Justice Bhagwati. This is what he took pains in the judgement to clarify. In most of the States, from Bihar to Himachal Pradesh, the Congress was wiped out and there was not a single seat that it could obtain; that is what was stressed by the learned judge in his judgement, which is being cited as an authority for their constitutional outrage, and the learned Judge says it because the Congress Party had lost all the seats and the Janata Party got the majority of not only all the seats but the preponderant majority of votes. Therefore, it was held that the mere ground of loss in the Lok Sabha elections could not be a ground for claiming that the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India.

What is the percentage of votes that the ruling party got in UP, in Bihar and in M.P.? Even with all the jugglery of arithmetic they could not make it a majority of votes. According to them the mandate of the people is, so long as it is in favour of the Congress(I), whatever may be the percentage. If they have got 35 per cent votes in Orissa, 65 per cent votes are against them, although they gave the slogan of a stable government, on what basis today the Home Minister of this Government, justifies the dismissal of the UP Government, justifies the dismissal of the Bihar Government, justifies the dismissal of the MP Government, except that they might have got a majority, even though that is not a ground? But if the support in the Lok Sabha elections, the vote in the Lok Sabha elections, the result of the Lok Sabha elections, is the only criterion put forward, which is against the Supreme Court decision, they must justify it and try to satisfy the people that these are the percentage of votes on the basis of which we have come to the decision that the people were against the State Governments.

My hon. friend of the Congress(I) was talking of undemocratic Government. Their own proteges are today carrying on this agitation in West Bengal against Assam, the whole object of which is to create a law and order situation, against the interests of the country, against the integrity of this country, even against the unity of the people of this country. The Prime Minister is openly saying she is against it, her Government is against it, her party is against it, but her proteges, her supporters, they are carrying on

this so-called movement there. Today is there any doubt as to what the people of West Bengal want, in whose favour they are, whether they are in favour of the Congress(I) or in favour of the left forces? The recent by-election in Singapore on 24th February have shown it, the result of the Kerala elections has shown it. What justification they will put forward for their manoeuvre, for their manipulation, except that they will succeed in creating a law and order situation for the purpose of dismissal of the West Bengal Government? Therefore, let them say that they are intolerant of any opposition, let them be frank, let them say they want their own system of administration to prevail all over the country, whatever it may be, whether according to the Constitution or not does not matter, whether it is according to the genius and the spirit of the Constitution or not does not matter. Let them say their only aim is to perpetuate a one-party rule, and that too a dynastic rule, the worst type of authoritarian rule.

Whatever may have happened, the memory of the people of this country is not that short. Some people do not learn the lesson of history. The leaders of the present ruling party were unceremoniously thrown to the dustbin of history. Today they have again come back to power, as I said, by reason of the people's vote, angry rejection and angry reaction of the minority. But they should not think that they are here for keeps. The people will judge them. If these authoritarian tendencies do not stop at the beginning, at the early stages, these will go on escalating and nobody will be spared.

As I had said, during the Emergency and prior to the Emergency in the earlier Houses, when the MISA Bill had been passed, I had told many of my friends opposite then that "today don't gloat over it, you may be victims one day of that MISA and many of them were victims.

Sir, if they apply a common standard, if they have faith in democratic principles or in constitutional norms, then how do they allow the Haryana Government to survive? Did the people there vote for Mr. Bhajan Lal and his minions? Did they vote for him? Did they vote for Congress? Did they vote for Bhajan Lal *a la* Congress model? Is this the way you are interpreting the Constitution today? What about Himachal Pradesh? Sir, this Government does not only believe in authoritarianism and authoritarianism alone, it does not stop at taking recourse to any method to perpetuate this hegemony. That is why large-scale defections are being permitted, defections are being encouraged, Government is being formed

of defectors only. Those who have been elected against the Congress by defeating the Congress(I) candidates are today realising that the Congress(I) must have been voted to power and they are switching over to Congress(I). This is the way the Government instead of discouraging defections, are encouraging them. The Ruling Party have got a huge majority here and whatever may be the method, they are encouraging defections. It is pulling the very body politic of the country. It is a cancer in the body politic. (*Interruptions*) Even defection is justified on the basis of Janata Party. Wonderful! (*Interruptions*) This is the attitude. Therefore, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are opposing these Resolutions. We are opposing these Resolutions because according to us this is nothing but an outrage on the Constitution.

Sir, three hon. Ministers publicly gave went to some reasons, according to them, for the dissolution. About the honourable Law Minister, so far we have seen his non-legal postures.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, your party has been allotted 33 minutes. You can take all the 33 minutes, but if anybody else wants, he will not be given any more time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The honourable Law Minister's contribution is, as I have said, that he is only taking up non-legal postures—I would not say 'illegal' postures. He has not put forward an astounding proposition. Unfortunately, the Law Minister on that side who had been an eminent lawyer suddenly developed a particular theory of law as soon as he went to that side and became the Law Minister. What did he say? He said there was a deliberate attitude of non-cooperation that would be taken or might be taken or has been taken. What was the non-cooperation? That the Forty-fifth (Amendment) Bill had not been approved.

Sir, these Houses were dissolved on the 17th of February, within a month, rather less than a Month, of the passing of the Constitution (Amendments) Bill by the Parliament, Which Assembly had said that they would not pass it? All the parties at the Centre had supported it in both the Houses.

SHRI SMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Nine cheif Ministers in their statements supported it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: All the Cheif Minister had supported this Bill. Not a single Assembly had rejected or even criticised it. It was openly supported. As a matter of fact, the political parties had been suggesting that it should have been brought even earlier. Therefore, that was the reason which as put forward. Than he said that the so-called progressive action of the Central Government would be nullified by the state Governments. What progressive policy has been nullified by which Government? Unfortunately our Giani Ji here has not referred to that. Our Giani Ji has only referred to the mandate that has been given. The Home Minister today fortunately has not given to the other excuse he had given earlier, of a breakdown in the law and order situation. That has not been mentioned by the honourable Home Minister I am not refering to the additional so-called grounds and justifications sought to be adumbrated by the hon. Members on that side because they are not yet on the Treasury Benches. Every body is having an eye on it, but all of them are not being provided. Even Mr. Sukhadia's sojourn to the Congress-I has not so far been fruitful. These pleas which are put forward are specious, hollow and are politically motivated and are nothing but fabrications to justify the dastardly attack on the States rights and powers and the peoples' rights under the Constitutions. We would like to know from the Government and the hon. Home Minister on that basis .they have spared Haryana, Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh. At least let us know whether our line of thinking is right or wrong, and whether they can justify the actions taken by them. (*Interruptions*)

I am not yielding.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHERJEE (Asansol): First they supported the Janata party, subsequently they supp rted Mr. Charan Singh.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : They are very keen some how to hold the Assembly elections and to get rid of those Assemblies, trying to get their own Governments while the going is good.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How do you conclude that they would win the elections?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJFE : I am saying they are hoping. They do not want even to hold the elections because they know what will happen.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

See what has happened in two month Even today the full cabinet is not there. The price rise is phenomenal. During the last two months what has happened? What is happening in Assam? The Prime Minister, can find time to go to Narainpur, but where more than a thousand persons have been killed....(Interruptions)

A sinister campaign of the worst type of chauvinism is being carried on, and now there is a campanign for economic blockade, which one has never hear during peace time. There is an economic blockade carried on by the members of the ruling party between one part of the country and another, and we are not even allowed to discuss it on the floor of the House.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHERJEE : What about Marichjapi ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When you speak, you reply to him.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Therefore knowing that they have completely failed to sovle any single problem, their own party squabbles will aggravate further. There is a completely non-functioning administration in this country. What is happening against the Harijans and advivasis, what has happened in Delhi? A Government which let loose the police to make a brutal attack, a barbaric attack on the blind people...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) : You read what the President of the blind Society had said, how the people were planted. You should be honest to the House. You cannot make allegations like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I do not think that Mr. Mukherjee has yet made his maiden speech. Let him not a practice that by making only interjections. We will hear him patiently when he makes his maiden speech.

Therefore, what I am saying is, what type of administration is there in the country today. In Delhi there was a brutal lathi charge on the blind people, the lawyers and judges are being attacked inside the court precincts in Gwalior the Harijans and Advivasis are being burnt alive. This is the state of administration and therefore, they are not going to have the process of electioneering completed in this country as soon as possible. The people have already started realising that we have

not got a civilised administration in the Centre and in the nine States. My point is, the Government has no faith in the democratic way of functioning, they have faith only in unbridled authoritarianism. Today, we are finding that the Central Ministers are showing their great loyalty to the constitution by holding out threats to the duly, popularly elected State Governments which were not elected on minority votes. Somebody is saying that he will see what happens to the State Government which does not enforce the PD Act. Mr Stephen in the euphoria of his bye-election victory, in the first statement he made in Trivandrum or in Cochin, I do not remember, had said that the Constitution provides sufficient provisions to teach lessons to the State Governments. I want to.....

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): I would like to rise on a personal explanation, immediately after his speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If I am mistaken, my hon. friend will kindly correct me. But I am trying to refer to the newspaper reports that I have seen. I want to say one thing before I conclude. I would request the Members on the other side, do not try to play with the unity and integrity of this country, do not please encourage what is being done by your own party men in West Bengal vis-a-vis Assam. You are playing with fire. (Interruptions) Mr Tytler, you will have your full opportunity and I am not making any personal attack. You have got sufficient hon. members to espouse your cause.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir, what I am saying is if they believe in India's unity and integrity if they believe that the condition of the pepole of this country, the weaker sections which have been deprived of minimum necessities of life for years and years, for more than thirty years, is to be improved, if the democratic processes are expected to have better and safer roots in this country, do not do what you are trying to do. Think of the Constitution, try to guide yourselves by the constitution and I want to say with all sense of responsibility and with a sense of seriousness also, please do not try to extend your arm to West Bengal, Kerala or Tripura.

The pepole will not tolerate that. They have made it very clear. If the duly elected popular State Governments are sought to be disturbed in the manner attempts are being made, covertly and overtly, then the pepole will not tolerate this. We want to say that democracy is in peril in this country. Pepole have to remain vigilant.

We have seen the calculated attacks on the democratic traditions, on the spirit of the Constitution of this country, on the federal structure.

The basic structure, the basic features of the constitution must be remembered by them. If they want to follow the Janata precedent only let them say that they have followed the Janata blindly. They ought to see the writing on the wall. I want Mr. C. M. Stephen to kindly remember that he might have been also a victim of MISA. He saved himself at the nick of time. Today, the hon. Members may think that they are immune from these attacks of authoritarianism. They are not. If they go on expanding their hunger, if their hunger remains insatiable, nobody is safe. The dynastic rule will be permanent and there will be the presidential system of the Government in the country. The country will have to save itself.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say a few words by way of personal explanation on the different points which my learned friend raised. I will speak when I seek the floor of the House to speak on this motion. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee misquoted me completely.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I tried not to quote him and tried to paraphrase his speech.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Whether I say, I weigh every word of it. It does not permit any paraphrase at all.

In Kerala, the Chief Minister had been making declarations saying that as against the policy of the Centre, they have got their policy, they have got their law, that they are going to implement it and that the Centre need not think otherwise and that if the Centre takes a different attitude, they will see who succeeds ultimately. When I went there, this question was raised. Then I only explained the constitutional position. I did not speak about the Central policy. I did not speak about any of these things. I said that a law passed by Parliament is a law to be implemented throughout the country and that no State has got a right to say that the law is not applicable to them. I quoted article 256 and article 257 of the Constitution. I defined what is the executive power of the Centre and what is the executive power of the State. I said that the executive power of the State is to be exercised only to the extent that it permits and facilitates the implementation of the executive power and to the extent that the laws of Parliament are implemented, to that extent the executive power of the State is circumscribed.

These are the definite provisions in the Constitution. If any body says that the law passed by Parliament is not acceptable to their State, then I said, they are raising a banner of revolt and this is not running the country in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. I had completely spelt out these things. This is the pure constitutional position.

Secondly, I also said that the federalism of India is only to the extent that the Constitution permits. The federalism in India is different from the federalism in the United States of America. This is a position which has been accepted by the Supreme Court.

Thirdly, I said, we have our difference of opinion with the Marxist Communist Party in the matter of more power to the States and so that. It is our party position that I explained on which our manifesto was issued, that we believe in a strong Centre, a stable Centre a united country and, to that extent only, the federalism is contemplated in the Constitution. I spelt out this constitutional position. Nothing more.

Any newspaper which reported my speech will bear it out. Please don't misquote. I exercised my right and my duty in spelling out the constitutional position. I stand by every word that I said. Let no State think that they are an independent country and run the country irrespective of the law passed by Parliament. The Parliament is elected by the people of India to pass its laws and the laws passed by Parliament are to be implemented throughout the length and breadth of the country, whatever be the State.

Under article 257, the Centre has got the power to issue directives as to how the law passed by Parliament must be implemented. The directive has got to be obeyed. To the extent, it is not obeyed, to that extent, it is a revolt against the Centre and the position can possibly be taken that any State Government which attempts to do that is trying to run the State not in accordance with the Constitution and, possibly, the consequences can follow. This is the position.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHERJEE : For the information of Mr. Stephen, the same statement was issued by the Chief Minister of West Bengal, that they are not going to abide by the law passed by the Centre

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I was reminded of one thing when I was listening to the sermons of my hon. friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee. One day I was passing through a street when I heard a man preaching sermons from a high pedestal and someone from the crowd, who recognised the man, asked him "When did you give up your past crimes"? The man knew that this gentleman who was preaching sermon from a high pedestal in the street then was involved in so many crime in the past. He perhaps thought that he would wash out all the crime he had committed in the past by preaching sermons.

But the people of India have shown to the world their astounding political commonsense to the utter dismay of the friends of the opposition parties. They have shown it not once but many times. They have proved that they are politically conscious. Though they may not be highly educated they are quite politically conscious about all the political Parties that function in the country today.

It is surprising that the CPM Party, which was quite kith and kin with of the Janata and Lok Dal during their rule in the last 2 1/2 years—when the entire country and the masses suffered like anything—are today the first person to condemn the Janata and Lok Dal rule. I hope the people of India have made them conscious but instead of parting company with the Right Reaction, they are still flirting with them. Is it leftism?

It is till more surprising that we are being told that we are against democracy. For a Party which believes only in the one-Party system to say that the Congress Party does not believe in democracy. This can be said to others, not to the people of this country who know that the Congress had in the last 30 years built it up from a scratch through the democratic process.

I would only like to quote Shri Shanti Bhushan, the great exponent, who stated this is in the Rajya Sabha. As for these nine States, as our Home Minister pointed out, the Proclamation took some time—from January, 7 to February, 17. I must congratulate the Home Minister that he took so much time. But Shanti Bhushan had said that not even one day should be given to the State Governments when the 9 State Assemblies were dissolved in 1977. He said :

"We firmly believe that the Indian Constitution is a democratic Constitution and the essence of democracy is that any Government, whether at the Centre or in the States, must govern the people of the country or the state, as the case may be, only so long as the people want that Government to govern them, only with the broad consent of the people and only with the confidence of the people. As soon as it becomes quite clear to the Government that it has totally lost the confidence of the people, if the Government still tries to govern the people and rule over the people then Sir, so far as we on his side of the House are concerned, we feel that the Government cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution".

This is what Shanti Bhushan had said in defence of the dissolution of the nine State Government by them.

Now, I was reading the judgement of the Supreme Court, and I would like to quote Justice Bhagawati. I will read only the relevant portion.

"Never in the history of this country has such a clear and unequivocal verdict been given by the people, never has a more massive vote of no-confidence in the ruling Party been given. When there is such a crushing defeat suffered by the ruling Party and the people have expressed themselves categorically against its policies, it is symptomatic of complete alienation between the government and the people. It is axiomatic that no government can function effectively and efficiently in accordance with the Constitution in a democratic set-up unless it enjoys the goodwill and support of the people."

It is the same thing which has happened.

It was said that the mandate was a negative mandate of a minority. But if you go through all the figures which have been supplied by the hon. Home Minister, you will find that the Congress Party has got more percentage of votes and seats than what the Janata Party had got in those nine States earlier. So, it is clearly proved that those Governments had lost the confidence of the people. To be very frank, this vote was not a negative vote. The people having leftist thinking, those who could sail with Janata and Lok Dal and who perpetuated all the crimes over the masses of this country during the last two and a half years, should have at least learnt

something from the people of India. I am very sorry that they have not. This vote of the people was positive. It was positive to establish a democratic, socialist and secular State which was founded by the Congress Party, by the people of India, because the accepted national policies were being violated again and again during the last two and a half years. It is a positive direction given by the people of India to say that they want a strong and united Centre, that the people of India should live in peace. The people of India want that there should be a government which will govern; there should not be non-governance in this country. All the economic policies and all the land reform measures which had been carried out by the Congress Government earlier, land ceilings and all that, were sought to be defeated by the Janata and Lok Dal rule. People had been given land earlier by the Congress Government, but during the last two and a half years, whatever lands had been given to the landless—in Orissa itself 4,000 acres of land which was given to the landless—were taken away; the peasants were evicted from those lands by the Janata—Lok Dal rule. Several progressive measures had been adopted earlier by the Congress for the benefit of the toiling millions; the people had struggled all these 32 years to have them. It was the duty of the leftist forces in this country to strengthen whatever progressive measures had been adopted, whatever had been the achievements of the people, and not to support the Janata—Lok Dal in seeing that all those progressive measures were defeated. The country had gone to dogs; the whole economy was in shambles in the Janata—Lok Dal rule. Now, who wants the division of this country? Who unleashed divisive forces in this country?

Therefore, the time has come when we should study the verdict of the people of India. This vote of 1980 was not negative in character; it was positive. Let all the progressive forces in this country try to see that this verdict which has been given by the masses of India to have a strong, united Centre, is carried out. India should remain united. Now India has occupied the sixth place in the whole world. Let us make it the third or fourth in the whole world. Let us have our scientific base strengthened. Let us make our economy stronger. Let us build a self-reliant economy. These are the objectives. But, from 7th January, 1980, when the elections were over, what are these so-called progressive left-wing forces doing? It is most unfortunate

that they do not say that the land reform measures should be expedited, that the gains of the toiling masses should be consolidated that the rights of the working class should be safeguarded. They do not say these. But they only highlight along with Janata and Lok Dal some minor incidents happening here and there. What is this sort of repetition? (Interruptions) You are never trying to build up a mass movement. You should have been glad, as a left-winger, that the Janata—Lok Dal rule has been overthrown—the Janata and Lok Dal machinations and oppressions are over—by the people; not by you, but by the people of India. You should have welcomed it but I am sorry that that is not the case. And you have not reconciled to this new change which the masses have brought about. Therefore, the time has come when the left and progressive forces must apply their minds seriously to the new phase of development. Even Mr. Dange is seriously thinking about these new political equations. Today I saw in the papers that Mr. Dange's followers are having a new political Party—a new Communist Party.....

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: (Trichur): You are welcome to join it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: So, you can understand to what extent things are moving and the progressive forces should realise it. Here, I will only let you know and I will place before the House what is this relation. When Mr. Somnath Chatterjee was speaking, his whole thinking was that West Bengal is being taken over and superseded and also Kerala—not that the whole of the country. I think somebody should say that West Bengal is not being taken over, then he will be very happy..... (Interruptions).

Mr. Chatterjee was saying that the Centre is working against the States. Under Art 256 of the Constitution, it is very clear:

"The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose."

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

It is not as if the States in the Indian Union are fully autonomous units in the federal structure of our country. There seems to be a misconception about the good relation between the Centre and the States and that whatever law the centre enacts, the States have to co-operate and implement it. And the Centre is not enacting any bad laws.

I would say that the CPM is stretching it too far—the relation between the Centre and the States and thinking every time that Delhi is wanting to take over Bengal or Kerala. I think that way of imagining things will not give us the true perspective of the new policies that are taking place in India after 1980 and we have only 20 years to go to complete 2000 A.D. We have to progress, we have to go ahead and we have to see what is happening around us. Therefore I must submit that whatever has been done, has been done in consonance with the wishes of the people of those States.

About Orissa I would say what happened. From 7th January onwards people of Orissa had no faith in that State Government.

Wherever we want, the people asked when the government was going. Everybody asked—even in the villages. The governments have lost their moral authority because they lost the elections and they have lost the confidence of the people. Even officers had no confidence. From 7th January to 17th February the administration collapsed. It did not function at all. That happened in all the nine States. The officers thought that the governments were going to collapse and why to obey the Ministers. What did the Ministers do? They said, 'Let us not co-operate with the Centre.' Sir, you must have read in the newspapers. They were saying, 'Let us have a war on the Centre, and the nine State Chief Ministers gathered in Delhi and they said 'we must declare a war on Delhi,—and when there was a war on Afghanistan side....

AN HON. MEMBER: They never said.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGHAHI: Some members were telling that the Centre wants to have a confrontation.

But the Prime Minister has appealed to all the Opposition Parties to extend their fullest co-operation for implementing all the measures that have been adopted. But what is the outcome? What is the reaction? What is the response? The response is: everyday let us go on fighting. Once you do not reconcile to the verdict of the masses, you will go wrong every time. I tell you, whatever negative performances you practise here do people outside appreciate them? They do not appreciate you. Therefore, again in two months elections are coming and you will see all your negative approaches in the Parliament will get you only a negative vote.

So far as your policy is concerned, you are losing day by day and you will continue to lose unless you have a positive approach to the problems the people are facing in this country.

Therefore, I support the proclamations and I hope the House will adopt them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Virchand Chander Jain—not here. Shri Shivraj V. Patil.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur):

Nine Assemblies have been dissolved and the President of India and the executive at the Centre has assumed the powers of governance of those States.

Sir, the questions before us today are : Is it legally correct to do that ? Is it morally correct to do that ? Was it necessary for practical purposes ? Is it against the principles of federalism that are accepted in our Constitution ?

Sir, my submission with respect to the first question is that it is not legally wrong to do it. The assemblies are dissolved not under Article 356 but they are dissolved under a different Article and for dissolution it is not necessary to point out that the constitutional machinery has failed. Article 356 reads as under :

"If the President on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation—

(a) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor or any body or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State".

For assumption of this power it is necessary but for the dissolution it is not necessary, that is my submission. For dissolution we have to see what is the wish of the people ? What is the opinion of the people ? And having considered the wish of the people and opinion of the people if the assemblies are dissolved they are not dissolved illegally. That is my submission.

The second point with respect to this is that the previous Government dissolved the assemblies. A convention was laid and that convention was followed. If that convention or practice was followed by the Congress (I) Government it cannot be called that the Congress (I) Government acted wrongly. The precedent is there. What is the precedent ? The case was taken to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court decided that if the President came to the conclusion that the Government cannot run constitutionally and if the President came to the conclusion that the will of the people is different the assemblies can be dissolved. My learned friend referred to two of the lines in the Judgement given by Justice Bhagwati but I am referring to the same Judgement and to different lines. If we read those lines then it becomes clear that the precedent also helped the present Government when

the present Government dissolved the assemblies. I quote :

"This is not a case where just an ordinary defeat has been suffered by the ruling party in a State at the elections in the Lok Sabha. There has been a total rout of candidates belonging to the ruling party. In some of the plaintiff-States the ruling party has not been able to secure a single seat. Never in the history of this country has such a clear and unequivocal verdict been given by the people, never a more massive vote of no confidence in the ruling party and the people have expressed themselves categorically against its policies, it is symptomatic of complete alienation between the Government and the people..... It is axiomatic that no Government can function efficiently and effectively in accordance with the Constitution in a democratic set up unless it enjoys the good will and support of the people".

This is the precedent. And there is something more, to which I will make a reference. And that something more is this :

"In the new elections the Congress party suffered reverse in the nine State and the people displayed complete lack of confidence in the Congress Party. The cumulative effect of the circumstances mentioned above may lead to a reasonable inference that the people had given a massive verdict not only against the Congress candidates who fought the elections to the Lok Sabha but also against the policies and ideologies followed by the Congress Governments as a whole, whether at the Centre or in the State during the twenty months preceding the elections. In these circumstances it cannot be said that the inference drawn by the Home Minister that the State Governments may have forfeited the confidence of the people is not a reasonable one or had no nexus with the action proposed to be taken under Article 356 for dissolution of the Assemblies".

I am submitting, Sir, that because Government lost the support of the people the assemblies were dissolved. It was not only for the breakdown of the constitutional machinery that the assembly was dissolved. The dissolution of the Assembly is done

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under Article 174 whereas the assumption of the power is done under Article 356. My learned friend was referring to Article 356 and he was trying to put before the House various arguments saying, where is the breakdown of the Constitutional machinery, why the Assembly is dissolved, and so on. These arguments cannot hold water. The dissolutions done under a different Article. The assumption of power is done under a different Article. Dissolution is done when the Government has lost the confidence of the people. That is the main and the most important point. When the people lost faith in the Government, Government will be dissolved. The precedent also supports the action taken by the President in dissolving these nine assemblies. That is as far as the legal aspect of this issue is concerned.

Now the question is : Is it morally correct ? This is the second question.

Sir, I think, the people voted against the party, against the ideology, against the philosophy, which was ruling at that time at the Centre and the same party was ruling in the various States also. They were not running the Government and they were not carrying on the Government in the State with the help of a different ideology or a different policy or a different philosophy. That is my point. They had the same ideology as was adopted by the Government at the Centre. If people rejected that ideology, if people resisted that ideology and said, we don't accept that ideology, if that Government is dissolved, what is wrong with that ? That is the question.

15 hrs.

Sir, in Maharashtra the PDF Government was ruling. When the PDF Government came to power, what did they do ? The PDF Government after coming to power, toppled the Zilla Parishads and while toppling the Zilla Parishads the PDF Government was saying that they wanted assistance of the machinery at the district level also so that the policy and the philosophy they are evolving here would be implemented nicely. That was the point. If that kind of plea can be taken by the Government in Maharashtra, I will stretch the argument a little longer and I would ask : Can it not be taken at this stage also ? Now in the Election in Maharashtra the Congress-I people were saying, this is the philosophy, this is the policy, this is the ideology which we want to adopt in governing this country at the Centre. Those who were ruling in Maharashtra were not saying that this is the policy or this the philosophy or this is the policy which we will adopt for governing the State only. What

they said was this. "We have done this thing for the people, we means the 'State Government', we have evolved this policy, we have evolved this philosophy, we are implementing it and so you should vote for the candidates supported by the P.D.F. Government. The people did not accept the plea, people rejected them. If they had rejected the P.D.F. candidates in the election and if they had accepted the Congress-I candidates, is it morally wrong ? What they were doing in the State Legislature was not acceptable to the people. But they wanted a different kind of Government at the Centre as well as in the States. If we come to that conclusion, I think that is not going to be wrong. The question of recall is there. Of course, I agree that the Constitution does not provide any recall. There is no provision in our Constitution which empowers anybody to recall once the candidate is elected to the State Legislature. But there have been movements, and agitations in our country and people have said if the candidates who are elected to the State Legislature are not working properly, let us recall them and that would be democratic. If you recall a candidate who is not working properly, it would be democratic. Now, here is a situation in which people have given verdict, people have seen the Government at the Centre as well as in the States have not worked properly. In Maharashtra, those who were in the Maharashtra Government and those who were supporting the P.D.F. Government were all the time telling the people that they had done many things for them and so they should vote for them. Now, the people rejected their plea. We can say that this is a kind of recall.

Now, what is being asked is this that you go to the people and get their verdict and come back to the State Legislature to form a Government and rule again. But now the people have rejected and you have no right to rule. What is wrong in this ? Those who are to govern the State are asked to get the verdict of the people. I do not understand their plea that this is undemocratic. How can it be undemocratic ? It is democratic. Nothing else is asked except that you are to go to the people and get their verdict. You are asked to come back again after getting the people's verdict in your favour. In Kerala the State Legislature was not dissolved. In West Bengal it was not dissolved. You have been referring to other States. But you have not referred to Kerala and West Bengal. There people have given different verdict and so the Government were not dissolved there. Here is what is undemocratic if you are asked to go to the people and get their verdict. Asking you to ask the people

whether you should continue governing the State or not is not undemocratic. I do not know the definition of 'democratic'. When the people lose the confidence in the Government, then the Government should go. In these States the Government lost the confidence of the people and therefore they had to go. And they indicated it by voting in favour of the Congress-I. If they did it, it is a sort of no confidence motion against the previous Government as was pointed out in the Supreme Court judgment. It is a sort of no confidence motion of people as a whole against the Governments which were in power in different States as well as the Centre. If that has taken place, I think it is not morally wrong also.

Sir, the third question is : whether it was necessary for practical purposes? My submission is that we have seen those who were governing the States were criticising the Congress-I leadership, Congress-I ideology and the people who were governing during the Congress-I regime. Day in and day out they were not losing a single opportunity to criticise them. Was it practical and psychologically possible for those persons to carry on the Government in the States when the Congress(I) Party Government came at the Centre? Could they have patched up all the differences? Psychologically, could they have carried on the Government there? My submission is that human psychology does not permit this; it would not have been possible for them having criticised the party at the Centre so much to carry on the Government there? That was one practical consideration. The second consideration was that we have the party system in our country. The ruling party is there and the opposition parties are there. The ruling party thinks that it is the duty of the ruling party to rule and to solve the problems of the people. The opposition parties do think in that matter, but at the same time they think that it is their duty, their right to topple the Government in power also. When they are asked why they are behaving like this in the House or outside, they say that it is their democratic right to point out defects in the ruling party and topple them. It is their right to ask certain questions, to create difficult situations for the ruling party and to show that the ruling party is not acting properly. This seems to be the accepted principle in a system in which the party governments are working. If this is the accepted principle, can it be said that while one party can carry on the Government at the Centre, a different party can do so at the State? The opposition parties in the House always try to create obstruction and difficult situations for the ruling party,

can it be expected that the party which is ruling in the State would not be obstructing the Government at the Centre which belongs to a different party? In my view, it is not possible and that cannot be done.

Thirdly, we are passing through a very difficult situation. Economically, we are in difficulties. If we want to solve the difficulties that are faced by the people in India, we should have Governments at the Centre and in the States which will cooperate with each other. If they do not cooperate with each other, it would be very difficult to solve the problems. For example, the problem of smuggling is there. It is not for the Centre all the time to control the smuggling. If the State Government does not cooperate in controlling that, what is going to happen? Should we quarrel everyday with each other on matters like this? Similarly, the problem of controlling rising prices is there. The law is there; it has been enacted by this Parliament and made available to the States. If the States are not going to make use of that law, if they are not going to control the rising prices at least to some extent by making use of that law, what is going to happen? How are we going to control the rising prices? It is not possible to produce things in a day's time or in a night's time and provide these to the people. And if certain things are there and these have been stored by some interested people, it should be seen that these come out and are made available to the people. If the people are not willingly bringing these things out and allowing proper distribution, something has to be done to see that those things are brought out and distributed properly to the people. This cannot be done by the Centre; it has to be done by the States. If the Centre has enacted a law, and the State Governments are not going to implement that, what is going to happen? How are we going to control the rising prices and see that the needs of the people are fulfilled. In what way are we going to do it? This is one of the most important aspect of this question.

Then, I come to the law and order question. We see that in different States, the problem of law and order is becoming very serious. The law and order problem can be solved by the State Governments only. If at the Centre one party is ruling and in the States a different party is ruling, we cannot expect the State Governments to assist the Central Government. The matter is raised here every day and rightly so; if the State Government does not take effective steps when there is a law and order problem in the State, what is going to happen? You

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cannot just say that this is because there is no harmony, there is no coordination, there is no looking eye-to-eye at different problems. So, if that is there, how are we going to solve the problem?

One of the most important things is the implementation of policy. If a policy is evolved and accepted by one party and that party—which is ruling at the Centre—wants to implement that policy, but a Government of a different party is ruling at the State and that party is having a different policy and philosophy, how are we going to implement the policy and philosophy evolved here? That is the practical aspect. So, I think for practical purposes also it was necessary to see that coordination between Centre and the States is made available to control all these problems.

Now, lastly, about the question of federalism. Hon. Members have been saying that to act in this fashion, goes against the principle of federalism. When this kind of argument is advanced, I do not understand what kind of patriotism it is. Our Constitution is having some federal characters, but it is not a federal Constitution as such. In America, the Constitution of the Federal Government is one; and the States are having different constitutions. So, federalism in America is different. Federalism in USSR is different. Federalism in Canada is also different. Federalism in several other countries is also different. We have our own history and our own problems; and we are cautioned by our history. We want to solve our own problems; and so we are having a federalism of our own kind. We have to interpret whether it is against federalism, or is in consonance with its principles, taking into account historical factors in this country, and taking into consideration things which we have to do for our own people. If we do not consider them, but just say it is against federalism, it will mean that we are just considering the words in the Constitution, and not their spirit.

Laws have been made to help people, but laws have been used to obstruct helping the people also. We have to look to the laws in such a fashion as to see that they help us, and not obstruct us. In the present situation, I think it is not legally wrong and it is not morally wrong; and for practical purposes also, it was necessary and it is not against federalism also. I have done.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir : The Home Minister is to-day seeking to get approval for a resolution to sanctify the dissolution of the

Assemblies—which is going to destroy the federal structure and character of our Constitution. It was in the year 1977 that the Janata Government came to power, and dissolved 9 State Assemblies. It is but ironical that Mrs. Gandhi who was then bitterly and vehemently criticizing the Janata Government for having done so, has done the same thing now, and has dissolved these Assemblies, to perpetrate her draconian rule in those States also.

It is a matter of great concern that Article 356 of our Constitution is being used to destroy the very basic structure of our Constitution to-day. In the Lok Sabha elections, the ruling party may have got a majority; but a mandate during one election for the ruling party does not mean that this a reflection of the people's opinion as far as the Assemblies are concerned. There have been several cases where the seat for Parliament has been won by a candidate belonging to one particular party, but the Assembly constituencies within that Lok Sabha constituency, have been won by candidates of other parties. If you look at the last elections, in Bihar it was only in about 80 Assembly segments that Congress (I) had a majority. There is absolutely no valid reason for dissolution except for in the hope of securing Rajya Sabha seats. In our constitution, certain powers have been given to the States. We have the State List, the Concurrent List and the Central List. And the States are within their capacity to function with respect to various subjects that are given in the State List. It is not correct to say that if people have voted a particular party to power in the parliamentary elections, they will vote the same party to power in the States. In that event, I would like the hon. Minister to categorically state, according to his logic that the Members of Parliament from those States were the Congress-I does not get a majority will resign. I would like him to give a categorical reply, as far as this is concerned. The law and order situation has been used as a facade by the Ruling Party to dissolve the nine State Assemblies. Many hon. Members are aware of the fact that even in a State like Bihar, atrocities in Harijans and the law and order situation have become more acute after the President's Rule was imposed. What happened to Andhra Pradesh? There were communal riots thrice in Hyderabad. This has never happened in Andhra Pradesh before. What was your Prime Minister doing when communal riots were raging in Hyderabad? Even women were criminally assaulted in police stations in Andhra Pradesh. Your Prime Minister went to Belchi on the back of an elephant, but she did not offer even lip sympathy to the minorities of Andhra

Pradesh. Therefore, law and order is absolutely no criterion for judging the situation. Very often, this very Home Minister has said on the Floor of the House that law and order was a State subject and he has also withheld giving information to this House saying that the Centre has no right to interfere as far as law and order problem of a State is concerned. In any case, the law and order situation in Andhra Pradesh and the corruption that is going on there are the glaring examples of how this government is trying to use its draconian force to subvert the authority of the States and to perpetuate its authority and rule all over the country.

In States like Haryana, Goa and Karnataka, this government has engineered defection and they are also running the governments in those States through defectors. This government is using Article 356 of the Constitution as a sort of blackmailing power to encourage defection in this country. The previous government thought of having an Anti-Defection Bill which after all never came about. It is most unfortunate to see that this government is, on the other hand, encouraging defections and trying to form governments of defectors; and wherever defections are not taking place, they are dissolving the State Assemblies to hold fresh elections. When the elections in the various States will be held, it is the people who will give the right answer. That is matter which is left to be seen. I do not want to comment on that. It is absolutely ridiculous for this government to justify this sort of action that they are taking. They are hitting at the very roots of our federal and secular character of the Constitution. Places where communal riots are taking place, where there has been inter-caste rivalry and clashes are happening, they are at the instance of Congress I bosses in their States and they overlook all these things. Even till now no comment has been made by the Centre with respect to what happened in Hyderabad? No enquiry has been instituted. When it is convenient to them and in non-Congress I States, if anything minor happens, then this question of law and order comes in, then the question of mandate from the people comes in.

Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia as saying that the undemocratic governments in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh did not hold elections to the Zila Parishads and Panchayats. Is he also not aware of the fact that in Andhra Pradesh also elections have not been held; and after the Chief Minister came in, they had announced five times the postponement of such elections. Then again they announced that the elections will be held in April, but now again they have announced that the elections have been

postponed, whatever the reason for that may be.

PROF. N.G. RANG (GUNTUR) : You cannot skip over the facts. You explain the full facts. The Court held that these elections could not be held.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : I will tell you why the court has given a decision as well as the full facts. The infamous Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has sought to reorganise all the talukas and panchayats. I will tell you about the place from where I come, my village is the tehsil headquarter. Because I won from my constituency and the Cong (I) candidate lost there, the Chief Minister wanted to change the tehsil headquarters from my place to another village as the MLA who won there on Janta ticket had defected to Cong (I). We filed a writ in the High Court and that is why the Court has ordered..... (Interruptions).

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Elections have been postponed because of court decision. Let him give full facts. Half facts are as bad as lies.

SHRI KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: I am not yielding to him..... (Interruptions) The government of Andhra Pradesh has become a den of corruption the Chief Minister had installed a telephone exchange in his house costing lakhs of rupees. Anybody who goes with money gets his work done. These are open secrets which nobody can deny..... (Interruptions) Members of the ruling party have expressed concern at what is happening to poor farmers in several of these states. What happened the other day in Pune, in Maharashtra? The onion growers wanted a market for their produce; the police fired on them. The Cong(I) M. P. talked to them when they did not listen to him, at his instance police fired on them and three persons died; that is the way this government at Centre functions to bring about democracy and protect federalism in this country. I should like hon. Members to think before they speak. This is a continuous effort that has been going on by the present government. The years 1975-77 may belong to history, as the Prime Minister said the other day. But we must not forget that there are less ns to learn from history. It is a matter of tragedy that

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history is again repeating itself in the return of the fascist regime of Mrs. Gandhi, and her government's authoritarian ways. There have been transfers of officers in the Centre and in all these states. These transfers and the economic blockade of Assam only show this. (Interruptions)

SHRI MALIK M.M.A. KHAN (Etah): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order; You can reply to him when your turn comes!

SHRI MALIK M.M.A. KHAN: There is a point of order. I want to raise a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. He expresses his views; it is for you to oppose him when you make your point; you cannot stop him from expressing his views; he has freedom to speak and he can express his views.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): What is going on there? Is it a House or What? Decorum should be observed. The Minister is showing his back to the Chair.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. Small things are made big. So many times I have observed one member speaking to another Member of the ruling party or the Minister. If any hon. Member speaks to the Minister, is it such a big thin?

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Please sit down. These are very small issues. I am sorry that such issues are made political. I am very sorry. I am very sorry. Please carry on.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): They also did the same thing. Several times they spoke like that. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not make small things as very big issues to divert the attention of the House. These are very small issues. (Interruptions). We must fight our political enemy in a political way and in a noble manner. (Interruptions). This is not the way. Please carry on. These are very small issues. (Interruptions). You must meet your enemy in a noble manner. That is all right. You carry on. (Interruption). Order, order.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: I have a right to express my views in this House. We have also been elected by the same people of this country through whom they have been elected. May be, they are in larger numbers. It is really sad and pathetic to see the attitude of the ruling party and the manner in which they have been behaving on the floor of the House. You can well imagine what they would do on the streets. (Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI (Amethi): It is totally irrelevant from the debate. That should be expunged. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has made his speech. I shall go through the proceedings in the evening and if I find it is. (Interruptions). I will look into it. (Interruptions). That is all right.

AN HON. MEMBER: There is nothing wrong in it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not going to expunge it immediately. (Interruption). I am not going to expunge it now. I have already said about it. Please sit down. He is going to conclude.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Unless there is something un-parliamentary..

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is not like that.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Unfortunate part is, apart from dissolving the State Assemblies, the ruling party is even wanting to throttle the voice of the opposition in this House.

I have already said most of what I wanted to say. Here is a Memorandum (Interruption).

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: It is the people of India who have a voice.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. (Interruptions) that we are also elected by the people of this country unless you consider them foreigners,

I have just now received a Memorandum today wherein it has been stated that in Karim Nagar District of Andhra Pradesh the police has been used by the landlords at the instance of the Congress(I) and the ruling party to harass harijans who have been looted, who have been nailed.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I am on a point of order. On the basis of the Memorandum (*Interruptions*). It is not proper at all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Basirhat) : Why this is not proper ? Can the hon. Member not mention the Memorandum here ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He can express his view on any subject.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: He is citing the Memorandum. He is misguiding this House ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : when you speak, you can oppose that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : you are trying to select new norms in this House.

SHRI V. KISHORE S. DEO: Hon. Member must be aware of the fact that we do not have access to Government files.

there are certain Reports and Memo rendum that are given to us. It is upto the Minister to contradict and prove that this is not right. As a Member we have every right to quote in this House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI V. KISHORE S. DEO: I would like to say if they do not learn a lesson. I am sure that people will teach them a lesson in the elections to come. I completely disapprove of this Resolution and I hope that the better sense will prevail over them.

SHRI JAIDEEP SINGH (Godhra): Sir, I have been carefully listening to the debate that is being held in the House today. First and foremost I was rather surprised to hear a learned member like Shri Somnath Chatterjee make certain references to totalitarianism and authoritarian rule. He accused that the Congress (I) party is indulging in these things. But I would like to remind him and his party members that in this world where there is the Government of his party, that is where the totalitarian rule and authoritarianism prevail. He also put forward a funny and most preposterous thesis that only sensible people vote for the CPM because the said that the people

in Bengal and Kerala are the only sensible people. I have never heard such a preposterous thesis because I think that those people who believe in democracy are the people who are sensible and they are the people who are not voting for the communist party in most parts of the country. It is unfortunate that in some parts of the country perhaps they are getting some votes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I remember that Mr. Somnath Chatterjee said, politically mature people, not sensible people.

SHRI JAIDEEP SINGH: He said, sensible people. The point is whether the most politically mature people are those who believe in democracy or not.

AN HON. MEMBER: Do you believe in democracy ?

SHRI JAIDEEP SINGH: Of course, I do, much more than you do. The only people who believe in democracy and who are sensible are the people who vote for a party which believes in democracy. They talk of emergency. Emergency is a horse which is being whipped I think, once too often. We talked of emergency before, as a result of which the people of India voted against the Congress Party and we had to go out of power. But after that what happened ? In the election you again talked about emergency, but it did not cut any ice. The Congress was voted back to power. This shows obviously to everybody that emergency is no more a matter of importance with the people of India, at all. They have forgotten it and they have gone over it.

Hon. members opposite are talking of minority vote. This is a thing with which we always juggle. We always juggle with the figures. I would like to cite an instance. There is huge dump of bricks on the one side and there is a house next to it. There are more bricks in the dump and there are less bricks in the House. Which you prefer, the dump of bricks or the house ? We are the house; we give shelter. The dump of bricks is of no use to anybody. So, because our party got less votes somewhere, you cannot say that our party is not capable of ruling or entitled to rule this country.

So many instances have been cited of the Government not being able to provide essential commodities, difficulties in obtaining certain essential

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commodities in the country, law and order and so on. But after all, we have only recently taken over. This is a disease which has been brought into this country by the misrule of the party sitting opposite. (Interruptions). It is like this. There is a patient who was badly treated by a doctor and he is about to die. You take that patient to a good doctor and you say, "Cure him immediately". How is it possible?

Naturally, it will take some time. We are on the right path and we are sure that in the times to come—that also within a very short time—we shall be able to improve the situation. After all, the Janata Party took the decision to dissolve the State Assemblies when they had only 301 seats and that also from northern India. We have won more than 351 seats. So, we have better authority.. Then there is the question of achievement. What achievements have the Janata Party or the previous Government made? They have been the cause for communal riots, lawlessness and all manners of things. After all, this was the baby that was handed over to us virtually and it is for us to see that we revive it and we are in the process of doing it. Let me say that I am in knowledge of the fact that in many instances where there are attacks on Harijans' homes and Harijans are burnt, they are not spontaneously done by the people in the villages. They are diabolically planned by the members of a certain 'secular' group in that party there. They are the people who are instigating these people to come and create such situation where they can malign the Congress Government. But we are not going to yield to such pressures and we shall certainly face them.

I would like to say one thing. After all, when the State Governments were dissolved, obviously we all expected that the Governments which were in the States, should be doing some work for the people. I am in a better position to cite the instances of Gujarat because I come from that State. What was the Government of Gujarat doing? First and foremost, the Government of Gujarat as it was, was

never elected with a majority in 1975. It wriggled and got votes from others who were not in the Janata and managed to form the Government, somehow hung on it and it was a standstill Government. Even Important matters which were to be dealt with by the State were not dealt with. Even in land reforms, they wanted to turn the clock backward. We were even told that in respect of land reforms, they appointed a committee which, they said, were looking into. I did not understand what they were looking into but they never looked into. They spent all the three years and they were of the intention of spending another two years.

We were telling them that since the parliamentary elections were coming, it was better to have the elections along with the parliamentary elections and save the bother of having another election in Gujarat. But they wanted to have another election. They wanted to remain in power for another few months so that this period could be utilised for propagating their Party's programmes and strengthening their finances. In Gujarat, the situation was not like other States. They knew even before the results of the parliamentary elections came that they would have to go to the hustings and so from that time onwards i.e. about October onwards, they began to do all manner of things to prepare themselves for the Assembly elections. Very recently, it appeared that the old Raj Bhavan in Ahmedabad which was later shifted to Gandhi Nagar, which was a protected monument, was sold to a society by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whether that Raj Bhavan was without the Governor or with the Governor.

SHRI JAIDEEP SINGH: The property was worth Rs. 1.5 crores. But they sold it for Rs. 50 lakhs and those 50 lakhs were sanctioned by the Government of Gujarat to the society. So, it was just a paper transaction. I would like to bring this to your notice that these were the sort of deals that were being made as the preparation to fight the elections.

Have you heard of such a thing as the Gujarat Vidya Peeth, the second home of Shri Morarji Desai? This Gujarat Vidya Peeth is supposed to be a university of some kind or the other. This Vidya Peeth only very recently got a grant of

Rs. 50 lakhs in one year for bringing out a dictionary. Luckily, the Government was dismissed and, I believe, this money had been stopped. The idea was that the Gujarat Vidya Peeth should get this Rs. 50 lakhs from the Government and then the Janata Party would use it for their own purposes.

Every move that they made in Gujarat was suspicious. Under the Urban Land Ceilings Act, certain lands were reserved for green belts around big cities. They were de-notified and were given to people for housing colonies and huge amount was taken from those people for election purposes.

I want to state that this is the way the State Government was functioning. I think it is not that we did the right thing or the wrong thing in dismissing it. I think it should have been dismissed long ago. It was too late when we dismissed it, because this is how they were functioning.

After all, how can we tolerate a State Government which deliberately confronts the Central Government? When we passed the Preventive Detention Act and asked them to implement it, the Chief Minister of Gujarat refused to do it. Then what happened? When President's Rule was brought in, people about whom we had informed him very definitely, of being connected with hoarding, black-marketing or smuggling, when they were dealt with by the authorities under the President's Rule, crores of rupees worth of kerosene, sugar and all sorts of other commodities came out of them. These people are supposed to have even admitted that they have paid large sums of money to the Government, and that is why they were being protected. If this is the sort of Government that we are supposed to tolerate in the name of democracy, I differ very strongly. I think the action taken is very correct and, certainly, it has saved the people a lot of embarrassment.

श्री विरधी चंद्र जैन (बाड़मेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 17 फरवरी, 1980 को प्रोक्लै-मैशन के द्वारा जो विधान सभायें भंग की गई हैं, राजस्थान की जनता ने उस निर्णय का बहुत ही स्वागत किया है। यह कदम एक ऐतिहासिक कदम है और प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा के हेतु, संविधान की रक्षा के हेतु उठाए गए इस कदम को राजस्थान की जनता ने बहुत ही सराहा है और बहुत प्रशंसा की है।

राजस्थान में पिछले कांग्रेसी शासन में भूमि सुधार के संबंध में जो प्रणाली कदम उठाए थे, 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो जमीनें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लोगों को दी थी, उन जमीनों को जनता पार्टी के शासन में वहां के मानन्तवादियों ने, भूतपूर्व जागीरदारों ने हृष्प लिया। वहां की सरकार ने इस प्रकार के मनमाने कदम उठाए, जिससे वहां के लोग परेशान रहे। भूमि सुधार के लिए जो कदम उठाने चाहिए थे, वे कदम तो नहीं उठाए गए, लेकिन जो कदम उठाए गए, वे कदम लोगों को दबाने के लिए, लोगों पर जुल्म ढाने के लिए उठाए गए और उससे वहां पर इस प्रकार की स्थिति रही कि वहां जनता पार्टी के शासन में जनता को परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ा।

हमारे बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में जिस तरह की अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हुई, उसके लिये वहां पर राहत-कार्य नहीं खोले गये। हमारे शासनकाल में प्रायः दिसम्बर और जनवरी में अकाल की स्थिति पैदा होती थी, जिसका सामना करने के लिये तुरन्त राहत कार्य खोले जाते थे, 50-60 हजार मजदूरों को काम दिया जाता था, लेकिन इन के शासनकाल में 10 हजार मजदूर भी कार्यरत दिखाई नहीं देते थे, उन को राहतकार्यों में नहीं लिया जाता था, उन को मजदूरी नहीं मिलती थी। आज भी स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि इस समय जो गवर्नरमैन्ट वहां पर है, उस से भी हमें सन्तोष नहीं है। वह अधिकारियों की सरकार है और उस का ध्यान भी विशेष इस तरफ नहीं है। उदाहरण के लिये अभी हाल में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जोधपुर गई थीं, वहां भी इस काम को उसी दिन खोला गया। जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी वहां पहुंची, तो वहां की महिलाओं ने, मजदूरों ने उन से कहा कि हमें कभी भी मजदूरी नहीं दी गई, आज ही यह कार्य खोला गया है।

इस लिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी जनता यह चाहती है कि चुनाव जल्द से जल्द हों और जो अधिकारी वहां शासन कर रहे हैं, वे आइ. ए. एस. अफसर, कलैक्टर, एस. पीज, जो सामन्तवादी विचारों के हैं, जो लोगों को हर तरह से दबाना चाहते हैं-

[श्री विरधी अन्द जैन]

उन का राज समाप्त हो। जनता पाटी के शासन में ऐसे अधिकारियों को वहां लिया जाया, जो उन की विचारधारा के थे और वे आज भी जो हुए हैं, आर. एस. एस. के लोग पुलिस में प्रवेश कर गये हैं, टीचर्स के रूप में गांव-गांव में पहुंच गये हैं, ग्राम-सेवक के रूप में पहुंच गये हैं जिन के कारण ज्ञातर की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। इस लिये हम चाहते हैं कि इस शासन को जल्द से जल्द पलटा जाय।

मंहगाई की स्थिति भी यही है कि जब तक वहां अधिकारियों का शासन रहेगा और चुनाव नहीं होंगे, मंहगाई पर नियन्त्रण नहीं किया जा सकता। वितरण प्रणाली के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार चाहे जितने आदेश दे, डायरेक्शन दे, अधिकारी अधिकारी व्यूरोक्रेटिक किस्म के हैं, उन पर उन आदेशों का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता। इस लिये हमारी जनता चाहती है कि इस व्यूरोक्रेटिक-सेट-अप में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन हो और यह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है, जब कि वहां पर जल्द से जल्द चुनाव हों।

आप को मालूम हैं-45वें संविधान संशोधन को हमारी लोक सभा ने 23 जनवरी को पास किया था और राज्य सभा ने उस को लिया। 24 जनवरी को पास किया था-उस के बाद उस का राज्य की विधान सभाओं द्वारा रॉटिफिकेशन होना था, क्योंकि उस के द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के रिजर्वेशन को कायम रखना था, लेकिन इन राज्य सरकारों ने इस काम में कोई सहयोग नहीं दिया। यू. पी. की सरकार इस काम के लिये तैयार नहीं हुई, महाराष्ट्र की सरकार भी तैयार नहीं हुई जब कि हमें मिनिस्ट्री ने इस के लिये पूरी तरह से इंस्ट्रक्शन और डायरेक्शन भेजी थी-लेकिन उन डायरेक्शन का पालन नहीं किया। इस से जाहिर होता है कि जनता पाटी या लोक दल के शासक जो उन प्रदेशों में थे, अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के पक्ष में नहीं थे, उन की प्रगति के लिये, उन के विकास के लिये तैयार नहीं थे, इसी लिये जानबूझ कर उन्होंने उस संशोधन का रॉटि-

फिकेशन नहीं किया। यदि वे इस का रॉटिफिकेशन कर देते तो हम सभी सकते थे कि वे वास्तव में उनका विकास करना चाहते हैं, परन्तु उन्होंने इस प्रकार का कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। उन का उद्देश्य यही था कि ऐसा शासन चलाया जाय, जिस से गरीबों, अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों को परेशान किया जा सके। जब इस प्रकार की पार्टीयों का शासन उन प्रदेशों से चला गया, तो लोगों ने एक राहत की सांस ली और उन्हें बहुत ही सांत्वना मिली, एक बड़ा भारी सैटिस्फेक्शन मिला। इसलिए इस बारे में जो प्रोक्लेमेशन जारी किया गया है, उस से मैं अपनी सहमति प्रकट करता हूं और मेरी अपनी राय यह है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस को सहमति प्रदान की जाए और सारा हाउस इस के लिए अपनी सहमति प्रदान करें।

इस शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Two fundamental questions have been raised by the action of this Government in getting these Presidential proclamations promulgated. Of course, I do not consider this to be primarily a constitutional question, it is really a political question, but nevertheless there are some aspects of constitutional propriety and constitutional practice and norms which do arise.

The first question is whether within the confines of this Constitution as it stands at present, it is possible or not, and it is permissible or not, for a Government to function at the Centre which is in the hands or control of a particular political party, and governments in the States or some of the States or many of the States or even in a majority of the States run by other parties which are of a different complexion.

My friend, Mr. Patil, was speaking a little while ago. I hope I have not misunderstood him. What I understood from what he was saying is that he feels that the time has come when such things are no longer permissible. Of course, then, the Constitution will have to be changed.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I did not say that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I said if I had understood you.

He was saying that in his opinion it was not possible for the Government to function in this country if the Government at the Centre is in the hands of one party, and in the States or some of the States it is run by other parties.

I am not such a big man and such a wise man to give a solution to this question. I understand the Constitution to mean that such things are permissible within its framework. If somebody wants to decide that the time has come when this is no longer permissible, that everybody must fall in line, that there must be only one party Government throughout the country, at the centre and in all the States, that no other system will be allowed, such a change cannot be brought about within the framework of this Constitution. Something will have to be changed.

I agree that this Constitution is not a hundred per cent federal Constitution. It is true that it is a quasi-federal Constitution. And the second question, therefore which arises is: how do we regard the Rajya Sabha? Why did the founding fathers of the Constitution provide for a Rajya Sabha at all? Is it not a reflection of this quasi-federal principle? Is it not a House of States representing the States as distinct from this House? I think it is a misnomer that sometimes it is called a House of elders.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Kurni Nagar): All youngsters are there now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Many elderly people are here like myself. In any case, it is based on the principle of representation of States. So, while it is there, what should be our attitude towards that House? Should it be one of respect, or should it be one of claiming that that House has got some sort of inferior status, and that it is not a full-fledged part of this Parliament of India? There are two Houses. But one is superior and the other one is inferior? One is just a show-piece. What is our attitude going to be—I do not know. Is it permissible for the Rajya Sabha to have a majority, which is not a majority of the party, which is ruling the country and which has got a majority in the Lok Sabha? Such things are not provided for in the Constitution in black and white. But such situations have come to pass, as a result of the verdict of the people and not by any coupdetat carried out by anybody, but by that, which is being correctly stated here as the will of the people. But it is only the will of the people, however expressed and whether they are con-

sidered to be sensible people or insensible people, whatever it is, I am always amused when I find Maharajas and ex-Maharajas suddenly becoming such big advocates of democracy; anyway, it is because of the will of the people that the Rajya Sabha has been constituted like that, through the State Assemblies. Now the Rajya Sabha passed an amendment to the President's Address. You may not agree with that amendment. But it is an amendment passed by the Rajya Sabha, which "expressed concern against the disturbing attempts to engineer defections on large scale in the Assemblies in the States under non-Congress—I Governments and even to arbitrarily dissolve such assemblies in flagrant violation of the federal principles". This was an amendment which was carried there. Now apparently it creates a deadlock. But when the Constitution provides for a Parliament, which is composed of two Houses and the two Houses take a conflicting stand on such an issue, it has to be resolved somehow or other. It cannot be resolved by dissolving the Rajya Sabha.

The Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved. It cannot be broken. The Lok Sabha can be dissolved, but the Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved. This is the Constitution. But at least some respect should be shown to it and I am afraid, what is being done amounts to a contempt of the Rajya Sabha. But there is no provision for it, there is no provision for hauling up before the Privileges Committee those who have shown contempt to the Rajya Sabha. That lacuna is there. I am no supporter of the Janta Party and our Party has, from the day the Janata Party came to power, opposed it tooth and nail. (Interruptions)

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chairs]

I know it very well that you were happy when we supported you at one time under some wrong impression that we had. I know that. I am not afraid of all these things. I was here throughout that period. When the Janata Party came to power, it drove the first nail into the coffin of this spirit of the Constitution, federal spirit of the Constitution and now our Home Minister, our respected Home Minister, Sardar Giani Zail Singh, in justifying the step which this Government has taken, has said only one thing. I quote him, not from his today's introductory remarks, which were so brief that they cannot be quoted, but from what he has stated outside: "We have only done what the Janata Government did in 1977." So, here in one respect it seems, on all other matters, here we are

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

hearing everyday that the Janata Government in two and a half years or three years did this and did that, has spoil and ruined everything and that they are going to change everything, but here is one democratic norm set by the Janata Party Government that when you come to power, use that power to steam-roller all those Governments in the States which are not run by your party and this democratic norm set up by the Janata Government is welcomed with both arms by the Congress-I Party also. In this, there is no difference. The modalities were a little bit different. As far as I remember, the Janata Party Government had asked the Chief Ministers of those State Governments to submit their resignations. They bluntly asked them to resign and when they refused to resign, dissolution or dismissal was carried out. Here, only the modalities were a little different. First, emissaries were sent out to try to engineer defections. They thought that if it can be done by defections then this unpleasant dissolution or dismissal need not be resorted to. But when it was found that defections could not be done on a large scale, then it was decided that it was better to go the whole hog. So the second nail was driven into the coffin. It is a question of tweedledum and tweedledee. There is no basic difference in this matter at all. We had protested, at that time, against what the Janata Government did and we are unreservedly protesting, now, against what you are doing. You are only following in their footsteps.

Now, the fact that the Supreme Court had upheld—legally and constitutionally upheld—the right of the Central Government to dissolve the State Assemblies..

16.00 hrs.

AN HON. MEMBER: Morally also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Well, I do not know what kind of a sermon on morals we will take from the Supreme Court but, certainly, we have to go by its legal and constitutional rulings. But that is not the point at all here. Nobody is questioning your right as far as this book is concerned. You have got the right : you have got the right to do so many things. But I would like to ask, are there some conventions? Are there some traditions? Before this Constitution was amended, when the dissolution of State Assemblies or dismissal of State Governments could be justified only on the ground of a report received from the Governor, either of a breakdown of law and order or of the inability of the State Government to carry on the government in accordance with the Constitution....

AN HON. MEMBER: Otherwise also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I remember that in this House several times, over the years, although there is nothing written in the Constitution that the report of the Governor must be made public—there is nothing written here—the Presidential Proclamation used to be accompanied by a copy of the report of the Governor which used to be circulated to all Members of Parliament and therefore it was naturally a public document. Why was it done? It was not compulsory. It is not laid down anywhere in the Constitution that the report which the Governor might have sent in confidence to the Centre must be made public, but it was done. It was a salutary principle. It was done for this reason that if the Governor's report is kept secret or confidential, there is undesirable ground for suspicion in the minds of the public and in the minds of everybody, that the action that is being carried out is not above board. So the Governor's report also used to be circulated.

Now, presently, apart from the Governor's report, there is satisfaction of the President 'otherwise'. You can again argue that he is satisfied 'otherwise' and it is not necessary for the Government to say anything about the grounds on which he is satisfied. If you stick to that rigid interpretation of the latter of the Constitution, well, of course you are on safe ground. But I will draw your attention to Art. 365 of the Constitution which says, if I may read it with your permission—

"Where any State has failed to comply with, or to give effect to, any directions given in the exercise of the executive power of the Union under any of the provisions of the Constitution, it shall be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

So, Art. 356 must be read along with Art. 365. Art. 365 says that the ground must be there namely that if the State has failed to comply with or give effect to the directions given in exercise of the executive power of the Union and if the State refuses to comply with those directions, then the President can say that he is satisfied that the government of that state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Now, this Parliament, up to now, is the highest body in this country, the highest organ under the Constitution,

a supreme body. Tomorrow, I do not know what you will make of it if you have your way, but it is still the highest body in this country. And can we not expect that, although there may be no report from the Governor, just as the Governor's report used to be circulated, so also the Government should at least come forward and tell us what are those specific directions which were given to the various State Governments, these nine State Governments, and which are the provisions of those directions which they failed to comply with, on the basis of which they are satisfied now that the Government cannot be carried on? There is nothing absolutely nothing. All these are after-thoughts, cooked-up now to try and defend a bad case. Somewhere it is said that prices were not being controlled, somewhere it is said that black-marketeers were not being arrested, somewhere it is said that Harijans were being killed. Of course, they were. But what is happening now? 17th February is the date of these proclamations. Today is the 25th March. What has happened now? Are prices going down now? How many people have been detained under the Preventive Detention Act for hoarding and black-marketing? Have no Harijans been killed during this period? Have no Muslims been killed in riots in this period? So what kind of argument is this? These are all, as I said earlier, very serious things which are not going to be controlled or cured simply by a change of Ministers or Government. They are deeprooted maladies in the whole system in which we are living now. But the whole thing is being treated in this superficial way. I say that if specific directives were given by the Centre to any of these States and the State Governments refused to comply with those, you should tell the House. A specific direction does not mean passing an Act here, passing a law here. Some friends have made a reference to the Preventive Detention Act and said that some State Governments have not taken any action under it or have even said that they are not going to take any action under that. But a specific directive does not mean that. A specific directive can be given by the Centre to any State Government saying "Our information through our own intelligence agencies is that so and so people, 2 or 3 or 4 or 10 or two dozen people in your State are carrying on, on a large scale, black-marketing and hoarding operation, and we are giving this directive to you; we have already given you the legislative power to do it; so, please detain them".

SHRI GULSHER AHMED (Satna): Do you mean to say that issuing of directions is a condition precedent to exercise of powers under article 356?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA I did not say that. I have said, what 'satisfaction of the President' means has been indicated in article 365. In my opinion, if the Government has any respect for this House, it is morally obliged to tell the House. This is, after all, a wholesale operation; it is not a retail operation; it is an operation of nine States altogether being massacred. At least tell us one by one what are those specific directions which were ignored or violated or flouted by the State Governments. Nothing is done, because the Home Minister thinks that it is necessary simply to state that they are doing exactly what the Janata Government did in 1977. That is the biggest argument of all...

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is what he has said. If that is so, then I would ask my friends on that side of the House: why did you shout and scream so much when those people did this thing in 1977? Now you are doing the same thing. Why?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : It has been upheld by the Supreme Court.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have already mentioned that, Mr. Shankaranand. You were busy reading your file.

So, what I mean to say is that, whenever it suits the convenience of either the Janata Party or the Congress Party, namely, to impose or try to impose an one-party rule throughout the country, nothing will be allowed to come in the way. And these very basic questions which affect the federal principle have arisen. They cannot be steam-rollered like that. If I may say so, with all respect, what you have said, Mr. Chairman, while you were speaking from here led me to believe that, logically, inevitably, we are now approaching a stage in this country's development where the present ruling Party would like to scrap this Constitution and make it impossible for other Parties to be elected to power in any of the States...

MR. CHAIRMAN : A solution may be provided by having elections for the Centre and the States at the same time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We shall see about that.

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA (Bombay-North): We had it before.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What I say is that this argument about the Opposition Parties being defeated in the Lok Sabha elections, the same argument was used at that time when you were defeated in 1977 elections. At that time there were States when the Congress Party did not win even one Lok Sabha seat. In UP they did not win even one seat as also in Bihar. That was the argument they used to dismiss the Assemblies and dismiss the governments. Now you can quarrel with the Janata Party and I do not mind and they can quarrel with you. This time they did not have a clean sweep. The Opposition in UP won some seats at least—I think they got 36 seats. In Bihar they won 17 seats. I do not know what is going to happen in the Assembly elections. Suppose in any State, if your Party fails to win a majority, then what becomes according to this argument, of the MPs who have been elected from that State? Have they to resign? What is this argument? It is a childish argument.

About the Opposition not co-operating with the Centre, you have to show us concrete instances. As far as reference was made to that Bill for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I think the Opposition could not have co-operated more. This was passed in a record time in the Rajya Sabha where the Opposition has a majority. It was passed in a record time. We have stated it hundred times without number that on such measures which are progressive measures and which are good measures, the opposition will support you. Which State Assembly was not going to ratify that Bill? Everybody was going to do it...

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Madhya Pradesh and UP—not Kerala and West Bengal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You do not need all these States. You need only half the States.

So, the immediate target of this whole exercise, as I can understand, is that there are two targets. One is the Rajya Sabha and secondly, to extend their one-Party rule throughout the country. Unfortunately, there are one or two States where they are not in a position to claim that those Parties or those governments have lost the confidence of the people. They cannot do it. So other methods are being employed there. We have got grave misgivings. Situations are being created or sought to be created in West Bengal. Unheard of things. I do not think in the history of independent India we have ever seen this spectacle

where two States of the Indian Union are being a sort of driven into a kind of a mutual confrontation or civil war against each other ...

AN HON. MEMBER: By the Centre.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : ...and the Congress I unit in Assam is backing that agitation which is going on there and which I think nobody in this country can support | the way it is being carried out and a section of the Congress I in West Bengal is carrying out the so-called counter-agitation leading to economic blockade. In so many years of our country's history have we ever seen a spectacle like this—an economic blockade by one State against another State?..

AN HON. MEMBER : It all started when you were in power.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is not a matter to be brushed aside. This is being done in order to create a situation of embarrassment or that left-front government there, to create conditions in which it can be said that there is a law and order problem, of course. I am not so panicky as some of my friends are. I think the left-front government is quite capable of looking after law and order in West Bengal. But what is being done in the name of championing the cause of the Bengalis and the minorities in Assam? I am a Bengali. You think we have no feelings and sentiments for what is happening in Assam? Are we to take it up] ; interruption) .. So, you are doing it. That means you are doing it.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : It all started when you were in power. You cannot become wise now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Now Mr. Chairman, everyday we are trying, to raise this issue in the House but unfortunately we have failed so far. It is an extra-ordinary situation where the Prime Minister times and again has stated on the floor of the House that she is not in favour of any action or anything being done or said which add to this tension. But, nobody listens apparently. Are we to treat it as such an innocent matter?

What I say is that we feel—deeply feel—that what is being engineered and done in West Bengal today by a section of the ruling party, far from safeguarding the interest of the minorities in Assam.

particularly, the Bangali minority, will only expose them to greater dangers, will jeopardise still further the security of their lives and their properties because there are such ultra-chauvinist elements who are leading these elements in Assam and who only take advantage of this counter-agitation in Bengal and try to whip up the feelings in Assam now again and say that these people are putting pressure on us by so called economic blockade and incite the people to carry further the atrocities and repression on the minorities there. But, it seems that some dangerous kind of irresponsible gamble has been undertaken. I think the hon. Minister shoud tell us here when he replies what is behind this gamble? You cannot entirely dissociate yourself from the responsibility for it. Nobody is such a simpleton as to believe that this Government wanted to, but they could not, stop this agitation. Obviously it is being done with their approval even if it is surreptitious approval. (Interruptions) Why should we not have misgivings that a part of this plan is certainly to creat a difficult situation for the left-front Government and then to try to get it dismissed somehow.

My friend, Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhri is sometimes a little bit crude—shall say this—in his utterances? He let the cat out of the bag by saying that 'we will not rest till we have thrown the Left-front Government into the Bay of Bengal',

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Yesterday, when Mr. Chaudhuri was here, he said, that if this type of misrule of the Left-front Government continues, the people of the West Bengal will throw this Government into the Bay of Bengal. That is what he said. (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Anyway I do not mind. If they are thrown into the Bay of Bengal, it will turn into red sea (Interruptions). It is better than yellow. So, Sir, what I wish to say is that we are totally against the Presidential Proclamation. They are only following in the footsteps of the Janata Government. The Home Minister seems to be quite proud of that. Therefore, what shall I say? I want to end with some Hindi words :

मंदिर वही है, पंड बदल गये,
गुलियां वही है**

श्री मलिक एम. ए. शं (एटा) : चेतरमैन साहब, यह तो बहुत बुरा एसपर्श्व है। मैं श्री इन्द्रजीत गृप्त जैसे ^{मीनियर} और पुराने मेम्बर से यह उम्मीद नहीं करता था कि वह एसा इंडियम इस्तेमाल करेंगे। यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी है, इसको एक्सपंजू किया जाये।

I did not expect this from a very senior Member like him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It was not said by me. It was said by somebody else.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just a minute. This matter will be looked into by the hon. Speaker and he will decide about that.

Mr. Gangwa.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का, जो विधान सभाओं को भंग करने की उद्धोषणा के समबन्ध में है, समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी, आफ इंडिया की बात हमारे देश की राजनीति में एक अद्भुत स्थान रखती है। कितनी बार ये चोले बदले हैं, कितनी बार जिस को आज सही कह रहे हैं ठीक दो दिन बाद उस को गलत कहने लगे हैं, इस का इतिहास भरा पड़ा है। क्या इन का रोल रहा है.... (व्यवधान)..... दिवतीय विश्व युद्ध से ले कर आज तक इन के विशिष्ट कार्यों का वर्णन उस इतिहास में मिलता है। आज आप हमारे लिए कह रहे हैं कि हम एक पार्टी की सरकार पूरे हिन्दूस्तान में बनाना चाहते हैं इसलिए विधान सभाओं को भंग कर रहे हैं। तो आप को क्या कष्ट हो रहा है? आप तो खुद ही एक पार्टी की सरकार लूस भर में बनाए हुए हैं, वहां कोई दूसरी पार्टी नहीं है। आप को तो लुश होना चाहिए था और कहना चाहिए था कि इस तरफ जा रहे हैं तो बड़ी खुशी की बात है। लोकिन आप उस पर भी बड़ा दुख प्रकट कर रहे हैं। तो इन की हालत पर मर्खे तरस वा रहा है और जो चीन के लोग हैं सी.पी. आई (एम)

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

इन को भी बड़ा दर्द हो रहा है। ये डेमो-क्रेसी के बड़े भारी अलमबरदार हैं.. (व्यवधान) .. इतिहास गवाह है, जब चीन का यूद्ध हुआ तो सी. पी. आई (एम) ने क्या किया ? ये चीन के साथ ही बैठे थे, चीन के गीत यहां गाते थे, यहां का संश्लेषण चीन पहुंचाते थे और चीन के जासूस डन कर यहां रहते थे.. (व्यवधान) .. इन को क्या संज्ञा दी जाय मैं कह नहीं सकता । यह हिन्दुस्तान की डेमोक्रेसी है.. (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य: ये यह कह दे कि ये जासूस नहीं हैं ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise on a point of order. I beg to submit that it is most unparliamentary to say that the members sitting here are 'jasoos'. He has meant that.

एक माननीय सदस्य : ये गुण्डा कह सकते हैं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : As far as my understanding goes he has not referred to any member (Interruptions). We did not attach any importance to 'goonda' and 'gali' (Interruptions).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : If I say Congress-I people are 'Jasoons' of American Government !

श्री जगदीश टाईटलर: आप क्या हैं, जरा बताएं । चीन के गीत गाते हैं । क्यों चीन के गीत गाते हैं? (व्यवधान) . . .

सभापति महोदय: Will the hon. Members pay attention please ? इस तरफ कांग्रेस के सदस्यों से मुझे कहना है कि आपके ही एक मित्र बोल रहे हैं, कृपा करके उनके भाषण को डिस्टर्ब न करें। आप अगर कुछ बोलते हैं तो उनको डिस्टर्ब करने वाले डिस्टर्ब नहीं होते हैं बल्कि आपके मित्र ही डिस्टर्ब होते हैं। इसलिए आप कृपा करके चुप बैठें। मैं जैसे कन्द्रोल करना है, वह मैं करूँगा।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: श्रीमन्, वडे स्मृथ वे मैं गुण्डा कह दिया गया लैंकिन बुरा इसलिए नहीं माना क्योंकि कवि रहीम ने कहा हैः

रहिमन बुरा न मानिये, जो गंवार कीह जाये। मैं ने तो इससे ज्यादा संसदीय शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है और वह अशिष्ट भी नहीं है लैंकिन जो वैसे होंगे उन्हें जरूर बुरा लगा होगा, यह मुझे मालूम है।

बात थी डिमोक्रैसी की और कांस्टीट्यूशन की। कहते हैं कि यह डिमोक्रैटिक नहीं है और अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल है वह कदम जारी किया गया है। डिमोक्रैसी के माने क्या होते हैं ? मामली सी बात है, वह इनकी समझ में न आई हो तो उसकी एक छोटी सी परिभाषा है--गवर्नमेंट आफ दि पीपुल, बाईं दि पीपुल, फार दि पीपुल।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Government of the Congress (I) by the Congress (I), for the Congress (I).

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: कांस्टीट्यूशनल क्या होता है और अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल क्या होता है -- यह तो आज सबरे से ही यहां पर देखा गया है जबकि अध्यक्ष जी, उपाध्यक्ष जी बोलने के लिए खड़े हुए और परम्परा है कि जब अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष या सभापति बोलने के लिए खड़े हों तो सभी माननीय सदस्यों को बैठ जाना चाहिए परन्तु सभी खड़े होकर अपनी बात करते रहे। मैं यह तो नहीं कहूँगा कि शंख बजाते रहे, शोर करते रहे--यह शब्द मैं इस्तेमाल नहीं करूँगा लैंकिन जो कांस्टीट्यूशन की दृहाई देते हैं, संविधान की दृहाई देते हैं वे इस हाउस को न चलने देने के लिए कृत-संकल्प बैठे हैं। क्या यह कांस्टीट्यूशनल है--यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ। अगर नहीं है तो इनको यह नहीं करना चाहिए था। कांस्टीट्यूशन की दृनींग हम इनसे नहीं लेंगे, हम सबसे बड़े कांस्टीट्यूशनल हैं। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी सबसे बड़ी कांस्टीट्यूशनल हैं। 1977 में अगर कहीं चौधरी चरण सिंह सरकार में बैठे होते तो कभी भी एलेक्शन्स नहीं कराए गए होते। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने 1977 में चुनाव की घोषणा करके आपको मांका दिया कि आप चुनाव के मैदान में उतरें और यहां आकर हमारी खाल खीचें। यह मांका हमने ही आपको दिया। अगर कहीं दूसरी कन्द्री में होता तो न सी. पी. आई की ओर होती, न सी. पी. एम की ओर होती। हमारी वजह

से ही आप चुनकर आ रहे हैं। हम संविधान का आदर करते हैं और हरएक को चुने जाने का मौका देते हैं वरना 1977 में एक साल तक और लोकसभा चल सकती थी, असेम्बलीज भी आगे चलतीं। लेकिन हमने चुनाव करवाया, यह हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशनल होने का, डैमोक्रैटिक होने का और संविधानिक होने का सबसे बड़ा प्रमाण है। हम दावा करते हैं कि हम कांस्टीट्यूशनल हैं और डिमोक्रैटिक हैं। आप क्या डिमोक्रैसी बरतेंगे? जब आप गृह मंत्री हुए जनता पार्टी की सरकार में तो जनता पार्टी के नाम से जो आपने लेटर भेज दिया कि अब आज से हमारा सिम्बल यह होगा उस लेटर को आपने बाद में एलेक्शन कमीशन से उड़वा लिया ताकि अपने आदिमियों को ज्यादा टिकट दे सकें। उसको आपने चोरी करवा लिया। जिससे कि इलेक्शन का वह सिम्बल इस्तेमाल कर सकें। क्या दुनिया के इतिहास में कहीं ऐसा दूसरा उदाहरण आपको देखने को मिलेगा, क्या ऐसा भी कोई प्रधान मंत्री विश्व के इतिहास में आपने देखा होगा कि बिना बहुमत के सिद्ध किए हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर वह बराबर प्रधान मंत्री रहे हैं। जब वे बहुमत में नहीं थे, इसलिए वे हाउस के अन्दर नहीं आए और उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति को सलाह दे दी लोकसभा को भंग करवाने के लिए, तो इससे बढ़कर अन-डैमोक्रैटिक और अन-कांस्टीट्यूशनल आदमी कौन हो सकता है। पिछली लोकसभा के चुनाव क्रंग्रेस (आई) ने तो नहीं करवाए, एक ऐसे आदमी ने जिसको बहुमत और विश्वास प्राप्त नहीं था, उसने मंत्री परिषद् की राय से राष्ट्रपति को लोकसभा भंग करने की सलाह दे दी। इसलिए लोकसभा के चुनाव हमने नहीं कराए, आपने खुद करवाए हैं। या तो आपको अपने उपर विश्वास नहीं था या बहुत अधिक विश्वास था, उसका नतीजा यह निकला कि लोकसभा के चुनाव हुए और आपने ऐसे-ऐसे जरिए इस्तेमाल किए हैं, जिनको आप डैमोक्रैटिक कहते हैं।

मैं ज्यादा नहीं करना और बागपत के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। वहां पर 150 पौलिंग बूथ्स कैपचर किए गए। मैं बिन्मूलापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि

जो लोग अपने को डैमोक्रैटिक होने का दावा करते हैं और अपने को संविधान के अनुसार कार्य करने वाले पंडित बताते हैं, मैं इत्तफाक से वह किताब नहीं लाया हूँ। अगर किसी पौलिंग स्टेशन पर 600 वोट पड़ने थे, तो वहां पर 599 का पौलिंग हुआ है और किसी-किसी स्टेशन पर तो 600 वोट ही डाले गए हैं। एक स्थान पर 575 वोट पड़ने थे, वहां पर 675 वोटों का पौलिंग हुआ है। यह उनकी हालत है जो अपने आपको संविधानिक पंडित और डैमोक्रैसी के हामी कहते हैं। उन लोगों ने चुनाव तक की तिथि मुकर्रर करना पसन्द नहीं किया और राष्ट्रपति के घोषणा करने पर नाराज हो गए। आपके मालूम होगा इससे पहले श्री राजनारायण जी, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य, जिनकी आत्मा अब भी यहीं पर भटक रही होगी, उनका यह कहना था कि अगर राष्ट्रपति ने हमारे चौधरी चरण सिंह को प्रधान मंत्री बनाने के लिए नहीं बूलाया तो हम उनका धेराव करेंगे और राष्ट्रपति भवन पर धरना देंगे और उनको निकलने नहीं देंगे। तो ये कछ बातें जो अपने को डैमोक्रैटिक कहते हैं, उनके संबंध में थीं।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की विधानसभा का सदस्य भी रहा हूँ। सन 1967 में वे 16 आदिमियों को लेकर वहां से निकले और सबसे पहले दलबदली वहां से शुरू हुई। कौन से सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार उस समय उन्होंने क्रंग्रेस पार्टी को छोड़ा था, सिर्फ इसलिए कि मैं मुख्यमंत्री बन सकता हूँ। विरोधी दलों के साथ मिल कर मैं मुख्यमंत्री बन सकता हूँ -- यह आकंक्षा उस समय आप के मन में थी। क्या यह डैमोक्रैटिक आकंक्षा है कि अपनी पार्टी को छोड़ दो और दूसरों की मदद से मुख्य मंत्री बन जाओ। ऐसा ही यहां पर भी हुआ। प्रधान मंत्री बनने के लिये आप ने अपने बहुत से साथियों को छोड़ दिया। “पार्टी-तोक” के नाम से आप पहले ही मशहूर हैं। कभी जन-क्रंग्रेस बनाते हैं, कभी बी. के. डी. बनाते हैं, कभी बी. एल. डी. बनाते हैं, कभी जनता पार्टी और कभी एल. डी. और अब शायद “परलोक दल” बनायेंगे, वही बाकी रह गई है।

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

आप कहते हैं कि हम डैमोक्रेसी का मत लेने नहीं जानते, संविधान को नहीं जानते। संविधान हम कितना पढ़े हैं--- बब बापको अच्छी तरह से मालूम हो गया होगा। संविधान की आप जो दुहाई दे रहे हैं, वह हमारा बताया हुआ ही दे रहे हैं, आप का अपना कुछ नहीं है। एक सवाल है कि डैमोक्रेसी में जनता की इच्छा, विल-आफ-दि-पीप्ल कैसे मालूम हो। हमारे यहां 'रिकाल का प्रोसेस नहीं है। स्विटजरलैंड जैसी डायरेक्ट डैमोक्रेसी नहीं है जिस से चुने हुए मेम्बरों को वापस बुलाने का अधिकार हो और शायद यह इस मूल्क के लिये सम्भव भी नहीं है, क्योंकि यहां बहुत बड़ा इलेक्टोरेट है, सात-सात, आठ-आठ असेम्बली क्षेत्रों को मिला कर एक लोकसभा का सदस्य चुना जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में रिकाल का प्रोसेस रखा जाय या संविधान में ऐसा संशोधन हो, ऐसा सम्भव दिखलाई नहीं देता है। लेकिन अगर हम कोई रिकालिंग-प्रोसेस चलाते हैं तो इस में आप को आपत्ति क्यों है? हम तो श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण जी के कहे हुए सिद्धान्त का पालन कर रहे हैं, इस में आप को क्यों कष्ट हो रहा है। उन्होंने कहा था कि रिकाल का प्रोसेस होना चाहिये, हम ने उस को मैटीरियलाइज कर दिया, उस के व्यावहारिक रूप दे दिया, इस लिये हम तो आप की ही कही हुई बात को कर रहे हैं, रफेण्डम करा रहे हैं, जो जिसे चाहे चुन ले, फिर आप क्यों घबराते हैं? इस का मतलब है कि आप कांग्रेस (आई) से बहुत घबरा गये हैं, बड़ा डर आप में व्याप्त हो गया है। लेकिन हम एक बात बतला दें, हमारे यहां जो चुनाव होंगे, वे उस तरह के नहीं होंगे, जिस तरह के आप ने कराये थे, जिस तरह से आप ने घेराव कराया, लोगों को डराया, धमकाया, आग लगाई, मार-पीट की जिन्होंने बोट नहीं दिया उनको जान से मार दिया—ऐसा हमारे जमाने में सम्भव नहीं है। हम प्रजातान्त्रिक ढंग से चुनाव करायेंगे। जनता आप को चाहती है तो आप को चुन कर भेजेंगी, आप का आदमी मुख्य मंत्री बनेगा, आप के मंत्री बनेंगे और अगर जनता हम को चुन कर

भेजती है तो हमारे लोग मुख्य मंत्री और मंत्री बनेंगे उन की सरकार बनेगी।

अब सवाल यह है कि ऐसी कानून सी बात दिखलाई दे रही है जिस से यह कहा जाय कि राज्य सरकार आपके बनाये हुए कानूनों का पालन नहीं कर रही है। आप को याद होगा---माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के समय हमारी सरकार ने एक बात कही थी कि हम 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को फिर से मजबूती के साथ लागू करेंगे और, श्रीमन्, आप को मालूम होगा कि ये जितनी पार्टीयां बनी हुई हैं---जनता पाटी, लोक दल या परालेंक दल---सब के सब उस समय इस 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के खिलाफ थे और इन्होंने कहा था कि हम 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को नहीं छलने देंगे। ऐसी हालत में जब ये सरकार हमारे बने हुए कार्यक्रम को लागू नहीं करेंगी तो उन्हें भंग किया जाना स्वाभाविक ही था।

ये बहते हैं कि वे सरकार बड़े कायदे-कानून के साथ चल रही थीं। नारायणपुर काण्ड को ही ले लीजिये, मैं इस समय उस के उस पहलू को नहीं छुना चाहता जिस में वहां पर हुए अत्याचारों का उल्लेख है, उन का उल्लेख तो यहां बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने किया है, मैं उस के एक दूसरे पहलू को छू रहा हूँ। जब यहां से कहा गया कि नारायणपुर में अत्याचार हुए तो वहां का मुख्य मंत्री कहता है कि यह भूठ है, ऐसे कोई अत्याचार नहीं हुए। क्या किसी मुख्य मंत्री को बगैर जांच किये हुए, ऐसा बयान देने का अधिकार है? क्या जनता के साथ ऐसा खिलावाड़ करने का अधिकार है? लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह सरासर भूठा बयान दिया जान-बूझ कर कि नारायणपुर में कुछ नहीं हुआ। हमारे माननीय संजय गांधी वहां गये और लोग वहां गये और उन्होंने जा कर उस धीज को खोला। जब सब कहने लगे कि अत्याचार हुए हैं, अत्याचार हुए हैं, तो ऐसे मुख्य मंत्री को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए था। इतने बड़े प्रदेश का मुख्य मंत्री अगर भूठ बोलता है, तो क्या वह सरकार में रहने के काबिल है। जब यह पता चल गया था कि घटना हो गई है और उस के बारे में ऐसी गलत बयानी हो गई है, तो उन को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए था। त्यापृष्ठ दे देना

जाहिए था लेकिन त्यागपत्र तो नहीं दिया परन्तु अलीगढ़ में साल भर तक करपूर चलता रहा। इसी तरह से अम्बेदपूर में लोगों का कल्पेश्वाम होता रहा। कोई सरकार इतनी अमरदार नहीं थी जो इस्तीफा दे देती और अपने को अनडेमोक्रॉटिक मानने के बजाय वह डेमोक्रॉटिक कहती रही चाहे कानपुर में गोली-चार्ज किया गया और मजदूरों को मारा गया हो। उस को भी उस ने डेमो-क्रॉटिक ही माना। ऐसी लगता है कि डेमो-क्रॉटिक होने की परिभाषा उन की कुछ अलग ही है।

प्रांडे शिक्षा के बारे में जो कार्य किया गया, तो सब जनसंघ और आर.एस.एस. के लोग उस में छा गये और जो पैसा उस के लिए दिया गया, वह सब पैसा खा गये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोगों को इन्होंने प्रांडे शिक्षा दी।

अन्त्योदय योजना से, जो हमारे बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का अंग था, उससे किसी को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुँचा। काम के बदले अनाज की जो योजना थी, उस में हमारा जो सब गेहूँ था, वह सब ये खा गये। सेंटर ने जो गेहूँ दिया था, वह ये सब खा गये और उस से गरीब लोगों को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुँचा। जिला परिषद इन्होंने भग कर दी, गाव पचायते भंग कर दी और सार्वजनिक वितरण योजना को बिल्कुल समाप्त कर दिया। जिला खाद्यान्न सलाहकार समिति का गठन नहीं हुआ, इन के डाई साल के शासन के अन्दर। सलाहकार समिति के मैश्वरे से जो दुकानें बांटी जाती, वे नहीं बांटी क्योंकि समिति का गठन नहीं हुआ।

अब एक छोटी सी बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूँगा। होर्डर्स के खिलाफ इन्होंने जो एक बिल बनाया था, जिस को मिनी मीसा एकट कहते थे, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी जब सरकार थी, तो उस ने अपनी पाटी की प्रदेश की सरकारों से उस को इस्तेमाल नहीं करवाया। चन्दे के रूप में पाटी के लिए रूपये इकट्ठे किये गये और उस को डकार गये। आप यह देखें कि एक भी ब्लैक मार्केटियर ऐसा नहीं था, एक भी स्मगलर ऐसा नहीं था,

जोकि इस एकट में बन्द किया गया हो। हम ने उस को लागू करना शुरू किया है और आप देख रहे हैं कि जगहों पर छपों मारे जा रहे हैं और हम उस को अमल में ला रहे हैं।

श्री भारतज्ञ राय (धोसी): छोटी छोटी मछलियां पकड़ी हैं, बड़ी नहीं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: बड़े कुछ यहां आ गये, पकड़े कैसे जाए।... (व्यवधान)। मैं केवल एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। अब जहां तक जनता के बोट का सवाल है, पब्लिक की राय का सवाल है, वह यह है कि 1977 में जनता पाटी को 43.06 परसेन्ट बोट पूरे मूल्क में मिले थे और 1980 में पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कांग्रेस (आई) का 42.56 परसेन्ट बोट मिले हैं। इस तरह से आप देखें कि सिफ़ कुछ डेसीमल प्वाइंट्स का फर्क है। लिहाजा अगर 1977 में ये इस काबिल थे, इन को हक हासिल हो गया था कि ऐसेम्बलियों को डिजोल्व कराए, तो आज हम को यह हक हासिल है कि विधान सभाओं को डिजोल्व कराए। अब 1980 में इन पार्टीयों को यानि लोक दल और जनता पाटी, दोनों को अगर मिला भी लिया जाए, तो आप देखेंगे कि कुल 28 परसेन्ट बोट ही मिले हैं, दोनों को मिलाने के बाद। तो इन को आज . . .

सभापति महोदय: अब आप का समय समाप्त हो गया है जो महत्व के मद्ददे थे, वे तो आप ने बता ही दिये।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: मुझे तो समाप्त नहीं मान रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय: आप को नहीं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: ठीक है, समय ही समाप्त हुआ है। मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने इतना समय मुझे दिया है। मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मैंने जो बातें आप के सामने रखी हैं, उन पर ध्यान दिया जाए और मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी पक्ष के भाइयों को कुछ बुद्धि बाए

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

और जो तरीके इन्होंने इस्तेमाल किये थे जैसे राज्य सभा में एक एमेंडमेंट प्रेसीडेंट एड्युस पर पास करवा दिया, ऐसा वे न करें। विधान सभाओं में 45वां संशोधन विधेयक पास न होने देना, इन सब चीजों से दूर स्थगे और लोक सभा में भी गवर्नमेंट के कानून बनाने के काम में संवैधानिक तरीके से और डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से अपनी चीजें रखेंगे जिससे कि हाउस की कार्यवाही चल सके।

इन चीजों को रखते हुए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo Indians): Mr. Chairman, it is not unusual in politics what is sauce or the goose not being accepted as sauce or gander. If I may mix my metaphors what was very much sauce or the prime Janta goose the then Prime Minister who was a goose in more senses than one today is being vociferously condemned by the persons who have now assumed the role of Janta ex-geese.

You may remember on the 30th April 1977 the then acting President Mr. B. D. Jatti dissolved the Assemblies in nine Congress ruled states. That is not all. There was a lengthy official release by no less a person than Mr. Morarji Desai and the reason he gave was that because of the near total rejection of the Congress candidates in the Lok Sabha elections an unprecedented political situation had arisen. That was his main reason—and not to be outdone the then Home Minister sought to assume British legal feathers and went to the extent of quoting Halsbury and this was what he said: "Where the Ministry still retains the confidence of the House but the Crown has reason to believe that the House no longer represents the sense of the electorate, dismissal of the Ministry is perfectly constitutional even though it may continue to have the confidence of the House." These were some of the arguments that used by the then Prime Minister with the Home Minister.

The various rumps, my friend before me said that he had forgotten what number they are now the various rumps of the erstwhile Janata motley—referred to them—are now suffering from convenient political amnesia. My friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is not here. He usually resents my referring to his indulging in crocodile's tears but they are shedding tears, because the present Ruling Party is emulating to some extent but with much more reason what they did when they were in power.

The present Law Minister gave some reasons; he could have given many more. On the 18th February, some of the reasons he gave was that on the day the 45th Constitution Amendment Bill was passed in the Rajya Sabha, that was the 25th January, the Home Minister addressed personal communication to all the Chief Ministers requesting them to pass by the third week of February that amending Bill as it was most urgent. He sent them reminders. No response was forthcoming. Obviously, they had made up thier mind to try and stall it for as long as possible. Another reason he gave was the likelihood of their blocking all progressive measures that were to be adopted by the present government.

I feel the reason for the dissolution of the present Assemblies is a hundred-fold greater than the reasons that were used by Mr. Morarji Desai and Shri Charan Singh. As I had said more than once, the Janata Victory—I referred to it as a North India Hindj-belt motley—was a fortuitous circumstance. They were rejected completely by the South yet they dissolved the Houses in the South where they were rejected then and have been rejected completely, again in the present elections. We have to remember the sweep of the present Ruling Party—I have never been a member of the Congress, and am not likely to be, but there was a uniform sweep except for one—or two pockets. My friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, quoted figures. My other friends also quoted figures. But I may tell you that this banding of figures does not help. They pointed out, and they quoted some figures; and they mentioned some: that Janata got 33 per cent in 1977 while the Cong. (I) got 42 per cent or 43 percent. This time my friend Jyotirmoy Bosu quotes only what is convenient for him. Even in West Bengal he and his fellow Marxist communists were very cock-a-hoop. But what has actually happened? Looking at the figures we find that even there the Cong. (I) got 7.1 million votes as against the Marxists 7.7 million; it was not an overwhelming defeat vis-a-vis the Marxists. What is the position of the Cong. (I) in other states, in Gujarat, Punjab and so on? The opposition groups barely got one seat. As I said the other day, I am certain what would have happened if Morarji Desai had stood from his own constituency. A person like Asoka Mehta we knew him, we were friends with him, he was a person with considerable position in public life, he lost. If Morarji Desai stood, I am sure that he would have forfeited his deposit.

My friends talked about the U. P. and Bihar. All I can say is that those governments should have been superseded a long time back by the Janata—of course they

were not a government, I am saying this with all respect, only a knave or fool can suggest that law and order had not completely broken down in the U. P. and Bihar. There was no semblance of the rule of law. Butchery of minorities, lawlessness—these were not only endemic, but pandemic in the U. P. and Bihar under the Janata Ministries. The greatest reason for dissolving nine ministries, I think, is this. It can be said that there has been a general constitutional breakdown in the country. The credit or discredit must go to the Janata non-government. Morarji Desai and his motley precipitated utter chaos, and near disintegration. That was compounded by the caretaker government. They cannot invoke article 356. It is not only an argument of desperation; it is thoroughly disingenuous. Yes, article 356 postulates a federal structure but my friends do not seem to realise that it postulates federalism of a different kind different from the United States. Here, we have advisedly—I happened to be in the Constituent Assembly, my friend, Shri Ranga was there—and deliberately we retained residuary powers with the Centre. After the general constitutional breakdown which we have today, the country on the verge of chaos and disintegration, if those ministries were allowed to continue, this government would be guilty of the grossest dereliction of duty *vis-a-vis* the Constitution. That is the way I look at it.

Let us look at what is happening—deliberate, unashamed confrontation. I can understand a federal structure, federal machinery working if there is a certain modicum of harmony between the Centre and the states. They may be different politically. But when there is deliberate, unashamed confrontation, how does the Centre act, especially faced with a general breakdown of the Constitution that the country is facing today? What do we do?

Let me give one example. My friend was trying to give it, he did not give it completely. Take the Preventive Detention Bill against hoarders, blackmarketeers and profiteers. In my view the runaway inflation and the shortages with regard to essential commodities are man-made, they are made by the profiteers and blackmarketeers and hoarders who are mainly the constituents of the Janata Party, especially of the Jana Sangh. We know who they are. I do not have to name them. You know them. They belong to a particular community. Profiteering is endemic in their blood. I would not tell you what a good friend of mine said. He belonged to that particular community. Under Janata

protection they had a Roman holiday (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Your nomination is.... (Interruptions)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I do not worry. A cheap....**

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record. This is something which is not expected of a Member.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: They do many things which are not expected of Members. They do many things. (Interruptions) They have been indulging in profiteering, black marketing, hoarders they are. (Interruptions)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: What happened? As a lawyer I have been from the beginning against Preventive Detention in times of peace. The other day when I supported it, I said, it is a necessary evil. But what amazed me was this that blind and un-reasoned confrontation; I found the Members of the former, I think they call themselves Lok Dal, now they call themselves Janata (J) or Janata(S). Now, I understand that Shri Jagjivan Ram is setting up the Janata (J). They walked out. They had introduced this Preventive Detention. They put it there as an Ordinance. Yet because of this blind and unreasoned confrontation they rejected that handiwork. They all walked out. (Interruptions).

How is the Government going to begin to restore stability with regard to prices? There is one way to bring down the prices. Lock up, on *prima facie* evidence every person who is profiteering, hoarding, black marketing. That is the only way. The Essential Commodities Act is not going to make the remotest dent. They will get bail. After five years. Either my friend Jethmalani or I will defend them and they are likely to get off. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): At least you have the honesty to bracket yourself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Should this House request you not to defend them.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: They come to us. We are on the professional rank. But what I am saying is this is the only way you can control black marketing, hoarding and profiteering, through preventive detention. What the people who indulge in this are terrified of is jail. They will give six to seven times our normal fee to get them bail. They are terrified of spending even a week in jail. Under preventive detention three months detention will have the most salutary effect. It will terrify them. Put a thousand traders in Delhi under preventive detention and overnight you will find essential commodities coming on the market.

**Expunged as ordered by the chair.

[Shri Frank Anthony]

This is the only way to deal with them. There is no other way. They do not understand any other way.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Do it. Why have you not done that? (*Interruptions*) you are terrified. You require election Funds, therefore, you do not do it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Member wants to speak, he will also have an opportunity to speak. But for God's sake do not interrupt.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I only want to say one last word. Somebody quoted this ruling, that was handed down by the Supreme Court in 1977. The heart of the ruling was that the satisfaction of the President is not going to be adjudicated upon. In this matter, I think it was Mr. Justice Bhagvati who gave the longest sort of decision; he said it is political thicket and it is for the ruling party to decide when to dissolve and what to dissolve.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay-South-Central): I rise to support the approval of the proclamation regarding the dissolution of the nine Assemblies in our Country. I am of the view that they have done so with very good grounds. Some of the grounds, or probably many of the grounds including the forfeiture of confidence of people were mentioned here in the house by the members or by the Minister on this side. The first point I want to make is that the satisfaction of the President of the Union regarding the breakdown of the general provisions of the Constitution is not only subjective, but also that it cannot bear any judicial enquiry or scrutiny. I think that is now as good as settled. It is the settled law of our land laid down by the Supreme Court and there need not be any quarrel on that point. The only issue, therefore, is whether the President was satisfied or not satisfied and whether on his satisfaction, he dissolved all the nine Assemblies. It is necessary for him to see whether there is general breakdown of the provisions of the Constitution in each of those states. It is not a question, Sir regarding the letter in the provisions. The interpretation of the provisions means and includes the democratic spirit, the political conventions and also the fundamental assumptions on which our Constitution is based. It also includes political expediency. If the President is satisfied that the democratic spirit of the Constitution and any other letter or spirit of the Constitution is violated and if it was shown to him by citing some instances then I think he is hundred percent right in dissolving those nine Assemblies. He has constitutional powers above every thing to do so. What were the conditions before the dissolution of those Assemblies? The prices rocketed high. Every body was shouting that there was hoarding and there was smuggling across

the frontiers of other countries. Smugglers and hoarders were let loose all over the country. Lawyers here know how difficult it is to establish the issue of smuggling in a court of Law. Good lawyers are very clever to show some infirmity in the Chain of evidence and get the smuggler out.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: (Bombay North-West) But we succeed only before clever judges like you!

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: The point is that it is very difficult for the prosecution to establish even a good case. We know also that the agencies who try to collect evidence are not free from corruption. Many of us know that while collecting the evidence against these big smugglers who have crores in their possession, in their custody, some good loopholes are deliberately left so that the court is left with no other alternative but to acquit the smuggler, the judge in his heart of hearts however knows and perhaps morally convinced that he is the fellow who has committed the offence. So Sir, because the preventive detention for reasons well known was not used in those States by the Ministries, the smugglers were let free.

When I went to Bihar and UP I saw really no law and order. Coming from Bombay as I do, when I was in a place like Patna itself and also other towns of Bihar I saw passengers in large numbers climbing on the top of the buses which were coming and going from one place to another. If there were 40 passengers inside the bus, there were 200 passengers on the top of the bus. Today also, same is the position. In the villages, villagers belonging to minorities, the backward class people, the weaker sections of the society were actually moving with *langoti* and there was nothing to wear for them and they work on the agricultural fields. This was the Government; this was the law and order in these States.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : What has it got to do with the law and order that people were climbing on the buses?

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: I am in possession of the floor of the House, there is another thing which is happening here on the floor of the House and the same intervention, probably of the same kind and disorder is being raised here. I never saw our Professor Madhu Dandavate doing that. He comes from our institution and he was brought up in our tradition and that is why, he does not do that, otherwise, umpteen hon. Members get up at one and the same time and take possession of the House and almost force the Speaker to change the ruling which he has already given before. That is breach

of all rules.

I was trying to say that there was no law and order in those States. The smugglers were out and doing anything and everything.

There is another important thing which I wanted to bring to the notice of the House—the atrocities all over. When the atrocities were committed on the poor villagers and village women in Narayanpur, the Prime Minister was naturally shaken. She wanted to visit the village and the Chief Minister had the audacity to advise the Prime Minister not to visit. Sir, at the outset, I could not understand the reason. But the only reason why he did not want the Prime Minister to personally come and witness what had happened, perhaps, was to conceal the truth from the world, from the parliament and from the Central Government.

That would have happened if that matter was not raised here and if the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and other Ministers did not go to Narainpur and to other places where the atrocities had been committed. So, where was the law and order!

So far as Maharashtra is concerned, the less said the better. There was no stability. The party that ruled was a conglomeration of parties, one party with one ideology, another party with an altogether contradictory ideology and a third party with no ideology. When the Cabinet wanted to implement some programme, enact legislation to give some benefit, the Jansangh group will say "no, our ideology is different, we do not want to assist the minorities, we do not want to assist the Muslims, we do not want to assist the Scheduled Castes, the Buddhists and others, because we believe in the caste system". When members of the Socialist party, like that of Shri Dandavate, say "we want to do this programme" other parties said "no, we will not allow it". How is it possible for such parties with contradictory ideologies and contradictory programmes to run a stable Government? It is impossible. That is one of the important reasons why the Janata Party instead of running Government for five years, went phut in 2½ years. These *khichdi* parties could never have survived they could never have given a stable government to the people; if that is not the breakdown of our Constitution, what else can, it be, it was not in the interests of the people, it was certainly not according to the provisions of the Constitution, because the Constitution demands that there should be stable Government. It also lays down that certain legislation must be enacted for the purpose of bringing about a socialistic pattern of society. All these programmes could never have been

even started by so many parties combining together and quarrelling every time they met.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: (Nizamabad): They met only to quarrel.

SHRI R. R. Bhole: As my friend says, they were meeting only to quarrel. Therefore, there was no possibility of a stable government by the conglomeration of *Khichdi* parties. There was also breakdown of law and order and there was gross mismanagement of the affairs of the State. Therefore, I think the President was quite satisfied, perhaps more than satisfied and so he proclaimed the dissolution of all these 9 State Assemblies. I support it.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: (Ahmedabad) : Sir, though it is exactly after three years this House is discussing the decision of the Government on the dissolution of the State Assemblies, there is one difference. Some of the opposition friends alleged that we are trying to follow a wrong precedent and that what we said against the Janata at that time, we are doing it now ourselves. Well, to such friends I want to say only one thing, namely, that between the last incident and now much water has flowed down the Yamuna.

After the Janata Government dissolved 9 State Assemblies, this House debated the question and many arguments were given by different parties. At the same time, this matter went to the highest court in this country, namely, the Supreme Court of India, and the decision of the Supreme Court on the right of the Central Government to dissolve the Assemblies is laid down in its Judgment in *Rajasthan vs. the Union of India*, which is being quoted before this august House. I will read only two paragraphs from that Judgment.

One is to answer the contention raised by our friends like Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Indrajit Gupta. Their contention is that in a federal system such an action by the Central Government is not legal, is not constitutional and, according to them, is not moral. The other contention is that if the Central Government can dissolve the Assemblies in the name of federalism, in fact the unitary system is working. The two points have been answered by the Supreme Court in that Judgment, which I will quote. I beg to quote them from the Supreme Court Judgment. The Supreme Court says in *Rajasthan Vs. the Union* :

"In a sense the Indian Union is federal. But the extent federalism is largely watered down by the needs of progress

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

and development of a country which has to be nationally integrated, politically and economically coordinated and socially, intellectually and spiritually uplifted. In such a system, the States cannot stand in the way of legitimate and comprehensively planned development of the country in the manner directed by the Central Government. If the special needs of our country to have political coherence, national integration and planned economic development of all parts of the country, so as to build a welfare State where 'Justice—social, economic and political' are to prevail and rapid strides are to be taken towards fulfilling the other noble aspirations set out in the Preamble strong Central directions seem inevitable."

Sir, this strong Central directive which is recommended by the Supreme Court has one more thing to say. It is alleged that the Centre wants to impose its decision on the States and, Sir, the answer is given by the Supreme Court not on the legal aspect, but on the political wisdom of the Central Government. This is what the Supreme Court says :

"If the Union Government thinks that the circumstances of the situation demand that the State Governments must seek a fresh mandate to justify their moral rights in the eyes of the people to continue to exercise power in the interests of their electors, or else the discontent of the masses may have its repercussion not only on the law and order situation, but will also affect legal responsibilities or duties which the Union Government has towards a particular State or towards Indian citizens in general, all of whom live in some State or other, it cannot be said that resort to Article 356 of the Constitution is not called for."

Here are two quotations from the Supreme Court Judgment which say that such a thing is a moral duty of the Union of India because the aspirations of the people are in conflict.

Now I will refer to a State whose Assembly has been dissolved and from where I come. About Gujarat, whose Legislative Assembly has been dissolved and as the hon. Member, Mr. Baria referred to rightly, I want to recall a situation. Only three months have elapsed since the Election Commission have requested saying : "Please go for elections along with the Lok Sabha elections. Otherwise, Rs. 3 crores will be a tax to be imposed on the people of Gujarat if you hold the elections separately." And yet, calling in the name of democracy, this Janata Party thought it proper to impose on the people of Gujarat the taxes of Rs. 3 crores rather than go to the polls with the Lok Sabha elect-

ions, which were being held at that time and three months have elapsed. That is the matter and the story does not end. They lost and lost heavily. They lost in the seats and they lost in the votes and if I may say so, out of 26 seats, 25 seats went to Congress (I). One seat which they retained was the one where the margin of two lakhs of votes in 1977 was reduced to 17,000 only. This is an absolute majority and a feeling of shame was probably felt by the Janata Minister for a moment perhaps, which is what we call *Smasan Vairagya* and he thought of resigning. He came to Delhi and these leaders of the Janata Party, these democrats, these people talking about the Second Liberation, met together, they advised the then Chief Minister of Gujarat saying : "Don't resign. Go for a confrontation." He then went back and started what is called confrontation, and declared for the first time : "We shall not abide by the law and direction given by the Union, we shall not exercise the powers of Preventive Detention Act, we shall not arrest and put behind the bars the hoarders." A situation of confrontation was created in the State of Gujarat. No Union Government worth the name, if it wanted the people's will to be reflected, when the people had rejected the other party, when a law and order problem would have arisen as the Supreme Court had said, when there was necessity for intervening, could keep quiet, and they had ultimately to dissolve the Gujarat Assembly for a few months. How can you question this ?

We have seen in this country three years of Janata rule. Day in and day out they said that in 1977 the people had re-rejected us. It is true that the Congress Party was suspended from power for a few months, but so far two things have happened. We appeared before the people, not before their commissions, they were not the real test of the people's view, not in their trial courts where Mrs. Gandhi herself and her family were harassed, where Mr. Sanjay Gandhi was every day being dragged under false charges, but we went to the people, and we obtained the verdict of the people. What is the verdict of the people ? They not only acquitted us honourably, but they reinstated us fully. While we were honourably reinstated, the Janata Party was summarily rejected. They were dismissed and God willing, they will be permanently rejected by this country.

Mr. Naini Palkivala, who was celebrating the Janata Party's victory wrote a so-called open letter to the then Prime Mr. Morarji Desai, in which he said that the sun had been rising or a second liberation, that Mr. Desai was one among millions, that the people were looking to him

to save the country from Congress rule and make history. What history did they make ?

I want to quote an article from *India Today*, written not after our victory but on 1st January, 1980 on the eve of the elections. This is what it wrote about the Janata Party, how this new liberation worked :

"The moralistic inanities of Morarji Desai, the blundering attempts of Charan Singh to acquire the premiership, the clownish antics of Raj Narain and the vacillations of Jagjivan Ram have done more for Mrs. Gandhi than what she could have ever hoped for."

About 1979, which was the Children's Year, it observed :

"The United Nations declared it as the "Year of the Child" but in India, it was the politician who played children's games. The Janata Party set the seal on its waning credibility by announcing the death of Jayaparakash Narayan, while the party's founder was ailing, but very much alive, in a Bombay hospital.

—This House passed a condolence resolution when the ailing man was still alive in a Bombay hospital.—

"An unprecedented power shortage crippled industrial production ; communal riots convulsed the steel city of Jamshedpur in April, and the guardians of the law laid down their *lathis* over the country and staged a wildcat mutiny."

The police rose in mutiny against their rule in this country. Such a thing had never happened in 30 years of Congress rule.

It continues :

"In retrospect, it turned out to be a period more devastating than any other in India's history. A period when political and social morality touched rock bottom. It was tragically, a period when turning the clock back seemed more desirable than opening the Pandora's box of the eighties."

This is what they did to the nation when they were ruling at the Centre and in the States. I read one day in the *Times of India* a head line : "Charan meets Morarji". They were members of the same party, Ministers

of the same Government. A meeting between the Home Minister and the Prime Minister was news in this country.

This is how they were trying to rule this country. Their writ was not running beyond Agra or Delhi city, as in the days of Moghul emperors, in the last and final days of their Empire, it was confined to their political intriguing, the palace intriguing, the khatpats of each of the three who were in a hurry to become the Prime Minister ; each one was in a hurry, each one thought that that was the last opportunity and the country was going to the dogs. It is in these circumstances that we came, 1980 elections came and the people realised the situation ; it is true that they could succeed for sometime to make people believe that the Congress rule was a little better, but what was their rule ; they said that the Congress rule was a misrule, but the people realised that there was no rule when they were in power. In Congress rule, there was at least a rule, a Government. But here, there was no Government. If I may quote a Urdu poet's word, there is a difference between non-Government and a Government which has a little discipline in its rule. It has been said by *Akhtar Gwaliori* :

धूप भी तो छांव से अच्छी है जो गुम करे,
धूप में कम से कम छाया तो नजर आती है।

In Indian life, at least after thirty years, we can see ourselves, we can believe, we are Indians and we can go abroad with our head up and somebody will say, here is a nation, whose leader liberated Bangladesh. They were a Government, whose External Affairs Minister was in China, probably sleeping after his good food and he learns from a message received from India saying "come back because while you are there, they have attacked another small country". They went to Havana and they contested a seat and got a single vote. I do not think that anywhere in history anytime in the history of India, the credibility of the country had gone down this much had touched this rock bottom, as the Janata rule has made it. These are the last residues, these nine States were the residues of that specimen. The country wants a clean slate, a clean atmosphere. The country would not be content with the Janata being cleaned out from the Centre, the country wants that our houses rooms and all corners be cleaned. Here is an open opportunity.

AN HON. MEMBER : You too will be cleaned.

SHRI MAGHANBHAI BAROT : We will do it, but with one difference. Whereas the Congress will do it single-handedly, the Janata party will do it with the help of CPM. We shall do it single-handedly. My friend will remember that while cleaning the nine states and cleaning the country and creating favourable atmosphere for democracy, we shall also clean those two states, which is required if they do not cooperate... (Interruptions) This is the people desire that the progress of the country should not be halted and that is why the people of this country have given a verdict, an absolute verdict upon which the Supreme Court has given its seal, that we should now have in this country a Union and the States a federation working progress taking place—the debacles of the last three years are cleared, the arrears are removed and the house is cleaned and the nation is put on the path of progress, Congress will do it. Congress has done it in the Centre and we are sure, let the hon. Members on the Opposition also know that in the nine states, the results are written on the walls and it will be the Congress which will be ruling at the nine States and like the slushes of an orange with a peal being taken out, they have shown that they are nothing and history will record that somewhere in India, a party called Janata was born one line shall be given by history to them and history will forget them and that is what is going to happen.

SHRI CHANDRAPAL SHASTRI (HATHRAS) : माननीय रामापति जी, 9 राज्यों की विधान सभाओं को भंग करने की केन्द्रीय सरकार की कार्यवाही की मैं कड़े शब्दों में निन्दा करता हूँ और इस का अवैधानिक, अनैतिक और अलोकतन्त्रीय मानता हूँ और यह भी मानता हूँ कि यह कार्यवाही बदले की भावना से की गई है। 9 राज्यों में जहां पर लोकप्रिय सरकार काम कर रही थीं, वहां की कार्राय गया कि उन राज्यों में कांग्रेस (आई) को लोक सभा में बहुमत मिला। ग्राउन्ड यह देते हैं, दलील यह देते हैं कि सन्

1977 में जबकि जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी... (व्यवधान) ... मैं आप को अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ। आई जो यू देरी देल।

SHRI AMARAKHAN HOSSAIN (KANPUR) : अलीगढ़ में जो कुछ हुआ, क्या वह लोकप्रिय सरकार करती है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI CHANDRAPAL SHASTRI (HATHRAS) : आप ही करा रहे हैं। यह देख लीजिए। आप जरा शांत रहिये। थोड़ी धारज रखिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : One minute; I will help you. I will advise those Members first. In the same fashion I will advise you. Then I will tell them not to act like this.

SHRI CHANDRAPAL SHASTRI (HATHRAS) : सभापति जी, ये कल की बात कह रहे हैं, मैं आज की बात कह रहा हूँ और इन के शासन की बात कह रहा हूँ। अखबार में यह निकला है :

"Harijan beaten to death in Police lock-up"

यह अहमदाबाद की घटना है, गुजरात की। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त राष्ट्रपति शासन है और इस वक्त जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह आप के सामने है हालांकि इनकी सरकार है। इन की मंशा हीरयाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश की विधान सभाओं को भी भंग करने की थी लोकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार के चमचों ने, दलालों ने वहां पर जा कर वहां के विधायकों को लालच दिया, पैसा दिया और जबर्दस्ती उन से दलबदल करवाया। इस तरह से व्हां की सरकार कायम रहीं और उनको इन्होंने भंग नहीं किया। आसाम में भी इन के चमचे और दलाल गये और आप ने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा अभी कुछ दिन पहले कि आसाम में भी कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार बन रही है।

SHRI AMARAKHAN HOSSAIN (KANPUR) : ये किससंसदीय भाषा का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। यह लोक दल की वर्किंग कमेटी की मीटिंग नहीं, श्रीमान। यह संसद है।

SHRI CHANDRAPAL SHASTRI (HATHRAS) : मैं इस संसद में आपसे पहले आया हूँ। मैं आप से 10 साल पहले आया हूँ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Generally we avoid using such words.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी: इससे ज्यादा आपका जवाब शब्द इन्होंने कहे हैं। मैंने कोई गलत शब्द नहीं कहे।

सभापति नहोदय: आप समझे नहीं, मैंने क्या कहा। मैंने यह कहा है कि इस प्रकार के शब्द सर्व-साधारण रीत से हम हाउस में इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं। ये पारिलियामेंटरी हैं या अनपारिलियामेंटरी, वह सबाल तो अलग होगा, भगवर ऐसे शब्द हम इस्तेमाल नहीं करते और आप के भाषण की गरिमा के लिए ऐसे शब्दों का इस्तेमाल न करना अच्छा है।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी: सभापति जी, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जित राज्यों में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ है, तब से हर प्रकार की परेशानियां बढ़ी हैं, कानून व व्यवस्था नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। अलीगढ़ में 8 मार्च को, जहां पर, आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि डीजल की, केरासीन आयल की, सीमेंट की और चीनी की शाटर्ज है और यह शाटर्ज कछ बनावटी है क्योंकि ब्लैक में सारी चीजें मिल जाती हैं लेकिन उपभोक्ताओं को सही कीमत पर ये चीजें यह सरकार उपलब्ध नहीं करा सकती हैं, इस के विरोध में कि ये चीजें सही कीमत पर ये चीजें यह सरकार उपलब्ध नहीं करा सकती हैं, इस के विरोध में कि ये चीजें सही कीमत पर आप और सही जरूरतमन्द आदिमियों को मिलनी चाहिए, कछ नवयुवक लोग प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे लेकिन उन की मांगों को मानने की बजाय वहां पर पुलिस ने लाठी चार्ज किया और 16 नौजवानों को जेल में भेजा। इस तरह की बातें हो रही हैं। ये क्या अच्छी हैं? यदि अच्छी नहीं हैं तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी विकास के काम हो रहे थे वे सब ठप्प हो गये हैं। हमारे देश की 80 फीसदी जनता गांवों में रहती है और जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ कि अधिकतर हरिजन, पिछड़े वर्ग और उनसे भी ज्यादा गरीब वर्ग के लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। एक तो वहां सूखे से फसल मारी गयी, दूसरे कछ इलाकों में ओलों ने फसल को चौपट कर दिया। काम के बदले अनाज देने की जो योजना चल रही थी, उसे बंद कर दिया गया। देहात में कारखाने और दूसरे उद्योग धंधे नहीं हैं। गरीब आदमी जब फसल का टाइम नहीं होता है तब वहां पर दूसरे कामों में गांवों का भजदूर और गरीब

आदमी लग जाता है। जैसे सड़कों के बनाने के काम में वह लग जाता है जिसमें पांच-छः रुपये रोज उसे मिल जाते हैं। लैंकिन ये योजनाएं भी सब ठप्प पड़ी हुई हैं। वहां पर अकाल पड़ा हुआ है।

मेरे बहुत से मित्रों ने एडीमिट किया है कि बहुत-सी चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। आज आप गांवों में जा कर देखें कि शोषित, भजदूर और गरीब किसान जो कि सूबह से लेकर शाम तक खून-पसीना बहाता है, एडी चोटी से लेकर पसीना बहाता है, तब जा कर उसको भोजन मिलता है। बिना काम के उसके बच्चे भूख से मर जाते हैं, बिना शिक्षा के रह जाते हैं। इस तरह की व्यवस्था चला कर हमारी सरकार कल्याणकारी होने का दावा करते होंगे तो हम जैसे शोषित लोगों को बहुत परेशानी होगी। (व्यवधान) आपने इलेक्शन जीता था कि हम देश को स्थायी और भजबूत सरकार देंगे। यह आपकी किसी करनी का प्ल नहीं है। जनता पार्टी ने पिछले ढाई साल में जितना काम किया, अगर उनमें आपस की फूट नहीं होती तो आप कभी भी शासन में नहीं आ सकते थे। आप दो साल में देख लीजिएगा। मेरे जैसे आदमी को तो इसमें शक है कि विधान सभाओं के चुनाव कराये जाएंगे। कल, परसों ही गृह मंत्री जी ने स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि हमारा इरादा विधान सभाओं के चुनाव स्थागित करने का नहीं है। यह तो पाप सिर चढ़ कर बोल रहा है। अगर आपका इरादा विधान सभाओं के चुनाव स्थागित करने का नहीं है तो यह स्टेटमेंट देने की क्या जरूरत थी? (व्यवधान) . . . नेता कछ भी कहें, आप उनके भलावे में क्यों आते हैं? (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt. This is not good. Suppose you stand up and he interrupts, you will ask the Chair to see that he does not interrupt you. In the same fashion, let me request you not to interrupt him.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी: सभापति जी, हमारे सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी के बहुत से मित्रों ने यह कहा कि लोक सभा के चुनावों में कांग्रेस जीती है और 1977 में भी 9 विधान सभाओं को भंग किया गया था और माननीय चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने किया था। जहां तक मेरी समझ काम करती है, उस समय,

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

राजस्थान और मध्यप्रदेश में कांग्रेस को सिर्फ एक-एक सीट मिली थी और इसके अलावा अन्य प्रदेशों में मामला बिल्कुल साफ हो गया था। इस चुनाव में उत्तर प्रदेश में 85 में से 35 सीटों पर अपर्जित शास्त्री के लोग जीते हैं और 50 सीटों पर ही कांग्रेस आई जीती है। वहां पर एक चूनी हर्ड सरकार थी और वह सरकार अच्छी तरह से चल रही थी। गरीबों को, मजदूरों को वहां पर रोज-गार मिल रहा था। वहां पर सरकार गिराने की क्या जरूरत थी? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बदले की भावना से किया गया है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि वे बताये कि विधान सभाओं के चुनाव होंगे या नहीं होंगे और होंगे तो महीने में, या महीने में या तीन महीने में होंगे? मैं उनसे एक आश्वासन यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जिन-जिन सूबों में कांग्रेस आई की सरकार नहीं बनेगी, क्या उन सूबों के लोकसभा के सदस्य इस्तीफा दे कर दबारा चुनाव लड़ेंगे? क्या उनसे दबारा चुनाव लड़ने के लिए कहा जाएगा?

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की परम्परा डालना काई अच्छी बात नहीं है। यह कोई स्वस्थ परम्परा नहीं है और वैधानिक परम्परा भी नहीं है। (व्यवधान) साल में दो साल में जो चुनाव होते हैं उनमें इस देश की जनता को भी आनंद आता है। यह ठीक है कि 1980 में इस देश की जनता ने चौधरी चरण सिंह को गद्दी से उतार दिया। मैं विश्वासमूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में, साल में, दो साल में या पांच साल में कांग्रेस आई भी सरकार नहीं बना सकती है। और बन नहीं सकती है (व्यवधान)। दिल्ली की मैट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल को भी भंग कर दिया गया है। यहां पर जिस तरह की लाएं आड़ेर की स्थिति है, चंकी आप भी दिल्ली में रहते हैं इस वास्ते वह भी आप से छिपी हर्ड नहीं होगी। इस की और आज ही सुबह हमने आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कराया था और गृह मंत्री जी से कहा था कि वह इस विषय पर कँछ बोलें। अभी 21 तारीख को उन्नीस साल का इस देश का एक हान-हार नवयुदक जो था उसका मड़ेर कर दिया गया--

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : We are sorry. But law and order has improved.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : उसकी लाज भी मिल गई है। वह छः मार्च से लापता था। यहां की पॉलिस कितनी सक्षम है, कितनी एक्टिव है, कितनी बहादुर है कि अभी तक भी वह हत्यारों का पता नहीं लगा पाई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो भी कार्रवाई आप कर रहे हैं बदले की भावना से कर रहे हैं। बदले की भावना से कोई कर्रवाई आपके नहीं करनी चाहिये।

देश में अछूत और कमज़ोर वर्ग के लोगों पर भी अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। यह बात भी किसी से छिपी हर्ड नहीं है। कोई ही ऐसा मनहूस दिन जाता होगा जिस दिन अखबारों में हरिजनों और आदिगांसियों पर अत्याचारों की घटनायें पढ़ने को न मिल जाती हों या सदन में इन घटनाओं की ओर सरकार का ध्यान न खींचा जाता हो। इन लोगों के उत्तर एट्रासिटीज कम होने की बजाय बढ़ती चली जा रही है बावजूद इसके कि सरकार घड़ियाली आसू बहाती रहती है। वह केवल धोखा देती रहती है और लोगों को भ्रम में डालती रहती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके विषय में कोई भी ठोस कार्रवाई आपके पास करने के लिए नहीं है। देश में अराजव्यता की स्थिति जान बूझ कर पैदा की जा रही है। असम में जो कँछ कल हआ वह भी किसी से छिपा हआ नहीं है। वह सब केन्द्रीय सरकार के इशारे पर हआ है। जितनी भी गंडागर्दी, चारियां, लूट, डकैतिया, व्यभिचार हो रहा है उनका उपाय सरकार जान बूझ कर इसलिये नहीं कर रही है ताकि देश में फिर से एमरजेंसी लागू करने के लिए पृष्ठभूमि तैयार की जा सकें। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि अब देश की जनता सजग है, वह जाग चकी है और आपको ऐसा नहीं करने देंगे।

नौ विधान सभाओं को अवैधानिक और अप्रजातांत्रिक तरीके से जो भंग किया गया है उसकी पुनः मैं कड़े शब्दों में निन्दा करता हूँ और अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : I support the motion for approval of the dissolution of the Assemblies. (Interruptions)

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Now you please realise the difficulty.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:

Sir, questions involving the constitutional nicety are being debated here. Now, the principal question which ought to be taken into consideration is whether the norms of democracy, the norms of constitutionalism and the norms of rule of law are being violated by the dissolution of the Assemblies. That is the principal question to be considered.

My submission would be that, as a matter of fact, the norms of democracy have been restored; the norms of constitutionalism have been respected; the rule of law has been respected.

Mr. Chatterjee, while speaking here, said that we did not believe in that. My submission would be that the experience of ours is otherwise. I would place it before the House. If it was the constitutional authority of the Union Government to see that the State Government are carried on according to the provisions of the Constitution, then it is obligatory on the part of the Union Government to act. If it was the constitutional obligation, my submission would be, Mrs. Gandhi can no longer ignore it. So far as dissolution is concerned, I would submit that it had been rather delayed. It should have been done the day when the Government came to power. I would submit before you the observation of the former Law Minister, Shri Shanti Bhushan in the Spot-light programme. I would quote it. It was put to him categorically whether it was optional or obligatory on the part of Government of India to exercise that power. His reply was very eloquent and I would place it before you as it would be of much help to us. Mr. Shanti Bhushan was asked: whether the Centre would not be failing in its duty if it did not exercise its power at the crucial juncture to test the legitimacy of a State Government. He replied that:

"after all whenever the power was conferred by the Constitution, it was not done simply or the sake of conferring it. Obviously the Constitution contemplated the circumstances under which that power should be exercised. When those circumstances arose it was obligatory on the part of the Centre to exercise that power."

So, my submission would be that if it was not the obligation on the part of Government of India, it would not have dissolved the Assembly; and I would have said that the Government of India would be shirking its responsibility because of some shouting

here and there. I say that this is the constitutional obligation which the Government of India has exercised. I would like to place another observation of Shri Shanti Bhushan. He said: he failed to see why the State Governments objected to going to the people to seek the mandate. I quote:

"If we recognise the real sovereignty and supremacy of the people there cannot be any possible objection. If someone claimed a divine right to rule whether the people wanted him or not, then of course, there could be an objection to go to the people."

So, it was a constitutional obligation which the Union Government have exercised. My submission would be that it should have been done month earlier because during this one month the State Government has done a lot of mischief and they had put the administration into the difficulty. They had done a number of corrupt practices. I do not want to go on multiplying them because on some other occasion I had given some illustrations of corrupt act that was done in Orissa during the course of this one month and ten days. I would submit that so far as dissolution of a democratic body is concerned, it is not a pleasant work but certainly it has to be done so as to restore democracy. I would put one question to my C.P.M. friends. What have they done in Calcutta? Calcutta University had been superseded; Secondary Board had been superseded and, during these years, they could not hold any elections. Only nominated bodies are functioning there. The academic freedom has been crippled there. The entire system of ours was being characterised by some people as bourgeois Democracy. They are now the protectors of democracy: they are the protectors of the rule of law. What is that rule of Law? The Rule of Law is now being used by these parties to wreck the democracy. You should understand this. Day before Yesterday, we were discussing the Centre State relationships. Articles 256 and 257 of our Constitution categorically give power to the Union Government to compel the State Governments to act and to give directions to the State Government to act according to the provisions of the Law. Articles 256 and 257 categorically give power to the Union government to compel the State Government to act and to give directions for implementation of the Central laws. If that is scrapped from the Constitution, as is being demanded then the entire constitutional arrangement will be imbalanced. That is for what now is being agitated.

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

I would like to point out another aspect. No doubt, at one stage we were opposing dissolution of State Assemblies in 1977 but ultimately when it was judicially thrashed out and settled on various grounds--they examined not only the question of satisfaction which is beyond the scope of judicial scrutiny but on other grounds--the dissolution was upheld by the Supreme Court. In that background we have to consider the question.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, some hon'ble Members are very much afraid of the Presidential type of democracy. My submission is that there is nothing strange because Presidential type of democracy is also a democracy. If parliamentary democracy does not survive in India then there should be a trial of Presidential type of democracy. Mr. Kamath who was a member of the Constituent Assembly had said that so far as parliamentary democracy is concerned, it has lost its utility in India and we have to try another form of democracy and that is Presidential form of democracy. I do not say that we are going in for Presidential form of democracy but we should not be allergic to that. Now, a challenge has been put and we have to see whether this system can successfully work out in India: whether this constitutional arrangement can be worked out in this country or not. If we fail to do it then we shall be condemned in the history of India. My submission would be that we have to evolve some norms and the norms which are being evolved during the course of time must be respected both by the party in power and the party in opposition.

Now, a word about delinking. So far as the question of delinking is concerned, I would like to point out as to why the State elections and the Parliament elections were delinked. Earlier both these elections were done simultaneously. Now, it has been delinked. When the elections were delinked it was thought that different issues are involved but in the course of our experience we have found that both these elections should be done simultaneously. Shri Morarji Desai promised that henceforth all elections would be done simultaneously.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we cannot allow a government forfeiting the confidence of the people, function there as ultimately it may lead to the collapse of the administration and collapse of the democratic form of government in the States.

Another aspect to be seen is that a party which has come in majority in Parliament and which made some electoral promises and in the States the power

is held by a party opposed to the very promises made by us then will it be possible to fulfil those electoral promises? That is a question to be considered by the House. I would like to submit that nobody should be very much emotional or irrational about it. Let us decide the norms. I submit that for the government of India there was no alternative but to dissolve these Assemblies. My submission would be that it should have been done a month earlier.

Sir, we are talking of democracy. Is it democracy that we will not respect the directions of the Speaker! Is it rule of law? Can the system survive? I remember during the days when Dr. Dhillon was the Speaker he said that earlier he was taking one aspirin pill a day but during the course of time the House became so troublesome that he was required to consume two aspirin tablets a day. I remember the public statement which was made by him. Gherao is being done. Is it part of the trade union movement? It is not so. The Calcutta High Court has said that gherao is not a democratic form of protest. It is not permissible. Yet, people are doing it. The time has come when we should consider this. So far as the party in power is concerned, a hundred days of honey-moon period should be allowed to that party in power. No comments should be made in this period. No comments or criticism ought to be made about their performance or achievements, about their commissions or omissions, as the case may be. My submission is this: Nobody would expect the New Government to do everything in a day, overnight. So, I am making this submission. The opposition should not create troubles when the Government has just been formed. And, so far as the opposition parties are concerned, there also, I want that they should have a hundred days for reflection. What happens in the Court? The court gives 24 hours for reflection to the accused person, if he wants to confess and so on. So, the opposition when suffered total defeat should have at least a hundred days for reflection and to evolve a sound policy so that they may strengthen our democratic system. This is my respectful submission. Apart from considering this issue on any partisan attitude, we should all unanimously adopt this Motion. This Motion should be approved by the whole House unanimously.

श्री भूलचन्द डाया (पाली): मध्यापति महादेव, वि एसैस बाफ डेसानेसी इव वि विल बाफ वि पीपल। जनता की इच्छाओं

और अभिलाषाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में होता है । 24 मार्च, 1977 एक अच्छा दिन था। उस दिन जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने राजघाट पर यह घोषणा ली थी कि हम देश के एक अच्छा शासन देंगे, देश में समता और स्वतंत्रता का राज्य होगा, गांधीजी के आदर्श हमारा मार्गदर्शन करेंगे। जनता पार्टी के शासन के कांग्रेस वालों ने खत्म नहीं किया। राम किसी के मारे नहीं, नहीं हत्यारा राम। हमारे लिए इस बात पर विचार करना जरूरी है कि वह शासन कैसे बत्तम हो गया। आज जब हम राष्ट्रपति द्वारा आरी की गई उद्घोषणाओं पर विचार कर रहे हैं, विरोधी दलों के इनका विरोध करने के बजाये इनका समर्थन करना चाहिए था। यदि जनता उन लोगों के साथ नहीं रही और श्री बाबूभाइ पटेल या किसी अन्य मुख्य मंत्री ने राजनीतिक नीतिकर्ता से प्रेरित हो कर घोषणा की कि मैं अपना पद छोड़ना चाहता हूँ, तो उसका

विरोध क्यों किया गया ? उस समय के गूह मंत्री, श्री चरण सिंह, ने मुख्य मंत्रियों को यह लेटर लिखा:—

“Eminent Constitutional Experts have long been of the opinion that when a legislature no longer reflects the wishes or views of the electorate and when there are reasons to believe that the legislatures and the electorate are at variance, dissolution, with a view to obtaining a fresh mandate from the electorate would be most appropriate. And in the circumstances prevailing in your (C.M. concerned) State, a fresh appeal to the Political Sovereign would not only be permissible, but also necessary and obligatory.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March, 26, 1980/ Chaitra 6, 1902 (Saka)