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Wednesday, January 30, 1980  
Magha 10, 1901(Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

First Session  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. I Contains No. 1 to 10)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Wednesday, January 30, 1980/Magha  
10, 1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Fifty-Eight  
Minutes past ten hours of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

10.58 hrs.

### OBSERVANCE OF SILENCE IN THE MEMORY OF MARTYRS

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. members, as you are aware, the nation is observing two minutes silence today in the memory of those who gave their lives in the struggle for India's freedom. We shall stand in silence for two minutes when the gun is fired.

(The Members then stood in silence  
for two minutes)

V

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

11.2 hrs.

#### Non Tribals in Meghalaya

\*37. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the driving out of non-tribals from Meghalaya since October, 1979;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop such eviction and protect the lives and properties of non-tribals in the State; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to restore peace and normalcy in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS & IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). A large number of persons are reported to have left their homes in the course of recent disturbances in the State. According to information furnished by Government of Meghalaya, 1789 persons have been accommodated in relief camps set up by the State Government. Precise number of persons who might have left the State, is not known.

The State Government have taken administrative measures to strengthen law and order machinery for maintaining public peace. In addition, the following measures have also been taken:

- (i) Meghalaya Preventive Detention Ordinance, 1979 was promulgated on the 26th December, 1979 to enable adequate preventive action being taken.
- (i) Patrolling has been intensified in vulnerable and sensitive areas;
- (iii) To deal with intimidation by landlords, offences under Section 506 of IPC have been made cognizable and non-bailable.
- (iv) Appeal has been made to political parties and local press to help promote atmosphere of peace and harmony.
- (v) Efforts are being made to enable the evacuees to return to their original homes.

The Centre has been in constant touch with the State Government impressing upon them the urgent need to restore peace and normalcy. Assistance was also made available to the State Government to deal with the situation.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** I am constrained to say that from the reply it appears that the Central Government is not aware of the seriousness of the situation there. The other day I referred to a representation to the Prime Minister from the Meghalaya Minorities Coordination Committee of Ceylon in which it has been stated how many incidents have taken place, how many houses have been gutted, etc.—fifty houses were gutted, there were eighteen cases of murder, 235 shops were looted, burnt and destroyed, 3,500 people have been rendered homeless, out of whom 2500 are residing to different camps. One MLA Mr. Manik Das and another ex-MLA were killed. Is the Central Government now going to depend on the good wishes of those persons who are carrying on this agitation only against national interest?

I would like to know whether the Government is aware of the Ceylon 'bund' which was observed on 25th Oct. 1979. There was a calculated attempt to evict non-tribals from Meghalaya and one gentleman by name Prof. Martin Majore—I gave the name on the last occasion—has been instigating this. So, what steps have been taken by the Central Government in this matter, for the purpose of not only providing relief to those who have lost their hearth and home but to try to impress on the State Government to take steps against law breakers there who are carrying on a deliberate agitation to drive away Indian nationals from a part of the country. I would like to know what concrete steps have been taken—as the reply will only encourage those agitations.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** I have mentioned in my statement that there has been a series of incidents and some of them, as stated by my hon.

friend, have been committed in the year 1979 when one M.L.A., one ex-M.L.A. and one Nepalese tribal were murdered. There was a series of incidents like that and we have been constantly in touch with the Meghalaya Government and impressing upon them that they should take whatever steps and measures are possible to maintain law and order and to give protection to those people whose security is in danger. I have also mentioned the Preventive Detention Ordinance that has been promulgated by the Meghalaya Government. We have been placing at the disposal of the Maghalaya Government whatever assistance they require, even including Army. Some Detachments have been placed at their disposal. We are fully aware of the situation and I may assure the Hon. Member that we will do whatever is possible within the limitations of the Constitution. There is a legally elected Government there and whatever is possible under the Constitution will be done. We can assure this House that we shall certainly do whatever is possible to maintain law and order and create a sense of security among those people who have been victims of this violence.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Several demands were made in that representation of the Minorities Committee like instituting a judicial enquiry into the incident and grant of compensation to those families which have suffered or families of those who have been murdered. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what steps have been taken by the Government with regard to those demands and I would like to know whether a political solution is sought to be found out. That is also important because slogans were raised on the 25th October and subsequently like 'Bengalees go out', 'No deletion of foreigners' names', 'Jyoti Basu hushiar' etc. and effigies of Jyoti Basu and also of Assamese leaders like Devkant Borooah were burnt. This happened. So it is also necessary to find a political solution. What steps is Govern-

ment of India taking at the Central level to call the leaders of different political parties to hold discussions, if not to stop this, at least to contain it immediately? This is very important and I would like to know the Central Government's unequivocal answer so that the people may know what is the fate of the people in that part of the country.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:**

So far as the relief measures are concerned, relief camps have been set up and the displaced persons are being looked after. Rs. 1,50,000 have been sanctioned for these relief measures and every possible assistance is being given to these victims to go back to their homes. We are trying our best to allay their fears and given them necessary protection.

With regard to the political solution to this problem, I entirely agree with the hon. Member. The Prime Minister is fully aware of the situation. We are trying to have a dialogue with all the people concerned and find out a formula, arrive at a consensus, that will be satisfying to all the parties concerned.

**SHRI P. A. SANGAMA:** What has happened in Meghalaya is very very unfortunate. Just now the hon. Minister has said that one MLA and one ex-MLA had been murdered. These happened on the 13th December, 1979, and today we are towards the end of January, 1980. I want to know whether any culprit has been apprehended in those cases and if not, why even after such a long lapse of time, the culprits could not be apprehended in such cases. This is the first part of my question.

The second part of my question is that the situation in Meghalaya, or for that matter in the north-eastern region is very very complicated. There are many reasons for this, one of the reasons being that the people in the north-eastern region have got an apprehension that, due to unchecked influx of a large number of people from other countries, not from our

country—foreign nationals—the original people in the north-eastern region may be outnumbered. Unless this apprehension is removed from the minds of the people, I do not think there will be an easy solution to the problem in the north-eastern region. In this respect I want to put a categorical question to the hon. Home Minister whether, in view of that apprehension, Government is going to take certain measures to remove the apprehension, as has been promised in the manifesto of the Congress-I where it is said under the heading 'Protection to Tribal population'.

"Adequate measures will be taken to prevent their being uprooted from their original abodes in the north-eastern and other States of India."

What steps is Government going to take on the lines of this promise in the manifesto to remove the apprehension in the minds of the people there that their number may be outnumbered by the influx?

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** As regards prosecution or whether action is to be taken against those culprits who committed the murders, till now we have no information. We will contact the Meghalaya Government and will find out, ascertain, from them as to what is the legal action that is being taken against those people who were responsible for these murders....

**MR. SPEAKER:** His question is whether anybody has been arrested or not.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** I will furnish the information.

With regard to the apprehension in the minds of the local people that they will be outnumbered by the influx of foreigners, some steps have been taken by the Government of Meghalaya. Check-posts have started functioning at five places in Meghalaya, namely, Sibbari, Pynursla, Mawsynram, Cherrapunji and Khliehrat.

A cell headed by the Superintendent of Police has been set up for effective enforcement of the measures against infiltration.

A cell in Political Department of Meghalaya has been set up for determining expeditiously the nationality of suspected foreigners.

The State Government also proposes to set up two Tribunals on Foreign Nationals to ensure the deportation of those who are found to be foreign nationals. A legislation on the subject entitled Maintenance of Public Order Amendment Bill, 1979 was introduced in the last session of the State Assembly.

These are the measures that are being taken by the State Government to stop this influx of foreigners and we have to watch the result of these measures that are taken. I can assure the hon Member that we will be in constant touch with the State Government and see that the infiltration is checked.

**SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV:** It is a matter of national concern that in certain parts of the country this issue of tribals and non-tribals, Assamese and non-Assamese is being raised—very serious things are happening. There are two types of apprehensions. (1) Why there is so much of influx of unauthorised foreign nationals in our country and why is it that the government is not able to take effective steps? It is not a question of the Meghalaya government setting up certain posts and appointing certain officers to stop that. If the citizens in any part of the country have serious apprehensions that they will be outnumbered by foreigners, it is not a question of that particular State alone, it is a national question. I would like to know from the government whether the Government of India is taking necessary steps to see that foreigners who are unauthorised and who are coming to different parts of the country, particularly, the sensitive regions of the country will be stopped and

will the hon. Minister give the country an assurance to this effect and also that this will not be allowed in future?

Another question that arises out of this is that the Indian nationals have a full right to settle in any part of the country. Therefore, if there are certain elements which in the name of the region or language or tribe or religion are behind this move against their own brother citizens and if they are making this kind of agitation or creating a situation, effective measures should be taken against those people and to see that this kind of a situation does not arise and that all Indian citizens feel assured that they can live like co-citizens in any part of the country. Will the hon. Minister give this kind of assurance to this House?

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** The north-eastern region including Assam is a very sensitive region and the problems are complex. The Prime Minister the other day has highlighted the problem and sought the co-operation of all the Opposition Parties to arrive at a certain consensus to deal with the situation. She is on it and I am confident this problem would be settled when she contacts the other Opposition leaders and also the people living in that area.

About the local people, some of those people who have vested interests are fomenting this trouble and we are trying to identify them. The tribals also have certain genuine fears and we should not lose sight of those fears and they feel that outsiders even from other parts of the country come there and they dominate the commerce and trade and they monopolise and purchase the lands and outnumber the local population.....

**SHRI N. G. RANGA:** There are money-lenders also.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** Secondly, their apprehension and fear has gone to such an extent that they do not want even the Central Government offices to be located in Shillong.

There is a proposal to have a Cantonment in Shillong but they said 'We do not want this Cantonment also.' So the fears have gone to such an extent. So we have to allay their fears and apprehensions. That is why an Act has been promulgated to ban completely purchase of land from a tribal by a non-tribal.

There were threats held out by some of the tribal people to encourage or to tell the landlords to evict the Bengali tenants and the Nepali tenants who are working in their fields. For that purpose also, the Meghalaya Government is enacting a law. These are the fears on both sides. And this matter has to be gone into as this is such a complex problem. We may not be able to give a sort of a direct solution for this. The Prime Minister also said that.

#### Deaths due to Communal Disturbances

\*38. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual rate of deaths due to communal disturbances during the years 1966—77 and 1977—1979;

(b) whether these comparative figures show a decline; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

गृह मंत्री (श्री जेस सिंह): (क) से (ग). सदन के पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है।

#### विवरण

साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ों में मारे गए व्यक्तियों की 1966 से 1979 तक का वर्षवार विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :

वर्ष	मारे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1966 . . . . .	45
1967 . . . . .	251
1968 . . . . .	133

वर्ष	मारे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1969 . . . . .	674
1970 . . . . .	298
1971 . . . . .	103
1972 . . . . .	70
1973 . . . . .	72
1974 . . . . .	87
1975 . . . . .	33
1976 . . . . .	39
1977 . . . . .	36
1978 . . . . .	110
1979 . . . . .	260

2. 1966-77 का वार्षिक औसत 153 है। 1967 से 1970 तक की अवधि में साम्प्रदायिक तनाव बहुत अधिक था। फिर भी, संगठित प्रयासों तथा लगातार निगरानी से स्थिति में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ और इसके कारण साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ों तथा मौतों की संख्या में भी काफी कमी हुई और वर्ष 1972 से 76 के दौरान मारे गए व्यक्तियों का वार्षिक औसत केवल 60 था। 1978 और 1979 के दौरान साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ों की घटनाओं में फिर वृद्धि हो गई जिसके कारण 1977-79 का वार्षिक औसत बढ़ कर 135 हो गया।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House gives the number of persons killed from 1966 to 1979.

I would like to know from the Home Minister whether it is true or not that looking at the very same figure which he has given, it is wrong to politicalise the issue of communal disturbances and communal riots but to admit the fact that it is the anti-social communal elements which are responsible for this irrespective of the set-up of the Government. From the figures given, it is clear that it is wrong to attribute the communal disturbances and riots to any particular party. Therefore, is it not a fact that, from the figures that

you have given, in the so-called "dynamic decade", the annual rate of death is 170 whereas in 1977 to 1979, you yourself admitted that it was 135. Will the Government rise above the political parties and take all the secular forces into confidence and try to see that the communal disturbances are prevented?

**श्री जैल सिंह :** माननीय सदस्य की आशंका दुरुस्त नहीं है। 1966 से ले कर 1979 तक के जो आंकड़े हैं उन को देखने से पता चल सकता है कि जो ज्यादा घटनाएँ हुई हैं वे 1966 से ले कर 1970 तक हुई हैं। रांची, बिहार में हुई, मालेगांव, महाराष्ट्र आदि में हुई हैं। रांची में 184 मर्डर हुए और उसके लिए रघुबर दयाल कमिशन बनाया गया था। दूसरे के लिए रघुबर दयाल कमिशन बनाया गया था। उस वक्त बिहार में जो सरकार थी वह एस वी डी की थी। ला एण्ड आर्डर का जो विषय है यह स्टेट सबजक्ट है। उस वक्त सेंटर में सरकार श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की थी लेकिन स्टेट में जो सरकार थी वह मिली जुली थी, जिस को खिचड़ी सरकार कहते हैं वह थी। यह 1967 की बात है। 1968 में नागपुर में 26 मर्डर हुए। मेरठ में 16 हुए। मुजफ्फरनगर में 7 हुए। करीमगंज असम में 7 हुए। तब उत्तर प्रदेश में जो मर्डर हुए, उस वक्त भी वहां एस वी डी की सरकार थी और चौधरी चरण सिंह जो उसके मुख्य मंत्री थे।

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Some Members might have asked him those questions.

**श्री जैल सिंह :** मेरे सत्कार सहयोगी आपने जो मप्लीमेंटरी किया उसमें आपने यही कहा कि यह जो आंकड़े दिखाये गये हैं उनमें सियासी दलों को बताया गया है, कम्युनल बात नहीं बताई गई। मैं उसी का विवरण आपको दे रहा हूँ।

इसी तरह से 1969 में गुजरात में रायट हुए उसमें 79 मर्डर हुए और जगन्नाथ रेड्डी कमीशन वहां बैठाया गया और मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार में क्रमशः 18, 17 और 16 मर्डर हुए। 1970 में भिवानी, जलगांव... (व्यवधान)

**प्रो० मधु दंडवते :** अध्यक्ष जी, मेरी दिक्कत यह है कि जो सवाल मैं पूछ रहा हूँ उसका जवाब नहीं मिल रहा है, और जो सवाल नहीं पूछा उसका वह जवाब दे रहे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप मप्लीमेंटरी कीजिए।

**प्रो० मधु दंडवते :** अगर होम मिनिस्टर साहब चाहते हैं तो हम हर बार सिर्फ सवाल ही नहीं

बल्कि मप्लीमेंटरी भी लिख कर देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप दूसरा मप्लीमेंटरी कीजिए।

(Interruptions)\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing is to be recorded without my permission.

**प्रो० मधु दंडवते :** अध्यक्ष जी, मैं दर्शास्त करना चाहता हूँ होम मिनिस्टर से, मेरा जो सवाल है कि जितने फ़िरकापरस्ती की वजह से दंगे फ़साद हो रहे हैं उनको रोकने के लिए आगे चल कर, जैसे कई साल पहले कश्मीर में नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन काउन्सिल का एक ज़लसा हुआ था जिसमें कई फैसले हुए थे और उन फ़सलों पर अमल करने का तय हुआ था, इस तरह से सियासी सवाल पढ़ा करने के बजाय सभी शक्तियों को साथ ले कर इस सवाल को हल करने की आप कोशिश करेंगे कि नहीं?

**श्री जैल सिंह :** अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मेम्बर साहब के इस सुझाव से सहमत हूँ। हम नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन काउन्सिल, जो बिल्कुल इनइफ़ेक्टिव हो गई थी, काम नहीं करती थी, उसको रिवाइव करने के लिए सोच रहे हैं। हमारा इस बात पर भी ध्यान है कि सिर्फ डंड से नहीं बल्कि परसूएशन और निगोशियेशन से हम इस मामले को सुधारे ताकि नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन के लिए यह चीज़ अच्छी रहे।

**श्री मगनभाई बरोत :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह 1977 से 1979 के जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं क्या उनकी जांच में यह बात पायी गई कि आर० एस० एस० जैसी संस्थाओं और उनके कार्यकर्ताओं की वहां चलती हुई सरकार, और यहां भी सरकार, में उनके लोग बैठे हुए थे उनका साथ ले कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमशेदपुर, अलीगढ़ आदि इन इलाक़ों में हुए दंगों में उनका हाथ रहा और सरकार की आंख मिचौनी रही? क्या यह बात सही है?

**श्री जैल सिंह :** ज्यादातर जो फ़िरकेवाराना फ़साद हुए वह 1978 और 1979 में हुए। इसके लिए सरकार पिछली बातों के लिए कोई और कमीशन बठाये या कोई जानकारी करे इसको हमेशा के लिए ख़त्म करने के लिए और आइन्दा ऐसे दंगे फ़साद न हों इस बारे में उपाय किए जायेंगे।

**श्री मलिक एस० एस० ए० ख़ान :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सही है कि अलीगढ़ में जनता सरकार के जमाने में जो बलवा हुआ, वह बराबर एक साल तक उस बलबे को कण्ट्रोल करने में फेल रही, जो आज तक हिन्दुस्तान की हिस्ट्री में कभी नहीं हुआ।

क्या यह सही है कि अलीगढ़ के उस बलवे के लिए मि० नवमान पूरे-पूरे जिम्मेवार थे, जो जनता पार्टी के प्रेजिडेंट थे? क्या यह भी सही है कि अलीगढ़ और जमशेदपुर के बलवों में माइनारिटी का जितना भी नुकसान हुआ, वह पी ए सी और सी आर पी के पहुंचने के बाद हुआ। रायट्स को कण्ट्रोल करने के लिए एक रायट्स फ़ोर्स बनाने के बारे में बराबर प्रोपोजल आ रहे हैं, जिसमें माइनारिटी कम्युनिटी को बराबर रिप्रेजेंटेशन हो। क्या सरकार इस तरफ भी तवज्जुह दे रही है?

श्री जैल सिंह : यह सही है कि अलीगढ़ में दो बार, अक्टूबर और नवम्बर में, रायट्स हुए। अक्टूबर में 12 और नवम्बर में 16 कत्ल हुए, और जो जख्मी हुए, उनकी निगती 47 और 32 थी। यह मामला गम्भीर है। इस पर हम विचार करेंगे और इसके पीछे क्या कारण थे, ये रायट्स कैसे हुए, इसकी जानकारी भी करेंगे।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खान : मैंने रायट्स फ़ोर्स बनाने के प्रोपोजल के बारे में भी पूछा है। उसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है।

श्री जैल सिंह : इस पर भी गौर किया जा सकता है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, while it is true that in these communal disturbances, the members of the different communities suffer to a greater or lesser degree, nevertheless is it not a fact that this phrase 'communal disturbance' has become only a 'polite phrase' to hide the fact—the grim fact—and the reality that the overwhelming number of victims of these communal disturbances belong to the minority community?

Sir, I want to know about this categorically, because, he has given the number of deaths and so on. But, Sir, there is no way of knowing from this that actually the members of the minority community have been overwhelmingly the victims of these atrocities and riots. So, Sir, I want to know from him categorically whether that is a fact or not. Secondly I want to know. (Interruption) If it is so obvious, don't call them communal disturbance. They are anti-muslim pogroms. Atrocities are being carried out and they are categorised under the polite name of 'communal disturbances'. Secondly, I would like to know what action, if any, has been taken against

those members, officers and others, of the Police force who have been found to be guilty either of excesses or lapses or of dereliction of duty or even conniving at some of these so-called disturbances which have taken place. What action has been taken against such police officials on whom nowadays nobody has got any confidence whatsoever, that they will be able to deal with these situations?

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि इस बात की जानकारी करनी चाहिए कि कौन सी कम्युनिटी के लोगों का ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ, मगर सरकार के पास जो आंकड़े आये हैं, उनमें यह नहीं बताया गया कि कौन से मजहब के लोगों को नुकसान पहुंचा और कौन से लोग थे, जिन्होंने उनको मारने में ज्यादा काम किया। लेकिन कमीशन की रिपोर्टों को पढ़ने से इसकी जानकारी की जा सकती है। मैं यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि हम यह जानकारी भी करेंगे कि क्या सिर्फ माइनारिटी को तो ही नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा, लेकिन मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि

In 1979, there were 297 incidents of a communal nature and 912 cases of communal tension. The year witnessed 8 major communal riots. There were two riots in Jamshedpur in April and August. There were two riots in Ali-garh in May and June.

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : आप इतनी मेहनत क्यों कर रहे हैं मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। हो 'वाइट्स' मैंने पूछे हैं एक माइनारिटीज के बारे में और एक पुलिस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं उनके दूसरे प्रश्न का जवाब दे रहा हूँ कि हमारी सरकार अभी-अभी आई है, इस बात की हम ने जानकारी नहीं की। हमारे पास इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि पुलिस वाले उसमें शामिल थे या नहीं थे और कैसे उन का हाथ रहा है, मगर मैं यह यकीन दिलाता हूँ, हम इस बात पर गौर करेंगे।

डा० राजन कुमार बाजपेयी : क्या संजी जी यह बताएंगे कि जनता सरकार और लोकदल सरकार के समय बहुत ज्यादा रायट्स हुए हैं हमारे देश में और उस समय हमारी जानकारी है. . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . .

चिल्लाने से कुछ नहीं होगा, जो फैक्ट्स हैं उन को मान कर चलें।

وہی وقت ہماری جانکاری ہے کہ کمیونل فوئسز ہماری سرکار کے اندر تھے۔ تو کیا ورتمان سرکار ایسی جو تاہتے ہیں جن میں کہ ہمارے اس اس ہمارے جماعتی اسلامی کی سنسٹریوں ہیں جو کہ جیسا کہ تریکے سے ریسٹس کو سٹریڈ اپ کرتی ہیں ان کو بن کرنے کے لیے ہمسٹری ڈیپٹلی کدم اٹاےگی۔

آئی جیل سیٹھ : ہم ماملے میں ہم نے بن کرنے کے لیے تو کوئی گور نہیں کیا مگر سرکار کا یہ پوچھتا ہوا ہے کہ کمیونل فوئسز کسی بھی شکل میں ہیں، کسی بھی نام سے ہیں، ان کو سیر اٹانے نہیں دیا جاتا اور اس کے لیے سب کدم اٹاے جائیں گے۔

جو پٹھلی سرکار کے وقت میں ہوا وہ اس لیے ہوا کہ گورنمنٹ کی کوئی ڈائریکشن نہیں تھی اور گورنمنٹ میں جو منٹریگن تھے وہ سب کے سب اپنے آپ کو پرائم مینسٹر سمجھتے تھے۔

آئی ہاگوات شا ہاجا : میں ایک چوٹے پرنس کا سٹٹ اٹارہا ہوں۔ ہندوستان کی راجدانی دہلی سے سرف 60 میل دور اہلیگڑ میں پٹھلے دو برسوں میں ہر مہینے دے ہوتے رہے، ہر مہینے وہاں پر کرفیو لگتا رہا، فیر بھی سرکار اس کو کنٹرول کیں نہیں کر پائی؟ کیا پولیس کی اہمیت تھی یا راجنیتیکل نیٹو کی نپنسکتا تھی جس سے جنٹا پارٹی کے کٹھنکانت جیسے ممبروں کے کہنے کے باوجود بھی کہ وہاں جنٹا پارٹی کے سہارپتی نرمان ایسے بکٹریوں نے دے کر اے، دے نہیں رکھ؟ کیں؟ نپنسکتا راجنیتیکل نیٹو کی تھی یا پولیس کی اہمیت؟ اس کا سٹٹ اٹارہا دیجیے۔

آئی جیل سیٹھ : سٹٹ اٹارہا تو اس کا یہی ہے کہ اس میں اتنا کسور پولیس کا یا اڈمینسٹریشن کا نہیں تھا جتنا باہر سے مددکسلت کی اور سرکار میں کئی ترہ کے تھ جو شامل تھے وہ کسی نہ کسی کی مدد کرتے تھے اور انہوں نے پولیس کو ڈیمارے لای کر دیا تھا جس کی وجہ سے یہ فساد ہوتے تھے۔ . . . . (بکھٹاؤ) . . . . .

مگر، سپیکر سارہ، میں ایک پراہنا کھنگا— یہ جو بکھٹاؤ ہوا ہے یہ پٹھلی سرکار کے زمانے کا ہے، اس لیے جو سہی بات ہے وہ تو بتلانی پڑےگی۔ مگر جب بتلاتا ہوں، تو یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ ان کو اٹارہا نہیں ملا، ایسی حالیت میں اٹارہا اور کس ترہ سے مل سکتا ہے؟

آئی جی۔ اے۔ ہاگوات : موہتریم سپیکر سارہ، جو پراہنا-ہمارے دیے گئے ہیں، یہ یہ بتلاتے ہیں کہ جنٹا پارٹی کی ہکومت نے . . . . . (بکھٹاؤ) . . . . .

کیا یہ ہکومت نہیں ہے کہ نیشنل انڈیپنڈن کانسیل نے یہ سٹٹ اٹارہا کی تھی کہ ہمارے کسی جگہ پر کوئی بڑا دنگ یا فساد ہوتا ہے تو اس کے لیے وہاں کے کالیکٹر اور وہاں کے بڑے پولیس افسر کو جمسےدار کرار دیا جاتا؟ کیا یہ ہکومت نہیں ہے کہ جنٹا پارٹی کی ہکومت کے دوران اس وقت کے وچیر-ہاجم نے اعلان کیا تھا کہ وہ اس اسٹٹ کو نہیں مانتے ہیں؟ کیا یہ ہکومت نہیں ہے کہ ان باتوں کی وجہ سے پولیس افسران کے اندر اس کسٹ کی وچ پدا ہو گئی تھی جس کی وجہ سے فسادات میں بے-ناہ ہاجا ہوا؟ کیا یہ ہکومت نہیں ہے کہ اس وقت یہ مٹالبا کیا گیا تھا کہ پولیس کے اندر اہلیتوں کی، خاص طور پر ہمسلمانوں کی، تاداد کو بڑایا جاتا؟ ہمارے ایسا تھا تو اس سٹٹ میں مچا ہوا ہکومت کا کیا رےہا ہے؟ کیا اہلیتوں اور ہمسلمانوں کی تاداد کو مٹا-مٹا طور پر پولیس فوس میں بڑانے کے لیے ہکدامات اٹائے جائیں گے؟ میں چھوگا کہ وچیر سارہ ساف اور وچا طور پر اس کا جواہ دے۔

شری جی - ایم - ہلات والا :

محتویم اسپیکر صاحب، - جو اعداد و شمار دے گئے ہیں - وہ یہ بتاتے ہیں کہ چٹا پارٹی کی حکومت کے دوران فسادات میں بے پناہ اضافہ ہوا - کیا یہ حقیقت نہیں ہے کہ نیشنل انڈیپنڈن کونسل نے یہ سفارش کی تھی کہ اگر کسی جگہ پر کوئی بڑا دنگ یا فساد ہوتا ہے تو اس کے لئے وہاں کے کالیکٹر اور وہاں کے بڑے پولیس افسر کو ذمہ دار قرار دیا جائیگا - کیا یہ حقیقت نہیں ہے کہ چٹا پارٹی کی حکومت کے دوران اس وقت کے وزیر اعظم نے اعلان کیا تھا کہ وہ اس اصول کو نہیں مانتے ہیں - کیا یہ حقیقت نہیں ہے کہ ان باتوں کی وجہ سے پولیس افسران کے اندر اس قسم کی چھڑ پدا ہو گئی تھی جس کی وجہ



سے فسادات میں بے پناہ اضافہ ہوا۔  
 کہا یہ حقیقت نہیں ہے کہ اس  
 وقت یہ مطالبہ کیا گیا تھا کہ پولس  
 کے اندر اقلیتوں کی خاص طور پر  
 مسلمانوں کی تعداد کو بڑھایا جائے۔  
 اگر ایسا رہا تو اس سلسلہ میں  
 موجودہ حکومت کا کیا رویہ ہے۔  
 کیا اقلیتوں اور مسلمانوں کی تعداد  
 کو مناسب طور پر پولس فورس میں  
 بڑھانے کے لئے اقدامات اٹھائے جائیں گے۔  
 میں چاہوں گا کہ وزیر صاحب صاف  
 اور واضح طور پر اس کا جواب دیں۔

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं वाजा तौर पर इस का  
 जवाब देता हूँ। तीन-चार प्रश्न तो जो आप  
 ने इस तरह से किये हैं कि “क्या यह सही नहीं  
 है, क्या यह सही नहीं है,” मैं यह कहूँगा कि  
 जिन बातों के लिए आप ने कहा है कि सही  
 नहीं हैं, मैं कहता हूँ कि वे सही हैं। दूसरी  
 बात जो आप ने पूछी है—क्या अकलीयतों की,  
 खाम तौर पर मुसलमानों की पुलिस में तादाद  
 बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार कोई कदम उठायेगी,  
 इस के लिए मैं यह यकीन दिलाना चाहता  
 हूँ कि हमारी सरकार माइनारिटीज का खास  
 तौर पर ध्यान रख कर कि उन पर किसी किस्म  
 का जुल्म न हो, हर मुनासिब कदम उठायेगी  
 और यह बात भी यकीनी तौर पर आप को अपने  
 दिमाग में रखनी चाहिए कि माइनारिटीज  
 हों या मेजोरिटी हो, हिन्दुस्तान के हर शहरी को  
 एक ही तरह से ट्रीट किया जायगा।

श्री जी० एम० बनातवाला : स्पीकर साहब,  
 मेरी बात रह गई। नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन कउन्सिल  
 की रिकमेन्डेशन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया,  
 वह उस को मानते हैं या नहीं ?

[شری جی - اہم - بذات والا :

(سپیکر صاحب - مہری بات رہ گئی -  
 نیشنل انٹیگریشن کونسل کی دی  
 کمیشن کے بارے میں کچھ نہیں  
 کیا گیا - وہ اس کو مانتے ہیں یا  
 نہیں ؟]

श्री जैल सिंह : मैंने कहा है—आप का कहना  
 बिल्कुल दुरुस्त है। नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन कउन्सिल  
 का जो फैसला था या जो सिफारिश थी, उस  
 सिफारिश को जनता सरकार ने नहीं माना . . . . .  
 (व्यवधान) . . . . .

श्री चरण सिंह : जो जवाब गवर्नमेंट की  
 तरफ से दिया गया है, उस जवाब के मुताबिक  
 ये आंकड़े सही हैं या नहीं, जिन को मैं पढ़ कर  
 सुनाता हूँ। जैसा आप ने कहा है कि जनता  
 गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में ज्यादा रायट्स हुए और  
 हमारे माननीय मित्र ने भी यही फरमाया है,  
 लेकिन वाक्या यह है कि जो आप का जवाब है,  
 वह ठीक उस के उलट है। होम मिनिस्टर  
 साहब कहते हैं . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: On a point of  
 order.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise  
 any point of order during Question  
 Hour.

श्री चरण सिंह : मन् 1969 में 519  
 इन्सीडेंट्स हुए। मन् 1970 में . . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: This has been given  
 in the answer.

श्री चरण सिंह : उस को छिया कर कहा जा  
 रहा है . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . कहा  
 मह गया है कि 1977-78 में जब जनता पार्टी  
 की सरकार थी, तब इन्सीडेंट्स ज्यादा हुए।  
 मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो जवाब  
 दिया गया है . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . आप  
 जरा उस जवाब को सुनने की कोशिश कीजिए . .  
 (व्यवधान) . . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way  
 to interrupt. Please sit down. It is  
 for the Home Minister to explain; you  
 have not to explain these things . . . . .  
 (व्यवधान) . . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. This  
 is not the proper way to function in  
 the House.

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय  
 होम मिनिस्टर ने यह फरमाया कि जब  
 जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी तब रायट्स ज्यादा  
 हुए इन्सीडेंट्स ज्यादा हुए। उन्होंने जो यह जवाब

दिया है ठीक इसके विपरीत है और  
- मैं आप को पढ़ कर आंकड़े सुना देता हूँ :

1977 में	188	इन्सीडेंट्स हुए
1978 में	230	„ „
जब कि 1969 में	519	„ „
1970 में	521	„ „
1971 में	321	„ „
1972 में	240	„ „
1973 में	242	„ „

अब मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनका जो जवाब दिया हुआ है, उसके खिलाफ, क्योंकि सबके पास जवाब नहीं है, होम मिनिस्टर साहब फरमाते हैं । तो क्या यह क्वेश्चन आफ प्रविलेज नहीं है कि वे गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं ? (व्यवधान) .. :

श्री जैल सिंह : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्मानीय मेम्बर चौधरी चरण सिंह ने जो आंकड़े मैंने दिये हैं, उनके बारे में कहा है । मैं उनकी शंका को दूर करना चाहता हूँ । आप ने मेरे दिये हुए आंकड़ों से ही यह साबित करने की कोशिश की कि इसमें हमारा ज्यादा कसूर है । .. (व्यवधान) ... गवर्नमेंट के ये आंकड़े हैं । पहले मेम्बर साहबान ने कहा था कि मैं ने उनके सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया । मैंने उनको बताया था कि कैसे कैसे यह हुआ :

1966 में	45
1967 में	251
1978 में	133
1969 में	674
1970 में	298

ये जो आंकड़े हैं, ये सही बोलते हैं लेकिन इस में कसूर किस का है । इन सालों में जरा गौर से सुनिये, बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में और दूसरे प्रान्तों में जो सरकारें थीं वे यूनाइटेड फ्रन्ट की सरकारें थीं और उन्हीं सरकारों का यह मामला है । स्पिकर साहब, चौधरी चरण सिंह जी को यह बात अपने अहल में रखनी चाहिए कि 1977 में जनता पार्टी की सरकार कायम हुई 1978 में बह रही और 1979 में जनता (एस) की सरकार हो गई जब कि खुद चौधरी साहब प्रधान मंत्री थे । अब आप देखिये कि इस जमाने में ज्यादा मंदर हुए हैं, या उस जमाने में ज्यादा मंदर हुए हैं जबकि इन भाईयों की सरकारें थीं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Now question 39.

श्री सुरज भा : हरिजन भी मरे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए ।

श्री रसीद मसूद : हैदराबाद में किना  
रायदस पिछले महीनों में हुए हैं । . . . . (व्यवधान)

[ श्री رشید محمود - حیدرآباد ]

میں نے کئی رائٹس پیچھلے مہینے میں  
[ ہوئے نہیں - (دودھان) ]

MR. SPEAKER: No, not now. I have gone over to the next question.

श्री सुरज भाग : रायदस में हरिजन भी मरे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. Now I have already gone over to the next question. Now Question 39.

#### Release of Salt Land for Construction of Road in Bhandup Village in Bombay

\*39. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have approached the Salt Commissioner, Ministry of Industry for release of Salt land for the purpose of constructing an approach road for Bhandup Village in Bombay suburbs;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Central Government have directed the Salt Commissioner to hand over the land to the Maharashtra Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra made a proposal to the Salt Commissioner in September, 1979 for transfer of Salt Department lands at Bhandup, forming part of Survey Nos. 21, 246 and 275 for construction of a road from Datar Colony to Bhandup level crossing by the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he could give some kind of a time-frame, because this has been pending for many, many years, and indicate whether the matter will be decided within a particular time-frame.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have been here for 2 weeks, and their Government was there for 2½ years. I will try to expedite it. It is a public matter and I will try to expedite it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware that in fact in the entire Bombay suburban area at least, which I represent in this Parliament, there are vast tracts of the Salt Commissioner's land. No salt is being manufactured on this land. Therefore, will he consider a general policy question of what to do with the salt land, particularly when there is acute housing shortage in this area?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is a policy matter which cannot be answered in the Question time. Nevertheless, I will indicate that wherever lands which are not required for production of salt are brought to the notice of the Government, Government will consider the question of how to de-reserve salt lands.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: I would like to know what principles or norms are being applied in taking a decision on this matter, and whether they will be of general application. The reason is that the demands of land belonging to Salt Commissioner are being made from place to place for the construction of roads and for housing and those demands have not been considered so far and no decision has been taken thereon. Therefore, I would like to know what principles or norms are being applied in taking a decision on this matter and whether they will be of general application.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The consideration is public interest. If the needs of the public are greater, then

the salt land is dereserved and then roads are allowed to be put up. As I said, it is only public interest that will be the paramount consideration.

### Border Clashes with Bangladesh

\*42. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the HOME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been border clashes between our forces and forces of Bangladesh this month; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

गृह मंत्री (श्री जल सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख): जी नहीं, श्रीमान । किन्तु दक्षिण त्रिपुरा के बेलोनिया उपमंडल में मुहुरी चारलैंड में भारतीय राष्ट्रियों को अपनी फसलों को काटने से रोकने के लिए बंगला देश राष्ट्रफर्स कामिकों ने अकारण गोली चलाई । भारतीय राष्ट्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिये सी० सु० बल ने जवाब में गोली चलाई ।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I want to know whether nationals are being protected and they have reaped the crops. Whether they have received injuries. What protection has been given to them to reap the crops afterwards?

श्री जल सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, जहाँ तक नेशन को प्रोटेक्ट करने का सवाल है, उसके लिए हमारे बी० एस० एफ० के जवान और हमारे फौजी भाई वहाँ पर तैनात हैं। और मैं यह चाहता हूँ, चूँकि 8 जनवरी के बाद वहाँ कोई वाक्या नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए इस प्रश्न पर ज्यादा मप्लीमेंट्रीज न हों। यह बाउंडर का मसला है और इस से हम एम्बोकेबली सेटिल करने को तैयार हैं, और उसमें कोई बाधा नहीं पड़नी चाहिए।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Whether it figured in the discussion between our Prime Minister and the President of the Bangladesh when he came here recently.

श्री जल सिंह : पी० एम० और प्रेजिडेंट की जो बातचीत हुई है, उस के मामले में न तो मुझे बताना चाहिए और न ही, मैं कहना हूँ कि मुझे मालूम है। इस लिए कि पी० एम० और प्रेजिडेंट बंगला देश के दरम्यान जो बातचीत हुई उसमें मैं शामिल नहीं था। (अवधान)

अनरेबल मेम्बर साहिबान इस पर बात बचैन न हों। मैं समझता हूँ कि दो देशों के हड़क के दरम्यान और कोई मुलाकात होती है और उसमें अगर कोई भी अफसर शामिल नहीं होता है और मिनिस्टर भी शामिल नहीं होता है तो यह प्राइम मिनिस्टर का प्रिविलेज है कि वह बताए कि क्या बात हुई और क्या नहीं हुई।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I will not press the Minister to reveal anything about the talks because he pleads ignorance. But when this firing across Tripura border was taking place day after day, it was being alleged by Bangla Desh authorities, according to the Press, that certain land, the char-land which is in the middle of the river on which the Indian farmers were cultivating, they were cultivating that land for quite a long time, that that land did not belong to India and that it rightfully belonged to Bangla Desh. I am not asking him what transpired between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Bangla Desh, Zia Ur Rahiman, because he says he will not be able to reply: it is a pathetic spectacle. Anyway, at least I should like to know what is the view of the Government of India, whatever settlement may be reached later on. I hope some peaceful settlement will be reached. But at present what is the view of the Government of India regarding that so-called disputed—not disputed from our side perhaps, disputed from the Bangla Desh side—territory or land which led to this exchange of fire.

श्री बल सिंह : यह सवाल दुरुस्त है और इसका जवाब मैं देता हूँ। महोली रिवर जिसको प्रिंसली स्टेट के वक्त भी एक हद माना गया था उसने अपना रास्ता बदल लिया और रास्ता बदलने से कुछ एकड़ जमीन जो पहले बंगला देश में थी वह दरिया द्वारा रास्ता बदलने से भारत में आ गई और कुछ ऐसी जगह भी है जो रास्ता बदलने की वजह से भारत की जमीन दूसरी तरफ चली गई है। बंगला देश वाले यह क्लेम करते हैं कि चूँकि दरिया के बदलने से इलाका नहीं बदल जाता इस बास्ते हमको यह जमीन मिलनी चाहिए और यह हमारी है। इस मामले पर अभी तक कोई पक्का फैसला नहीं हुआ है। बातचीत हुई थी और अभी दुबारा बातचीत होने वाली है कि उस इलाके के बारे में कैसे किया जाए। लेकिन यह मानी है

बात है कि दरिया के दरम्यान का इलाका जो था, दरम्यान जो हद थी उसी को हद माना गया था और उसी की हद मान कर चलते रहे हैं।

परमाणु तथा सौर ऊर्जा का विकास

43. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में परमाणु ऊर्जा का संकट है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो परमाणु ऊर्जा तथा सौर ऊर्जा के विकास के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): May I answer this, on behalf of the Prime Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

श्री जे० बी० पटनायक : (क) देश में बिजली की कमी है, चाहे वह परमाणु ऊर्जा से मिलने वाली बिजली हो, चाहे जीवाश्म ईंधनों से या पानी से।

(ख) सरकार की नीति बिजली पैदा करने के सभी साधनों का विकास करने की है, जिनमें परमाणु बिजली भी शामिल है। चाल परमाणु बिजलीघर 640 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करते हैं। इसके अलावा, यह आशा है कि निर्माणाधीन बिजलीघर इस दशाब्द के मध्य तक 1160 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करने लगेंगे। परमाणु बिजली के उत्पादन की प्रतिरिक्त क्षमता की स्थापना का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

सरकार का यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि सौर ऊर्जा के उपयोग के लिए, जिसमें इसे बिजली में सीधे ही बदलना भी शामिल है, प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास करने के काम को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाए।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका से यूरेनियम की आपूर्ति की स्थिति अभी क्या है क्योंकि आपके सभी बिजलीघर उसी पर चलते हैं?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार तारापुर के लिए कोई वैकल्पिक ईंधन तैयार करने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है या पहले किया गया है?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: The present position is, the enriched uranium that we are expecting from the United

States is not coming. Therefore, we are thinking of some alternative source particularly indigenous sources wherefrom we could supply fuel for the Tarapur Plant.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : दूसरा सवाल अध्यक्ष जी मेरा है कि क्या यह सही है कि फ़ास्ट ब्रीडर तकनीक से बिजली उत्पादन बहुत सस्ता पड़ता है? यदि हाँ, तो भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक क्या कदम उठाये हैं? स्वतंत्र परमाणु विकास नीति बनायी जाय और सौर ऊर्जा आयोग की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने जो एक नीति अपनायी थी उसमें अभी तक क्या विकास हुआ है, प्रगति हुई है?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: As far as development of atomic energy is concerned, the intention of the Government is that this should constitute an important component of the production of energy in this country. Therefore, we have got an ambitious plan for the production of atomic energy in this country and by the end of the century we would produce about 8,000 to 10,000 MWe of atomic energy. For this purpose, we are not depending on the foreign sources of uranium, we have got natural uranium in this country and we are developing it for the purpose.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Reservations for SC and ST Office Bearers of Local Bodies

\*41. SHRI PASALA PENCHALAIHAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has introduced reservations for office bearers of local Bodies (Panchayat Raj and Municipalities) for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, what are the States;

(c) whether Government have issued directions to other States to implement reservations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from all the State Governments.

##### Disturbances in Assam

\*44. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who lost their lives during the last 3 months due to disturbances in Assam;

(b) the number of persons rendered homeless; and

(c) the number of incidents of violence and arson that took place during the same time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the Government of Assam, during the period from October 1979 upto 20th January, 1980, 201 incidents of violence and arson have taken place in Assam and 69 persons have lost their lives. According to available information, over 15,000 people are estimated to have been rendered homeless in Kamrup District.

##### Expenditure incurred on Commissions

\*45. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: SURI V. N. GADGIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred so far on the various Commissions appointed by the Janata Party Government during their regime;

(b) the total amount of fee paid to Government pleaders appointed for these Commissions; and

(c) whether Government propose to wind up these Commissions?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):**  
(a) Rs. 1,28, 46, 943.00

(b) Rs. 3,42,515.00.

(c) All the eight Commissions of Inquiry appointed by Home Ministry have submitted their reports to Government and are no more in existence.

#### **U.N. Industrial Development Organisation Conference**

**\*46. SHRI C. R. MAHATA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.N. Industrial Development Organisation Conference was held recently in New Delhi; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** (a) and (b). The Third General Assembly of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation is currently being held in Delhi. Since this Conference which began on the 21st January, 1980 will continue till the 8th February, 1980, it is not possible at present to indicate its outcome.

#### **Introduction of Anti-Defection Bill**

**\*47. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to introduce the Anti-Defection Bill; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):**  
(a) and (b). The Government have not yet had an opportunity to examine the matter and take a view thereon.

#### **Shortage and import of Cement**

**\*48. SHRI R. P. YADAV:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a few years back one of the major export items of the country was cement;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the last few years we have started importing cement;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being contemplated to improve position?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** (a) Cement though exported in the past was not a major item of export.

(b) and (c). Cement has been imported into the country since 1978 to partly fill the gap between the demand for cement and its availability from internal production.

(d) Following are the steps taken to improve the availability of cement within the country:—

(i) The export of cement outside the country has been banned except to Nepal and Bhutan.

(ii) A number of new licences and letters of intent have been issued for setting up of additional capacity both in public and private sectors.

(iii) A Cabinet sub-committee is currently considering the various measures adopted for conservation of cement. Conservation of cement

is sought to be achieved by using substitute materials such as hyderated lime, peddy husk cement, sagol, lime mortar etc.

(iv) Cement is being imported into the country.

(v) Existing rules relating to freight reimbursement for road movements have been liberalised.

(vi) Government have also granted assistance to the cement industry for the use of captive power for production of cement during the periods of power cuts.

(vii) Government have announced assistance to the cement industry for the use of furnace oil for production of cement due to inadequate supplies of coal.

(viii) The production of the existing units is also closely monitored to ensure better capacity utilisation.

(ix) The import of pre-calculator technology has been permitted to enable the increase in production.

(x) The construction of on-going projects is being expedited.

(xi) Government have also decided to encourage the setting up of cement plants at the sites of or near steel plants to utilise the slag.

(xii) Government have also decided to encourage the setting up of large number of mini cement plants.

#### Law and Order Situation in Delhi

\*51. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for continuing deterioration in law and order situation in Delhi during the last 2½ years;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was virtual breakdown of administration and people lived in fear of their lives during day-time and ladies could not venture out of their homes after sun-set;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a number of cases of robberies, knifing, snatching of chains, pick-pocketing and other anti-social activities increased enormously during this period as compared to the previous regime; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken for the failure of the previous Government and what remedial steps are being taken by the present Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d). There has been a sense of insecurity among people in Delhi for some time because of an increase in the incidence of crimes—particularly crimes of a sensational nature like snatching, road hold-up, eve-teasing etc., especially in early morning and evening hours.

2. Influx of a large number of people from outside manifold growth in population, far-flung residential colonies and the inadequate policing, and release of anti-social elements are some of the main reasons for this.

3. A comparative figure of crimes under various heads is given in the Statement enclosed, which will show that there was sharp increase in crime in the last three years, namely, 1977—79 as compared to the previous two years i.e. 1975-76.

4. Various steps have been taken to bring about improvement in the situation. Immediately on assuming office, the Home Minister convened a meeting of the senior officials of Delhi Administration and Delhi Police on the subject. This was followed by a series of meetings—one having been attended by different ranks of Delhi Police, Inspectors and above. The Home Minister took them into confidence, assured them of necessary assistance in the form of men and re-

sources and asked them to take immediate and firm steps to curb crime so that people could lead a peaceful life. He warned that those who were found guilty of dereliction of duty would be taken to task. Some of the specific measures taken in this regard are as follows:—

(i) Intensive patrolling has been introduced in the city particularly in the vulnerable areas and during morning and evening hours.

(ii) Senior police officers have been instructed to supervise patrolling personally.

(ii) Armed pickets have been set up at vulnerable points.

(iv) Surveillance of known criminals has been strengthened and records of criminals updated.

(v) Steps have been taken to modernise the Police Control Room.

(vi) It has been decided that the Crime Record Office will operate round the clock instead of one shift as in the past.

(vii) Externment of bad characters under the Delhi Police Act has been stepped up.

(viii) Creation of new police stations and posts to ensure better policing is under active consideration.

#### Statement

*Crime data for the years 1975 to 1979 of Delhi State*

Crime Head	Year	Reported
1	2	3
Dacoity.	1975	18
	1976	5
	1977	21
	1978	71
	1979	61

1	2	3
Murder	1975	165
	1976	120
	1977	184
	1978	185
	1979	190
Att. to Murder	1975	188
	1976	113
	1977	208
	1978	271
	1979	321
Robbery	1975	257
	1976	142
	1977	354
	1978	666
	1979	621
Snatching	1975	143
	1976	122
	1977	277
	1978	379
	1979	356
Riots	1975	146
	1976	38
	1977	148
	1978	304
	1979	395
Burglary	1975	2216
	1976	1589
	1977	2683
	1978	3432
	1979	2947



Crime Head	Year	Reported
Other Thefts . . .	1975	16969
	1976	13284
	1977	21678
	1978	25268
	1979	25737
Other IPC . . .	1975	8469
	1976	7693
	1977	10302
	1978	12831
	1979	13456

### Improvement in Law and Order Situation

\*52. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHI:  
SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent law and order situation has improved since the new Government took over; and

(b) whether he has called the conference of Chief Ministers of States to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH):

(a) The new Government has been in position for just 16 days and it is too early to expect, in so short a period, any remarkable improvement in the law and order situation which had greatly deteriorated.

(b) It is proposed to hold a Conference of the Chief Ministers of States on the subject.

### Dowry Deaths in Delhi

\*53. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) the number of cases reported and registered in the Capital where young married ladies were killed or compelled to commit suicide due to dowry demanded during the last two years;

(b) the number of cases where the culprits have been punished; and

(c) the number of cases where (i) action has so far been taken and (ii) the police have not yet investigated or filed the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) 3 cases in 1978 and 9 cases in 1979 were reported to the Delhi Police.

(b) and (c) Action by the Police has been taken in all the 12 cases. 4 cases are under trial in the courts and 6 are under investigation. 20 persons have been arrested in these 10 cases. The remaining 2 cases are also under investigation but no arrests have been made so far.

### Disturbances in Assam and adjoining Areas

\*55. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the movement of essential com-

modities has been seriously affected in the entire North-Eastern region owing to the recent disturbances in Assam and adjoining areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken to restore normalcy in this region?

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

(b) Shortage of essential commodities like petroleum products, food items, such as salt, sugar, edible oils, etc., has been reported from practically the entire North Eastern Region. Steps are being taken to move supplies to the affected areas.

Government are taking all necessary steps to maintain peace and order and restore a sense of security among all sections of the people. Steps are also being taken to reassure the students and others who have been engaged in this agitation of the anxiety of the Government to continue discussion with them and to create an atmosphere conducive to evolving satisfactory solutions to the problems.

शान्तिपूर्ण प्रयोजनों के लिए परमाणु विस्फोट

\* 56. श्री एन० के० राजबलकर : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शान्तिपूर्ण प्रयोजनों के लिए परमाणु विस्फोट करने के बारे में वर्तमान सरकार की नीति क्या है ; और

(ख) यदि परमाणु विस्फोट करने की नीति है तो उसके वरिष्ठ कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) :

(क) तथा (ख) भारत सरकार अपनी

इस नीति पर कायम है कि परमाणु ऊर्जा का उपयोग केवल शान्तिमय कार्य के लिए किया जाय, जिनमें शान्तिमय न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी का उपयोग शामिल है ।

### Sainik Schools

72. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Sainik Schools. State-wise;

(b) what is the pattern of finance and management in running these schools;

(c) the enrolment, school-wise for the years 1978 and 1979;

(d) whether it is proposed to open new Sainik Schools in the current calendar year; and

(e) if so, the names of the places selected for the purpose?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Statement attached.

(b) Sainik Schools are established and managed by the Sainik School Society which is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act.

Lands, buildings and the initial cost of equipment for the establishment of a Sainik School are provided by the State Government. The running expenses of the Sainik Schools are met from the income derived from fees/scholarships.

(c) Statement attached.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

(e) Does not arise.

## Statement

*Sainik Schools States in which located and the strength of boys on rolls*

Name of the Sainik School and state in which located	Strength of boys on rolls	
	As on 31-12-78	As on 31-12-79
Sainik School Satara (Maharashtra)	592	625
Sainik School Kunjpura (Haryana)	586	602
Sainik School Balachadi (Gujarat)	534	497
Sainik School Kapurthala (Punjab)	635	637
Sainik School Chittorgarh (Rajasthan)	471	494
Sainik School Korukonda (Andhra Pradesh)	518	519
Sainik School Kazhakotam (Kerala)	581	612
Sainik School Purulia (West Bengal)	442	474
Sainik School Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	591	619
Sainik School Amaravathinagar (Tamil Nadu)	631	605
Sainik School Rewa (Madhya Pradesh)	429	457
Sainik School Tilaiya Dam (Bihar)	645	776
Sainik School Bijapur (Karnataka)	527	518
Sainik School Goalpara (Assam)	534	581
Sainik School Ghorakhal (Uttar Pradesh)	401	396
Sainik School Nagrota (Jammu & Kashmir)	418	450
Sainik School Imphal (Manipur)	355	359
Sainik School Sujapur Tira (Himachal Pradesh)	51	100

रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा राजस्थान में अपने हाथ में ली गई सड़कों

73. श्री बिरधी चन्द जैन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रक्षा मंत्रालय ने हाल में राजस्थान राज्य के बाड़मेर जिले से लगती हुई निम्नलिखित सड़कों अपने नियंत्रण में ले ली हैं :

- (1) बाड़मेर—जेलपा—बैसाला—हरमाली (2) रायसर से चाहरण, (3) रायसर से रणसर (4) जसाई से राखी ;

(ख) उपरोक्त सड़कों को पक्की सड़कों में बदलने के लिए 1979-80 के दौरान कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई और अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और मार्च, 1980 तक उन पर कितनी धन राशि बच जाएगी ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त सड़कों कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेंगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी नहीं। अभी ये सड़कें नियंत्रण में नहीं ली गई हैं, तथापि इन सड़कों को नियंत्रण में लेने का काम जारी है।

(ख) वर्ष 1979-80 में इन सड़कों के लिए 54.50 लाख रुपये की रकम निर्धारित की गई है। चूंकि अभी तक इन सड़कों को राज्य लोक

निर्माण विभाग से अपने नियंत्रण में नहीं लिया गया है अतः अब तक इन सड़कों पर कोई राशि व्यय नहीं की गई है। इसीलिए निर्धारित उक्त रकम राजकोष में वापिस कर दी गई है। मार्च 1980 तक इन सड़कों पर कोई धनराशि खर्च किए जाने की संभावना नहीं है।

(ग) मार्च 1984 तक इन सड़कों का निर्माण पूरा कर लेने की योजना है।

### Setting up District Industries Centres in Maharashtra

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

(a) what is the total number of District Industries Centres started in the State of Maharashtra and in what districts;

(b) when the same will be opened in the remaining districts and the names thereof;

(c) whether the 'Action Plan' has been prepared by all the District Industries Centres in Maharashtra by now;

(d) if so, the number and names of such District Industries Centres and the reasons thereof; and

(e) when the 'Action Plans' will be ready for all the District Industries Centres in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (e). The following 25 District Industries Centres have been sanctioned for Maharashtra covering the entire State except Greater Bombay district which is a Metropolitan area. 15 of them were sanctioned in April, 1978 and 10 in February, 1979. The names of the districts where a District Industries Centre has been sanctioned are as follows:—

"Amednagar, Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bihar, Buldhana, Chandrapur (Chanda), Colaba, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Wardha, Yeotmal, Thane,

Nasik, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Solapur, Nagpur, Akola and Amravati".

Sixteen of them, namely, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bhir, Buldhana, Chandrapur (Chanda), Colaba, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nanded, Nasik, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Solapur, Wardha and Yeotmal have prepared 'Action Plans'. The Action Plans for the remaining nine District Industries Centres are at various stages of preparation and are expected to be completed shortly. Usually the first six months or so after the sanctioning of the District Industries Centre are spent in procedural matters viz. recruitment of staff and their training, organisation of District Industries Centres etc.

### Allocations for Tribal Sub-plan Areas

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

(a) the funds earmarked for Five Year Plan for Tribal Sub-plan areas of the country from (i) State plan outlay, (ii) Central Ministries, (iii) Centrally sponsored schemes, (iv) Institutional finance and other sources;

(b) the funds earmarked by the States and funds released by the Home Ministry to the States for Tribal areas for the year 1979-80; and

(c) the achievements made by the States in this regard?

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

(a) It is estimated that during the Sixth Plan, the flows from the State Plans to the tribal sub-Plan will be Rs. 1850 crores, and the amount out of institutional finance will be the order of Rs. 300 crores. The amount of Special Central Assistance is Rs. 350 crores. The amount to be made available from the Central Pro-

grammes was estimated at Rs. 500 crores, but this will undergo a change as many Central Sector Programmes have been transferred to the States.

(b) Information is given in the attached statement.

(c) Though quantified figures for 1979-80 are not available, reports from the States indicate that progress has been achieved in the tribal sub-Plan

areas particularly in the extension of irrigation facilities, soil conservation, co-operative credit and horticulture development. Elimination of exploitation has been given priority. The excise policy has been reviewed, the problem of land alienation is being tackled as a time-bound programme and credit and marketing facilities strengthened. There has been varying degrees of success in these areas.

#### Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	Flow from State Plan	Special Central Assistance	
		Allocation	Amount released so far
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1537.38	314.30	244.45
Assam	1000.00	323.50	155.00
Bihar	6525.00	839.00	629.25
Gujarat	3920.00	558.40	250.50
Himachal Pradesh	795.60	125.00	93.75
Karnataka	315.00	48.00	24.00
Kerala	158.75	40.00	30.00
Madhya Pradesh	7053.30	1889.90	1479.65
Maharashtra	4583.00	375.10	291.35
Manipur	1117.00	126.00	63.00
Orissa	5850.76	931.10	427.50
Rajasthan	3334.46	514.70	427.95
Tamil Nadu	204.00	55.00	27.50
Tripura	850.99	130.00	97.50
Uttar Pradesh	59.27	31.00	23.25
West Bengal	1774.31	314.00	157.00
A & N Islands	262.98	43.00	12.50
Goa, Daman and Diu	18.00	22.00	11.75
Reserve	..	320.00	..
TOTAL	39359.80	6680.00	4444.00
Grand Total	39359.80	7000.00	4444.00

### Expenditure on Six Five Year Plans

76. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on previous six plans; and

(b) the percentage of the above expenditure incurred on the persons with an annual income of less than Rs. ten thousand and the proportionate benefit received by them?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The total plan expenditure from the First Plan to the end of the Fifth Plan was Rs. 66,604 crores.

(b) The details of plan expenditure are essentially classified in terms of particular heads of development such as agriculture, power etc. Bulk of the plan expenditure is on schemes concerned with creation of common infrastructure such as power houses, dams, roads, etc. There are certain plan schemes which are individual beneficiary oriented which are concerned with small farmers etc. Even in respect of such schemes, the expenditure is not classified in terms of income-level of the beneficiaries. It is therefore not possible to indicate the pro-

portion of the plan expenditure incurred on persons with an annual income of less than Rupees ten thousand.

### Supply of Enriched Uranium for Tarapur Atomic Power Station

77. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government of U.S.A. have since cleared the shipment of Enriched Uranium for Tarapur Atomic Power Station;

(b) If so, whether any conditions have been attached; and

(c) If so, the details of the conditions,

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

### राज्यों की योजनाओं के लिए आवंटन

78. श्री कृष्ण दत्त: क्या प्रधान मंत्री गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्यों की योजनाओं के लिए आवंटित राशि का गजसवार व्यौरा दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : पिछले तीन वर्षों में राज्यों की वार्षिक योजनाओं के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्ययों का विवरण संलग्न है।

### विवरण

(लाख रु०)

राज्य	वार्षिक योजना 1976-77	वार्षिक योजना 1977-78	वार्षिक योजना 1978-79
1	2	3	4
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश . . . . .	26785	36875	44900
2. असम . . . . .	7737	11939	15500
3. बिहार . . . . .	25514	30694	38414
4. गुजरात . . . . .	21850	29158	33500
5. हरियाणा . . . . .	14179	15440	21000

( लाख रु० )

1	2	3	4
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश . . . . .	3784	5635	7300
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर . . . . .	7999	8968	10800
8. कर्नाटक . . . . .	22468	24150	30900
9. केरल . . . . .	12069	14152	17600
10. मध्य प्रदेश . . . . .	27550	35577	41300
11. महाराष्ट्र . . . . .	46870	66180	73500
12. मणिपुर . . . . .	1766	2319	2826
13. मेघालय . . . . .	2022	2446	2911
14. नागालैंड . . . . .	1770	1927	2453
15. उड़ीसा . . . . .	13177	15400	19100
16. पंजाब . . . . .	22597	26550	26000
17. राजस्थान . . . . .	15240	17530	23500
18. सिक्किम . . . . .	1220	1247	1580
19. तमिलनाडु . . . . .	22387	26012	30500
20. त्रिपुरा . . . . .	1507	1578	2270
21. उत्तर प्रदेश . . . . .	53437	65475	75500
22. पश्चिम बंगाल . . . . .	23300	31592	37140
जोड़—राज्य	375226	470844	558494

बिहार में गेड आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी,  
हेगोदेह का बन्द होना

79. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या उद्योग  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में कोदरमा  
के निकट हेगोदेह स्थित गेड आयरन एण्ड स्टील  
कम्पनी, जो कि बिहार में स्पन पाइप  
की एकमात्र फैक्ट्री है, जुलाई 1976 से बन्द  
पड़ी है और यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि उसने  
भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक के दो करोड़  
रुपये का घोटाला किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि औद्योगिक बैंक ने  
इस कारखाने का दिवाला निकाल कर किसी  
प्राइवेट व्यक्ति के साथ इसकी नीलामी के लिए  
एक तारीख निर्दिष्ट कर दी है ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भागों (क) और (ख)  
के उत्तर सकारात्मक हैं तो जबर्न छूटी किए  
गए 600 कर्मचारियों को स्थायी राहत देने के लिए  
सरकार के विचाराधीन क्या स्थायी हल है ;  
और

(घ) यदि राहत देने का कोई प्रस्ताव है तो  
वह कब तक दी जाएगी ?

**बिस् तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरमन):**

(क) और (ख). 1960 में गेड आयरन और स्टीन कम्पनी का प्रवर्तन किया गया और 1969 में उसमें उत्पादन होने लगा था। प्रारम्भ से ही तकनीकी एवं प्रबन्धकीय अधिकारियों के अभाव में कम्पनी को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा और उसमें भारी परिणाम में हानियाँ हुईं। जुलाई 1976 से ही वह बन्द पड़ी है। आई० डी० वी० आई० आई० एस० सी० ओ० तथा अन्य संगठनों के प्रयास तथा उनके द्वारा किए गए प्रबन्धकीय कर्मचारियों के उपक्रम को पुनरुज्जीवित करने के प्रयत्न असफल हो गए हैं। सरकार द्वारा उपक्रम को पुनः चालू करने के प्रश्न की विस्तार से जांच की गई है तथा उद्योग को वर्तमान गिरी हुई दशा व विशेषकर कास्ट आयरन स्पन पाइप की मांग की दर की बढ़ोतरी धीमी होने के कारण यह विवेकसम्मत नहीं समझा गया कि कम्पनी के लिए भारी निवेश किया जाये। अतएव, उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के उपबंधों के ही अन्तर्गत यह निर्णय किया गया है कि इस औद्योगिक उपक्रम के कार्यों में हस्तक्षेप न किया जाए। कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय के आदेशों से उपक्रम दिवालिया ठहराया गई थी। कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय के शासकीय परिसमापक ने 18 जनवरी, 1980 को ग्राम नीलामी में उपक्रम की कुछ स्थायी सम्पत्ति बेच डाली है। शेष परिसम्पत्तियों का भी बेच देने का और प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार के पास प्रभावित कर्मचारियों का पुनर्वास करने की कोई भी वैकल्पिक योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

### Review of Industrial Policy

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the liberalised capital goods import policy being followed by the Union Government has gravely affected the indigenous heavy engineering enterprises due to lack of orders; and

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal under consideration to review and revise the policy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) In the context of improving foreign exchange reserves, the Government considered how this could be taken advantage of for accelerating economic growth by removing those

constraints which came in the way due to earlier paucity of foreign exchange. The Government's decision was taken to liberalise imports of capital goods with effect from 1978-79 with a view to reducing the overall cost of investment in 14 select industries of national priority, consistent with the requirements of offering protection to the indigenous capital goods industry as also introduce other measures of import liberalization. The main objective was to stimulate industrial growth and to expose indigenous capital goods industry to a controlled measure of competition. An Empowered Committee was set up for taking a view on the merit of the imports or otherwise. So far only 14 applications have come up for consideration of the Empowered Committee under the global tendering system, as such, it is yet early to assess if there has been any adverse impact on the indigenous capital goods industry. However, it may be stated that the indigenous capital goods manufacturing industry may not have been able to complete as effectively as envisaged under this scheme due to factors such as shortage of power and critical raw material inputs and other constraints of infrastructure.

(b) The Government reviews the import policy from time to time on a continuing basis.

### Demand Capacity and Import of Cement

81. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the projected requirement of cement for the next five years;

(b) the installed capacity to produce cement in the country;

(c) the additional capacity presently being installed; and

(d) how much cement Government propose to import during the next year?



THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) On the basis of an eight per cent commulative growth in demand, the projected requirement of cement for five years commencing from 1980-81 is estimated as follows:—

(In million tonnes)

1980-81	.	.	.	.	27.99
1981-82	.	.	.	.	30.22
1982-83	.	.	.	.	32.64
1983-84	.	.	.	.	35.26
1984-85	.	.	.	.	38.08

(b) The present installed capacity for production of cement in the country is about 24.09 million tonnes.

(c) Additional capacity of 27.06 million tonnes has been sanctioned for installation.

(d) No decision has yet be taken in the matter.

#### Visit of British Engineering Industry Association Delegation

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

(a) whether British Engineering Industry Association delegation visited India in January, 1980 and offered equipments for oil and gas production; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) A 12 Member Delegation from the Engineering Industries Association, UK visited India in January, 1980 and held discussions with the Association of Indian Engineering Industries (AIEI) and offered, inter-alia, equipment and machinery for oil and gas production.

(b) No proposals have been received by the Government in this regard.

#### Setting up of a Cement Factory at Sunki

83. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal pending with his Ministry regarding setting up a cement factory at Sunki in Koraput district of Orissa State;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government of Orissa and his Ministry for setting up the factory so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in clearance of the said factory?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). Govt. of Orissa had proposed in October, 1969 setting up of a cement project in Koraput Distt. of Orissa State in the Central Sector. This proposal was examined and it was found that a cement project in this district did not appear feasible till either Dantewada-Sukhma-Rajmundry rail line comes up or Kottavalse-Kirundal railway line is thrown open to the general goods traffic. The Ministry of Railways, who were requested to examine the latter possibility, had indicated that this line was primarily constructed for transport of iron ore from Bailadilla area to Visakhapatnam for export and it was difficult to accept any sizeable quantities of general goods traffic on this section.

#### Recommendations of Working Group on Tribal Development

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

(a) whether his Ministry accepted all the recommendations made by the Working Group on Tribal Development;

(b) if so, how many of them have been implemented so far;

(c) the main recommendations that remain to be implemented by the Central Ministries and by his Ministry;

(d) the names of the States which have followed the said recommendations; and

(e) the reasons for delay in implementation of the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e). The Report of the Working Group on Tribal Development which has been accepted by the Home Ministry was circulated to the State Governments as well as Central Ministries so that the recommendations could be taken into account by them in the preparation of the State Tribal sub-Plans and in formulation of sectoral programmes during the Sixth Plan 1978—83.

The Central Ministries have undertaken the exercise of quantification of funds out of their sectoral programmes to be utilised in the Tribal sub-Plan areas. The State Governments have also undertaken such exercises. The recommendations are kept in view while discussing the Annual Tribal sub-Plans.

#### **Economic programmes for economically and socially backward population**

85. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission is preparing economic programmes for economically and socially backward population of the country;

(b) if so, what are the programmes to be adopted and implemented; and

(c) allocation made by the States and concerned Ministries for the economic programmes for the poor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Government has already announced its intention that the 20-Point Economic Programme which was primarily meant for the development of economically and socially backward population of the country would be revitalised. In addition, the Minimum Needs Programme with special stress on education and health will also be accorded high priority. Emphasis will also be given to assistance to small and marginal farmers as well as agricultural labour. The details about financial allocation for such programmes are yet to be determined by the new Government which has only recently assumed office.

#### **Use of Hindi in Central Government Offices**

86. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the use of Hindi in the Central Government offices;

(b) whether any obstacles have been witnessed in the progressive use of Hindi in the Central Government Departments;

(c) if so, the nature thereof;

(d) whether any complaints of forcible imposition of Hindi have also been reported;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to promote Hindi voluntarily on the part of Government employees including the incentives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e). The use of Hindi in the offices of Central Government has been gradually increasing. The main obstacle in a wider use of Hindi is the mental hesitation of employees who have been used to working in English. It has

been Government's endeavour to remove these mental barriers and to encourage its employees to use Hindi. Stress has been laid on persuasion and on providing facilities for the use of Hindi. There is no intention to impose Hindi on the non-Hindi-speaking States.

(f) The more important steps taken by Government for promoting the use of Hindi are as follows:

(i) Setting up of the Kendriya Hindi Samiti under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister;

(ii) Setting up of the Hindi Salahkar Samities in various Ministries under the chairmanship of the respective Ministers;

(iii) Setting up of a Central Implementation Committee under the chairmanship of the Hindi Salahkar and the Secretary, Department of Official Language;

(iv) Strengthening the infra-structure, namely, the technical aids and reference literature;

(v) Providing incentives, both for passing the Hindi examinations and for doing official work in Hindi; and

(vi) Operation of the Hindi Teaching Scheme for coaching the Central Government employees in Hindi, Hindi typewriting and Hindi stenography.

#### **Dacoities and Murders in Delhi**

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

(a) the number of dacoities, murders as a result of anti-social elements being active in Delhi during the last six months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) 17 cases of dacoities and 106 cases of

murders were reported during the period from 1-7-1979 to 31-12-1979.

(b) The following measures have been taken:—

(1) Externment proceedings against the known bad characters have been initiated.

(2) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling during day and night is being done.

(3) Armed pickets are detailed at strategic points.

(4) A special centralised squad has been set up to collect criminal intelligence and detect criminals and gangs operating in Delhi.

(5) Surveillance over known criminals is being strengthened and records of criminals up-dated.

(6) Detention under Arms Act has been intensified.

#### **Bill to amend Cantonment Act 1924**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the draft Amending Bill of Cantonment Act of 1924 is ready with Government;

(b) if so, when Government are likely to introduce the same in the Parliament; and

(c) what are the main suggestions accepted by the Government of the Conference of various cantonments in India?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The draft of the Amending Bill of Cantonments Act 1924 is being finalised for introduction in the Parliament.

(c) A Conference of the All India Cantonments Elected Members was held at Kirkee on 24-1-69. The Conference adopted a number of resolutions which were incorporated in a

memorandum submitted to the Government. With regard to the Cantonments Act, the Conference had passed the following main resolutions:—

(i) Disapproval of the long delay in amending the Cantonments Act and that whatever amendments have taken place have increased the rights of officials instead of decentralising and democratising the set up;

(ii) Anguish at Vice-President not being allowed to preside over the meetings of the Board in the absence of the President and Military Officers being asked to preside instead;

(iii) The number of elected members in every Board should be increased in the proportion of one elected member for every 30,000 voters. Further the number of nominated members should not be more than 5 in 'A' Class Cantonments, 4 in 'B' Class and 2 in 'C' Class, including the Health Officer and Garrison Engineer.

(iv) The term of office of elected members be raised from 3 to 5 years as in other local bodies. The President of the Board should be from the elected members and not from the Military side.

The above recommendations along with the suggestions for the amendments to the Cantonment Act received from various quarters were considered by a Task Force set up by the Government in December 1972. In the light of the recommendations of the Task Force, the draft of a comprehensive Amending Bill is being finalised.

#### **Memorandum from Convener, Shillong Democratic Forum Shillong**

90. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Shri P. C. Biswas, Convener, The Shillong Democratic Forum, Shillong, dated 20th December, 1979;

(b) if so, the salient points thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The Government have received a memorandum from Shri P. C. Biswas, Convener, Shillong Democratic Forum, Shillong, dated 20th December, 1979, stating, *inter alia*, that the agitation on demand for deletion of names of 'foreigners' from the voters' lists had been started in Shillong on the same lines as in Assam, that the names of non-tribals had been left out of the voters' lists on the plea that they were not Indian citizens; that tribal-youths were evicting non-tribal people from different areas of Shillong; that the seriousness of the situation was evident from the incident of explosion in the Ramakrishna Mission, Cherrapunjee as well as from the attack on Shri Manik Das, MLA and Smt. P. Marak and that the Central Government should urge upon the State Government to call an all party meeting and give a united appeal for peace and amity. The memorandum had also suggested that the problem of foreigners should be settled in an atmosphere of peace and normalcy in accordance with law.

Appreciating that the foremost duty of the Government was to maintain peace and order and restore a sense of security amongst the different sections of the people, the State Government have taken administrative measures to strengthen the law and order machinery. Among the measures taken are:—

(i) Investigations have been taken up into the explosion in Ramakrishna Mission, Cherrapunjee and in the incident in which Shri Manik Das, MLA and Smt. P. Marak lost their lives.

(ii) Meghalaya Preventive Detention Ordinance 1979 was promulgated on the 26th December, 1979 to enable adequate preventive action being taken.

(iii) Patrolling has been intensified in vulnerable and sensitive areas.

(iv) To deal with intimidation by landlords, offences under section 506 of IPC have been made cognizable and non-bailable.

(v) Appeal has been made to political parties and local press to help promote atmosphere of peace and harmony.

(vi) Efforts are being made to enable the evacuees to return to their original homes.

The Centre has been in constant touch with the State Government impressing upon them the urgent need to restore peace and normalcy. Assistance of the Armed Forces was made available to the State Government to deal with the situation. Additional units of armed Police had also been placed at the disposal of the State Government to maintain control over the situation.

#### **Complaints re. Prevention of Harijans from Voting**

91. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been recorded particularly in U.P., against the prevention of Harijans from going to the Polling booths during the Mid-term Parliamentary elections;

(b) whether impersonation was resorted to in casting the votes of these Harijans; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to inquire into the matter?

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

The Election Commission received nine complaints regarding violence and repression against Harijans and other weaker sections of voters in U.P. during the General Elections to the seventh Lok Sabha.

(b) Some cases of impersonation came to notice but it is not known whether the impersonators were casting the votes in place of Harijans, as the caste of the voters is not mentioned in the voters' list.

(c) The Election Commission ordered fresh poll in twelve polling stations in U.P. on the basis of reports from the returning officers regarding irregularities and suspicion of intimidation of voters from weaker sections.

The matters regarding prevention of Harijans from exercising their votes and impersonation can be agitated in an election petition.

#### **Objections to Building of Residential Premises in Chheda Nagar, Bombay**

92. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Salt Commissioner, Ministry of Industry has raised objections to building of residential premises in Chheda Nagar, Bombay North-East;

(b) if so, the basis for these objections; and

(c) what is the general policy guideline for the utilisation of land under the Salt Commissioner for building purposes in the Bombay area?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Salt Commissioner has objected to the construction of residential buildings on lands which were leased out for manufacture of Salt.

(c) As a general policy, Central Government lands leased out for purposes of Salt manufacture, are not permitted to be used for any purpose not connected with Salt production.

### Wife-Burning Tragedies

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

(a) whether there has been any increase in the number of wife burning tragedies during the previous Government's regime;

(b) if so, the number of such cases, State-wise and year-wise particularly in the capital; and

(c) whether any observations have also been made by the Supreme Court in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and on receipt of the same a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Launching of Next Sputnik and Foreign Assistance for making the same

94. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether we are sending a Sputnik into Space in the nearest future; and

(b) whether we are taking any assistance from foreign countries in making the Sputnik and sending it into the sky?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). An experimental geo-synchronous communications satellite [Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment (APPLE)]

being built by the Indian Space Research Organisation is scheduled for launch in the nearest future from Kourou in French Guinea. The satellite will be launched by the third developmental flight of the Ariane Launch Vehicle provided by the European Space Agency.

### Reorganisation of Department of Science and Technology

95. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are re-organising the Department of Science and Technology; and

(b) if so, on what lines?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Government has only recently assumed office and has not yet decided on the details of the reorganisation. However it is clear that the Department of Science and Technology has to be strengthened if it is to play a useful role in the development of the country.

### Setting up of Atomic Energy Plant in Andhra Pradesh

96. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The number of Atomic Energy Plants working in the country;

(b) The number of them under construction; and

(c) Whether there is any proposal with Government to instal an atomic energy plant in Andhra Pradesh?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). At present Tarapur Atomic Power Station in Maharashtra and the first Unit of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station in Rajasthan are in operation.

The second Unit of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is also expected to be operational soon. Besides these Stations, the two Units of Madras Atomic Power Station in Tamil Nadu and two Units of Narora Atomic Power Station in Uttar Pradesh are presently under construction.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

### Review of Rolling Plan concept

97. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the concept of Rolling Plan and

(b) if so, when?

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

(b) This will be done when the new Government which has recently assumed office considers the Plan afresh.

### लघु उद्योगों में उत्पादन के मासिक आंकड़े

98. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लघु उद्योगों में उत्पादन के विश्वसनीय मासिक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वार्षिक आंकड़ों को तैयार करने का तरीका क्या है जबकि मासिक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और वे कहां तक मही हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन गलत आंकड़ों से राष्ट्रीय आय का समूचा प्राक्कलन गलत नहीं हो जाता है ; और

(घ) क्या कुल औद्योगिक उत्पादन में लघु उद्योगों का 40 प्रतिशत योगदान जैसा कि राष्ट्रीय आय में दिखाया गया है, सही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :  
(क) और (ख). सम्भाव्यता माननीय सदस्य के विचार में समस्त विकेन्द्रीकृत औद्योगिक क्षेत्र रहा होगा जिसमें आधुनिक लघु उद्योग, हथकरघा, शक्तिचालित करघा, कुटीर एवं ग्रामीण, रेशम उद्योग, हस्तशिल्प तथा नारियल जटा उद्योग आते हैं। केवल उन लघु उद्योग एककों को छोड़कर जो कारखाना अधिनियम के सीमा-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आते हैं और वार्षिक उत्पादन आंकड़े मूचित करने के लिए वार्षिक उद्योग सर्वेक्षण में सम्मिलित किये जाते हैं, अन्य एककों का मासिक और/अथवा वार्षिक उत्पादन आंकड़े/अनुमान प्रस्तुत करने का कोई दायित्व नहीं है। इस प्रकार का कोई दायित्व न होने पर उत्पादन के अनुमान निम्नलिखित ढंग से वार्षिक आधार पर तैयार किये जाते हैं :  
लघु उद्योग

कारखाना अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत लघु उद्योग एककों के संबंध वार्षिक उद्योग सर्वेक्षण द्वारा प्रस्तुत आंकड़े लिए जाते हैं। राज्य उद्योग निदेशालय में पंजीकृत एककों के संबंध में उत्पादन की प्रवृत्तियों का अनुमान लगाने के लिए 1972 के गणना आंकड़ों पर आध्यारोपण करके 2 प्रतिशत प्रतिचयन का सहारा लिया जाता है। गैर-कारखाना तथा गैर-पंजीकृत एककों के सम्बंध में उत्पादन अनुमान तैयार करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के आंकड़ों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

हथकरघे तथा शक्तिचालित करघे

(हथकरघों के संबंध में) उत्पादन अनुमानों का संबंध लच्छा सूत्र से तथा (शक्ति चालित करघों के संबंध में) शंकु तथा सम (बीन्स) से है।

खादी तथा ग्रामीण

उत्पादन के अनुमान खादी तथा ग्रामीण आयोग द्वारा उन एककों से प्राप्त विवरणों के आधार पर तैयार किये जाते हैं जिन्हें वे महायता देते हैं।

रेशम उद्योग

केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड कच्चे रेशम के उत्पादन के अनुमान राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त उन आंकड़ों के आधार पर तैयार करता है जो रेशम के कीड़े पालने के लिए खाद्य पौधों के अधीन क्षेत्रफल से संबंधित होते हैं।

हस्तशिल्प उद्योग

उत्पादन के आंकड़े अनुमान विभिन्न शिल्पों के संबंध में अखिल भारतीय हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड द्वारा आयोजित सर्वेक्षण से प्रकट होने वाले मानदण्डों के आधार पर तैयार किये जाते हैं। इन सर्वेक्षणों से तत्संबंधी शिल्प समूहों में औसत उत्पादन का हिसाब लगाया जाता है। इस औसत उत्पादन को तत्संबंधी शिल्पों में नियोजित अनुमानित व्यक्तियों की संख्या के साथ गुणा किया जाता है।

### नारियल जटा उद्योग

नारियल जटा रेशे का उत्पादन नारियल बागानों के अधीन क्षेत्रफल तथा प्रति एकड़ उपज से संबंधित होता है।

यह सच है कि समस्त विकेन्द्रीकृत क्षेत्र के लिए प्रांकड़ा आधार में पर्याप्त सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) लघु उद्योगों का योगदान कुल विनिर्माण-कारी क्षेत्र का लगभग 49 प्रतिशत होता है।

### Suicides by Scientists and Employees in B.A.R.C.

99. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The number of scientists and employees of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre who committed suicide during the last 3 years; and

(b) The reaction of the Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The number of scientists and employees of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre who committed suicide since 1977 is given below:

Year	Scientists	Other employees
1977 . . .	..	2
1978 . . .	..	3
1979 . . .	..	1
1980 . . .	1	1

(b) The information available to Government shows that the suicides were for personal reasons unrelated to service matters.

### Suicide by a Scientist of B.A.R.C., Bombay

100. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the incident of suicide committed by Mr. J. R. Ramakrishnan, a scientist of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay on the 15th January, 1980;

(b) If so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) Whether Government have instituted any enquiry into the affairs of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, with regard to service conditions of the scientists, employees etc?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. From notes left by the deceased it appears to be a case of suicide; but no clue as to the motive has been found.

(c) No, Sir. However, Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy has set up an internal committee of officials to review the administrative and managerial procedures in the Department.

### Safeguards for Non Assamese in Assam

101. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps being taken to safeguard the lives and properties of non-Assamese particularly Bengalees in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Government have been taking all necessary steps to maintain law and order and to restore a sense of security among all sections of the people in Assam. These steps include:

(i) induction of additional force;



- (ii) declaration of certain affected areas as "disturbed" under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act; 1955 and the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 to enable effective action being taken to control the situation; and
- (iii) imposition of collective fines on villages under the Assam Maintenance of Public Order Act; 1957.

Steps have also been taken to reassure the students and others, who have been engaged in the agitation in Assam, of the anxiety of the Government to continue discussions with them, and to create an atmosphere conducive to evolving solutions to the problems they face.

**Schemes to increase production in the priority sectors like Power, Coal and Railways**

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

(a) whether Government propose to formulate any schemes to increase production and make country self-reliant in the priority sectors like power, coal and railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). To increase production in priority sectors like power, coal and railways, the immediate effort of Government would be to take measures for better utilisation of capacity already created. Simultaneously, schemes for creating additional capacity in these sectors will be vigorously pursued. The details will be finalised as soon as the new Government which has recently assumed office considers the Plan targets afresh.

**Border Clashes with China**

103. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of border clashes with China during the last one year (1979);

(b) the number of those killed/wounded on our side, separately for each one of the clashes;

(c) the compensation paid to the victims/families of victims in each case; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such clashes in future?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) There have been no border clashes with China during 1979.

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

**Border Clashes with Pakistan**

104. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of border clashes with Pakistan during the last one year (1979);

(b) the number of those killed/wounded on our side, separately for each one of the clashes;

(c) the compensation paid to the victims/families of victims in each case; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such clashes in future?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) There have been no border clashes with Pakistan in 1979; however there have been some firing incidents.

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

**Revised pension to ex-servicemen/Retiring Military personnel**

105. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the last date when the pensions of various categories of ex-servicemen/retiring military personnel were revised;

(b) the details of the revision in case of each rank;

(c) the date with effect from which the revision was made and the categories of ex-servicemen/retiring personnel whom the revision affected;

(d) whether the revision benefits would be extended to all those ranks or categories who retired earlier than the date accepted by Government;

(e) if so, the date by which the decision in this regard would be taken; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The rates of pension of various categories of service officers and personnel were revised on dates as given below:

(i) Personnel below officer rank of the three Services on 21-6-79, 25-6-79 and 26-6-79

(ii) Commissioned Officers of the three Services on 23-8-79

(iii) Officers of the Military Nursing Services on 10-1-80

The revised rates of pension are effective from 1st April, 1979 and are

#### Statement

*Rates of retiring pension of Service Officers and personnel below officer rank who became/become non-effective on or after 1-4-1979*

#### (A) Permanent Commissioned Officers

Rank	Rates of pension of	
	Officers other than officers of the Military Nursing Service	Officers of the Military Nursing Service
	Rs. P.M.	Rs. P.M.
1	2	3
Subaltern	525	..
Captain	750	500
Major	875	600
Lt. Col.	950	725
Colonel	1100	825
Brigadier	1125*	950
Major General	1275	1025
Lt. General	1375	..
Lt. General (Army Commander)	1475	..
Chief of the Army Staff	1700	..

\*Rs. 1175 for those who became/become non effective on or after 1-5-1979.

applicable to those who became/become non-effective on or after this date.

A statement showing the revised rates of pension to various categories of personnel of the three Services is attached.

In the case of ex-Servicemen, the rates of pension are not revised but they are given relief on pension for increase in prices. The rates of pension of ex-Servicemen who retired prior to 30-9-77 have accordingly not been revised but they have been granted a further instalment of relief on pension at the rate of 5 per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 and a maximum of Rs. 25 per month with effect from 1st December, 1978. The total relief now available to them is 40 per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 40 and a maximum of Rs. 200 per month.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Retirement benefits of Government servants are regulated under the rules in force at the time of their retirement. The liberalisations made in pension rules thereafter are generally not given retrospective effect as a matter of policy.

NOTE : The rates in column 2 above are also applicable to the equivalent ranks in the Navy and Air Force except the equivalent of Lt. General (Army Commander).

(B) Personnel below officer rank

Rank	Rates of pension	
	Minimum Rs. p.m.	Maximum Rs. p.m.
<b>(i) Army</b>		
Sepoy . . . . .	120	188
Naik . . . . .	137	220
Havildar . . . . .	152	266
Naib Subedar . . . . .	189	358
Subedar . . . . .	242	463
Subedar Major . . . . .	296	546
<b>(ii) Navy</b>		
Seamen I & Equivalent . . . . .	132	209
Leading Seamen & Equivalent . . . . .	146	258
Petty Officers/Mechanician IV/Artificer IV . . . . .	162	317
Chief Petty Officers/Artificer III/Mechanician III . . . . .	197	391
Artificer II/Mechanician II . . . . .	214	353
Artificer I/Mechanician I . . . . .	239	394
Chief Artificer/Chief Mechanician . . . . .	274	451
Master Chief Petty Officer II . . . . .	256	509
Master Chief Petty Officer I . . . . .	296	560
<b>(iii) Air Force</b>		
Leading Aircraftman . . . . .	130	176
Corporal . . . . .	144	242
Sergeant . . . . .	170	332
Junior Warrant Officer . . . . .	209	430
Warrant Officer . . . . .	256	509
Master Warrant Officer . . . . .	296	560

### Russian Forces close to our Border

106. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russian forces have moved closer to our borders also due to their intervention in Afghanistan;

(b) if so, whether Pakistan has also moved its forces to our borders;

(c) if so, whether this has increased tension in our borders also;

(d) if so, whether India has also taken full measures to face the threat posed by the concentration of troops of Pakistan, China and Russian troops in Afghanistan; and

(e) what are the steps that are being taken or likely to be taken?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Russian troops are in Afghanistan, as is well known.

(b) There are no reports to suggest any unusual Pakistani troops movement close to our borders.

(c) to (e). The Russian presence in Afghanistan has certainly created a new situation in our neighbourhood. We are keeping a close watch on the developing situation along our borders and timely and appropriate measures as considered necessary for safeguarding the territorial integrity of India will be taken.

### Supply of Nuclear Fuel by U.S.A.

107. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up the question of nuclear fuel supplies with U.S. Government;

(b) if so, whether U.S. Government have assured the Indian Government of release of the shipment of nuclear fuel as per agreement;

(c) if so, to what extent the nuclear fuel has been supplied after the new Government took over; and

(d) whether the committed nuclear fuel for the year 1979 has been transported to India?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The U. S. authorities have not supplied any enriched uranium after the new Government took over. The last consignment of enriched uranium for the Tarapur Station was received in April 1979.

(d) No, Sir.

### Law and Order Situation in the Country

108. SHRI R. P. YADAV:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI RAMAYAN RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that of late law and order situation in the country has deteriorated; and

(b) what specific steps are being taken by Government to improve it?

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

(b) It is proposed to shortly hold a Conference of the Chief Ministers of States to discuss various aspects of law and order problems and to evolve measures for putting down lawlessness and for activating law enforcement agencies.

### Murders in Boko, Assam

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

(a) whether one M.L.A., Capt. Manik Das and one ex. M.L.A. Smt. Percyline R. Marak of Meghalaya, had been murdered at Boko (Assam) on December 13, 1979;

(b) whether any investigation by C.B.I. is going on; and

(c) if so, what is the progress of the investigation so far?

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

(b) Investigation of the case is being conducted by the Criminal Investigation Department. A Senior Deputy Superintendent of Police from the C. B. I. has been associated with the investigation.

(c) Two persons have been arrested and a jeep has been seized recently.

### असम में विदेशी राष्ट्रिक

110. श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि असम तथा उसके साथ लगे क्षेत्रों में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में विदेशी राष्ट्रिक प्रवेश कर गये हैं जिनके फलस्वरूप देश की कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति और सुरक्षा को भारी खतरा पैदा हो गया है ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या उपचारात्मक कदम उठाए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बाय्या) : (क) और (ख) : असम में विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों की समस्या जटिल है। असम में हाल की घटनाओं पर एक विस्तृत वक्तव्य 24 जनवरी 1980 को सदन में दिया गया था जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में किए गए उपाय भी दर्शाए गए थे।

### पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में पृथकवादी शक्तियां

111. श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में पृथकवादी शक्तियां पुनः सक्रिय हो गई हैं और इशतहारों का वितरण कर शक्ति का प्रयोग करने का प्रचार कर रही हैं ;

(ख) इन पृथकवादी तत्वों के विरुद्ध सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ,

(ग) क्या इन तत्वों को कोई विदेशी समर्थन प्राप्त है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बाय्या) : (क) जो हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) मिजोरम में मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट और इसकी संबंध संस्थाओं को जो अपनी पृथकवादी भागों को लेकर हिंसक गतिविधियों में अर्न्तर्ग्रस्त हैं, अवैध गतिविधियां (निवारक) अधिनियम 1967 के अधीन 7 जुलाई 1979 को अवैध संगठन घोषित कर दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार मणिपुर में कुछ मैतयी उग्रवादी संगठनों को जो हिंसक गतिविधियों में अर्न्तर्ग्रस्त हैं, अवैध गतिविधियों (निवारक) अधिनियम 1967 के अधीन 26 अक्टूबर, 1979 को अवैध संगठन घोषित कर दिया गया है। मिजोरम और मणिपुर में सुरक्षा बलों द्वारा कार्रवाई को तेज किया जा रहा है और मणिपुर में उग्रवादी संगठनों की चुनौती का मुकाबला करने के लिए प्रशासनिक तंत्र को चुस्त कर दिया गया है। यद्यपि नागालैंड में स्थिति समान्यतः शांतिपूर्ण रही है फिर भी हमारी सीमा के पार बर्मा में रह रहे भूमिगतों के दल के इरादों को निष्फल करने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा के साथ सुरक्षा बल निगरानी रखे हुए हैं।

(ग) और (घ) : यद्यपि, मिजो, नागाओं और मैतयी के कुछ विद्रोही तत्वों ने बाहरी देशों से पहले कुछ सहायता प्राप्त की थी, परन्तु इस बात की कोई सूचना नहीं है कि उन्होंने हाल ही के दिनों में सहायता प्राप्त की है।

### Students agitation in Assam

112. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the agitation by the students in

Assam on the demand of elimination from the voters list of the 'foreigners';

(b) whether the agitation has taken a violent turn;

(c) if so, the nature and extent of violence and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to make an in-depth study of the problem of the North Eastern region and work out an abiding solution to the problem; and

(e) if so, the steps initiated in this direction?

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

(b) Since the commencement of the agitation, a number of violent incidents have taken place.

(c) to (e). Between August and December, 1976, 26 persons lost their lives; there were about 120 incidents of arson and about 327 cases of assault. In January 1980, 41 persons lost their lives and over 3,200 houses set on fire rendering over 15,000 people homeless in Kamrup District. In Cachar District, 6 persons lost their lives in communal clashes. On 18th January, 5 persons including a Senior Technical Officer of Oil India lost their lives in violent incidents at Duliajan.

The Government is seized of the gravity of the problem. The Prime Minister and the Home Minister have had intensive consultations with the Governor of the North Eastern States. The Prime Minister has also had discussions with leaders of the Opposition and it has been decided to have talks with leaders of national parties in Assam and the leaders of Opposition in Delhi. Steps have also been taken to re-assure the students and others, who have been engaged in the agitation, of the anxiety of the Government

to continue discussions with them to create an atmosphere conducive to evolving solution to the problems they face.

### Decline in Industrial Growth

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

(a) whether there has been a perceptible decline in industrial growth in the recent months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reverse the process of decline?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The index of industrial production as released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) is available upto August 1979. According to this index, production has shown a declining rate of growth from April to July 1979, but it has picked up in August, 1979.

(b) The reasons for the decline in the industrial growth rate were shortages in power supply and basic inputs as well as industrial unrest.

(c) The steps taken to improve industrial growth include liberalised imports of raw materials, components and spares in short supply. Measures envisaged to accelerate industrial production are better utilisation of existing capacity, improved labour relations and increase in infrastructural facilities.

### Finalisation of Draft Sixth Plan

114. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Draft Sixth Plan has since been finalised;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to make comprehensive modifications in the draft plan document; and

(d) if so, the steps since initiated in this direction?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The new Government which has only recently assumed office proposes to consider the Plan afresh.

जनजाति क्षेत्रों में किए गये कार्य की गई परियोजनाएं

115. श्री कृष्ण दत्त : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत डेढ़ वर्षों में जनजाति क्षेत्रों में किए गये कार्य की गई परियोजनाओं का क्या है और योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी धन राशि आवंटित की गई और कितनी उपयोग की गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) 16 राज्यों और 2 संघ शासित क्षेत्रों नामतः आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मणिपुर, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, त्रिपुरा, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह और गोवा, दमण और दीव में विशेष जनजाति उपयोजनाएं बनाई गई हैं। जनजाति उपयोजना क्षेत्र में राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की वे सभी प्रशासनिक एकाईयां (अर्थात् अलाक, ताल्लुक) सम्मिलित हैं जिनमें 50 प्रतिशत और इसमें अधिक आवादी जनजातियों की है। जनजाति उप-योजना क्षेत्र 180 समेकित जनजाति विकास परियोजनाओं में गठित किये गये हैं और क्षेत्र की जनता और लोगों की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए अलग विकास कार्यक्रम बनाए गए हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों में सभी विकास क्षेत्र जैसे कृषि, जंगल, पशुपालन, सड़क निर्माण, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य आदि सम्मिलित हैं। जनजाति उप-योजना का वित्तीय प्रबन्ध राज्य योजना विशेष केन्द्रीय संस्थागत वित्त और केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों द्वारा केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रमों के लिए उपलब्ध निधि से किया जाता है।

उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार जनजाति उप-योजना क्षेत्रों के लिए निधि का आवंटन और प्रयोग निम्न प्रकार से था:-

1977-78

करोड़ ₹०

राज्य योजनाओं से आवंटन 257.00

उपयोग किया गया 249.96

विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता से आवंटन 55.00

उपयोग किया गया 54.98

1978-79

राज्य योजनाओं से आवंटन 344.00

उपयोग किया गया 311.11

विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता से आवंटन 70.00

उपयोग किया गया 45.54  
(आंकड़े अंश में हैं)

1979-80

राज्य योजनाओं से आवंटन 394.00

विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता से आवंटन 70.00

उद्योगों की वित्तीय सहायता

116. श्री कृष्ण दत्त : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान सरकार ने देश में कितने उद्योगों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी है ;

(ख) क्या उमदा वयोर समी पटल पर रखा जायेगा और

(ग) क्या किसी उद्योगों ने सहायता राशि का दुरुपयोग किया है और यदि हां तो उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं और वह राशि कितनी है ?

वित्त तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री आर० बैकटारमन) :

(क) में (ग) निम्नलिखित विवरण तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है इस प्रकरण में जानकारी इकट्ठी करने में जो प्रयास किए जायेंगे उसे प्राप्त परिणाम तदनुषंगी नहीं होंगे।

### Foreign Nationals without Passports

117. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of foreign nationals in India, country-wise, who entered the country without passports during the last 2½ years?

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

### Commission Appointed to Examine case Against Shri Kanti Desai

118. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission appointed to examine the case against Shri Kanti Desai, son of former Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): (a) and (b). Shri Justice C. A. Vaidyalingham, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court, was appointed as Special Judge on 28-4-1979 to inquire whether any *Prima facie* case in respect of the charges (pertaining to the period after the Janata Government took charge in March, 1971) referred to in the Debate on the Motion that was adopted on 10-8-1978 in the Rajya Sabha, is established against the family members of the former Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, and the former Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh, so as to justify a formal inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. Shri Justice C. A. Vaidyalingham has submitted his report of inquiry on 25-1-1980 and it is under examination.

### Demand for more powers to West Bengal

119. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal appearing in Statesman (Delhi Edition) dated 12th January, 1980 regarding more powers for State to maintain federal principle in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Government have seen the press report in question.

(b) The Government have not yet had an opportunity to examine the matter and take a view thereon.

### Complaints made by B.A.R.C. Officers' Association

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhabha Atomic Energy Centre Officers' Association made certain complaints about the difficult working conditions and certain management practices of the Department of Atomic Energy;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) what action have Government taken or propose to take thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Since its informal recognition in 1971, the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Officers' Association has sent many representation/suggestions from time to time. These have dealt with working conditions in BARC and various other matters.



(c) The representations have been dealt with in accordance with the prescribed Government procedures/rules, and wherever feasible, relief has been provided.

### **Murders and Deaths in General Elections**

121. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of murders and deaths that occurred during the period of General Elections of Lok Sabha in January, 1980; and immediately thereafter because of electioneering atmosphere throughout the country State-wise; and

(b) the nature of reaction taken and, the number of persons arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to available information 10 persons were killed during the poll in connection with Lok Sabha Elections, 1980. The State-wise breakup is as follows:

Andhra Pradesh:	1
Bihar:	5
Manipur:	1
Uttar Pradesh:	3
	-----
-	10
	-----

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

### **Foreign Nationals Issue**

122. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a letter from the Chief Minister of West Bengal in connection with a political discussion with all parties and groups in Assam and

Meghalaya under the Centre's initiative to bring about a lasting solution to the foreign nationals issue; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The Prime Minister and the Home Minister have had intensive consultation with the Governors of the North Eastern States. The Prime Minister has also discussed the subject with the leaders of the opposition and it has been decided to have talks with the leaders of the national parties in Assam and the leaders of the opposition in Delhi. The Government of India are also in contact with Governments of Assam and Meghalaya and are providing necessary assistance to maintain peace and harmony in the States.

### **Probe into Bulgarian Ship Purchase Deal**

123. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have constituted a Commission of Inquiry into the Bulgarian ship purchase deal entered into by the Tamil Nadu Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In November, 1979, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu approached the Central Government to request the Chief Justice of India to indicate whether he could spare the services of a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court to conduct an enquiry, agreed

to by the State Government into the allegations against the Chief Minister made by Shri M. Karunanidhi, Leader of the Opposition in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, regarding the deal between Poompuhar Shipping Corporation of Tamil Nadu and a Bulgarian State-owned Organisation, for the purchase of bulk carriers. The request of the Chief Minister was referred to the Chief Justice of India who expressed his inability to spare the services of a sitting Judge for the inquiry. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was informed accordingly. In view of this position, the question of appointing a Commission by the Central Government did not arise.

**Amount Refunded by Orissa Government under integrated Tribal Development Programme**

125. SHRI A. G. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Orissa Government has refunded a viable unspent money, under Integrated Tribal Development Programme Schemes to the Union Government in the year 1978-79;

(b) if so, the reason thereof; and

(c) the project-wise details may be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

**सीमेंट के वितरण के लिए योजना**

126. श्री मूलचन्द्र डांग्रा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सीमेंट के वितरण के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इस समय देश में सीमेंट की कितनी

कमी है और इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है और यह कमी कब तक दूर कर दी जायेगी ?

**बिजल तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री आर० बकटारामन) :**

(क) देश में सीमेंट का उचित मूल्य पर युक्ति-युक्त वितरण तथा उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उसका विनियमन उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 18 (छ) तथा 25 के अन्तर्गत जारी किये गये सीमेंट नियंत्रण आदेश, 1967 के उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है। देश में सीमेंट की संभावित उपलब्धता का अनुमान प्रत्येक तिमाही के आरम्भ में लगाया जाता है तथा विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों एवं केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों का उपयुक्त मात्रा में इकट्ठे सीमेंट का आबंटन किया जाता है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में खुदरा वितरण का नियंत्रण राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा किया जाता है। आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत सीमेंट को आवश्यक वस्तु घोषित किया गया है।

(ख) देश में आंतरिक उत्पादन तथा सीमेंट का आयात करने से सीमेंट की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि होने के बावजूद सीमेंट की काफी कमी है। देश में भविष्य में मिलने वाली सीमेंट की मात्रा बढ़ाने के लिए स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं:-

(1) भूटान तथा नेपाल को छोड़कर देश में बाहर सीमेंट का निर्यात करने पर रोक लगा दी गई है।

(2) सरकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त क्षमता स्थापित करने के लिए अनेक नये लाइसेंस तथा ग्राण्ट-पत्र जारी किये गये हैं।

(3) सीमेंट के संरक्षण के लिए अपनाये गये विभिन्न अभ्युपायों पर मंत्रिमंडल की एक उप-समिति इस समय विचार कर रही है। सीमेंट के स्थान पर बड़े टुकड़े, चूने, पैडी इस्क सीमेंट सगोल चूने का गारा आदि जैसी सामग्री का इस्तेमाल करके सीमेंट का संरक्षण किया जा रहा है।

4. देश में सीमेंट का आयात किया जा रहा है।

5. गड़क द्वारा सीमेंट परिवहन के भाड़ा प्रतिपूर्ति संबंधी विद्यमान नियमों को उदार बना दिया गया है।

6. सरकार ने बिजली कटौती के दौरान कैप्टिव पावर का उपयोग करने के लिए सीमेंट का उत्पादन करने के मामले में महायता की मंजूरी दी है।

7. सीमेंट का उत्पादन करने के लिए कोयले की पर्याप्त पूर्ति न होने के कारण मिट्टी के तेल का उपयोग करने के लिए सरकार ने सीमेंट उद्योग को सहायता देने की घोषणा की है।

8. विद्यमान एककों के उत्पादन पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जा रही है ताकि क्षमता का बेहतर उपयोग करने का सुनिश्चय किया जा सके ।

9. उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए प्रिकेल्सिनेटर प्रौद्योगिकी का आयात करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है ।

10. चल रही परियोजनाओं के निर्माण में शीघ्रता की जा रही है ।

11. सरकार ने स्लैग का उपयोग करने के लिए इस्पात संयंत्रों पर अथवा उनके समीप सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने का भी निर्णय किया है ।

12. सरकार ने बड़ी संख्या में छोटे सीमेंट संयंत्र लगाने की प्रोत्साहन देने का भी निर्णय किया है ।

#### Grant to Orissa State for Integrated Tribal Development Programme

127. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total grant sanctioned by the Union Government for Integrated Tribal Development Programme to Orissa State during the financial year 1978-79;

(b) the total amount spent by the Orissa Government; and

(c) the unspent money refunded to the Union Government and the reasons thereof?

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

(a) Rs. 982 lakhs were released to the Government of Orissa as Special Central Assistance during 1978-79 for the Integrated Tribal Development Projects.

(b) The expenditure figures for the year 1978-79 have not been received from the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

विदेशी बैंकों में खातों का पता लगाने हेतु प्रतिनियुक्त बल का प्रतिवेदन

128. श्री रामायण राय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता सरकार के गठन के बाद विश्व के बड़े बैंकों में प्रधान मंत्री तथा कुछ व्यक्तियों के खातों में जमा राशियों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई दल प्रतिनियुक्त किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त दल ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी बातें क्या हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार उसकी प्रति सभा पटल पर रखने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटमुखाय्या) :

(क) जनता सरकार के गठन के बाद, केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण व्यूरो का कोई भी दल अथवा अधिकारी विदेशी बैंकों में वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री के खातों में कथित जमा राशियों का पता लगाने के लिए विदेशों में प्रतिनियुक्त नहीं किया गया था । किन्तु, भारत से चीनी का निर्यात करने के लिए, राज्य व्यापार निगम (एस० टी० सी०) द्वारा 1975 में एक स्विम फर्म के साथ किए गए कुछ चीनी के सौदों पर हस्ताक्षर करने के संबंध में, केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण व्यूरो द्वारा राज्य व्यापार निगम के कुछ अधिकारियों तथा अन्यो के विरुद्ध दर्ज किए गए एक आपराधिक मामले की जांच के संबंध में, केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण व्यूरो के एक अधिकारी को दिसम्बर, 1977 तथा मार्च, 1978 के बीच स्विट्जरलैण्ड भेजा गया था ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण व्यूरो द्वारा उक्त मामले की अभी जांच की जा रही है और उन्होंने कोई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Subsidy to the Weavers Cooperative Societies, Bihar

129. SHRI SHAFI QULLAH ANSARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount on account of subsidy Government still owes to the weavers cooperative societies of Bihar;

(b) whether a sum of rupees seven lakh was allocated in 1978 under the head subsidy to the weavers societies

of Bihar of which a sum of Rs. 1.65 lakh had been released for the weavers societies of Madhubani district but the same has not been disbursed so far due to the tussles going on among the office bearers of the societies, district, Auditor and other members whereas payments to the societies of other district have already been made;

(c) whether, despite repeated reminders to the senior officials, no action has been taken in this regard and as a result, the societies will have to be paid an additional amount of about rupees fifty thousand by way of interest; and

(d) if so, when payment is likely to be made to the societies?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** (a) to (d). The Central Government does not pay any subsidy to the Weavers Cooperative Societies directly. The Central Govt. declares special rebate and re-imbur-ses its share to State Governments, which make the payment to weavers societies. In case of Bihar no claims on account of payment of Central share of rebate are pending with the Central Government.

The Bihar Government has been requested to forward information in respect of the rebate it owes to the weavers cooperative societies in Madhubani District.

#### **Cases Filed in Special Court**

**130. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the civil and criminal cases filed in the Special Court against Shrimati Indira Gandhi and some others withdrawn or decided to the withdrawn; and

(b) the reasons of this withdrawal?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AF-**

**FAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):** (a) None of the cases filed in the Special Courts against Shrimati Indira Gandhi and some others has been withdrawn, nor has any decision been taken so far to withdraw the cases.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Criminal Cases Filed against Members of Seventh Lok Sabha and Ministers**

**131. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of members of the Seventh Lok Sabha and the Central Ministers against whom criminal cases were filed or pending on various charges;

(b) the specific allegations against each;

(c) how far the cases have progressed; and

(d) what action, if any, is being taken to expedite the progress of the cases?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):** (a) to (d). The information asked for will cover cases handled not only by the Central Government agencies but also by agencies of the State Governments. As such, the same will have to be collected before it can be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Conviction of Members of New Lok Sabha**

**132. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many members of the newly constituted Seventh Lok Sabha were convicted by the courts of law on various charges; and

(b) the specific charges against each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) and (b). The information asked for will cover cases handled not only by the Central Government agencies but also by agencies of the State Governments. As such, the same will have to be collected before it can be laid on the Table of the House.

that yesterday in consultation with the Home Minister on the floor of the House, he had stated that the news....

MR. SPEAKER: I have read that..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That Mr. Singh has been arrested is wrong. Today Mr. Singh has himself made the statement that he was arrested and on a personal bond of Rs. 2,000/- he has been released. So, he has deliberately misled the House. It is a contempt of the House. It is thus a breach of privilege.

12 hrs

RE.: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: I am making an announcement.

I have received notices of Question of privilege from some Members against the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs for making an alleged misleading statement in the House on 29 January, 1980, regarding the reported arrest of Shri N. K. Singh, DIG, CBI.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to explain certain things. I have got the notices and according to those notices I have to ascertain certain facts. If I do act without knowing the facts, it might be wrong. So, before I get the answers and the facts, you should not be too hasty. But I will do before the House adjourns. Do not worry about it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I mean, before the 2nd February, 1980.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): You stated just now that you were asking the Minister to ascertain the real facts. Are we to take it that without ascertaining the real facts, he on behalf of the Government made a categorical statement here?

MR. SPEAKER: I have to ascertain the facts.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He could have stated, "I will ascertain the facts and then inform the House." But he said on behalf of the Government that he has not been arrested. (Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): The motion is addressed to the Speaker. How can the Minister be asked to ascertain the facts? It is for the House to ascertain the facts.

I have referred these notices to the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs to ascertain the factual position, in the first instance, as per established practice in the matter, and then I will....

(Interruptions)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, यह कब होगा... (व्यवधान)।

MR. SPEAKER: Before the 2nd February, 1980.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One man at a time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Under Rule 222, I have sought permission from you to raise the privilege issue against the Law Minister for a very simple reason

MR. SPEAKER: Without knowing the facts, how can the Speaker decide? I have to satisfy myself and then I will give my ruling. (*Interruptions*). I will have to know the facts. I will give my ruling after ascertaining the facts.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh): It is the Home Minister who has to give the information really. speaking (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked for certain facts. He will report to me. You have given the notice. I will ascertain that and then I will decide.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): The facts are very simple here—either the House has been misled or the House has not been misled. The whole country has today been told.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Let me satisfy myself. This is not the proper way. If hon. Members take their seats, then I will call one Member at a time. (*Interruptions*). I have asked for the facts. As soon as the facts come to me, I will let the House know and decide accordingly. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Home Minister is sitting here. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मन्त्री राम बागड़ी (हिमालय): अध्यक्ष महोदय वह जो प्रिविलेज मोशन का नोटिस दिया गया है, इसमें यह दोषी है या नहीं, यह आपको नहीं बल्कि हाउस को जानना होगा। उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है, वह तो रिकार्ड पर है। इस लिए वह प्रिविलेज का केस बन जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये। मैं आपको बताता हूँ। (व्यवधान) आप लोग बैठ जाइये। वह दंगा फसाद करने की जगह नहीं है। मैं बना रहा था कि मैंने फैक्ट्स एसरटेन करने हैं और वह मैं कर रहा हूँ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : आप खुद एसरटेन करें। आप तो उनको फैक्ट्स एसरटेन करने को कह रहे हैं।

You should satisfy yourself.

MR. SPEAKER: He will explain the position to me. Then I will ascertain the facts and decide.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो तरह के फैक्ट्स हैं। एक तो रिकार्ड पर है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग बैठ जाइये। मैं फैक्ट्स को एसरटेन कर रहा हूँ। एक फैक्ट आपको तरफ से दिया गया है और एक फैक्ट दूसरी तरफ से दिया गया है। वह बात सलत होगी या सही होगी—दोनों में से एक बात होगी। इसलिए मुझे फाक्ट्स एसरटेन करते दीजिए।

As soon as the facts are known to me, I will decide.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to give my ruling.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I am not going... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have already given your decision. What is it we are discussing now? (*Interruptions*). You kindly listen to me. What is it we are discussing? Your ruling, your decision, cannot be discussed again.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I say.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the Law Minister said is on the records of this hon. House. There is no question of explaining what he said because that is a matter of record. If he wants to change it, that is different. But what he has said is already recorded. The only thing is whether the statement was correct or not. That is a matter of decision to be taken by the Privileges Committee or by the House. That is not a matter on which he can give an answer, whether he was right or wrong. He cannot pass judgment on his own statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Who said that he is going to? Mr. Chatterjee, there is no question of passing an order by the hon. Minister. It is I who is to decide (*Interruptions*). I am seized of the situation and I will give my ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling cannot be challenged.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We are not challenging your ruling.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not challenging your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I have decided that I will satisfy myself and then I will give my ruling.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, may I seek a clarification? What facts are being ascertained?

MR. SPEAKER: Whether he was arrested or not.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, my information is that the record is being tampered with.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. (*Interruption*). He is apprehensive. There is nothing to be like that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, I have given notice under Rule 222/223 and I may be heard. I seek some clarification. The arrest has been made is very clear by the statement of Mr. Singh as is reported in the *Times of India*. So the question of getting information does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I have got it. It is under my consideration now.

श्री सुरज भाव (अम्बाला) : लोक सभा क रिकार्ड नहीं हरयास गवर्नमेंट का रिकार्ड टैम्पर किया जा रहा है । . . . (अवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.14 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NAVY ACT, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., INDIAN RARE EARTHS LTD., BOMBAY, ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., HYDERABAD, COMPUTER MAINTENANCE CORPORATION (LTD), HYDERABAD AND SEMI-CONDUCTOR COMPLEX LTD. FOR 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957:—

(1) The Navy (Pensions) Second Amendment Regulations, 1979, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 181 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1979.

(2) A copy each of the following conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1979 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 273 in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—131/80].

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

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited Jaduguda for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—133/80].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-134/80.*]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Corporation of India, Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-135/80*]

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited, Hyderabad for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-136/80*]

(e) (i) A statement regrading Review on the working of the Semi-conductor Complex Limited, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Semi-Conductor Complex Limited for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-137/80*]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., BOMBAY, NATIONAL SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., HINDUSTAN SALTS LTD., JAIPUR, SAMBHAR SALTS LTD., JAIPUR, STATEMENT RE. REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT ON HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS LTD., BANGALORE, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT ON SCOOTERS INDIA LTD., LUCKNOW, NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION LTD. NEW DELHI, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

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

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Bombay for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-138/80*]

(b) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-139/80*]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ending 30th September, 1978.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ending 30th September, 1978 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-140/80*]

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur for the year ending 30th September 1978,



(ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur for the year ending 30th September, 1978 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-141/80.]

(e) (i) A statement regarding Review on the working of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-142/80.]

(f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-143/80.]

(g) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, and its Nine Subsidiary Corporations for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Textile Corporation, New Delhi, and its Nine Subsidiary Corporations, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-144/80.]

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Reports of (1) Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 and (2) Annual Reports of Hindustan Salts Limited and Sambhar Salts Limited, Jai-

pur for the year ending 30th September, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-145/80.]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Association [Placed in Library. See No. LT-146/80.]

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-147/80.]

(5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-148/80.]

(6) A copy of the Annual Report of the Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-149/80.]

(7) A copy of the Annual Report of the Institute Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-150/80.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF JUTE MANUFACTURERS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, CALCUTTA FOR 1978-79 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Jute Manufacturers Development Council, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-151/80.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Imported Cement Control (Third Amendment) Order,

1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 379(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1979.

(ii) The Imported Cement Control (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 555(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1979.

(iii) The Imported Cement Control (Fifth Amendment) Order, 1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 879(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1979.

(iv) The Art Silk Textiles (Production and Distribution) Control (Amendment) Order, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 424(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1979.

(v) The Paper (Control) Order, 1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 376(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1979.

(vi) S.O. 576(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1979 exempting the printing of advertisement or propaganda materials etc. from the operation of the provisions of clause 3 of the Paper (Conservation and Regulation of Use) Order, 1974.

(vii) The Paper (Control) Amendment Order, 1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 582(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1979.

(viii) The Jute (Licensing and Control) Amendment Order, 1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 507(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1979.

(ix) The Jute (Licensing and Control) Third Amendment Order, 1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 784(E) in Gazette of India

dated the 4th December, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-152/80.]

#### ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT AND REVIEW OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, on behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1978-79, under 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the working of the Delhi Development Authority, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-153/80.]

#### REPORT ON INTAKE OF S.C. AND S.T. AGAINST VACANCIES RESERVED FOR THEM FOR RECRUITMENT ON RAILWAYS FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING 30-9-1978 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIF): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railways for the half year ending 30th September, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-154/80.]

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

versions) issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890:—

(i) The Open Lines (Railways in India) General (Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G. S.R. 1175 in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1979.

(ii) The Railway Passengers (Cancellation of Tickets and Refund of Fares) Amendment Rules, 1979 published in Notification No. S.O. 3556 in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1979.

(iii) The Railways Red Tariff (Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1367 in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1979.

(iv) The Railways Red Tariff Second Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1386 in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1979.

(v) S.O. 795(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1979 declaring railway stations mentioned in the notification as 'notified Stations' for removing goods without delay. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-155/80.]

**TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT ETC. OF U.P.S.C. FOR PERIOD 1-4-77 TO 31-3-78, FIRST REPORT OF GROVER COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE ACT**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):** I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English ver-

sions) under article 323(1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Twenty-eighth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1977 to 31st March, 1978.

(ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in certain cases referred to in the above Report.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-156/80.]

(3) A copy of the Hindi version\* of the First Report of the Grover Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into certain allegations against Shri Devraj Urs, former Chief Minister and other Ministers of Karnataka. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-157/80.]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act 1968:

(i) S.O. 1418 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1979 containing corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1648 dated the 25th May, 1978.

(ii) The Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Rules 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 940 in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-158/80.]

\*English version of the Report and the Memorandum of Action taken was laid on the Table on 23-2-1978.

U.P.S.C. (EXEMPTION FROM CONSULTATION) AMENDMENT REGULATION, ETC., NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI SIKH GURDWARAS ACT, NOTIFICATION UNDER BORDER SECURITY FORCE ACT, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI POLICE ACT, DECLARATIONS UNDER SPECIAL COURTS ACT, AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:  
I beg to lay on the Table:

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution:—

(i) The Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. GSR 740 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1979.

(ii) GSR 44, (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1979 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 740 dated the 2nd June, 1979. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-159/80.)

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for the issue of Notifications mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-159/80.]

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 39 of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1971.

(i) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee (Election of Members) (Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. F. 16/12/79-Judl. in Delhi Gazette dated the 19th October, 1979.

(ii) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee (Co-option of Members) (Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. F. 16/16/79-Judl. in Delhi Gazette dated the 24th December, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-160/80.]

(8) A copy of the Border Security Force Leave (Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 849 in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1979, under section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-161/80.]

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978.

(i) Notification No. F. 10/27/76-Home (P) Estt. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 1st March, 1979 making certain amendment in the Punjab Police Rules, 1934.

(ii) Notification No. F.3/106/77-Home (P) Estt. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 28th June, 1979 making certain amendment in the Punjab Police Rules, 1934 in their application to Delhi.

(iii) Notification No. F. 10/17/79 Home(P) Estt. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 19th July, 1979 making certain amendment to the Punjab Police Rules, 1934.

(iv) Notification No. F.10/29/76-Home (P) Estt. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 30th August, 1979 making certain amendment to the Punjab Police Rules, 1934.

(v) Notification No. F.10/29/75-Home (P) Estt. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 6th September, 1979, making certain amendment to the Punjab Police Rules, 1934 as applicable to the

Union Territory of Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-162/80.]

(10) A copy each of the following Declarations (Hindi and English version) made under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Special Courts Act, 1979, under section 13 of the said Act:—

(i) Declaration No. 260/2/79-AVD.II dated the 4th June, 1979.

(ii) Declaration No. 260/4/79-AVD-II dated the 4th June, 1979.

(iii) Declaration No. 260/1/79-AVD.II dated the 11th June, 1979.

(iv) Declaration No. 260/3/79-AVD.II dated the 22nd June, 79.

(v) Declaration No. 260/8/79-AVD. II dated the 3rd July, 79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-163/80.]

(ii) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) GSR 773 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1979 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 224(E) dated the 5th April, 1978.

(ii) The All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Second Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 916 in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1979.

(iii) GSR 917 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1979 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 584 dated the 6th May, 1978.

(iv) The All India Services (Commutation of Pension) Amendment Regulations, 1979, pub-

lished in Notification No. G.S.R. 941 in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1979.

(v) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 986 in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1979.

(vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1979 published in Notification No G.S.R. 1016 in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1979.

(vii) The Indian Administrative Service - (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 471(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1979.

(viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1979 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1037 in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 1979.

(ix) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1038 in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 1979.

(x) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Second Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1081 in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1979.

(xi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 525(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1979.

(xii) The All India Services (Conduct) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 1122 in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1979.

(xiii) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 537(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1979.

(xiv) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Third Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1151 in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1979.

(xv) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 569(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1979.

(xvi) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulation, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 570(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1979.

(xvii) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 571(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1979.

(xviii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 580(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1979.

(xix) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 581(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1979.

(xx) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 582(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1979.

(xxi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 591(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1979.

(xxii) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 588(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1979.

(xxiii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Selection) Amendment Regulations, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 589(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1979.

(xxiv) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1292 in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1979.

(xxv) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 596(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1979.

(xxvi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 597(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1979.

(xxvii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1979 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 628(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1979.

(xxviii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Thirteenth Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 629(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1979.

(xxix) The I.A.S. (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1979, published

in Notification No. G.S.R. 1371 in **Gazette of India** dated the 17th November, 1979.

(xxx) The IAS (Pay) Twelfth Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1372 in **Gazette of India** dated the 17th November, 1979.

(xxxi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Tenth Amendment Regulations 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 640(E) in **Gazette of India** dated the 27th November, 1979.

(xxxii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourteenth Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 630(E) in **Gazette of India** dated the 27th November, 1979.

(xxxiii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 654(E) in **Gazette of India** dated the 30th November, 1979.

(xxxiv) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 655(E) in **Gazette of India** dated the 30th November, 1979.

(xxxv) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Third Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1529 in **Gazette of India** dated the 29th December, 1979.

(xxxvi) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations 1980 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 15(E) in **Gazette of India** dated the 24th January, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—164/80]

12.10 hrs.

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

### REPORTED POWER SHORTAGE IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलंबनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर ऊर्जा और सिंचाई मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ और उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इसके ऊपर एक वक्तव्य दें :

“देश के विभिन्न भागों में बिजली की कमी के समाचार तथा इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही ”।

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Mr. Speaker. Sir I fully share the anxiety and concern expressed by the Hon'ble Members through the Calling Attention Notices about the power shortages in different parts of the country. Hon'ble Members are aware that as a result of the failure of South West monsoons in some of the States such as Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. in Northern Region, Madhya Pradesh in the Western Region Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka in the Southern Region and Orissa and parts of Bihar in Eastern Region, the availability of power from hydel power stations was adversely affected. This is particularly so in the case of Bhakra system in Punjab, Rihand in U. P. Balimela in Orissa and Sharavathy in Karnataka. On the other hand due to wide-spread drought conditions, the requirements for power, particularly in the agricultural sector, had increased considerably. Agriculture has been given the highest priority and available power has been diverted for this purpose wherever required. The Agricultural sector has a connected load of 14,000 MW distributed over 3.5 million pumpsets.

Thermal power generation is about 7 per cent higher than last year but the performance could have been

[Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri]

better. The performance of thermal power stations was adversely affected due to higher forced outage rate of the thermal generating units, prolonged periods for non-stabilisation of newly commissioned thermal units and inadequacy of coal at many of the power stations in the Northern and Western Regions. Due to these constraints, it is anticipated that there would be a power shortage of about 17 per cent in the country for the year as a whole and some 20 per cent for the current month. The shortage of power, however, would not be uniform in all the States. For the year as a whole, the shortage for the different regions are as follows.

While Northern Region would have shortage of power of about 14 per cent, Southern Region would be short by 13 per cent and Western Region by 18 per cent but the Eastern Region would have shortage of power of about 22 per cent. The shortage for the current month are higher due to declining hydel generation and increasing agricultural loads.

The 210 MW unit at the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant, Kota, which was supplying about 4 million units per day to Rajasthan had to be shut down due to some internal station fault on 27th January 1980. The outage of this unit has further aggravated the power position in Rajasthan as a result of which 100 per cent power cut has been imposed on large industries and 50 per cent cut on medium industries. There is, however, no power cut on small industries and power supply to agricultural consumers would be restricted to about 8 to 12 hours a day.

Power position in the Eastern Region is also very unsatisfactory affecting power supply to vital sectors of coal mining and steel industries. Recently, there has been some improvement in generation of power by Damodar Valley Corporation as a

result of which it has been possible to supply more power to these sectors in the region. Increased coal supplies are being arranged to thermal power stations and it is expected that the monthly receipts of coal at thermal power stations will go up from a little less than 3.0 million tonnes/month to 3.3 million tonnes for the next month. If this materialises, power position would improve to that extent.

However, with the anticipated lower availability of power from hydel reservoirs particularly during the months of April and May, it is expected that the power position till June 1980 would continue to be difficult.

The present Government has recently taken over and I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that we are fully seized, of the difficult power position in the country and all necessary steps would be taken up to improve the power position in the country.

श्री राम स्वर्ण राम : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि देश में जो बिजली की कमी है, उस तरफ सरकार काफ़ी गंभीरता से ध्यान दे रही है लेकिन मैं दो सवाल मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि बिहार में कुल सेवाओं के करीब सवा लाख कनेक्शन्स के लक्ष्य के विरुद्ध केवल एक चौथाई उपलब्ध है, सरकार अगले महीनों में इसे बढ़ाने के लिए क्या-क्या उपाय करना चाहती है अगले तीन महीनों में इसका क्या नतीजा निकलने वाला है और उपलब्ध बिजली का कितना हिस्सा किसानों के लिए निश्चित करने का नियम है ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY: Not only in the Eastern region, but in the whole of the country, the basic problem which is hindering the progress of generation of power is the availability and movement of coal. In Bihar, obviously, the generation of hydro-electricity is not much. So far as the generation of hydro-electricity is concerned, due to failure of monsoon, the prospect is very bleak. As



regards the availability and movement of coal, we are trying to improve the situation. We have already had consultations with the Railway Minister. We used to get about 2,900 wagons per day for the transportation of coal. Recently we have been told that about 3,100 wagons would be made available daily for the purpose. This will obviously improve the position.

Secondly, we are trying to prevail upon the various Boards to increase their efficiency so that the power generation goes up. Almost all the Boards in every region, except probably those in the Southern region, are working at a level which is below their installed capacity. This is more so in the case of Eastern region. I think they will also try to increase their efficiency so that they can increase their power generation. As I have stated in my reply, we have always given priority to agricultural sector and we shall continue to do so.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : एक दूसरा सवाल है, बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइए ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): As the hon. Minister has already admitted, there is a serious power crisis in the country. A few days back, the Central Government had written letters to Chief Ministers of various States that they should review the power position in the States and, at the same time, they should reduce the power cut which had been imposed on aluminium industry. During this year, the aluminium production is likely to be only 100,000 tonnes which is 25,000 tonnes less than that of last year. If this position is not improved, certainly, many industries will be affected because aluminium is a basic material for many industries. Even the State Electricity Boards will also be affected because they have to

implement the process of transmission and distribution of power.

That is why I would like to ask the hon. Minister if the State Governments are not going to take proper steps, what are the steps which are proposed to be taken by the Central Government and, at the same time, if some state Governments do not cooperate with the Central Government what is the Central Government going to do in this matter. Out of prejudices, there are some State Governments which may try to defame the Central Government and, in order to do that, they may not cooperate with the Central Government. This is a very serious point which must be taken into consideration. So, I would like the hon. Minister to try to explain the political situation which has arisen out of this crisis also.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): I am not understanding the impact of less power generation than what is required in the country. I do not have any figures with me that I can give to the hon. Member as to what will be the impact of less power generation on industries, particularly, the aluminium industry.

As I have said, the main bottleneck is coal. I have been discussing this matter with the officers this morning. Immediately 7 per cent power generation will go up. This is the main bottleneck which we have to resolve. I can assure the hon. Member that we are going to not only remove this bottleneck but we are also trying to build up the stock in every power station for a reasonable time. Not only the supply will be regularly maintained but a suitable stock is also going to be built up.

Secondly, as the hon. Member knows, most of the power generation is done by the State Electricity Boards. We have to persuade them; we have to prevail upon them and we will try to help them in that. At

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the present moment, that is the way we are thinking.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The power shortages in the country have assumed a proportion which is not only alarming but also menacing. I have got certain figures to show that the gap between the requirement for power and the generation capacity as a whole is considerably wide. According to some estimates, the requirement is 140 million KW. while the total generation is 115 million KW. This results in a shortfall of 25 million KW.

My first question to the hon. Minister is, having regard to the fact that there has been a considerable gap between the requirement and the generation, what particular and specific long-term or short-term proposals have so far been accepted by the Government to cover up this wide gap between the requirement of power and the generation of power.

My second point that the thermal power stations which have been installed are not in a position to produce much more than 45-50 per cent of the total installed capacity. If this is a fact—which I think the Hon. Minister may controvert if necessary—what specific and particular steps have so far been taken to make use of the total installed capacity in our country which is remaining idle today to a large extent? What are the specific proposals for utilising the unutilised capacity in our country?

My third point is that there have been glaring regional disparities in the distribution and creation of generating capacity in our country. I can give an example. Only 17 per cent of the total generating capacity is installed in the eastern and north-eastern region while this region accounts for about 33 per cent of the total population.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it that you want to ask?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am coming to the question.

Much of this disparity has of course been created during Mrs. Gandhi's regime and it has not been changed during the Janata regime also. Even in the Sixth Five Year Plan, we find that the Plan envisages the installation of an additional 18000 MW. Out of this, the share of the eastern region and north-eastern region is only 3400 MW while the western region's share is 5400 MW, northern region's share is 4800 MW and the southern region's share is 4200 MW. My question is, what specific steps the Government proposes to correct the imbalances and to really create a climate for equitable distribution of the installed capacity for the generation of power.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The Sixth Five Year Plan was prepared by the Janata Government. Imbalance is there, and it is their creation. We are now working on it

Before the Sixth Five Year Plan our total generation was 26000 MW. In the Sixth Five Year Plan we want to add another 18500 MW, making a total of 44,500 MW. In 1978 we added 3022 MW and in 1979 till today we have added only 480 MW. That is the picture before us. I am entirely in agreement which the Hon. Member that we are generating much less than the installed capacity. This is an old disease and it is pursuing us. It is unnecessary to blame the BHEL generation sets. They are working excellently. But what has happened is this: normally it takes about five to six years for a unit to be commissioned while we are

forcing engineers to do it in three to four years. Naturally, teething trouble is there. Stabilisation of the sets is taking time. This is why we are not getting the full benefits. We are getting impatient and we are asking the engineers to expedite the whole thing. So, I would like to tell the hon. Members that we have requested all the State Boards to maximise the generation as far as practicable. We have also requested them to inform us about their difficulties. We are also trying to help them with BHEL experts so that they can remove their operational difficulties. This is all that I can say. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Statements by Ministers. Mr. Narasimha Rao...

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Ropar): This is a very vital question, Sir. No question has been asked on behalf of the northern region.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the rule; nobody from outside the list can ask any question; it cannot be allowed.

Mr. Narasimha Rao.

12.36 hrs.

# STATEMENT RE. INCIDENT OF REFUSAL OF ENTRY TO SHRI ROMESH CHANDRA BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT AT LONDON AIRPORT

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): On 25 January a report was received that Shri Romesh Chandra, President of the World Peace Council had been held in detention by the British Government on his arrival at London airport the previous day. Our High Commission in London was informed of this on the morning of 25 January by the Secretary of the World Peace Council in London. Our Acting High Commissioner immediately moved the Foreign Office and the Home Office

for Shri Romesh Chandra's release. He was informed that the Secretary of State of the British Home Office had exercised his powers under the Immigration Act 1971 to refuse entry to Shri Romesh Chandra on the ground that his "exclusion was conducive to the public good". The Acting Indian High Commissioner was also informed that Shri Romesh Chandra had already been put on a plane to Warsaw.

In this connection, however, we understand that Shri Romesh Chandra had visited Britain twice in 1979. This incident is the first we know of where an Indian citizen has been denied entry into Britain on the ground that he is an official of a political organisation.

While the British Government has the sovereign right like any other State to exclude the entry of any foreigner, we cannot but express our dismay and concern over the indignity and discourtesy to which an Indian citizen has been subjected. This has been conveyed to the British High Commissioner.

The British Government will, I trust, take notice of the Parliamentary and public reactions in India and adopt early measures to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in the interests of the cordial Indo-British relations.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, may I seek a clarification?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): On a point of clarification....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not ordinarily done...

AN HON. MEMBER: This is a very important matter...(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): We knew this. That is why we wanted a call-attention to be admitted. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All right. You may ask questions. But this will be an exception. Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): The order which was served on Mr. Romesh Chandra from which the Minister quoted—I have got a copy of that order—is an order under the Immigration Act of 1971. Now, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government instructed our High Commissioner in England to point this out to the British Government that, whatever other objections they may have, however deplorable, to Mr. Romesh Chandra's entry, he was certainly not an immigrant or intending to be an immigrant into Britain? Have they protested on this ground that the order under the Immigration Act is being misused in this way to exclude Mr. Romesh Chandra from entering Britain? This is a very serious matter. This is the order which is usually given to exclude people whom they suspect to be people intending to come in and settle down in Britain.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Before the hon. Minister replies, may I also put a small question, namely, whether a formal protest has been lodged?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I would not quite say that the provision of law has been misused. The provision of law, as pointed out by the hon. Member is generally meant for immigrants as such. But the Secretary of State has given direction for persons not to be given entry into U.K. on the ground that their 'exclusion is conducive to public good'. This is what the order says. Now the provisions say that this order is not appealable. This is final. So technically I would say that the order is not open to question but, as rightly pointed out by the hon. Member, the question of propriety is there....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I asked you whether you have protested against it.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: We have conveyed our dismay and concern over the indignity and discourtesy to which an Indian citizen has been subjected.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: I wanted to know from the hon. Minister. As he himself has admitted, this is the first time that an Indian has been expelled by the UK government and also the order was personally passed by the Secretary of State or whoever it is. I would like to know whether it is enough that our High Commissioner only conveys his dismay and displeasure or will the hon. Minister himself write to the Minister concerned in UK because this is the first time that not only an Indian citizen who is distinguished citizen of India—he is the President of World Peace Council—but a member from a Commonwealth country has been expelled like this. That is also for political reasons. Will the hon. Minister take up this issue and write a letter to the Minister concerned in U.K.? This is a serious matter.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This is a serious matter—I agree. But what was considered sufficient and warranted by the situation has been done. I may inform the hon. Member that we have had some more information from the British High Commission and we are told that in the past on similar grounds other persons have been excluded although they were not Indian citizens.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Were they Commonwealth citizens?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: They were not Commonwealth citizens. Therefore, the question arises because a Commonwealth citizen does not need a visa. He gets stopped when he actually reaches London and not before. If he had applied for a visa, being a citizen of some other country, they say that they would not have given him a visa and such a situation would not have arisen. This is their answer.

of entry to Shri

Ratna and Padma

R. Chandra by British Govt. (St.)

Awards (St.)

As regards the other point raised by the hon. Member, as far as we have considered it necessary, we have conveyed our views and our dismay. Beyond that what could be done is a matter which will have to be examined further because technically what they have done cannot be challenged. That happens to be the position.

I would also inform the House that when Lord Carrington, their Foreign Secretary, came here we did have a discussion on some of the aspects of the Immigration Act and how it was being implemented. Now at this stage, I think that there is a chance of further discussions on these matters and, therefore....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This has nothing to do with immigration.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have already stated that it has nothing to do with immigration. But action has been taken under a provision contained in the Immigration Act.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is precisely what you should protest about.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Normally, when a statement is made, no questions are allowed but because of the seriousness of the matter, you have allowed questions....

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it is not done, but as an exception I permitted.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: My question has not been replied.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever he has done, he has done. He has replied and if you are not satisfied, that is another question.

Now, Mr. P. Sivasankar.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, in diplomacy there is something like lodging a protest....\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded that I do not allow.... He has already said what he has got to say. Mr. Sivasankar.

12.44 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE. REVIVAL OF BHARAT RATNA AND PADMA AWARDS

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, The recent decision of the Government to revive the Bharat Ratna and Padma Awards has caused misgivings in some sections of the House and a doubt has been expressed in some quarters that this is not in conformity with the Constitution and in particular Article 18 thereof.

At the outset, I would state that the Government yields to none in its respect for the Constitution and its determination to see that the Constitution is observed not only in letter but also in spirit. But it is necessary to see what exactly is the nature of the prohibition contained in Article 18. Article 18 is one of the several Articles dealing with the right to equality. If states that no title, not being a military or academic distinction, shall be conferred by the State.

In order to understand the scope of this prohibition, it is necessary not only to ascertain the meaning of the word 'title', but also to have regard to the circumstances in which this Article was adopted by the Constitution-makers had before them the provisions of other Constitutions prohibiting the grant of titles of nobility. Our Constitution-makers did intend to go further than this, and to prohibit the conferment of titles which



The meetings of the Cabinet where-  
in this proposal was discussed were  
presided over by Shri Jawahar Lal  
Nehru who had an abiding faith in  
the principles of democracy, socialism  
and equality and had played an ac-  
tive role in the framing of the Con-  
stitution. It would be of interest to  
mention that at least four meetings of  
the Cabinet, which went into this  
question, were attended by Shri T. T.  
Krishnamachari, who was one of the  
members of the Drafting Committee  
of the Constitution.

My Hon'ble friend on the opposite  
side, Shri Jagjivan Ram was present at  
six of the meetings of the Cabinet  
which discussed this issue, and was  
himself a member of the Government  
which decided to institute these  
Awards.

In his statement made on the 13th  
July, 1977 announcing the discontin-  
uance of these Awards, the former  
Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai,  
had stated that this was on the basis  
of the opinion of the Attorney Gen-  
eral who had held that Bharat Ratna  
and the Padma Awards would fall  
within the prohibition of grant of  
titles.

In view of the esteem due to the  
then holder of the high office of At-  
torney General, I have gone through  
his opinion with interest and respect  
but am unable to share his conclusion.  
In his opinion, the Counsel recognised  
that the expression 'title' has a varie-  
ty of meanings and that the meaning  
of the word must necessarily depend  
on the context in which it occurs. But  
singularly enough, he proceeded to  
construe it without recourse to the  
back-ground or genesis of what was  
being done by the Government in the  
past or its legislative history. It would  
seem that the proceedings of the Advi-  
sory Committee on Fundamental Rights  
prior to the debates in the Consti-  
tuent Assembly, were in fact not con-  
sidered by the Counsel though this  
legislative history sheds considerable  
light on the true intention of the Con-  
stitution-makers.

It was recognised in the very opin-  
ion that there are various distinctions  
in the shape of decorations, medals  
etc. which are given by any State,  
even a democratic State, in recog-  
nition of merit in various fields. The  
Counsel himself expressed a doubt  
as to whether it could have been the  
intention that the State should not  
recognise merit in various fields in  
customary fashion. This doubt would  
seem to have arisen from the fact  
that military and academic titles are  
expressly exempted from the prohi-  
bition contained in Article 18(1).

It would not, however, appear to  
be logical to conclude from the fact  
that because the State could at a  
future time grant an academic title  
like Maha Mahopadhyay (which pos-  
sibility was referred to by Shri T. T.  
Krishnamachari in the Constituent  
Assembly) that no other form of re-  
cognition of distinguished service was  
possible. The express exceptions to  
the grant of a title can hardly be re-  
garded as a basis for enlarging the  
scope of the original prohibition im-  
posed by the Article on the meaning  
of the word title. As a matter of  
fact, the Counsel himself recognised  
the anomalies which would flow from  
his opinion by expanding the scope  
of the exception and giving to the  
word 'academic' occurring in the  
Article a wide meaning so as to cover  
any recognition in the field of art,  
law, literature and science generally.  
In fact, in the concluding portion of  
his opinion, the Counsel had obser-  
ved :

"It would not include recognition  
of meritorious public service or  
public civil services. This must  
be regarded as a lacuna wholly ac-  
cidental."

One should not lightly infer the  
existence of a lacuna in the Constitu-  
tion by reading it without reference  
to the pre-existing position and the  
practice in other democratic countries.  
Having regard to the history and  
object of the Article, there is no war-  
rant for coming to the conclusion

[Shri P. Sivasankar]

that the Constitution-makers wanted to deny to the State in India the right or—rather the duty—which other democratic States possess, namely, to recognise and to honour its most distinguished citizens.

Having given the matter the most careful consideration, the position which emerges is that there is no room for doubt that the Constitution, as it stands, does not prevent the State from granting recognition to a distinguished son of Mother India. An Award, decoration or a Medal to such a person is not a title which the Constitution-makers sought to interdict.

13.54 hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### FIRST REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the First Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 29th January, 1980."

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Sir, I just wanted to bring to the notice of the hon'ble Minister and you, Sir, that in this House—though it was a short Session—we had discussed almost all the issues concerning our country and other countries. Drought has affected almost 17 States in the country. Orissa has been seriously affected by drought. Therefore, Sir, from the very beginning, we are trying to get Calling Attention Notices admitted. We have also sought a Short Duration Discussion but nothing has been done. At least 2 hours may be given for this.

Let the drought situation be discussed in the House. I request you kindly to extend the time of the House on any day by two hours, say, between 6 to 8, so that we may discuss this most important thing.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already discussed enough about drought.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It is a very serious thing and should be discussed.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: All these points have been discussed. We had a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee in which the opposition leaders were also there and we have explained the position;—we have a tight schedule in fact, we are ourselves very anxious.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

'That this House do agree with the first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 29th January, 1980.'

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: Prime Minister.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I have a submission to make. We have not had a full discussion. The Muslim League has been totally shut out from the discussion. This is the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: We had allotted 8 hours time; but we have taken 9 hours.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: But why should the Muslim League be shut out of the discussion: That has never been the practice; at least the groups should be allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have been informed that some Rule 377 notices have been admitted.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. We can give you time. First I will take up



notices under Rule 377. Then I will give you some time after that.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: 15 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: I will first take up notices under Rule 377. And then I will give you some time.

Now, I call Shri Madhu Dandavate. Submissions under Rule 377.

12.58 hrs.

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मेरा 377 पर प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। आज तक हाऊस का यह नियम रहा है कि जो विषय कालिग एटेंशन में नहीं आते हैं और जो महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं, उन पर बहस होती है... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: That is already over. I have given enough time.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, जब हम यहां कुछ कहने के लिए उठते हैं, तो आप कहते हैं कि चेंबर में मिलिये। मैं दो बार चेंबर में गया... (व्यवधान)... मैं चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान के इशू पर बहस की जाए। पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति ने कहा है कि काश्मीर के इशू को हम उठाएंगे। इस हाऊस में इस मसले पर बहस होनी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: We have given time for discussion of the issue. 2 hours we have given. We have provided another time; that is for 2 hours; that will come. Now, Shri Madhu Dandavate.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : काश्मीर का उसमें कहा है।

(i) Re: PRESS COMMISSION

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I raise the following matter of urgent public importance:

The Minister for Broadcasting and Information has announced that the terms of reference of the Press Com-

mission would be made more comprehensive and the members of the Commission who have resigned would be replaced by new members. When the Parliament is in session, such an important announcement should have been made in the House. I request the Minister to take the House into confidence and make an elaborate statement about the proposed comprehensive terms of reference of the Press Commission.

13 hrs.

(ii) REPORTED CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON TWO WOMEN BY RPF MEN IN A COMPARTMENT OF JANATA EXPRESS ON 3-1-1980.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): With your permission, Sir, I beg to bring to your notice, under Rule 377, the following matter of urgent public importance.

On 3rd January, two women named Shiabati and Brinda travelling from Howrah by Janata Express were raped by RPF men inside a lady's compartment and were thrown out of the train along with their minor children near Baichi Station. This is a very serious matter and....\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever is there in the original, that alone will go in the proceedings; not otherwise.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: and the culprits need to be brought to book and such further occurrences prevented.

(iii) Re: DEPICTING OF ARMED FORCES BELONGING TO DIFFERENT DYNASTIES IN THE REPUBLIC DAY PARADE.

श्री रवींद्र नारायण (महाराष्ट्र) : स्पीकर साहब, आपको इजाजत से मैं 377 रूल के अन्तर एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मसले को इस पार्लियामेंट के सामने रखता हूँ।

\*\*Not recorded.

[श्री रवींद्र मसूद]

इस साल 26 जनवरी के प्रोग्राम में जहाँ पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग और हर मजहब और बिरादरी के लोग आये हुए थे, वहाँ पर एक प्रोग्राम हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख में किस-किस की फौजों में कैसे कपड़े और हथियार इस्तेमाल किये मसलन गुप्ता खानदान, वर्धन खानदान और राजपूत वगैरह दिखाये गये थे । मगर अफसोस की बात है कि मोहतरम इन्दिरा गांधी की हकूमत होते हुए भी इसके अन्दर पठानों, मुगलों या दूसरे मुसलमान हुकमरानों की फौजों ने कैसे कपड़े और हथियार इस्तेमाल किये थे, नहीं दिखाये गये, जिसकी वजह से हिन्दुस्तान के संकुलर जहन रखने वाले लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ हुई ।

[श्री رشید مصعود (सहारनपूर) :

اسیڈیٹر صاحب - آپ کی اجازت سے  
میں ۳۷۷ رول کے اندر ایک بہت  
ہی اہم مسئلہ کو اس پارلیمنٹ کے  
سامنے رکھتا ہوں -

اس سال ۲۶ جنوری کے پروگرام  
میں جہاں پورے ہندوستان کے لوگ  
اور ہر مذہب اور ہر برادری کے لوگ  
آئے ہوئے تھے - وہاں ہر ایک پروگرام  
ہندوستان کی تاریخ میں کس کس  
کی فوجوں میں کیسے کپڑے اور  
ہتھیار استعمال کئے مثلاً گھٹ خاندان  
وردھن خاندان اور راجپوت وغیرہ  
دکھائے گئے تھے - مگر افسوس کی  
بات یہ کہ محترمہ انڈرا گاندھی کی  
حکومت ہوتے ہوئے بھی اس کے اندر  
پٹھانوں مغلوں یا دوسرے مسلمان

حکمرانوں کی فوجوں نے کیسے کپڑے  
اور ہتھیار استعمال کئے تھے - نہیں  
دکھائے گئے - جس کی وجہ سے  
ہندوستان کے سیکولر ذہن رکھنے والے  
لوگوں کو بہت تکلیف ہوئی -]

(iv) REPORTED ACUTE DROUGHT CON-  
DITIONS IN ORISSA.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI  
(Bhubaneswar): Sir, under rule 377,  
I beg to draw the attention of the  
House to the following urgent matter.

The most acute drought conditions  
are prevailing in Orissa as a result of  
which thousands of people are leav-  
ing their hearths and homes to find  
employment elsewhere. Starving  
conditions are prevailing in the  
affected areas. Rice production has  
gone so low that Orissa which was all  
along a surplus State has been forced  
to import rice now. Drought also has  
seriously affected in electricity genera-  
tion and water supply for irrigation  
gravely affecting production of high  
yielding variety crops in the State  
and effective measures are urgently  
required to mitigate the suffering.

(v) Re: REPORTS OF FISHERMEN OF  
TAMIL NADU TAKEN INTO CUSTODY  
BY CEYLONSE NAVAL PERSONNEL.

SHRI M. S. K. SATHIYENDRAN  
(Ramanathapuram): Sir, under rule  
377, I wish to draw the attention of  
the House to the following urgent  
matter.

Fishermen of Tamilnadu while  
fishing within the limits of Indian  
Territory near Katcha Theevu, are  
being apprehended and taken into  
custody by the Naval Personnel of  
Ceylon Government. Situation is  
panicky and tense and this incident  
took place this week. Pray immediate  
intervention and save the poor fisher-  
men.

13.04 hrs.

# MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENTS ADDRESS—*contd.*

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I take this opportunity to extend our heartiest felicitations to the Government headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Sir, very high are the expectations of the people and we are happy that the address of the President is replete with indications that the new government intends to apply itself to its stupendous tasks with devotion and with sincerity. On behalf of the Indian Union of Muslim League, I wish the Government well and every success.

Sir, we are also thankful to the President for the good words he has spoken and the understanding that he has shown of the various vexed issues that are confronting the minorities, specially the Muslims. He says and I quote:

"The Government is committed fully to secularism and will take steps to ensure that the minorities, while preserving their distinct cultural identities, enjoy a sense of full and equal participation in all spheres of national life".

We welcome this faith that has been expressed and hope the faith will be translated into a living reality. We assure the Government of our constructive co-operation for this particular purpose. I must also welcome the Government's assurance to come forward with a legislation in the next Session to restore the Muslim minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University. In this connection, I must draw the attention of the Government to the recommendations of the Minorities Commission with respect to the Aligarh Muslim University and I hope that the recommendations of this Minorities Commission will be duly incorporated in the forthcoming legislation to restore the minority

character of Aligarh Muslim University. Specially, the definition of the University should be such as to clearly and cogently admit that Aligarh Muslim University has been established by the Muslims of India and, therefore, they are entitled to administer it and to have the protection under Article 30 of the Indian Constitution. However, I welcome the decision of the Government in this respect and hope that the minorities will have a new and better deal in the times to come. The situation is serious and in this short time, I will not be able to express my views on the various problems. I will just take the question of fair representation of the Muslim minority in the Government service. Take the number of clerks in the Government service. In the Central Secretariat, Delhi, the total number of clerks today is 9,600 and the number of Muslim clerks is hardly 27. I am not, because of the paucity of time, going into the various other details, but this gives the shocking situation.

Then, the Minorities Commission has made several recommendations. There is no mention about it in the Address by the President of India. I am sure that these recommendations will receive the best consideration of the Government and will be implemented. The Gujral Committee on the Protection of Urban has made various recommendations and I hope that these recommendations will also be implemented.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Please ask them to place that on the Table of the House.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: As far as I know, the Gujral Committee report has been placed on the Table of the House by the Previous Government and I am thankful for that, but now the question of implementation remains. The previous Government tried to be hesitant and said that the recommendations of the Chief Ministers would be obtained, their opinions

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

would be ascertained, but I am sure that this Government will come forward with an unequivocal assurance to this House that all the recommendations of the Gujral Committee will be duly implemented in the shortest possible time.

I am sorry that the President of India has not specifically referred to the various riots that have taken place. I am sure that the matter will receive full consideration, protection will be afforded to the persons displaced in their riots and complete rehabilitation of the innocents will also be assured.

Before I conclude, I must express our sense of shock and disappointment at the President of India refraining from an unequivocal condemnation of the unabashed, and blatant military intervention by the Soviet Union into the affairs of Afghanistan.

AN HON. MEMBER: Has it got any bearing on the minorities?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The Soviet Government says that the Soviet troops were sent to Afghanistan in response to the request made by the new Afghan regime there, but that is not a fact. As you know, about four to six thousand Soviet troops had been flown into Kabul beginning from December 24, at least three days before the Government of Amin was overthrown. Our own national interests and international interests are involved in this. Let there be a clear and unequivocal condemnation of this unabashed incident and also a call should be given to the Soviet Union for the withdrawal of its troops from there. I wanted, to say a few more words about the Assam situation. However, I will try to take some other opportunity to speak on this issue.

There are various economic questions also. It has been tried to be made out in the House that there were surpluses of savings, foreign exchange and foodgrains. But the

fact is that there is a narrowing of the domestic market; and unless and until that problem is solved, our economy will not revive, and the various problems are not going to be solved.

With these words, I conclude, with all best wishes to the new Government; and hope that in the interests of the nation, the Government succeeds in solving the various problems that are there to-day.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir; before I begin my reply, may I say a word to the hon. Member opposite who raised a question regarding the Republic Day Parade? I want to inform him that the programme for the Parade, the items and the details were decided long before our Government came in. We did not interfere with it in any way. In fact, I did not know what it was till we saw the Parade. Anyhow, the part of the NCC does not come before the Government. But I agree with him that such details should be looked into. I hope he and all other hon. Members will join me in congratulating our Defence Services on the excellence of the Parade and the Retreat. All our foreign visitors and others were most impressed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir; I have tried to be present during the debate on the President's Address, and specially during the speeches of the hon. Members of the opposition; but certain unavoidable engagements have prevented me from listening to them all. For this I am sorry, but I do get the main points put before me day by day.

I mean no disrespect when I say that the debate, from the Opposition side, lacked any heart or conviction. Most of the arguments made were feeble. Many Hon'ble members are still continuing to flog the dead horse of Emergency. They are still to find their way out of the trauma of the past. 1975 and 1977 now belong to history. We have entered 1980, a new decade which has started with

challenges of gigantic proportions, internally in the shape of economic and social problems, and in international affairs, the threat to non-alignment and to our very security. The President's Address was written when the Government was about 4 days' old. Therefore, it is not very realistic of hon. Members to expect that we would, at the time, be able to give details of how we are going to tackle these various problems. It was physically impossible to get any precise view of the state of the nation at that time.

Anyone who tries to belittle the achievements of the Congress rule during these 30 years can do so only by shutting his eyes to reality. In 1947, we were a country newly emerging into Independence after a long period of colonial rule. We had a political structure which was fragmented and an economy which was, in many ways, primitive. Different parts of the country were existing in different countries. Hon. Members will perhaps remember—and specially those from Bengal—of one of the last articles written by Gurudev Tagore. He said: "I know the British will leave India. The question before us is, in what condition will they leave the country." And we are all aware of that condition.

We laboured hard for 30 years to build a nation that was politically viable and economically sound. We achieved a strong political unity in spite of the immensity and diversity of our people. We developed democratic traditions that survived through years of political strife. From a subject state, we grew to a free nation whose voice was listened to with respect in the councils of the world.

The Opposition has chosen to rake up the past. I have preferred to look to the future, but, because they have referred to certain things, they have left no option for me but to deal with some of the issues with which they seem obsessed. Firstly,

I would like very briefly to deal with the question of persecution. What did the Janata Party—in the Janata Party, I include both; the Janata and the Lok Dal which is Janata (S)—do after the elections? My party had offered full cooperation in any nation building activity, in any programme for the welfare of the people. In fact, my hon. friend opposite and former colleague will forgive me, one of the reasons for our quarrel was that we felt that he was bending over backward to support the then Ruling Party.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Question!

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That was my view, Chavanji. That is why, I said, we differed. But what was the response of the Janata Party?

Instead of allowing my party to function as an Opposition, a campaign of repression was unleashed against me, my family and my associates.

There were a series of politically motivated commissions set up. Now how many were there, I think.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Who is keeping the account?

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Apart from commissions, there were other enquiry authorities. We are told by the Home Ministry that there were 34 commissions. Tailored evidence was produced before them. The atmosphere in the proceedings, as I know from personal atmosphere, reminded one of Medieval Britain when malicious pleasure was derived in harassing the accused and also the days of McCarthyism in the USA when public hysteria was whipped up and distortion, concoction and intimidation was practised on a large scale through government controlled media. Heads of commissions, judges and others were having meetings with the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. Dozens of cases were started against my son. Officials close

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to me were harassed and intimidated; and not only they—if they were guilty, well there is some excuse—but their relatives, their old parents, their sisters who had not very close connections with them over the years, all of them were bounded and persecuted. Indiscriminate searches at their premises were made. Large scale sealing of bank lockers, freezing of bank accounts of relatives, impounding of passports, income tax cases of relatives; officers were subjected to investigation by Special courts. Even there was a query; parents were asked to explain about expenditure which was incurred before 1947! I was asked how I got a certain cheque from some university in 1960. Arrests of former Ministers such as Shri Gokhale, Prof. Chattopadhyaya, Shri Bansi Lal, Shri Malaviya, Shri P. C. Sethi and others, top businessmen were also not spared arrest. I am going through it very briefly. If I went into details, we could tell you some harrowing tales.

During the period from the end of March 1977 to the middle of January 1980, ten CBI officers visited foreign countries in connection with the investigation of eight CBI cases. They visited the United Kingdom, Switzerland (Berne & Geneva), Stockholm, Frankfurt, Bonn, New York, Washington, Paris, Singapore, Bangkok, Tokyo and Osaka. It was said the main purpose of these visits was to obtain evidence against me, my family and my close associates. But you all know what was the outcome. I have no doubt that it gave an opportunity of combining business with pleasure. But apart from this, the attitude! Our ambassadors were told immediately after the government came into power to burn any pictures or any writings by me or my father Jawaharlal Nehru...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): I challenge that statement. It is not true.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I can understand the hon. Member's embarrassment. An ambassador himself told me that he got these instructions.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: From whom?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Yet the order be placed on the Table of the House, if it is true.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am prepared to undergo any punishment if it is proved that such instructions were issued by me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Please take your seats.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let her disclose the name of the ambassador.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have no hesitation in disclosing the name. I will do so to Mr. Vajpayee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why to me alone? Why not to the House when you are making a public allegation?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is a limit.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Yes, there is no limit to what you have done.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The Prime Minister has no right to say this. If it is true, let the order be placed on the Table of the House...

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not know who gave the order. I am only repeating what I was told. I am not interested in who issued those

orders. I was told this by an ambassador and I have no reason to disbelieve him. I can also share this information that he is not a member of the Congress Party.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: So what?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: His reply was that he would not burn them; if he was not allowed to keep them, he said he would shut them up in a cupboard, and he did lock them up in a cupboard.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Another skeleton in the cupboard.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This was only in external affairs—the way the pictures were torn, trampled upon. One Air Force officer told me that right in the beginning, he had a picture of my father, me and himself. He was told—I do not know at what level—by somebody who visited the office to remove it. He said: it is entirely a personal matter. I am not keeping it as a political gesture, it is a personal memento. Very soon after he was transferred, whether the transfer was connected with it or not, I do not know, but he felt, in his mind that it was connected. It is not just one case. There are thousands of cases like this, not just one. Every effort was made to humiliate me in every possible way. Foreign ambassadors have told me. I am not going to reveal their names, Mr. Vajpayee. It is only fair that the House should know. They are respectable people of high position in their countries. They have told me that they were hauled up for visiting me. Many of those who came to see me, came in taxis or walking. So, this was the atmosphere created. Anybody who visited me, if they had anything to do with the Government, whether they were in University or any department which remotely had some Government help, they were hauled up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): What does hauled up mean?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Well, they were called and asked, told whether they wanted government support to continue.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Raipur): You are describing emergency conditions.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Thank you very much indeed. That is exactly what I am saying. These were carried out by those people whose main slogan was their belief in democracy and in the freedom of the individual. We did not bring emergency through the back door. We brought it openly. We did not arrest anybody from the back door. Everybody knew that these people were being arrested. As I said, if any wrong things were done....

(Interruptions)

Please keep quiet because I am going to take a long time. I do not mind if you want to sit on. I have plenty to say. The more quietly you listen, the sooner it will be over. I am not going to cut out anything because of your shouting, I am not going to sit down because of your shouting, let this be very clear.

(Interruptions)

I have heard that some of the films taken when I visited the forward areas were also destroyed by the Information Ministry. So far as I know, the hon. Minister at that time acknowledged that they were lost.

The hand of the R.S.S. was clearly visible in the administration, the manner in which the hon. Member here has spoken about riots and various other incidents that took place, the manner in which the RSS infiltrated into various strategic positions, in education, in administration, in the police force and various other areas.

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Was not my expulsion from Parliament, immediately after winning election was an insult to the people of Chikmagalur? And to the democratic process itself. Was it not bulldozing by the majority?

We have said that we do not want to be vindictive. But the facts must come out.

An effort was made to distort even the previous history, not to talk of recent history. We know the hon. Members from the Jan Sangh.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We have nothing to do with the Jan Sangh.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I think the gentleman who has been busy trying to prove for some years as to how the Taj Maha! was a Hindu temple belongs to Shri Vajpayee's party. This may be an extreme case. But there are many things in between which are equally dangerous to the survival of the Indian tradition, which is a tradition of absorbing, of synthesis and of great tolerance, it does not believe in falsehood or in rubbing out something which some do not happen to approve of because it does not suit their picture of India or what they want to do.

Now, the neglect of fundamental development by the Janata Government was matched by equal irresponsibility in the day-to-day management of the affairs of the country—political and economic.

Members have spoken about the sharp deterioration in the law and order situation and the sense of insecurity, particularly among the weaker sections.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:...Among women also.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Specially of women; I have mentioned all this in my speeches outside.

Some have said that they have continued. Of course, they have continued. Can we change it suddenly? But certainly I think that already there is a slight change.

With regard to communal clashes, during the last three years the minorities have suffered because of the increase in communal incidents. In 1975, there were 962 people injured and 33 killed. In 1976, there were 794 injured and 39 killed. The very next year—1977—the number of people injured goes up to 1,119. In 1978, the number of injured people were 1,853. In 1979, the number of injured was 2,346. The number of dead was 260.

Casteism and caste feeling have been features of Indian society for centuries. At the beginning of the post-independence period, there seemed to be a lessening of aggressive caste feeling, but with the coming in of democracy, it came up again because people looked to caste support. However as soon as they realised that this support was not enough to balance the hopes of other castes, again we found a lessening of caste dependence. During the Janata and Lok Dal rule, not only did we find caste in our political life and in our public life, but casteism and communalism were injected into our institutions of higher learning. Our civil services and even such innocent-looking programmes like adult education were vitiated. Even in the Lok Sabha elections, the effort was to fight on the basis of casteism and communalism in the vain hope of winning elections by misleading the people. I think this election has proved that our people are much more broad-minded with an overall national outlook than many of our friends opposite would like them to be.

Crime against scheduled castes between 1975 and 1979—The number of cases reported in 1975 was 7,781. I am skipping the middle portion. In 1978, the number was 15,059. In



1979, upto September, the number was 10492. Crime in Delhi went up again from 23,105 in 1976 to almost the same figure in the first half of 1979—21,307. Figures are sometimes boring but since the others have quoted some, I think I am going to bore you with them. The hon. Member, Chaudhuri Charan Singh, said something about foodgrain production. In 1950-51, the production was 52.58 million tonnes. In 1973-74, it went up to 104.67 and in 1975-76 it went up to 121.3. We certainly did import foodgrains because we were determined that our people should not starve.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** During Janata rule it went up to 126.5 million tonnes.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** Production did go up. We are not belittling that. But you had excellent rains whereas in the other periods, we had faced serious droughts. You had years of very good rainfall. What is the result this year? This year, food is not available for the drought-affected area, although when we left a surplus, we were then told that there was enough for 2 consecutive years of drought and there would be no difficulty in the country.

Coming to irrigation, we started off with a mere 22.6 million hectares of utilised irrigation potential in 1951. By 1977-78, there was an increase of 26 million hectares. I have not got the middle figure. But the figure for 1973-74 was 42 million hectares. There was an increase during the Janata rule, but I think hon. Members will realise that this is the result of the investments in the years before 1977 on irrigation projects. May I ask, how many new irrigation projects were put up and would they yield results immediately even if you had begun them up in 1977? At least in one place a bridge that was built by us was listed as an achievement of the Janata government because it had not been formally inaugurated during the Congress regime.

About industrial production, we built the sinews of industrial strength through the development of the core sectors of coal, steel and oil and the expansion of the transport infrastructure and induction and generation of a wide range of technologies. The index of industrial production in 1951 was 100. In 1977 it has gone up to 389.2. Similarly, coal production in million tonnes: In 1973-74 it was 81.8, in 1976-77 it was 100.8, in 1979 up to November, it was about 65 million tons. Saleable steel in million tonnes: 4.47 in 1973-74, 7.41 in 1976-77, and the provisional figure for 1977-78 is 5.08. Railways: 1973-74 it was 162.1 million tonnes. Originating net tonne kilometres: 1,09,391.

In 1976-77 it goes up from 162 to 212. In 1977-78 it comes down to 210 and in 1978-79 it comes down to 199. In the first 8 months of 1978, 19 million mandays were lost and in the corresponding period of 1979, about 30 million mandays were lost due to industrial disputes.

Chaudhury Sahib made a statement about India going down from 1966 in the list of countries. I am told that this is because the number of countries has increased and looked at it from that angle, the position in 1976 had considerably improved compared to that in 1973.

Export trade: From 1974-75 to 1976-77, the average annual rate of growth was 26.8 per cent, from 1977-78 to 1979-80, it was 6.2 per cent.

The Janata Party increased our import bill: In 1973-74 imports were Rs. 2,955.4 crores; in 1977-78 they rose to Rs. 6,025 crores. This was partly due to the need to go in for heavy imports of items such as steel, cement, coal and aluminium to meet shortages in domestic production which had been allowed to develop due to inefficient utilisation of existing capacity.

That is how there is a rapid widening of our adverse balance of trade and

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we are ill-equipped today to pay for the petroleum and other costly imports which we desperately need from abroad.

It is not true that the large buffer stock of foodgrains was built up with imports of food. We did import food when it was necessary, but gradually we had built up stocks to make us self-sufficient in foodgrains, that is how, the Janata Party Government was able to export some soon after coming into power.

In March, 1977, the national buffer stock was 18 million tonnes. This was the result of a massive domestic procurement which itself was a consequence of the steps taken by the Government in my time to make Indian agriculture more productive.

From 1966-67 to the period when my Government laid down office in 1977, the national income at constant prices increased from Rs. 27,298 crores to Rs. 40,534 crores, yielding an annual compound rate of 4.03 per cent. In 1978-79 the growth rate was 4.06 per cent which is similar to the growth of ten years. A long-term growth rate of 4.03 per cent in ten years with fluctuations in agricultural production is much more difficult to achieve than 4.6 per cent in a year of good monsoon.

Export of engineering goods increased from Rs. 356.6 crores in 1974-75 to Rs. 566 crores in 1976-77.

Many Members have expressed their concern over the problems of agriculture. The hon. House knows how very anxious we ourselves are. Choudhury Saheb has been pleased to state in his election speeches that I cannot tell the difference between a cow and a buffalo! Hon'ble Members can themselves judge the seriousness of such remarks. I am not called upon to be a judge at either cattle shows or buffalo shows, but I was concerned during my years in office to see that our farmers get remunerative prices. Their complaint

was that the experts who sit in the Agricultural Prices Commission know nothing about the difficulties at the field level and that our Government always accepted their opinion. Well we went into this in great detail, and we had many discussions with the hon. Members, and on the whole we tried to give farmers a fair deal. But whatever price was agreed to was regarded by us as a support price. But what happened in the last two years? The peasants did not get a proper price for sugarcane, or for other crops. When I went to the Faridkot constituency—I do not see the hon. Member here—from a distance I thought snow had fallen seeing the piles and piles of white Narma cotton. Nobody was buying it. In U.P. I was told—I have not ascertained this from Government sources—it is what the farmers told me before the election and during the campaign, that they were not able to get the price declared by the Government. It was when most of them had sold their produce at a lower price, almost at distress rates, that the Government came forward and announced the higher price. What happens? Those farmers who had already sold their stock could not get that price. So, that money would go....

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh): It has been a regular feature for the last so many years.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The farmers told me that this did not happen before. Why should they come specifically to tell me if this was an earlier experience?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Every year they are suffering, why should they not tell you?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Regarding many other matters, people have not hesitated to state: "This is our problem, it is a long-existing problem, please look into it", but this time they did not say so and because of their experience with sugarcane, people today are not in a mood to plant sugarcane, and we are threatened with a

shortage of sugar in the coming season. This sort of thing has not happened before. Farmers were planting more and more because they were getting a proper price. When you do not get remunerative price, you are bound to feel that since it is not a paying crop why should I depend on it? This is just what I am saying, Mr. Gupta. What I am trying to put across is, had this happened in the previous years at the same level, those farmers would have been discouraged than also from planting those particular crops. But they were not discouraged, they planted more of sugarcane, more of everything. Now for the first time they are saying that since this is not a paying crop, they will not plant sugarcane. This is the fact.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): This has happened in the case of jute, tobacco and cotton.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Because you visited that place, they came up with this problem.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: They also came here to visit me. All I can say is we shall certainly look into this problem. We do not want our farmers to suffer. I do admit that these policies have to be planned in a far more long term perspective. We tend to take decision in a somewhat adhoc manner, dealing with immediate problems. If I go wrong somewhere, I have no hesitation in admitting it. Somehow we were always caught in last moment decisions and this caused some problems. Now we must attempt a long term perspective. My colleague, the Minister for Agriculture, has already dealt with the measures which we propose to take to alleviate the sufferings of our people in the drought affected areas. I should like to mention particularly that we shall arrange for close monitoring of the drought situation and take an active interest in the proper implementation of the food for work programmes. The protection of cattle will also receive greater attention.

Several hon. Members have spoken about unemployment. It is indeed a matter of grave concern and it is at the root of many other problems which arise. Whether it be a law and order problem or even, I would say, the very serious situation in our North Eastern region. We can certainly have short term measures, but basically, employment can be created when the economic problems are solved and not just by having deadlines. Many hon. members on this side have spoken about the rolling Plan and how the whole process...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: What about unemployment relief?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: All those things will come up later. I am not in a position to say anything concrete because we have to know what exactly it involves. There is no point in my announcing that I will do something and find later that I cannot do it.

The numbers in India are so vast that many programmes which are most urgent and necessary are beyond our capacity, especially at this moment when the economy is in a bad way. But we will certainly look into the problem in depth and give it our urgent attention.

We have always regarded planning as a tool for economic and social change. During the entire period of the Janata and Lok Dal rule, the Five Year Plan could not be finalised even by the Central Government, let alone having consultations with the States. I am astonished that any Indian should ignore all these achievements in agriculture and industry, which have taken place. As I have said in my speeches, I am not responsible for them, it is the Indian people through their labour and sacrifice, the farmer has increased his production, the industrial worker also through his own work. I am not going to belittle their contribution because that is the main thing. But how were they able to do so? Because we gave them a policy, because we gave a definite direction. The same is the case

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with our young scientists and technologists. Today, India has the third largest reservoir of engineering skills in the whole world and one has only to look around us and compare our political and economic situation with those of the countries which have acquired freedom in the post war period, to judge our record in a proper perspective. Those who try to decry our performance, show an utter lack of national pride and faith in our people.

I have mentioned drought relief. Just today, I had a very large contingent from Madhya Pradesh also MPs from Madhya Pradesh, from Rajasthan, from Uttar Pradesh, from Bihar and other States which have been suffering from drought, who came to see me regarding the inadequacy of relief work and the low wages which are being given to them. They have repeatedly complained about the lack of availability of various essential articles and that recovery of loans was being done even when farmers were in such deep distress.

There are two matters which have nothing to do with drought but which I must mention here since my attention was drawn to them by the large crowd that came from Madhya Pradesh; they were also mentioned by MPs from Rajasthan and yesterday my hon. friend and colleague, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi also told me that this was happening in U.P. also. The State Governments in these places have begun a vigorous programmes of sterilisation and demolition and they are propagating that "We told you, when the Indira Gandhi Government comes back, sterilisation will be renewed. These are instructions received from the Centre."

श्री मती विद्यावती वर्तुबंदो (बजुराहो): उन्होंने रहन-कार्य भी बन्द कर दिये हैं। कहते हैं कि जाम्पो इन्दिरा माँ के पास।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I should like to tell this honourable House that no such instructions have gone from the Centre. This is typical of the manner in which they were pre-

viously spreading falsehood and now also they continue to do so.

My hon. friend has raised the question of stoppage of relief work. During the flood situation in Delhi—I forget whether it was 1977 or 1978—when I visited the affected areas, we found that those areas which had voted for our members to the Corporation and the Metropolitan Council, were denied their rations. It was only when we made a big noise that the rations were resumed. I am not going into all these things. It just shows their attitude.

I am not mentioning the names of all the members who have spoken. But I should like to express my appreciation of the note of sobriety which Shri Jagjivan Ram brought to the whole debate. He referred to the need for radical changes in the system for the abolition of poverty and the solution of our economic problems. I wish he had spelt out his ideas and told us what radical steps he had in mind consistent with the sort of democracy that we have in India.

Another friend from the Marxist party opposite underlined the need for fundamental changes in the system. He cited the example of China. It is interesting to see how international politics move. During the war in Vietnam when we were supporting the Vietnamese, we were consistently told by the United States and other Western authorities that they were fighting in Vietnam only to protect us from China, that the great threat to India was China and, therefore, it was very wrong of us to support Vietnam since the Chinese were also helping the Vietnamese against U.S.A. We were consistent in our policy towards China. In spite of the fact that we had suffered aggression—at that time not only were there no relations, there was hostility—we continued to support China's entry into the United Nations for the very simple reason that a large nation whose population is 1/6th of the world cannot be left out of any international decision. Whether we like their viewpoint or not, is an entirely different

matter. We were not at all opportunistic; we were consistent in our policy.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I spoke about the economic system. *(Interruptions.)*

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am just telling you the whole story. *(Interruptions.)* I shall come to that aspect.

I wanted to give the whole picture because suddenly, almost overnight, we found that China was said to be a great friend and we had to be protected from the Soviet Union and Vietnam! It is a little difficult for me, a simple person, to understand such things! *(Interruptions.)*

I am coming to the economic part.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You are jumping from one thing to another. *(Interruptions.)*

MR. SPEAKER: She will come to that point.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: With all due respect... *(Interruptions.)* I do not know why the Hon. Members opposite should be so sensitive. I have not said a word about his party: I am trying to give the background of a particular situation.

Now let us come to the socialist system. From violent hostility the western world and some friends from the Jana Sangh and others sitting opposite switched over to a feeling of euphoria, saying that everything was perfect in China—unemployment has been wiped out, everybody had food and everything was perfect. Not long afterwards we read of unemployment riots in some cities—in Shanghai and other cities. Then we read that this country, which was supposed to have attained high industrial development, is now totally dependent on western help for its industrial development. Furthermore they are partners with the USA—I do not know, if the USA is a socialist country! Does the Hon. Member want us to go back to that position?

Perhaps we have moved slowly. We have not been able to eradicate poverty—nor did we ever say it could be eradicated so soon. All we are saying... *(Interruptions.)*

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: She knows perfectly well why we prefer, on some issues, the Chinese Government. She knows that. What I said was about their economic system. They have solved the unemployment problem; they have solved poverty. *(Interruptions.)* The question is, China has begun a programme of being the first modern country within this century. That is why they are taking the help of technology from all countries including India. That does not mean they are dependent on western countries mainly. It is not correct.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is more Chinese than the Chinese!

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The hon. Member may have greater inner information than I have but, so far as I understand the situation, the Chinese have not been able to make much industrial development. They have got a number of atomic bombs, but their industrial base is not a strong one and the various experiments they carried out with regard to small scale production of steel etc. are now regarded to have been not as successful as they were thought to be at that time.

AN HON. MEMBER: May I ask a question? *(Interruptions.)*

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. No question is allowed. Please take your seat.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Furthermore, those other Members of the Opposition who are now so loud in their condemnation—I am going to talk about this later, so don't ask questions about it—of Soviet troops in Afghanistan had not a word to say when Chinese troops entered Vietnam.

14 hrs.

Now, Sir, even in the very short time that we have been in office, there

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has already been a marked change in the perceptions of foreign countries of our willingness and ability to play a useful and constructive role in international affairs.

In recent months the world has moved dangerously closer to thermo-nuclear confrontation among the big Powers. The atmosphere of the cold war has been revised with all its negative consequences. We hear even quite responsible people being carried away by emotion and indulging in talks of mobilisation for war, limited nuclear war, flexible response, and so on.

We must realise that, in this armed-to-the-teeth world, the slightest miscalculation may end in an unprecedented catastrophe for the entire human race. Therefore, in what we say or do, we must take into account all the factors and in our own humble way try to defuse the crisis.

We are convinced that, only in an atmosphere of universal peace, can the resources of the world, both financial and technological, be available for the mutual benefit of humanity. Therefore, we are anxious that the present drift towards a hot war should be stopped by the combined efforts of all right-thinking people in the world.

Hon. Members are rightly concerned about developments in Afghanistan and the decision of the United States, China and some other countries to rush arms into Pakistan. I should like hon. Members to bear with me because once again I should like to give the background of the situation. I want to draw the attention of the House to the sequence of developments in Afghanistan. It is a strategically located country. Some years ago—we all know what happened when we were not free; I am not going into that period—the monarchy was overthrown and Afghanistan became a Republic. President Daud took over power. In April, 1978, ano-

ther revolution took place and President Tarakki came at the helm of affairs. In November last, he was overthrown by Mr. Amin. Again in December last, President Amin was overthrown, and now President Karmal is the Head of the Government.

To my hon. friend from the Muslim League, I would say—again I cannot vouch for this but we have been told—that it was in the time of Amin himself that help was asked for from Soviet troops...

AN HON. MEMBER: Told by whom?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We have been told by the Soviet Ambassador.

There have been problems between Afghanistan and Pakistan. It was a legacy of the colonial domination of this sub-continent. What happened in Afghanistan was an internal matter of that country. For the past two years, the Afghan Republic has faced numerous internal and external problems. There have been reports of armed attacks from bases located outside the country. We are told that the Government of Afghanistan invoked the provisions of the Treaty it signed with the Soviet Union and asked for military help to meet the threat to the Republic. Whether the request for military assistance was right or not, whether the Soviet Union should have rushed military aid or not, is a matter on which there is division of opinion among the powers of the world. Each one is looking at the problem not at all from the point of view of the people of Afghanistan, but from geo-political and strategic considerations. This will further complicate problems without solving anything. I have stated our own view, which is that we do not approve of foreign presence or intervention anywhere in the world. However, we do not believe in a one-sided condemnation. We have been watching with

concern the build up in the Indian Ocean and some other countries, which is now being stepped up even further with Pakistan becoming one of the important bases for this.

It is necessary to reaffirm our commitment to non-alignment and to emphasize the independence of our judgement on each issue, which is not going to be affected by pressures from any quarter. Our geo-political situation, our commitment to certain fundamental principles, our historical experiences, particularly, since the days of Independence and above all our national interests will be the determining factors in our foreign policy.

As I said, there is a deliberate effort to label us as pro-this or pro-that. We are not pro-any country except pro-India and this is what we intend to remain. When we judge these issues, we judge them from the point of view of our national interest and from what we consider to be in the interest of world peace.

All our efforts are directed at securing the speedy withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Many big and small powers are involved. The training of armed bands, providing bases, entering of armed troops across the border and inhabiting another country and some other such activities do not create confidence among neighbours. They only prolong the misery of the people concerned and create conditions of hostility among the States. We cannot but feel disturbed by the reaction of some powers over these developments in Afghanistan. Billions of dollars have been asked for and hundreds of millions have already been committed to Pakistan in military aid by USA. Other powers are being persuaded to make their own contribution to convert Pakistan into an arsenal. The People's Republic of China has also pledged to provide arms and other necessary assistance to Pakistan.

Already, contrary to the expressed desires of the littoral States, a naval build up has been taking place in the Indian Ocean and huge armada is being deployed in the Arabian Sea. This is being done in the name of securing free flow of oil from the Gulf to the industrialised west. This is bound to have reactions, and the Indian Ocean in our region has become an arena of super powers. Old treaties are being invoked and new ones are being forged. Appeals have been made to the religious sentiments of the people of western Asia by outside powers. We know from experience how and against whom these weapons have been used in the past.

We have conveyed our views to Pakistan and the Governments of the United States, Soviet Union and other countries. We have once again told the leaders of Pakistan of our sincere desire to promote friendly relations and co-operation in every sphere in the spirit of the Simla Agreement. We hope that neighbouring countries will avoid getting involved in this geo-political game of one or another super power and respond positively to the hand of friendship and co-operation which we have extended to them.

We want to improve relations with China, consistent with our national interests and the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

As the President has stated in his Address, we shall further strengthen and deepen our friendly relations with the Soviet Union and consolidate our co-operation with the United States. I want to make it clear that our relations with one country is not at the cost of our relations with another. As a sovereign and independent nation we act in the best interests of our people and the cause of world peace and co-operation.

Some hon. Members have referred to the Islamic bomb. Nuclear bombs and other bombs are weapons of

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

mass destruction. There is nothing Christian, Islamic, Hindu, or Buddhist about them. The production of nuclear bombs, by any country in our region is bound to create a reaction in others which will increase the suspicion and fears of the intentions of the bomb producers. We have made it clear that India has no intention of producing nuclear weapons, but, at the same time we do not give up our right to use nuclear energy for peaceful and developmental purposes.

General Zia-ul-Haq has told us that he will not produce nuclear bombs. We can only hope that he will honour his assurance.

The situation in South-East Asia continues to cause concern. We do not subscribe to the view that any country has a right to teach a lesson to any other country. Instead of using the refugees for interfering with the affairs of the other countries, conditions should be created in which those desirous of returning to their homeland may do so. Refugees should not be made use of as pawns in their power game. However, this new variant of the cold war is taking place in the setting of the international economic crisis fuelled by the higher cost of energy and rise in the prices of industrial equipment. While the situation requires expansion of the world economy by free flow of capital and technology, an ever-expanding world market and a new international monetary system, the cold war climax and the consequent military outbreak will close the avenues for their realisation. The Developing countries will be the worst sufferers; they will be subjected to pressures, inducements and even de-stabilisation; they will be drawn into military conflicts. In such a situation, there is a danger of the backward states and the extremist elements being drawn into an adventurist action. We have to keep all these matters in mind while dealing

with the extraordinarily grave and delicate international situation.

We believe that the best way to ensure world peace is to break down barriers East-West, North-South confrontation and try for the cooperation of all nations for economic development.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, an hon. Member spoke about the minorities. I don't want to go into the details. We are deeply concerned with the question of employment opportunities for minorities and their other problems. We are equally conscious of the need for economic development for them and the development of the Urdu language which I do not regard as a language of the minorities. People in every State speak Urdu. Initially I had considerable difficulty in understanding the Hindi broadcasts of our Radio or the language used by various Hindi Departments.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Sathe to note.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I said initially. Now, I have learnt it.

In the minorities there are not only our Muslim brothers, although they are the largest in number, there are also many other minorities. We are equally conscious of their problems and the need to help them, specially, towards their development.

While the hon. Member was speaking, my colleague Shri Shiv Shankar was telling me of the work done in Andhra Pradesh for the Urdu Academy. We started that programme and it has been well implemented in Andhra Pradesh in different cities. I should like to congratulate those young members who have made their maiden speeches here, specially, Shri K. K. Tiwary, Shri Madhavrao Scindia and General Sparrow. I congratulate them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about those from the Opposition. Many youngmen from here also spoke.



SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I congratulate them also. I do not know many but I hope to know them soon. Some hon'ble Members did not get the time to speak. I am sure they will make an equally good contributions later on.

Mr. Speaker, some hon. Members have made the criticism that the President's Address lacks direction. I do not understand this at all. On every important aspect of our national life, the President's Address spells out new directions of Government policy and Government action, whether it be in the field of law enforcement or planning for nation-building or the management of the economy or the welfare of the weaker sections. Our objectives are clear and are surely national in content. I do hope that all Members of this House, whether in the ruling party or in the Opposition, will extend their full support and cooperation in this great task and in successfully meeting the challenges which confront the nation.

Many amendments have been moved on the Motion of Thanks. I have dealt with some of them in my remarks but I have not been able to deal with them extensively because that would take a longer time.

But the socio-economic measures which will be unfolded in the coming months in furtherance of the Government's broad objective will answer the amendments. So, I request the hon. Members not to press them but to withdraw the amendments.

Sir, I thank all those who have taken part...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What about Assam?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have spoken on Assam earlier. There is nothing specific I can say. Some groups are coming to meet me. We are trying to get in touch with the leaders of the political parties so that

they can also come before Parliament ends.

Perhaps you were not here when I informed the House that we had agreed to Shri Samar Mukherjee's suggestion that the Leaders of the Opposition and we should meet with the leaders of political parties in Assam to try and find a solution. We are fully aware of the difficulties and problems of the Assamese people and also of the hardships and the sufferings which some of them have undergone and the very brutal killing of some people. But anything that is said might aggravate the situation. That is why we think it is better to try to find a solution to this delicate problem and also to try and convince the people that however great the problems agitation is not the solution. If Assam deprives some region of some goods, then other regions can deprive it of other essential goods. Similarly, if there is reaction by non-Assamese, then that would only add to the suffering. So, at this time all of us must—however strong our feelings and I can fully understand the extent of your agony—show self-restraint and pool our energies to convince those who are indulging in wrong action and to assure them that the problems which are worrying them will be solved but it cannot be a one-sided solution. The whole picture has to be taken into consideration.

Sir, I commend this Motion to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: A number of amendments have been moved by Members to the Motion of Thanks. Shall I put all the amendments to the vote of the House together or does any Hon'ble Member want any particular amendment to be put separately?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I want amendments No. 8 and 13 to be put separately.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I want amendment No. 45 to be put separately.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, I want my amendment No. 150 to be put separately.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I have moved nine amendments. All my amendments may be put along with the other amendments but amendment No. 66 about the intervention of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan may be put to vote separately.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 6 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any step to check the daily increase in prices, to impose restrictions on unrestricted trade, to refrain from deficit budgeting and there is also no guarantee to distribute all the essential commodities at reasonable prices.' (6)

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 13 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address for distribution of land among agriculture labourers and poor farmers.' (13)

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 45 to vote of the House. The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that in the Address there is no mention about any radical land reform measures.' (45)

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 66 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address fails to condemn the unabashed military intervention by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and also fails to call upon the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan.' (66)

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now we come to Amendment No. 150. I shall now put Amendment No. 150 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any step to provide jobs for the millions of jobless people in our country, to give unemployment allowance to the unemployed, even the right to work has not been mentioned.' (150)

*The motion was negative.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the other amendments which have been moved together to the vote of the House.

*All the other Amendments\* were put and negatived.*

\*Amendments negatived: Nos. 1 to 5, 7 to 12, 14 to 21, 24, 25, 32, 39, 42, 51, 52, 67, 68, 81 to 100, 102, 104 to 108, 110 to 124, 126 to 146, 151 to 162, 216 to 280, 286 to 292, 322 to 340 and 347 to 353.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we come to the main Motion. I shall now put the main Motion to the vote of the House.

The question is;

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 23rd January, 1980.' "

*The motion was adopted.*

14.24 hrs.

GOVERNMENT OF UNION TERRITORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—  
*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while we were discussing on the last occasion the Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Bill, 1980, it was quite rightly stated, by the hon. Minister of State piloting the Bill, that this Bill is only of a formal nature. Sir, whether it is of a formal nature or not, it does provide us,—the representatives of the Union Territories,—with an opportunity to point out the discriminatory type and the inferior type of democracy and the second-class citizenship which these Union Territory people are enjoying.

14.25 hrs.

[SHRI F. H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*]

This Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Bill is related to the provisions concerning the Imposition of President's rule in the Union Territory. In the case of States, the President's rule is governed by the Article 356 of the Constitution. When we come to the Union Territories, we find that the

President's rule is no more governed by the Constitutional provision. They are governed by different Articles, different provisions, the provisions contained in Section 51 of the Indian Union Territories Act. If you compare both the provisions—on the one hand Article 356 of the Constitution and on the other hand Section 51 of the Union Territories Act—you will find and the House will find, that the people of the Union Territories are placed in an inferior position. You will see that the President's rule can be imposed in a State only when there is a breakdown of the Constitutional machinery and that is what Article 356 of the Constitution provides. But when you come to the Union Territory, Section 51 comes into play. Section 51 says that even when there is no provision in the Constitution in the case of Union Territories, President's rule can be imposed if the Government of India, that is to say, formally the President, finds it necessary or expedient. That means in any case leaving it to the subjective satisfaction of the Government of India, President's rule can be imposed on the Union Territory. There need be no reason. That means the Legislative Assembly which operates in some Union Territories is merely at the sufferers or tolerance of the Government of India and whatever the democratic rights the people of the Union Territory enjoy, those rights can be taken away by the Government of India without ascribing any reason as the simple satisfaction at the whims and pleasures of the Government of India. Recently by the imposition of the President's rule in Goa, certain difficulties were created. I come from the Union Territory of Goa. Now, what happened in Goa when the President's rule was imposed? This shows again the extreme arbitrariness which the Government of India can show while dealing with the Union Territories. What happened in the case of Goa recently? The Maharashtra Gomantak Party Government collapsed on the floor of the House and then the Opposition came together and asked for an opportunity to form a Government. The Opposition Leaders came to Delhi and met the

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

then Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai and told him that they were in a position to form the Government. The then Prime Minister could not object to this. He could not say that they were not in a position to form the Government since there was a clear majority and it was also proved on the floor of the House. Then he told them "how do you come to me when your own representatives in Parliament are opposing me at every stage, every step? There are the Congress-I people in your party. How can I allow you to form the Government when there are Congress-I people in your party?" This shows how the Government of India can act arbitrarily. When the Government of India is not conscious of the principles which in a democracy, should prevail, it can abuse, it can usurp the democratic rights and it can act in an arbitrary manner and impose President's rule as was imposed recently. It was different altogether when there was election. The same representative whom Mr. Morarji Desai found to be opposing him all the time came back to this House with a margin four times larger than in the previous election. The same party whom he would not allow to form the government came back to power with overwhelming majority. But then the provisions remain. That also was what the people wanted and that is why their representative switched over to the Congress-I whilst having all the time, all these years, supported and stood by the policy of Congress-I for the last 4 or 5 years. For the last 2 or 3 years, the Congress-I came into existence there. It is the will of the people that has to prevail and the will of the people will not prevail if there are such draconian provisions, anti-democratic provisions that are contained in Section 51 of the Union Territories remain in the Statute Book.

I would like to point out here the amount of discrimination that is there between the Union Territories and the States. In the case of the States.

President's rule can be allowed. When President's rule is imposed in the States, it is now an accepted convention of this House that the report of the Governor who recommends the imposition of the President's rule should be laid on the Table of the House. But this is not the function and this is not the practice in the case of the Union Territories. The Constitution itself says that the notification imposing President's rule must be laid on the Table of the House; but when it came to the imposition of President's rule in the Union Territory of Goa, we who were sitting on this side, had to create a commotion to force the Government, because Government was not prepared to lay the notification on the Table of the House.

Let us now come to the Governor's report. In the case of the States, the Governor's report is required to be laid on the Table of the House, but it is not so in the case of the Union Territories. Upto this day, we have not seen the report of Lt. Governor regarding imposition of President's rule being placed on the Table of the House. It would make a material difference. When it came to the dissolution of the Goa Assembly, the Lt. Governor made a report, and that was the only one report, where he said that the Opposition was in a position to form a stable Government. He had said that the Opposition, which was a Congress Opposition, was in a position to form a stable Government, and must be given a chance to form it. The Government here went against that report, on the basis of its whims and fancies and taking into account motives which were unrelated to the formation of a new Government. By imposing President's rule, the then Central Government acted in the manner it did, against the report of the Lt. Governor.

So, you see in how many ways the Government of India, when it comes to the Union Territories, can thwart

the will of the People. Another difference is this. When President's rule is imposed in the States, Article 356 of the Constitution requires that this imposition of President's rule should be ratified by Parliament within 2 months; otherwise the imposition of President's rule cannot continue. But in the case of Union Territories, nothing need be discussed in Parliament. Parliament need not take into cognisance, is not required to take cognisance and cannot force itself to take cognisance of the imposition of President's rule in the Union Territories.

These are the different ways in which we see that after all, the Union Territories in substance—and it is very painful for us to say this—seem to be in the same position of a colonial set-up. Many colonies in the past had legislatures, but they were under the suzerainty of the colonial powers. The spirit of the matter to-day is different. The relationship, in spirit, between the Government of India and the Union Territories is undefinable; and it cannot be called colonial. But the structure is still colonial and it cannot be allowed to prevail.

Union Territories came into existence in very peculiar circumstances. In 1957 or thereabouts, the States Reorganization Commission was formed, to re-organize the States on a linguistic basis. It was found that there were some small pockets which, for some reason or the other, could neither be constituted into separate States, nor could they be joined or annexed to the existing States. And these were areas like Manipur, Tripura, NEFA and so on. It was understood that after these areas had attained a certain level of economic and educational development, they could be merged in neighbouring States. But it so happens that years went by, and all these areas affirmed unanimously that they did not want to be merged into any of the existing

States. They wanted to be constituted into separate States. That is how Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and all the other States came into existence.

The case of Goa was quite different—so also that of Pondicherry. Subsequent to the report of the States Reorganization Commission, Pondicherry which was under French rule, and Goa, Daman and Diu which were under Portuguese rule, joined the Union of India. Here you have 2 territories which, though small in area, had a fairly good economic development and had a very high level, comparatively, of educational—literacy—and cultural development. You had here, people who had just come out from the colonial rule on the basis that they had been denied self-government. To put them again in a system which, to a large extent, resembled a colonial rule, was not at all fair.

On the floor of this House I appeal to-day to the conscience of the Members that this type of a situation, namely, taking these people from colonial rule and not giving them the full rights which their brethren enjoyed in the rest of the country, cannot be allowed to continue. It runs against all the tenets of our polity; and the consciousness of this House should be aroused to grant Statehood to at least some of the Union Territories.

Sir, I make here a fervent appeal to the Government through you in all humility with all the strength at my command. I hope my brothers from different States will support me. Otherwise, I cannot do anything—that this Union Territory of Goa must be granted Statehood at the earliest. It is a very happy coincidence that we have today as Prime Minister, a person who not now but had always been standing for small States. Mrs. Indira Gandhi for a long time, and throughout her life had been saying that small States should

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

be encouraged. That is how Nagaland, Meghalaya and other states came into existence.

AN HON MEMBER: What about Uttar Pradesh?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What difference? Uttar Pradesh will also be divided, if it has to be divided. There are 60-70 People who can look after their interests. As far as the Union Territory of Goa is concerned, there is another lady Member who is absent today. We are happy that Mrs. Indira Gandhi, at the helm of the affairs, today here as Prime Minister, had always been for small States and I am sure, throughout, she had been for the small States and had brought into existence many small States to abide by the will of the people of those areas. Therefore, we have great hopes in her.

The former Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai was known as one of the strong unremitting votaries of the large States. Shri Morarji Desai had always been saying that small States should not be encouraged, that States should be large. Therefore, we expect any hope that the former Prime Minister would pay any heed to this plea.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kosar-god): There is no quorum.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is not good this time of the day to challenge the quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The lunch interval time is between 1 and 2 P.M. Now it is 2.30. When he has challenged it, we have to take it into account. Let the quorum bell be rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member can proceed further.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: With renewed strength I resume my seat. Since the other hon. Member from Goa is also present, I will take up briefly the economic aspect, because one of the grievances and the objections made is this. If the Statehood

is granted to the Union Territory of Goa, then the Central Government will have to pour in money, because the territory, if converted into a State, will not be self-sufficient economically. I have gone through the figures of grants-in-aid and per capita grants-in-aid to different States and Union Territories. Unfortunately, I have forgotten to bring them here. From my memory I can definitely assure this House that in the case of Orissa, Kashmir, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and others, their per capita grants-in-aid which they are drawing at present is much higher than the grants-in-aid that would be required in the case of Goa if it is granted Statehood. I am making this categorical and definite statement on the Floor of the House from the figures which are available with me. This Territory must be granted Statehood. We have full confidence in this Government that they will not only consider this demand of ours sympathetically but will also go forward and grant Statehood to this Territory. It is a question of justice; it is a question of granting democratic rights as operate elsewhere in the country to lakhs of our brothers who do not enjoy them at present.

I cannot conclude without making a reference to a very pressing problem in that area which concerns a large section of people there, the fishermen community. Mr. Chairman, you are our good neighbour and you know that a large percentage of our people are fishermen. They live on fishing industry but they are not like the multinationals which are now taking to fishing business. They are poor people, backward people. Big companies with big fishing trawlers and well-to-do fishermen, big businessmen dealing in fishing industry are trying to destroy the livelihood of a whole section of the population. Therefore, it was agreed by all sections of opinion that a particular area of the sea must be demarcated for the benefit of traditional fishermen so that mechanised

trawlers and boats did not operate within that fishing areas; that area should be left alone exclusively for fishing by traditional fishermen. By some manipulation of the trawler owners and the mechanised boat industry, they were able to overcome the unanimous opinion and they said that the demarcating line should be five fathoms in depth. This demarcation in depth is not physically possible. Therefore, my plea is that the hon. Minister should kindly come forward with a statement and give an assurance in this House that demarcation should be five kms from sea-shore for exclusive operation within this area by traditional fishermen, using traditional fishing boats. With these words, I support this piece of legislation.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): We have a lot of problems confronting the people of Union Territories, especially in Pondicherry and I should like to let the House know some salient aspects of those problems. President's Rule was imposed in Pondicherry in view of defections in the All India Anna DMK Ministry. All opposition parties including the Janata Party made a joint representation to the President of India alleging rampant corruption in the AIADMK Ministry. Co-ordination among the ministers was totally nil. Public money was utilised for the activities of the AIADMK both in Pondicherry as well as in Tamil Nadu. No welfare measure was undertaken by the then Government. People's interest was neglected and totally ignored. Very little attention was given to law and order. Crime and dacoities were encouraged by the ruling party members. Instances of atrocities on Harijans were innumerable and inexpressible. For personal benefit frequent defections were taking place in AIADMK. People of Pondicherry felt insecure. The then AIADMK Government lost its majority in the House. All these factors necessitated the imposition of President's Rule in Pondicherry. I

am sorry to say that the former Prime Minister Mr. Morarji Desai did not care to respect or appreciate the feelings of the people of Pondicherry. It was made known to the people that Pondicherry was going to be merged with the neighbouring State. The present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran who is known for his cunningness, inefficiency and un-dependability colluded in this move...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please avoid these words in respect of persons who are not in the House.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: Both of them were very firm to go against the will of Pondicherry people. The political parties particularly, Congress (I), DMK and Muslim League fought against this move. In the meanwhile assembly elections took place for Pondicherry Union Territory along with the Lok Sabha elections. Thanks to the people of Pondicherry, under the dynamic leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, the progressive front was able to form a government in Pondicherry following recent elections. The Janata, AIADMK and CPI (M) alliance was completely rooted out. Particularly the former ruling party, All India Anna DMK, the party of the so-called matinee idol, despite pouring heavy money in the elections could not get even a single seat in the recent elections.

Before I conclude I want to make a submission that there is a demand from the people of Pondicherry that their identity should be maintained and the present status quo be continued.

Secondly, in the plan allocation, a deep consideration be given in the matter of heavy industries in the Pondicherry.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीबाग) :  
सभापति जी, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने  
से पहले इस बात की पूरी ताईद करूँ जिसको

[श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर]

कि हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने जो कि उम्हर बैठे हैं कहा कि गोवा को पूरे राज्य का दर्जा मिलना चाहिए। हमारी पार्टी ने भी अपने घोषणा-पत्र में इस बात की मांग की है कि पाण्डिचेरी और गोवा जो संघ राज्य क्षेत्र हैं उन्हें पूरी स्टेट का दर्जा मिलना चाहिए।

यह जो संशोधन विधेयक है इससे तो स्थिति और भी भिन्न हो जाती है। आज देश में नये सिरे से केन्द्र और राज्यों के संबंधों पर विवाद चल रहा है। आज राज्य सरकारों द्वारा यह मांग की जा रही है कि उन्हें और अधिक अधिकार मिलने चाहिए। ऐसी स्थिति में जबकि राजनीतिक परिस्थितियां बदली हैं और हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक स्थिति पर भी चर्चा की है तो यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम फिर से इस बात पर विचार करें कि क्या हम संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पुरानी स्थिति में रखेंगे या उन्हें अधिक जन-तांत्रिक अधिकार देंगे? जनतंत्र को कैसे चलाया जाना चाहिए, इसका हमें काफी अनुभव हो चुका है। ऐसी अवस्था में हमें इन राज्यों को अधिकार देने के बारे में नये सिरे से सोचना चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय जो यह छोटा-सा बिल लाये हैं, और नयी पालियामेंट के प्रथम अधिवेशन में ही लाये हैं, अच्छा होता कि वे संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बारे में एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाते जिससे कि उनकी पूरे राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाता। हमारे देश में दूसरी स्टेट भी हैं, मणिपुर है, अरुणाचल प्रदेश है। ये छोटे-छोटे राज्य हैं। जब हम उन राज्यों को राज्य स्तर पर लाये हैं तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि पाण्डिचेरी और गोवा जैसे संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को भी पूरे राज्य के स्तर पर न लाया जाए। इसलिए मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ कि इन संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पूरा राज्य बनाया जाए। इन क्षेत्रों को पूरे राज्य के स्तर से नीचे रखकर हम अपने जनतंत्र को विकसित नहीं कर सकते हैं। वहां की जनता की भी यही भाषा और तमन्ना है। वे भी यह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य राज्यों की तरह उन्हें भी पूरे राज्य स्तर पर फलने-फूलने का अवसर मिले।

इसलिए मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जो यह छोटा-सा बिल लाए हैं और जिसका दायरा बहुत सीमित है उसके स्थान पर एक बड़ा और सम्यक बिल लाएं जिसके जरिए गोवा और पाण्डिचेरी संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को भी हिन्दुस्तान की जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली में अन्य राज्यों की तरह फलने-फूलने का अवसर मिले। अभी आप ऐसा बिल नहीं लाए हैं, फिर कभी लाएं। इस बात का मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): In my introductory speech, while moving this Bill, I have said that this is a Bill of a formal nature. This is a Bill to authorise the expenditure from the consolidated fund of Indian territories, when the Assembly is dissolved and the Parliament is not in session. I have heard the speeches of all the three Members. The main point all of them made is regarding statehood to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. Mr. Faleiro made one more point about the extension of the fishing limit by the traditional fishermen upto 5 Km from the sea-shore. I have no hesitation in saying that the Government will consider this point with sympathy. So far as the Statehood matter is concerned, the Government will certainly consider this at the appropriate time.

As I have said in the beginning, there is nothing more in this Bill except the formality to authorise expenditure from the consolidated fund of the Union Territories by the President. With these words, I request the House to pass this Bill.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : मंत्री महोदय ने फिशरमैन को सुविधायें देने के बारे में कहा है कि सहानुभूति से विचार करेंगे। लेकिन कुछ टैरिटरीज को स्टेटहुड देने के विषय में कहा है कि एप्रोप्रियेट टाइम पर विचार किया जाएगा। अगर वह कह दें कि सहानुभूतिपूर्ण विचार किया जाएगा, तो इसमें क्या हर्ज है?

श्री योगेश्वर मकवाना : जो कहा है सही कहा है कि एप्रोप्रियेट टाइम पर इस पर भी विचार किया जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*



MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up clause by clause consideration. There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

### Enacting Formula

#### Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1, for "Thirtieth" substitute "Thirty-first" (1)

(Shri Yogendra Makwana)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1979-80 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.*

14.55 hrs.

### SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1979-80

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General), for 1979-80.

Motion moved:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demand Nos. 2, 4, 6 to 8, 10 to 13, 15, 16, 18, 20 to 23, 26, 27, 29 to 32, 35, 39, 41 to 43, 47, 49, 50, 52, 54, 58, 59, 61 to 63, 67, 68, 79, 71, 75, 77, to 79, 82, 90, 92, 95, 97, 99 and 100."

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House.	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION		
2.	Agriculture . . . . .	5,52,01,000	2,52,24,00,000
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . . . . .	26,59,36,000	..
6.	Department of Food . . . . .	37,35,06,000	2,000
7.	Department of Rural Development . . . . .	1,80,00,00,000	..

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
8.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education . . . . .	24,03,00 0	1,97,000
10.	Department of Irrigation . . . . .	1,000	
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION			
11.	Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation . . . . .	7,39,000	..
12.	Foreign Trade and Export Production . . . . .	26,81,85,000	1,000
13.	Civil Supplies and Cooperation . . . . .	4,45,06,000	..
14.	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS		
15.	Overseas Communications Service . . . . .	..	1,71,00,000
16.	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses . . . . .	11,63,00,000	..
18.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	..	1,000
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
20.	Defence Services—Army . . . . .	60,60,84,000	..
21.	Defence Services—Navy . . . . .	2,22,50,000	..
22.	Defence Services—Air Force . . . . .	160,65,70,000	..
23.	Defence Services—Pensions . . . . .	15,41,78,000	..
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE			
26.	Education . . . . .	1,000	5,00,000
27.	Department of Social Welfare . . . . .	7,00,00,000	..
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
29.	Power Development . . . . .	1,000	1,000
30.	Coal and Lignite . . . . .	33,41,21,000	..
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS			
31.	Ministry of External Affairs . . . . .	..	29,30,00,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
32.	Ministry of Finance . . . . .	97,53,000	..
35.	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax . . . . .	73,34,000	..

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
27.	Department of Social Welfare . . . . .	7,00,00,000	..
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
29.	Power Development . . . . .	1,000	1,000
30.	Coal and Lignite . . . . .	33,41,21,000	..
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS			
31.	Ministry of External Affairs . . . . .	..	29,30,00,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
32.	Ministry of Finance . . . . .	97,53,000	..
35.	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax . . . . .	73,34,000	..
39.	Pensions . . . . .	18,51,30,000	..
41.	Transfers to State Governments . . . . .	278,92,00,000	..
42.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	4,000	..
43.	Loans to Government Servants, etc. . . . .	..	26,78,16,000
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
47.	Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . .	53,45,000	..
49.	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	14,66,000	..
50.	Police . . . . .	6,22,40,000	..
52.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs .	3,19,91,000	1,000
54.	Chandigarh . . . . .	1,66,02,000	..
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY			
58.	Ministry of Industry . . . . .	61,50,000	..
59.	Industries . . . . .	14,72,000	4,000
61.	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts . . . . .	..	10,44,00,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
62.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . . . . .	4,95,000	..

1	2	3
63.	Information and Publicity . . . . .	Revenue Rs. 1,000 Capital Rs. 9,34,000
	MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS	
67.	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs . . . . .	18,40,32,000 ..
68.	Administration of Justice . . . . .	7,10,000 ..
	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS	
70.	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries . . . . .	.. 2,000
71.	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries. . . . .	14,35,00,000 38,00,00,000
	MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT	
75.	Ministry of Shipping and Transport . . . . .	8,52,000 ..
77.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . . . . .	1,000 ..
78.	Road and Inland Water Transport . . . . .	.. 4,65,20,000
	MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES	
79.	Department of Steel . . . . .	.. 42,00,03,000
	MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION	
82.	Department of Supply . . . . .	1,87,000 ..
	MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING	
90.	Public Works . . . . .	16,90,87,000 3,000
92.	Housing and Urban Development . . . . .	.. 1,000
	DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY	
95.	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects . . . . .	.. 2,000
	DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE	
97.	Department of Culture . . . . .	1,000 ..
	DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS	
99.	Department of Electronics . . . . .	4,000 2,000
	DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	
100.	Department of Science and Technology . . . . .	1,32,01,000 ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there are cut motions tabled by certain Members. I would like to know whether they want to move them.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,45,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure due protection to linguistic minorities in Assam and Meghalaya during violent agitation with respect to electoral rolls. (1)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,40,32,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare electoral rolls for Assam after thorough impartial revision and failure to hold Lok Sabha elections in the State (2)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,40,32,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare proper electoral rolls for Lok Sabha elections and large-scale omissions and deletions from the electoral rolls. (3)].

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagri): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,22,40,000 in respect of 'police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure and incompetence of Police and Government to maintain law and order in Delhi (4)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,40,32,000 in respect of

'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare proper electoral rolls for elections and large scale omissions and deletions from the electoral rolls. (5)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Irregularities in operation of Bombay-Goa Steamer Service run by Mogul Lines and problems of employees of Mogul Lines. (6)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,41,78,000 in respect of 'Defence Services—Pensions' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay proper attention to Ex-Servicemen with reference to pension and other facilities to enable them to lead a respectable life. (7)].

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,45,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure proper protection to linguistic minorities and their life and property in Assam and Meghalaya during violent agitation in regard to electoral rolls and do justice to them who reside there permanently as citizen of India for long. (8)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,40,32,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to hold Lok Sabha election in Assam in January, 1980 along with all the States in

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India due to violent agitation against electoral rolls. (9)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 278,92,00,000 in respect of Transfers to State Governments be reduced by Rs. 100."

[In the context of acceptance of recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission and National Development Council, steps to be taken in matters of release of grant-in-aid to States including West Bengal to match the expenditure and cover non-plan revenue gap and non-plan grant to meet the relief expenditure and the fund allocated for the centrally sponsored schemes transferred to the States to implement the Scheme and in the context of rural economy central assistance/grant to be provided to West Bengal Government for development of sericulture farms in the areas of Nalhati Blocks in Birbhum under central sponsored schemes. (21)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,40,32,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to hold Mid Term Lok Sabha election in Assam along with all States in India due to violent agitation over electoral rolls. (10)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,35,08,000 in respect of 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure on the part of the Government and notified sugar undertakings for speedy clearance of cane price arrears to cane growers and avoid their hardship (16)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 180,00,00,000 in respect of 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Generation of additional employment opportunities in rural areas on public and community works by utilisation of foodgrain stock. (17)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 180,00,00,000 in respect of 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide immediate employment opportunities in large parts of the country, and in West Bengal and allocation and release of foodgrains to be utilised for payment of full or part of the wages of the workers to be engaged on non-plan, on going public and community works. (18)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Power Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide more funds for programme of rural electrification of villages in India, especially in West Bengal. (19)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,41,21,000 in respect of 'coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps for opening closed coal mines in areas of Khairesoli in Birbhum in West Bengal and various schemes for the conservation of coal, safety in and development of coal mines there. (20)].

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,41,21,000 in respect of

Coal and Lignite be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Under production defective transport and irrational distribution of coal and coke. (11)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,19,92,000 in respect of other expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Half hearted and uneffective policy of Government to make prohibition a success. (12)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,44,00,000 in respect of Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Abnormal rise in cost of textile goods to consumers and the miserable economic condition of the weavers of handloom and silk textiles. (13)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Defective system of production and procurement of Petroleum and Petro-Chemical products and bad distribution system. (14)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,00,03,000 in respect of Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Defective organisation of production and distribution of steel, which causing heavy loss to public industries and abnormal cost to consumers. (15)].

\*SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to

say a few things on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) and the cut motions thereon. Sir, I will speak in Bengali with your permission.

Sir, ours is a vast country. It has all the natural resources, land resources, water resources, forest wealth and labour resources. It is however absolutely necessary to utilise all these nature's resources properly for the good of the country and its people through scientific planning. The previous Government met with failure because of its interest and sympathy for a particular class, and because of its wrong economic policies. We will expect the present Government to exploit our vast natural resources by proper scientific planning for the good of our masses.

Our country has vast fertile lands, we have extensive agriculture but our land system is so entangled in our socio-economic system that the major portion of our land is held by a few rich landowners. On the other hand a vast number of our farmers are landless. If proper planning was done, then there would never have been a scarcity of food in our country and the farmers would never have died of starvation or suffered from mal-nutrition as we see today. We find severe poverty in our country, where, according to Government figures more than 70 per cent of the people live below the poverty line. Then there are vast numbers of educated and semi-educated unemployed youngmen particularly in the rural areas, there are unemployed landless agricultural labourers and share croppers. All these factors have given rise to economic instability in the rural areas. These could be ameliorated to some extent if the land which is being held by some persons in excess of the land ceilings is taken over by Government and distributed among the landless. The land which

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Gadadhar Saha]

has not yet been brought under irrigation should be brought under irrigation. The water resources should be scientifically utilised. As this has not been done, we see devastating floods every year. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are aware that in 1978 due to devastating floods, huge areas of land, villages and the crops were totally destroyed in many States. To rehabilitate and resettle the unfortunate farmers and rebuild villages huge amount of help and assistance had to be rendered by the State as well as Central Government. If scientific planning had been resorted to in proper time, then this catastrophe could have been avoided. At that time the need was felt and even now it is felt that developmental works should be undertaken in the villages. The dried up ponds and irrigational tanks silted canals etc. should be dug up and made functional, under the 'Food for Work' programmes. Under this programme the Central Government sanctioned foodgrains from the Central stocks to various States. West Bengal utilised it successfully and this proved a boon to the people. On the one hand the landless and unemployed labourers and share-croppers found work and on the other hand lot of development was achieved in the rural areas. Many ponds and tanks have been made functional, many roads were constructed which helped in further development. This scheme worked satisfactorily for some time but unfortunately, later on, it met with difficulty due to non-supply of foodgrains in time. As a result of this, those who worked under this scheme are faced with arrears of foodgrains which could not be paid to them in return for their work. I will therefore request the Central Government to make foodgrains available from their stocks so that progress may be made in the working of this scheme and developmental works may continue. Foodgrains from Central stocks should be allocated to all the affected States. In 1978 there was terrible drought all over the

country. This occurred because the various scientific schemes were not implemented and formulated at the right time. We have ample water resources but due to lack of its scientific utilisation and plan, droughts are recurring every year. To fight these natural calamities, in the context of acceptance of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission and National Development Council, steps should be taken to release the grants-in-aid to the States including West Bengal to match the expenditure and cover non-plan revenue gap and non-plan grant to meet the relief expenditure and the fund allocated for centrally sponsored schemes transferred to the States to implement the schemes. In the context of rural economy, central assistance or grant may be provided to West Bengal Government for the development of sericulture farms at Nalhati in Birbhum district. The farmers at these sericulture farms and the weavers of Silk textiles are in great plight and need urgent assistance. This is no longer a subject for debate. Today various political parties are in power in various States. It is but inevitable that those Government may have a basic difference with the Central Government on economic, social and political policies. For example the Government of West Bengal represent the exploited classes. They have their sympathies and policies and programmes for the working classes and for the people belonging to the lower strata of society. The Central Government may not have that outlook. But this is no point for conflict or clash in the task of nation building. To fight natural calamities like floods, droughts etc., and to build up and to do the best for the States, it is necessary for the Central Government to assist the State Governments with a broad heart in national interest. I will draw your attention to another thing. Sir, we find that in every State all over the country, there is a vast disparity in the prices of agricultural products and manufactured goods. Previously also this was there



and the disparity is increasing day by day. This has to be stopped through appropriate policy. Otherwise the exploitation of the farmers will be perpetuated. The poor farmers are not getting the right price for their produce. After the left front Government came to power in West Bengal, the farmers there are getting somewhat higher prices for wheat, rice, etc. Sir, we see that the price of sugar is being increased by sugar mill owners day by day but the poor cane-growers have not received their legitimate payments. Their dues are lying in arrears for a long time. The mill owners are earning huge profits, then there are hoarders and black-marketeers whose economic offences are on the increase. In the Fifth Lok Sabha and the Sixth Lok Sabha also we have seen that these hoarders and blackmarketeers could not be curbed even after passing the preventive detention legislation. But that legislation was utilised for suppressing political opponents, trade union movements and students movements and kisan movements. Instances that black marketeers were detained are extremely rare. The exploitation of the farmers cannot be allowed to continue. The produce of the farmers which they grow with the sweat of their brow working in sun and rain is snatched away from them at a negligible price, whereas, the industrialists make huge profits from them. This situation has to be remedied and parity has to be struck between the prices of agricultural and industrial products.

In India, Sir, the various States are functioning in a federal structure. The States have to function with limited powers in a constitutional framework. Here we had all along a sense and atmosphere of national unity and unity of culture. Whatever language might one speak, whichever State he may belong to, there was a historic feeling of unity. Every body was imbued with a feeling of patriotism. But today we find that in Assam, in Meghalaya that unity is

being affected due to differences in language and religion. Even there for some months together cases of murder and arson are recurring. This is very surprising. According to our Constitution, every Indian, be he a Bengali or Punjabi or Madras etc. has the right to settle in any part of our country. This is his constitutional right. But all these who were residing in the aforesaid States over a long period are today being termed as 'Foreigners' and terrible things are being done today to drive them out. Large number of people who had voting rights and who had exercised their voting rights in the previous Lok Sabha and assembly elections today find their names missing from the electoral rolls. On the other hand a large number of ineligible persons, minors were seen to have been included in the rolls and deletion of names of genuine voters made in many parts of the States. Such instances are found all over the country in all the States. But for that elections were not postponed all over the country. But in Assam elections were postponed. The reasons are not far to seek. This is a very serious situation. We will have to rise above party politics and fight this menace in the interest of national unity. We demand that the culprits may be severely punished.

Sir, improvement in agriculture is a very important factor for improving the rural economy. A large portion of our national income comes from agriculture. In this context I will once again refer to the large number of sericulture farms in Naihati area of Birbhum. The farmers and weavers in that area are in great plight. If adequate financial assistance is given to them under centrally sponsored schemes then much improvement can be effected in the economy of that area.

Sir, today we find that the prices of kerosene, coal, textiles and other commodities of daily use are going

[Shri Gadadhar Saha]

up day by day. We all know that one important factor for rise in prices is increase in indirect taxes, and the lending policy of the banks, on top of that there is hoarding and black-marketing. Today coal is in short supply and its production is going down in some places. In Birbhum, in areas of Khairesoli which is in my constituency, there are several coal mines which are lying closed today. They are lying closed for a long time. As a result of this the labourers working in these mines are out of jobs. They are in great distress. In these days of coal shortage and unemployment, if these coal mines are responded, it will serve a double benefit. These workers will get jobs and coal supply will be augmented. Coal transportation facilities may also kindly be improved. I want to draw the Government's attention to this problem. I think the hon. Chairman and with that I conclude my speech.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): While I support the supplementary Demands for Grants I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister some of the important factors which we have to take into consideration. Though this Budget is only of Rs. 2000 crores, we are meeting here just after the Elections, when people have high expectations from us. We have seen that apart from high prices of onions, even kerosene was not available and essential commodities were completely out of the market. There is little scope to discuss these matters in detail while discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants. But it is time that the Hon. Minister—who was in charge of Planning also for some time—should start thinking right now so that, within a month at least, there is a feeling among the countrymen that what they expected from us has come true. Therefore, a beginning should be made and the people should feel it.

I would like to point out that, in this Budget, there is a provision for a subsidy to the Food Corporation of India. Though the Budget is for Rs. 550 crores, the additional requirement of Rs. 40 crores is what the Hon. Minister has asked for. To be frank, during the last two and a half years this Food Corporation of India—I do not know what were the tasks entrusted to it—was sitting idle. Now the time has come when the Hon. Minister should consider streamlining the Food Corporation of India because we had established this Food Corporation to see that the public distribution system works, very efficiently. But during the last two and a half years, the powers that came here did not want any public distribution system because the public distribution system is against black-marketeers. They came with the help of blackmarketeers and they did not want the State Trading Corporation or the Food Corporation to be there.

You know that sugar is selling at a high price in Orissa. In the open market it is Rs. 5 a kilo. During the last one month, i.e., in December, since an order was passed to this effect, levy sugar was to be distributed through the Food Corporation of India to the States for distribution to the consumers. But recently I found that they levy sugar has not reached any of the States. The Food Corporation of India has not lifted it. Why has it not lifted? In that case, why are you providing for another Rs. 40 crores towards subsidy? I hope the Hon. Minister will see to it that within seven days the levy sugar—which should sell around Rs. 2.65 to Rs. 2.85 per Kilo—reaches all the States so that they can get it within seven days.

Here, I would also like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that the main object of the Food for Work programme which was initiated and which is working in the States is to see that employment facilities are provided to the weaker sections of the

people in the countryside and villages so that they can earn a living. You know that recently all the Members of Parliament from Rajasthan also met the President. Similar is the feeling of the Members from Orissa and the people of Orissa. For this Food for Work Programme, in the present budget the Hon. Minister has decided to allocate up to 35 lakh tons of food-grains, comprising 15 lakh tons for the normal programme and 20 lakh tons for the special Food for Work Programme. I must admire and congratulate the hon. Minister that the Government of India has, in the very beginning, in the Supplementary Demands, provided for 35 lakh tonnes of foodgrains for this. I am very happy about it, and I am sure the people will welcome it. But you know, Sir, the Government here at the Centre has a different complexion from that in some of the States. You can see the memorandum which has been presented by the people of Rajasthan to the President. There they have said what is happening to the entire foodgrains which are going from the Centre under the Food for Work Programme for the poor people, the Harijans, the Adivasis, the landless peasants, the **khet mazdoors**, and others. Most of these grains are being given to the contractors which is against the policy of this Food for Work Programme. They are the stooges and henchmen of the State Governments, the Lok Dal Government or the Janata Government, whichever Government is ruling. We do not know for how long they will rule because people have discarded them in the last elections. Therefore, here is a problem which the hon. Minister must be seized of. All the members of Parliament should have close superintendence over the Food for Work Programme in their respective States. We have given 35 lakh tonnes of foodgrains to the State Governments and unless there is close monitoring from the Centre perhaps 75 per cent of these may be grabbed by henchmen of State Governments and may not be used for distribution

amongst the poor people. Orissa is a wholly drought-affected State. Almost all the districts there are affected by drought, and the grains under the Food for Work Programme are meant for being provided to the people who are suffering there. There are starvation conditions prevailing in these area. You know, Sir, Orissa was always exporting rice, but this year because of drought Orissa lost its rice crop and, therefore, Orissa has to import rice to feed its population. It is a very serious problem. I hope the hon. Minister will devise some way to find solution to these difficulties. All the Members of Parliament elected from the respective States must be associated with the Food for Work Programme very closely for which the Centre is giving help.

Now, the State Governments are in a stage of confrontation. You will give levy sugar. But what do they do? Do you know what the Orissa Government people are telling? They are saying that, now the Congress-I has come to power at the Centre, Shrimati Indira Gandhi has come to power, and sugar will not sell cheap. Already the levy sugar is being sent from this place to them. But who will see that sugar released by Centre reaches the common people at the rate of Rs. 2.80 per kilo.

There is a serious political imbalance in the country now. Whenever we are trying to solve any economic difficulties of the poor people throughout the country and whatever help the Centre is going to extend to the drought-affected areas, it should be seen that it reaches the poor people. Whether the foodgrains given by the Central Government go to the people or not, whether the public distribution system is really working or not, whether it is helping the people or not, who will look to these aspects? You have to devise some ways and means to see that, whatever help the Centre extends to the States

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

reaches the poor people, reaches the consumers. In fact, all these poor people have voted the Congress I to power, have voted Shrimati Indira any time can be lost, even 15 days cannot be lost, because the Opposition people are trying to consolidate themselves; they will take advantage of everything that happens in the State. Elections are also round the corner. It may be possible that many States will also have their elections because people do not want the Governments in these States. (*Interruptions*) I am speaking about your friends there. The Party of the proletariat is spending millions of rupees. I have seen it. I have defeated them. (*Interruptions*).

Therefore, Sir, this is a challenge before the Government. They must seriously consider and devise ways and means for this.

Again I will bring to the notice of the hon. Minister...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are many more Members to speak. Please try to conclude.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Some friends spoke completely outside the Supplementary Demands. I am speaking only on the points inside the Supplementary Demands.

I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the inadequacy of the relief work. Under this project the Central Government is giving money for feeding programme for the old, infirm people, physically handicapped individuals, pregnant and nursing mothers and children in the drought-affected areas. Orissa is a seriously drought-affected State and the supplementary budget provides money for all these things but these relief works are not properly done in the States where there are people who are opposed to the Central Government. Therefore a serious situation has

arisen. This must be taken into consideration and a proper implementing machinery should be devised so that the help rendered actually reaches the needy people.

Then take the case of rural electrification programme for which you have given money in this budget. I must tell you that in Orissa the work is very slow. You have provided so much of money to be given to the State Electricity Boards for this rural electrification programme. Therefore, I think it must be looked into.

It has been decided in this supplementary budget that Rs. 400 crores should be transferred to the 14 States which do not belong to the special category under the Income Adjustment population formula. I would like to know from the Minister as to how much Orissa is getting. Nothing has been mentioned separately. I would like to know separately how much is given to different States.

It is estimated that sum of Rs. 125 crores will be required in the current year for providing advance plan assistance to the drought-affected States. I would like to know whether these Rs. 125 crores have been distributed equally to all the States which have suffered from drought. I find in some places the distribution is not equal. May I plead with the hon. Minister that he knows what a serious problem we in Orissa face and Orissa is getting less than what other States have got.

I am happy to know that in this Budget a provision has been made of Rs. 4 crores for investment in the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. in Orissa. This is a big complex. I would like to know one thing. Government of India asked the Rare Earths to raise its finance from financial institutions. What happened to that? Did not the financial institutions

give any help to this government of India undertaking? Will the hon. Minister explain to us why the financial institutions did not extend the necessary help to this public undertaking? Do they think that the Indian Rare Earths is not a viable concern? I admit the work there is very slow because of lack of finance. Along with the India Rare Earths there is the development of the Gopalpur port which is included in it. I do not find anything here for the development of Gopalpur port in the Ganjam district of Orissa so that the rare earths products can be exported. That port is part of the Rare Earths Complex. I want to know whether anything is being done about this.

With these words I must give my thanks to the hon. Minister that at least some provision has been made for the Indian Rare Earths.

So far as the drought situation in Orissa is concerned, it is most serious and the Central team which went to Orissa has seen everything and have recommended for a bigger help. I would like to know from the Minister whether the recommendations of the Central team have been worked out and whether the Government of India is seized of the matter and in the near future whether the hon. Minister himself and if any officials from the Centre will visit the State to see that all help is given to the State of Orissa and the drought-affected and suffering people get all the benefits because thousands of people are leaving their hearths and homes for want of employment. I plead with the hon. Minister to look into these things and come to the rescue of the people of Orissa.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because the number of speakers is more, I would request each member to restrict his speech to five or seven minutes only.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants on behalf of the D.M.K. Party. Personally, I believe, that the people of India favoured democracy by voting back Shrimati Indira Gandhi to power. The new government has got the responsibility to reconstruct the economy which has been broken into pieces by the Janata regime in the last two and a half years. This Government is now called upon to set right so many commissions and omissions wantonly made by the Janata Government. The economic conditions are now in a deplorable state in India. In fact it has gone to dogs. Now we have to reconstruct the whole economic system. We have also to re-formulate our foreign policy. I am sorry to say that in the last three years when the Janata Government was in power, they did not put forward or did not formulate any foreign policy at all. And nobody respected us at all be they Americans, Chinese, the U.S.S.R. and others when the Janata Government was in power.

Now, immediately after Shrimati Indira Gandhi came to power and assumed charge as Prime Minister of this country, the Prime Ministers and Presidents of the countries of the world are coming in here and they are respecting us as a great nation as it is now run by the great national leader, namely, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The Janata rule is the darkest rule in the Indian History of India. In the year 1978 (December), I was here and I participated in the debate along with my other hon. colleagues from the Muslim League and others. Sir, the then Government was not concentrating all its attention to save the downtrodden people, working-class people and the government employees, farmers and other unemployed people at all. They only used their double-barrelled gun against Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her colleagues. Unfortunately the people of

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India, when they voted the Janata Party to power, did not expect this kind of criminal act against Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her family and her colleagues at all. They had forgotten simply their duties and responsibilities to the people of this country, to the voters. That is why the people within a short period realised their faults, their mistakes, and forced the Janata Party out and re-installed Shrimati Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister of this country as they found that she was the capable person to rule this country from within and outside. In the year 1978 so many of **our colleagues—Marxist brothers and others—the Janata Allies—**were talking about democracy. But in this very House, after her success in the election at Chikmagalur, when she became a Member of this House, in December, 1978, they initiated expulsion proceedings against her and expelled her from the House. Expulsion step taken by the former Prime Minister was unprecedented in the history of the country. Again she was sent to prison by this honourable House which is unethical, unconstitutional and illegal under any law of the land. At that time I even warned the Janata Government against punishing this innocent lady. If they punished Shrimati Indira Gandhi by expelling her from the House, she might come back to power. In that case she might also bring forth charges against Shri Morarji Desai in her regime.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Thevar, may I know on which Demand you are speaking now?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I am speaking on the General Demand. It is the people's Demand on which I am speaking; it is a public demand. They were commenting on Parliamentary privileges and democracy. That is why I am replying to them. Therefore, at that time they expelled Shrimati Indira

Gandhi from the membership of this House and, as such, unfortunately and unprecedentedly converted this House into a criminal court. It will not and shall not recur in the hand of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Sir, my friend Shri George Fernandes was a champion for the cause of railwaymen's bonus and the stagnation of employment opportunities in the Railway department in the year 1973-74 at the time of railway strike. At that time I was also a member of this House. The discussion in the House continued upto midnight. Shri George Fernandes was in jail and Shri Madhu Dandavate, the ex-Railway Minister, was one of the champions for the cause of railwaymen. Later on in the year 1977 when they were sitting as Railway Minister and Industries Minister I asked why do they not grant bonus to the railwaymen for whose cause you pretended to be fighting in the year 1973-74, then they simply answered my question that in the year 1973-74 they were talking when they were sitting on the Opposition benches and at that time they did not know what to do and talk for the railwaymen's cause. Now, fortunately or unfortunately, people have voted them to power and they are sitting on the Treasury benches and now they feel they could do anything. Sir, it amounted to double standards and double tongue or in other words they did not have any policy at all, and, as such, the people have sent them out.

Sir, regarding the Tamil Nadu government I would like to say that finance is going to be granted by the Central Government but I may say that this is not going to be very safe under the custody of the hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri M. G. Ramachandran. I would like the Government to be very cautious in respect of the finance to be granted by

this Government to the State Government as the Chief Minister of Madras believes neither any Minister or officer and nor anybody believes him. Even the files are not moving. Mr. K. Manoharan is the Finance Minister there. He has been a member of this House. His files are not passing through the Chief Minister. All the files are kept in cold storage. Even a District Medical Officer died because of the incompetency of the Chief Minister as he is not able to look into the files. One IAS officer named Baku, who was Secretary of the Tamil Nadu government and concerned with ship fraud case committed suicide because of the incompetency of Shri M. G. Ramachandran. Therefore, there is no business transacted. There is no administration going on in Tamil Nadu for the welfare of the people. The Tamil Nadu government unable to run its business because of the continuous strike by the NGOs. Teachers, students, doctors and engineers were on strike. All the colleges and schools were closed indefinitely for most of the months in the year. Advocates were also on strike.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maya Thevar, all this may be true but how is all this relevant in view of the Business before the House.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Sir, I am talking for the people of India. Tamil Nadu is part and parcel of the country. Therefore, I am speaking for the welfare of five crores of people of Tamil Nadu. Government of India is going to grant finance to Tamil Nadu government. The finance should be in safe hands. The farmers are agitating in Tamil Nadu. A nine-point charter has been put forward by the agricultural associations.

This is a nine-point programme given by the agricultural associations; and, in spite of granting those nine demands, put forward by the Agricultural Associations, the C.M. of Tamil Nadu filed a false charge sheet under section 302 IPC against Mr. Narayanaswamy Naidu for murder. Now,

Sir, I request this Government at the Centre to direct the Tamil Nadu Government to drop all these cases and to withdraw them from the courts. That is my submission.

Then, Sir, the Policemen were on strike..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Kindly bear with me for 2 minutes. The police men's strike was mainly because of C.M. not knowing about administration, because of his unawareness of the administration. So there was this Policemen's strike, which resulted in the dismissal of nearly 1080 police constables and officials. 366 persons were put in jails. 20,000 people out of 40,000 people were practically on strike. 3722 people were under suspension. I request the Government here to direct the Tamil Nadu Government to reinstate all these policemen who were affected by revoking the suspension orders and the dismissal orders, and thus save the poorest families of these policemen in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, Mr. M.G.R. received Rs. 2 crores from the Bus Owners' Association in Tamil Nadu as a bribe. I know the Bus owners' Association's General-Secretary, from whom he received Rs. 2 crores as a bribe. This is not accounted. The hon. Minister for Finance is controlling the I.T. Department. Therefore I request him to alert his IT Department, to order a raid of the hon. Chief Minister's house. He is having totally Rs. 28 crores of money, received as bribe from various associations like Bus-owners' Associations, Cinema Theatre Associations, and so many other Associations. Then, Sir, he received so many lakhs from the MBBS College admissions. He allotted a quota in the name of Manian, known as Manian quota. Everybody knows that he is the political or non-political, legal or illegal adviser to the C.M. of Tamil Nadu. So, he allotted MBBS seats,

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for whom? For the students from America, not for the students from Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All these things can be taken up on the floor of the Assembly there.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): That will be done, that also is done.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: He received so many crores from the cinema theatre owners. He received Rs. 2 crores from the coconut merchants and from the textile mill owners and industrialists and sugar organisations and associations from Tamil Nadu. Therefore it is high time for him to resign. We are not demanding the dismissal of MGR Government. But it is high time for MGR to come forward and resign, and get out, in the interest of the people of Tamil Nadu, to clear and to purify the honest administration set up by Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi in the past following the footsteps of Arignar Anna. I wish that MGR follows his Guru, Mr. Urs, who resigned with self-respect, with dignity and honour. He must follow the resignation example set up by his political friend. I don't want him to get out from politics or from cinema field altogether. Let him go to Kodambakkam for cinema-acting which is his own field, laying down CM's post, without troubling the people of Tamil Nadu.

With these words I conclude my speech and I support the Supplementary Demands.

\*SHRI A. R. MALLU (Nagarkurnool): Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly permit me to speak in Telugu. Sir, all of us know that there was a steep fall in the economic position of this country in the last two and a half years. Unfortunately the then Government had

not taken any steps to correct the situation. The economy of the country was worsening day by day. It was actually on the verge of collapse. I am happy to say that our present Government is doing its best not only to avert further collapse of the economy, but also trying to put it on the right track.

When we think of discussing the present state of economy, it is but natural that we recollect our thoughts about what had happened in the past two and a half years. There was a steep rise in prices. At one time, there was even 20% rise in prices. Inflation was touching new heights. There was a shortage of essential commodities. We also saw how the previous Government created bottlenecks even in the vital sectors of power and transport. In fact, the then Government instead of finding solutions to the problems was trying to find problems to the solutions.

I am happy that this Government is trying to set right these things. It is a stupendous task. Yet I have every hope that our Government will succeed in this attempt. It is no easy task to curb the price rise, inflation. But I have every faith that we will succeed.

This Government with its ceaseless efforts, I hope, will remedy the present position. Our party is committed to the welfare of the people and I have no doubt whatsoever that we will succeed in our attempt in achieving results.

I support these demands wholeheartedly. For, they are meant for the good of the country. (Interruptions). I am once again supporting these demands, Sir, thank you very much.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं तीन चार बातें आपके सम्मुख विभिन्न मांगों से संबंध रखने वाली उठाना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं वित्त मंत्रालय से संबंधित मांग



के बारे में एक सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ और वह है भारत सरकार के तमाम कर्मचारियों को नवम्बर के बाद से आज तक दो किस्तों में महंगाई भत्ता देने का सवाल। पता नहीं अब तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इन दो किस्तों की अदायगी क्यों नहीं की गई। आप और हम सभी जानते हैं कि महंगाई तेजी के साथ छलांग मारती जा रही है जिसका असर हम तमाम लोगों पर है और खास तौर से जो बेतनभोगी कर्मचारी हैं उनकी कठिनाइयों का अनुमान हम और आप आसानी के साथ लगा सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब इस बात को साफ करें कि अभी तक दो किस्तें क्यों नहीं दी गई और वर्तमान सरकार जो कल्याणकारी राज बनाने का दावा करती है वह उनके बारे में क्या करना चाहती है, कब करना चाहती है ताकि उन्हें संतोष हो सके कि उनका जो वास्तविक अधिकार है, जो अधिकार उन्हें मिलना चाहिए, वह मिलेगा। मैं इस बारे में स्पष्ट उत्तर मंत्री महोदय से चाहूंगा।

दूसरा सवाल, सभापति जी, मैं बिजु मंत्रालय से ही संबंधित बोनस के बारे में उठाना चाहता हूँ। बहुत सारे कर्मचारियों को बोनस मिलता है चाहे वे सरकारी हों या गैर-सरकारी हों। कुछ दिनों पहले की सरकार ने रेल कर्मचारियों को भी उत्पादकता की शर्त के साथ बोनस देने की घोषणा की थी। लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि जब सरकार बोनस के सिद्धान्त को मान चुकी है और यह कहती है कि यह डैफेंड-वेज है, उनका कमाया हुआ पैसा सरकार के पास जमा है, यानी बारह महीने काम करने के बाद उन्हें 13 महीने का वेतन मिलेगा, तो फिर सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, चाहे भारत सरकार के कर्मचारी हों, राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारी हों, अर्द्ध-सरकारी कर्मचारी हों, अस्पतालों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हों, आल इंडिया रेडियो में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हों, दूसरे महकमों में काम करने वाले, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्डों में काम करने वाले, कारपोरेशनों में, नगर पालिकाओं में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हों, बोनस क्यों नहीं? जब बोनस को आप मानते हैं तो फिर कुछ लोगों को इससे अलग करके रखना, उन्हें इससे महकूम रखना, कहाँ का न्याय है? इसलिए मैं वह भी चाहता हूँ कि उन तमाम लोगों को बोनस दिया जाए और वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस सवाल पर भी सरकार का दृष्टिकोण सदन के सामने उपस्थित करें।

तीसरा सवाल मैं कृषि और मिर्चाई मंत्रालय से संबंधित उठाना चाहता हूँ। नत्थापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि अनाबुष्टि के कारण इस साल हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से राज्यों में, वह बिहार हो, पश्चिम बंगाल हो, उत्तर प्रदेश हो और दूसरे राज्य हो, तमाम जगह जयंतिक अकाल की

स्थिति है और आपने सुना होगा कि खुद हमारे सूबे में 307 प्रखण्डों को वहाँ की सरकार ने अकाल पीड़ित और कम उपज वाला क्षेत्र घोषित किया है, लेकिन घोषित तो कर दिया, व्यवस्था कुछ भी नहीं... (व्यवधान) . . . .

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी (बक्सर) : वहाँ की सरकार को हटाइए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तिवारी जी, हम क्या करते हैं, सब जानते हैं। अगर आपको कल का बदला लेना हो, तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी : यह बदला लेने का प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि सूखा पीड़ित और अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में मदद करना भारत सरकार का सबसे प्रथम कर्तव्य है और साथ ही साथ यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जो आप पैसा देते हैं, उसका सदुपयोग होता है या दुरुपयोग होता है। अगर राज्य सरकारें दुरुपयोग करती हैं तो उनको जरूर रोकना चाहिए। लेकिन उस आधार पर किसी सरकार को गिराने का दृष्टिकोण नहीं अपनाया जाना चाहिए। मैं यद भी चाहता हूँ कि जो अकाल पीड़ित राज्य हैं, उन राज्यों की पूरी-पूरी मदद की जाए। मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि बहुत सारे क्षेत्रों को अभी भी अकाल पीड़ित या सूखा-पीड़ित या अभाव ग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित नहीं किया गया है, उनको शीघ्र घोषित किया जाना चाहिए। स्वयं मेरे क्षेत्र के चार प्रखण्डों को, दानापुर, बँहटा, विक्रम, नौबतपुर, इन चारों क्षेत्रों को आज तक अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्र घोषित नहीं किया गया है, जबकि वहाँ की सारी फसलें मारी गई हैं और न नहर से समय पर फसलों को पानी मिल रहा है। बिजली की हालत बहुत खराब है। न कहीं बिजली मिल रही है और न कहीं डीजल मिल रहा है...

श्री एम० रामानोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : वहाँ अकाल नहीं है, इसलिए अकाल पीड़ित घोषित नहीं किया गया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वहाँ अकाल है। आप तो शहर की बात जानते हैं, इसके बारे में आप को जानकारी नहीं है।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जिन प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को अभी तक अकाल पीड़ित घोषित नहीं किया गया है, उन को भी अकाल पीड़ित घोषित किया जाना चाहिए। वहाँ की सारी फसल मारी गई है। बिहार में नहरों की बहुत कमी है। गया, पटना, भोजपुर और पुराना बम्पारन के कुछ हिस्सों में ही नहरें हैं लेकिन उन में भी पानी नहीं है। पानी न मिलने से धान की फसल सूख गई है और अब

[ श्री रामाबनार शास्त्री ]

गेंहूँ की फसल भी सूख रही है—पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस तरफ भी कृषि मंत्री तथा सिंचाई मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाना चाहिए कि जिनकी नहरें हैं उन में पानी की व्यवस्था हो तथा बिजली उपलब्ध कराई जाय। नल-कूप बड़ी मात्रा में गाड़े जायें, उन्हें बिजली मिले और दूसरे सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध कराये जायें। साथ ही जो भूखे खन मजदूर हैं, जिनको काम नहीं मिल रहा है, अकाल के मारे हुए हैं, उन के भोजन के लिए काम-योजना को बड़ी मात्रा में चालू किया जाय। इस के लिए जो आप ने 35 लाख टन अनाज दिया है, यह पर्याप्त नहीं है, इसे और ज्यादा बढ़ाना पड़ेगा और मुझे विश्वास है कि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर आप जरूर बढ़ावेंगे।

कृषि और सिंचाई की व्यवस्था पर सरकार का मस्यका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। आप पहले 30 वर्षों तक यहां रहे, उस काल में आप ने कुछ नहीं किया, उसके बाद जनता पार्टी आई, उस ने भी कुछ नहीं किया अब आप फिर से आये हैं और दावा कर रहे हैं कि सरकार दो-तिहाई मेजोरिटी में है, कुछ करिश्मा दिखायेंगे। मैं वही करिश्मा देखना चाहता हूँ नाकि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता महसूस करे कि सही मायनों में आप ने सही पर बैठ कर जन-कल्याणकारी काम करने शुरू किये हैं। सबसे पहले अकाल पीड़ितों को बचाइये, वे भूखे न मरे, उन्हें काम दिया जाय, सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध कराये जाये, अनाज ज्यादा पैदा कर-वाइये, तब हम समझेंगे कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने जो वायदे किये हैं, उन की तरफ आप बढ़ रहे हैं।

आखिरी बात लोक-निर्माण में सम्बन्धन है। हमारे मूलक में बहुत सारी गन्दी वस्तियां हैं, जिन को आप स्लम-परियोजना कहते हैं। मैंने ऐसे बहुत से परियोजना देखा है और जहां से मैं आता हूँ—जो हमारा पटना शहर है, निवागी जी इस के गवाह हैं, वहां कितनी हालत खराब है। उसका विकास यदि राज्य सरकार पर ही छोड़ दिया जायगा, तो उस का विकास होने वाला नहीं है। यदि कहीं तरफ देखना हो तो पटना में चले जाइये, चांगों तरफ गन्दगी है, मच्छरों का उत्पात है, नालियों की मफाई नहीं होती, पीने को पानी नहीं है, मड़कें नहीं हैं, गलियां नहीं हैं। इस तरह की दूसरी वस्तियां भी हैं। आप के मंत्रालय को इस तरह के शहरों को बनना चाहिए और बनने समय पटना को भी जरूर चुने और इस काम के लिए राज्य सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता दीजिए ताकि पटना शहर, जिस में हमारे निवागी जी प्रोफेसर के रूप में काम करते हैं, एक अच्छा शहर बन सके। ताकि इन्हें भी श्रेडिट मिले कि निवागी जी यहां आये, तो पटना पर भी कुछ ध्यान दिया जाने लगा है।

मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय मेरे इन तीन-चार सवालों के बारे में सरकारी पक्ष का विचार जरूर पेश करेंगे।

16 hrs.

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: (Karur): Sir, I thank you for the opportunity extended to me to raise some points with regard to allocation of funds—15 crores—to Tamil Nadu. The hon. Finance Minister is kind enough to allot Rs. 15 crores for the flood relief work. The usual practice of the ruling party of Tamil Nadu is that the work is not given to the proper person. It is not allotted on the basis of tenders. It is allotted to the party people and they are interested only in their affairs. The funds allotted are not utilised for the schemes for which they were sanctioned.

For this aspect the entire scheme of supply should be streamlined. Some high power committee should be appointed with Members of Parliament or M.L.As with some other high officials to probe into facts and to see that funds are properly distributed. They should be asked to visit places where works are carried on. If schemes are undertaken on this basis, the aid given by government will definitely be used properly and poor people will benefit. Supply position in respect of coal and hard coke is bad in Tamil Nadu for the past one year. The supply is very limited when we consider the demand for the small scale units in Coimbatore. Small scale units in Coimbatore use hard coke and pig iron for production of agricultural pump sets and casting. The supply of hard coke and pig iron is inadequate. It is also found that states like Delhi, Haryana, M.P., U.P. etc. are getting sufficient quantities of coke. I request the hon. Minister concerned to look into this so that more wagons of coke and pig iron could be made available to Coimbatore and other places in Tamil Nadu. More than twenty thousand employees are working and by this step the unemployment and retrenchment could be avoided. I have given my suggestions and I request the hon. Minister to take note of them and do the needful.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words in respect of the first supplementary budget. This supplementary budget is for a demand of Rs. 2144 crores; it is so large as the total expenditure of the Central government at one time. The supplementary budget should be resorted to generally to make certain adjustments. I should first refer to the demand under the Ministry of energy, coal and lignite. There is a demand for Rs. 33 crores under this head 33 years after Independence we are not able to manage an industry like coal. We are working at a heavy loss in respect of coal industry and this amount of Rs. 33 crores is needed to give interest free loan to Coal (India) Limited and to give financial assistance for developing coal industry and building up coal reserves. The Government will have to give better thought in respect of this important industry viz., the coal industry, because it is a vital raw material needed for all production work and also the movement of our locomotives particularly when the hydro-electric power is showing signs of reduction every year on account of bad rain conditions. It is very necessary that this industry has to be studied in all respects and you must see that not only the production but also the distribution of coal is done in a rational way so that the country may benefit to the maximum extent. It is unfortunate that this big industry is working at a heavy loss and the industry cannot be made to survive by giving assistance at all times. Steps have to be taken to see that very soon this industry is made to stand on its own legs, not only to balance its budget, but also at the same time it must be able to give us surplus.

Furthermore, the production is handicapped on account of various reasons—labour strike, transport, etc. The Government will have to go deep into the question and see that this vital industry is developed to a con-

siderable extent and the heavy loss that we are sustaining is reduced.

It is necessary not only for transport, but also for the development of industries. Many times our Railways will not be able to work efficiently. In many cases, for months, they have stopped the movement of rails for want of coal. Many industries have declared lay off for want of coal. This is significant particularly when the power cut is there to the extent of 50 to 60 per cent. This industry should be developed to such an extent that it should not only serve the industry but also to give impetus to the working of our Railways. Furthermore, as a substitute for producing electricity, coal will be necessary. Therefore, I urge that the Government should give all serious attention to see that the coal industry is placed on proper lines so that the country's economy may be benefited to a considerable extent.

Another expenditure is regarding prohibition for which Government has been having half hearted and ineffective policy. I have to state that prohibition was brought by Shri Rajgopal Acharya sometime back. To make up excise revenue loss Sales Tax was introduced. I do not know all India figures. But as far as Karnataka State is concerned, we are collecting heavy Sales Tax to the tune of Rs. 150 crores and we are collecting Rs. 70 crores for excise. So, Sales tax is increasing every year. Unfortunately the Government has not taken so definite policy regarding prohibition. It is also unfortunate that they introduce prohibition and after sometime or the other they re-introduce drinking by abolishing prohibition. It is very necessary for the Central Government to lay down proper policy regarding prohibition. They should take a decision once for all as to how these things have to work in the interest of the people.

As far as my State is concerned, I am sorry to state that year after year the revenue on account of the excise is increasing by Rs. 10 crores every

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

year. If Rs. 70 crores is spent as payment of taxes to Government in the form of revenue, it is estimated that nearly five times that amount will be paid by those persons who drink, that is, they will pay Rs. 350 crores and we are concerned about the poor people who pay large amounts of their earnings to drink toddy and arack. Therefore, unless and until prohibition is brought on proper lines, there is no Salvation for our poor people in the country. Even the Tamilnadu Government, which had introduced prohibition some years back are now relaxing it and soon they may altogether withdraw it. In our State also, we had prohibition for about 10 or 15 years, but on account of the half-heartedness of the policy of the Government and also the influence that was brought upon the Government by the toddy contractors, prohibition was quashed again and this devil, namely, drinking, has been made legal. In Bangalore city itself, there are more than a thousand wine shops and even in residential localities we are having it. Now and then there are deaths due to illicit drinking. If you are interested in the health of the people and secondly if you are really interested in helping the weaker sections, this evil drink should be removed. As long as these weaker sections are addicted to drinking, it is impossible for us to see that their economic condition improves. Therefore, in order to help the weaker sections, it our duty is to see that prohibition is introduced. Therefore, I request the Central Government to take some concrete steps, lay down certain policies in this regard and see that the poor people are helped to a considerable extent.

With regard to the textile industry, Government is spending large sums of money to give loans to sick mills and to revive them. If we go on paying money to run the sick mills, it will be very difficult for any Government to make financial adjustments. Therefore, Government must take steps to

see that the textile industry is put on strong ground. Next to food cloth is a very vital item of our needs. So, Government must take steps to see that this industry is kept in a good state.

In Karnataka, on account of the introduction of silk exchange, nearly 2 lakh weavers have been thrown out of employment and nearly a thousand twisting factories have been closed. I request the Central Government to advise the State Government to see that necessary credit facilities are given to the weavers and the twisting industries so that they may run this industry of national interest.

Just like coal, another industry that is causing us heavy loss is steel. A few years back the cost of steel was ranging from Rs. 800 to 900 per ton. and now its cost is more than Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500 per ton.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can reserve all these things for the discussion on the regular budget. They may not be very relevant now. Please conclude.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I am concluding. The abnormal increase in steel price is causing great hardship not only for industries but also for building works. I request the Central Government to see that this steel industry is placed on proper lines so the the industry as well as the general public may not suffer considerably on account of the abnormal rise in steel price.

Lastly, kerosene and diesel have been discussed in full length in the House, but there are a lot of difficulties in getting kerosene and diesel in Karnata. Because there was no proper supply of kerosene, many of us are facing curses from the people particularly when we go to them for votes. I request the Government to see that kerosene and diesel are imported in sufficient quantities and proper use is made of the petroleum products. I do not grudge if you ration petrol for cars used for unproductive purposes. But

for genuine consumption by trade and the people, particularly weaker sections who use large quantities of kerosene, kerosene and diesel must be made available in sufficient quantities so that the poor people can be helped to a considerable extent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Is he talking on his cut motions? After him I will speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The practice is that the motions and demands are discussed together. So he is doing that now.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will confine myself to Supplementary Demands Nos. 47 and 67. I have given three cut motions also. My third cut motion refers to the general failure of the Government to prepare complete and comprehensive electoral rolls for the Lok Sabha elections. As a result of this failure, as you know very well, thousands and thousands of the names of citizens were not to be found on the electoral rolls and there were large scale omissions and deletions with a very serious situation, namely, disenfranchisement of thousands of our citizens. This is a very serious situation that the House should take note of. (*Interruptions*). And I must emphasise on the Government that this is a phenomenon that requires a thorough investigation so that such a thing does not occur.

Sir, it was very shocking that areas after areas were almost forgotten by the enumerators and the names did not appear in the electoral rolls. (*Interruptions*). So this is the situation. I have specifically moved this particular cut motion so that the serious situation is realised and the Government institute a thorough probe into such a phenomenon, take action against those responsible for the dereliction of their duties and also to ensure that such a phenomenon does not repeat itself in future.

Let us take the situation in Assam. Assam currently is a victim of a violent agitation started under the pretext that the names of the foreign nationals should be removed from the electoral rolls. There can be no two opinions about this point that foreign nationals cannot be allowed to associate themselves in our electoral process. However, it must be understood, and must be clearly understood, that the agitation that is there in Assam has very mischievous and political motives too and the Government must not fall a victim to such motives. I must point out here that three general elections in the years 1971, 1977 and 1980 and two panchayat elections in the years 1974 and 1976 were held with the 1971 rolls. After all, these elections a number of election petitions were filed, but you will never come across a single election petition where the ground taken is that the names of foreign nationals were included in the electoral rolls. It should also be remembered in this connection that if you make a comparison of the electoral rolls for 1978 and 1979, you will find that there is a rise of only seven per cent, and even this increase is to be found in areas where the majority ethnic group resides. On the contrary, there is a fantastic decline in areas where the minorities live. I may substantiate this point by saying that in the minority pockets like Jania, Bagbar, Chenga; Golakganj; Gauhati East, Gauhati West, Mangaldoi, Nowgong etc., the number of voters has decreased, while in other areas where those who belong to the ethnic majority live, the number has gone up, for example in areas like Patacharkuchi, Sarupathar, Jorhat; Sibsagar etc. Therefore, I must impress upon the Government that in dealing with the situation, proper care should be taken.

It is most unfortunate that even high police officials and Deputy Commissioners were not free from bias when thousands and thousands of objections were filed to electoral entries. It is a matter of fact that in many cases the objections were ficti-

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

tious and in others they were minors. When I am pointing out all this, I do not mean that the names of foreign nationals can be allowed to remain on our electoral rolls; no, but when such an agitation is going on, minorities, linguistic or religious, should not be subjected to untold hardships of which they have been victims during these days.

There are cases where no notices have been given to persons against whom objections were taken. In one case, notice was given to a single individual in respect of 85 voters, and it was served on 18th November, 1979, at 9 p.m.; directing him to appear the very next day, on the 19th November, 1979, in the morning. That person went to see the officer, but could not reach him because there was picketing, and the same day by the evening he was informed that the objection had been allowed and all the 85 names had been removed from the electoral rolls. Such is the situation over there.

The other persons against whom there were objections were not allowed to appear. There was intimidation. They were driven away, and they were not allowed to have their say before the authorities. The authorities, I may also point out, have been very partial over there. Such is the situation that requires the serious consideration of the Government.

It is shocking that a large number of violent incidents have taken place. Official figures have been given of the deaths in the brutal atrocities, but I may very respectfully submit that all these are an under-estimate. Some MLAs of Assam have given a report according to which the total number of families affected because of this violence is 8,000 while the total number of persons affected is 25,000. According to this report of the MLAs of Assam, several of them, which I believe; they have already submitted to the Government, the total loss of life apprehended is between 800 and 1000

and the loss of property is estimated at Rs. 2 crores. Villages after villages have been reduced to ashes and the incompetent Government remained a mere silent spectator to all these orgies that were being committed. Not merely the figures, but consider the intensity of the atrocities.

As you have already rung the bell, I will resume my seat with only one or two examples here in brief. At Dighaldonga village, 70 persons belonging to 14 Muslim families were subjected to brutal injuries and then dumped into a dry well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would appeal to the hon. member the situation there is not yet quiet, it is explosive not to use such words, because the situation may become explosive.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I was pointing out to the intensity of the whole thing. They were subjected to brutal injuries and then dumped into a dry well and mercilessly burnt alive. At another place, at Chowlkhowa, seven persons were killed and...

AN HON. MEMBER: Is he telling these things based on his personal knowledge or what?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have already referred to a report given to the Government by a number of MLAs of Assam.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Normally, I would not have interfered. But, as the Prime Minister has stated, it is a very sensitive matter and this is totally irrelevant here and I cannot be expected to answer this.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: How is it irrelevant? Refer to Demand No. 47.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. Member is a very senior member and he knows the limitations of the discussion on the—Supplementary Demand for Grants.

"The only thing a Member has to say is that this amount should not be allowed where this amount has not been properly incurred or where there has been any excess or abuse, but he cannot, merely because a demand is brought, discuss the whole question of law and order in a State.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The demand has come here in order to enable the Government to have a proper control of the situation. We have a mention of this at page 63 and my point is that the Government failed totally and completely to....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to have your ruling now. The hon. member cannot be allowed to go on in this way.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I was pointing out to...

MR. CHAIRMAN: On which demand are you speaking?

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): On a point of order. The hon. minister has stated that it is a State subject.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I did not say that. The hon. member perhaps did not hear me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He only said that it was not relevant.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am sorry that in the concluding remarks of mine, such points have been raised, whereas I am trying to be very much within the limits of the demand, to which I have moved a cut motion. You have been good enough to admit my cut motion. The cut motion has already been moved. I will read out my cut motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions have been allowed. The cut motions are on the electoral rolls.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I will read out my cut motion. The cut

motion that has been allowed on Demand No. 47, reads as follows:

"Failure to ensure due protection to linguistic minorities in Assam and Meghalaya during violent agitation with respect to electoral rolls."

This arises from Demand No. 47 and you have a specific paragraph mentioning about it in page No. 63.

I was just concluding and substantiating what I had said and I was asking the Government to see to it that proper action is taken against those who have been found guilty of dereliction of duty. I have said that there can be no two opinions about the fact that foreign nationals cannot be allowed to participate in our electoral process. There can be no two opinions about it. But then a violent agitation has started and, under the pretext of a violent agitation, untold hardships cannot be caused. The Government cannot merely say that it set up one police control room for that particular purpose. It is such an inept handling, an unimaginative handling and an inefficient handling of the whole situation. I realise that it was the past Government that was responsible for all that. I wish the present Government well. But I am warning them of the difficult and stupendous task that is ahead of them. I am sure that they will perform their duties well and with all the impartiality give due protection to the innocent citizens of India, at the same time ensuring that our electoral rolls are really corrected, fair and comprehensive in nature.

With these words, I commend my cut motions for the adoption of the House.

\*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, our talented and capable Finance Minister has presented before this House the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I am

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Era Mohan]

grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion and put forth certain views on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

The people throughout the country should have a stable and sensible Government committed to common weal. The Government should not at any cost cling to the Chair but give clear-cut directions for the progress of the nation, such a Government should not only be there at the Centre but also in the States, only Shrimati Indira Gandhi whose entire life is a saga of sacrifice is the only national leader who can be entrusted with the onerous task of heading the Central Government—these were the issues of national importance put forth before the people during the General Elections to the Lok Sabha by our leader Dr. Kalam Karunanidhi who has endeared himself to the people of Tamil Nadu with his zealous advocacy of their causes. He sought the support of the people for such a Government at the Centre. Not only in Tamil Nadu but throughout the country the people have given their unqualified verdict for such a Central Government. The President's Address and these Supplementary Demands have made it amply clear that progressive policies are going to be the corner-stone of this Government. On behalf of D.M.K., I extend my whole-hearted support to these Supplementary Demands. I would take this opportunity to place before our hon. Finance Minister certain concrete proposals for his consideration.

It is the long-standing demand of the people of Coimbatore and Singanallur that they should have Corporation in the place of Municipality. The State Government has been stalling the people that the President of India has not yet given the stamp of his proposals sent by the State Government. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to use his good offices and get the President's assent

for the proposal of converting Coimbatore-Singanallur Municipality into a Corporation.

Coimbatore is known as the Manchester of India. On account of inadequate and tardy supply of coke and pig-iron many hundreds of Foundries and Small Industries producing pump-sets etc. are on the verge of extinction. Thousands of workers have been thrown out of employment. The Central Government should ensure adequate supplies of coke and pig-iron to Coimbatore's starving small industries which in turn would restore the livelihood of thousands of workers in pangs of hunger.

Tiruppur in Coimbatore District is nationally known for its Banian industry. The indiscriminate levy of excise duty on this industry in 1979-80, Central Budget has extinguished the mainstay of 50 thousand workers here. The hon. Finance Minister should look into this immediately and do the needful. He has to give succour to these suffering workers.

The arid zone of Coimbatore District will become a granary if Pandiar-Ponnampuzha scheme is executed expeditiously. If green revolution is to become a reality, then the work on this scheme which is the life-source of the people of Coimbatore should be started this year itself. I need not say that the hon. Finance Minister has a vital role to play in this regard.

In North Coimbatore the railway level crossing has not only become a serious hurdle to the heavy traffic of both industrial goods and human beings but also a hazard for both. You can imagine the hardship caused to industries and to the public if the level-crossing is closed ten times a day. It is inexplicable to me why the survey and other works started some time ago for a Railway over-bridge have come to a standstill now. The Railway over-bridge is an imperative necessity here.



A predominant section of the population in Coimbatore district is handloom weavers. They are facing the eternal problem of non-availability of yarn at reasonable prices in adequate quantity. This primary raw material of yarn should be made available to them at reasonable prices in adequate quantify.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has dismissed thousands of Police personnel because of their participation in the strike. They have been exposed to sun and showers in the real sense of the term. The hon. Finance Minister should ensure their return to jobs.

The Central Government has given Rs. 15 crores for flood relief. This is a drop in the ocean when compared to the large-scale devastation throughout Tamil Nadu, particularly in Coimbatore district extensively. The hon. Minister of Finance should allot more funds for flood relief. It is pertinent to point out here that even this sum of Rs. 15 crores has not been distributed in a fair manner by the State Government. Political partisanship has become the prime consideration in the distribution of these funds. I demand a high-level inquiry so that the public of Tamil Nadu get uniform benefit from such funds.

I would like to refer to the Food for Work scheme. Under this scheme the daily wage of a warker is Rs. 9. But in some places in Tamil Nadu he gets Rs. 3 at the day's end and he is asked to sign for Rs. 9. This should be looked into.

The employees of the State Government, who toil ceaselessly from morning to evening should get equivalent scales of pay and dearness allowance, as the Central Government employees get. The State Government employees are doing equally responsible work.

The Central Government should also establish a Medical Research Centre in Coimbatore, which is very necessary in view of the large number of textile mills and other industries there.

The Central Government had offered the workshop for repairing rail coaches near Karamadai, which is adjacent to Coimbatore. On account of lack of interest shown by the Chief Minister this offer of workshop for Karamadai has been withdrawn by the Central Government. I suggest that the people of Coimbatore district should not become the victim of the vagaries of the Chief Minister. This workshop should be established in Karamadai.

The result of General Elections is a revelation to all of us. It is not merely just for a stable Government at the Centre; it is also a stigma on the non-functioning State Governments. Shri Devaraj Urs, the Chief Minister of Karnataka, realised this and resigned in a dignified, decent and democratic manner. The other Chief Ministers have not come to their senses. They are convening a Conference here in Delhi to oppose the Central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: These are not relevant here; you can reserve them for another occasion.

SHRI ERA MOHAN: The people have given out their dissatisfaction against the State Governments which are not committed to their welfare. While the people are keen that democracy should flourish in the country, these State Governments are raising the bogey of anti-democratic steps of the Central Government which has been unequivocal choice of the people of India. When in 1971 the General Elections to Lok Sabha were notified, though there was one more year to go for the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, our beloved leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, who was then the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, chose to dissolve the Assembly

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also so that the people of Tamil Nadu would have a democratic choice. The courage of conviction and the manliness exhibited by our leader Dr. K. J. Somasundaram should be the beacon-light for the Chief Ministers of States who want to cling to the Chair despite the people's verdict.

With these words, I conclude my speech expressing my gratitude to you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have moved, in all, four Cut Motions, and I would request you....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to be brief.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I will try to be very brief. Sir, But considering the number of Cut Motions I have moved, I would request you to give me time....

MR. CHAIRMAN: It does not depend on the number of Cut Motions.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: One of the Cut Motions I have moved is with reference to Demand No. 67 in respect of the Ministry of Law, regarding failure to prepare correct electoral rolls and omissions and deletions from the electoral rolls. I fully associate myself with the views expressed by my esteemed colleague, Shri Banatwalla, on this particular point. But I would like to add two or three things to what my learned colleague has said.

There are widespread complaints about large scale omissions and errors in the electoral rolls and they have been brought to the notice of the Election Commission. But till to-day no satisfactory explanation has come from the office of the Election Commission. Therefore, taking advantage of this opportunity, I would like to invite the attention of the Government to this very important

aspect. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister—and also for the information of the hon. Members of this House—to one very important instance which would show how these electoral rolls were prepared. It has been reported that the son-in-law of Chief Minister Shri Banarasi Das (of Uttar Pradesh) who is a member of the Provincial Medical Service, has been mentioned as 'dead' in the electoral roll. He is very well and alive. I would request the government to take a very serious note of it. This would *Prima facie* show how these electoral rolls were prepared. In a city like Bangalore, it is reported that names of the thousands of eligible voters had either not been included or have been deleted without any proper inquiry. Apart from all these reports, I would quote for the information of this House the report in the Press regarding the statement made by one of the Chief Ministers of our States, namely, Mr. Banarasi Das. He is reported to have said:

"15 million voters had been arbitrarily deleted from the rolls all over the country. Exclusion of a large number of voters from the rolls had been done with a view to brightening the Cong.(I)'s election prospects."

He has also said:

"The Chief Election Commissioner Mr. S. L. Shakti had acted in a partisan manner and names of about one crore voters had been struck off the electoral rolls in UP alone."

डा० राजेन्द्रकुमारी वाजपेयी (सीतापुर) :

यह सब चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कराया था। इलेक्टोरल रोल से हजारों नाम काट दिये गये।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I have not made any statement, I only said that this is the statement of the Chief Minister of one of the important States. Therefore, the Government should pay serious attention if there is any truth in it.

Majority of voters belonging to the Backward Classes had been purposefully excluded because they belong to a particular party. The last point on this issue is, that I can very well understand and appreciate, that the officers who went to the houses of voters did not find the persons in the house or know their whereabouts but I am not in a position to understand how the names were deleted after the voters' lists were prepared. The Government owe an explanation to the House on this particular issue. I feel if this be true, it indicates a deliberate attempt to disenfranchise many voters and I would request the government to make a statement on this particular issue.

Coming to the other important point that is with reference to Demand No. 50 in respect of Police and the Home Ministry, I did try to invite the attention of the government by giving call attention motions or adjournment motions or short notice questions with reference to the crime situation in Delhi. But unfortunately or fortunately the hon. Home Minister was not prepared to admit any of these motions. Whatever it be, unfortunately or fortunately, since the new government assumed office, a serious crime wave has flared up in this capital city of Delhi. Panic has gripped the people of the capital following the dacoities and burglaries and about 6 persons have been seriously injured. In broad day light in the capital place of our country the culprits have committed a robbery in a car and then moved on to other places and have committed dacoities and robberies in jewellers' shops. All these are situated only within a kilometre of the Police station and this is in spite of the fact that heavy police patrolling is done. Then there is a murder case reported of a school teacher. ....

श्री शिवकुमार सिंह (खण्डवा) : समाप्ति  
महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। यह जो  
कह रहे हैं वह ला एण्ड ऑर्डर से सम्बन्ध रखता है

और यहां इस समय सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स पर चर्चा हो रही है। यह चीज इंद सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स से कहां तक सम्बन्ध रखती है? यह इरेलेवेंट है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised this point. But, there is also a Demand on Police. Shri Parulekar, you may go ahead.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: When they were making an attack on the DMK, no point of order was raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I have mentioned only a few cases. But there are plenty of cases. They show that the people in Delhi have become panicky. When they leave their homes in the mornings for jobs, they are not sure whether they will be back home safely in the evening. I am saying this particularly because we are newcomers to Delhi. So we are all concerned with our safety.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are quite safe.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The police have confessed that the law makes any headway worthwhile.

I would request you to take a serious note of the situation in the city of Delhi. I would make a mention of one more demand also. That is about the plight of the ex-servicemen. I wanted to make my submission on this. But I know my limitation. I would only invite your attention to the miserable plight into which these ex-Servicemen are.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Chairman, when I present the Supplementary Estimates for the adoption by the House, I may, at the outset, mention that I do not endorse all the demands that have been placed in this House.

In fact, Government is continuous. Having inherited the legacy, I am called upon to discharge the obliga-

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tions which the Government should meet. The purpose therefore is to see that some of the expenditures which have been incurred and for which the provision has got to be made are regularised through the Demands for Grants.

If hon. Members had understood this situation, perhaps they would not have been very critical of the supplementary estimates and demands. A bulk of the criticism really relates to the Administration that has just gone by. This Government, in the last fifteen days, cannot be held responsible for the bulk of the criticism that has been voiced in this House. Nevertheless, as I said, the Government is continuous and it is my duty to clarify the position and to say what is right and proper. In the circumstances, I am not in a mood to score debating in the House. I am not going to throw blame on anyone on the other side of the House. I will merely confine myself to certain points which have been raised and I shall leave them for the Members to decide.

श्री शिवकुमार सिंह । जनता पार्टी के शासनकाल में श्रीरतें जेवर, हार आदि पहन कर नहीं जा सकती थी । अब तो ठीक हो गया है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will reply as far as possible.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I shall go in the order in which the Members have spoken and I shall try to explain the position.

Sir, Mr. Saha was very eloquent about the land reforms and the failure of some of the States to implement the land reforms. People of this House are quite familiar with this criticism. Everybody is aware that the land reforms have not been implemented as fully as they should have been but in this respect my information as well as my experience

is that no particular State is free from criticism. In fact, every state has been lagging behind in the matter of land reforms....

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Not Kerala.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Not Andhra Pradesh also.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: And the way in which it could be implemented leaves a lot of room for improvement. Therefore, I would say so far as this government is concerned it would exert its influence with various State governments to see that the land reforms are implemented both in letter and spirit and see that proper satisfaction is secured to the large number of landless people to the extent it is possible.

Now, there is one question which was specifically raised and that is the question of the 'food for work' programme. Here I want to deal with the whole question of drought relief. You are aware that the Schemes for assistance for drought relief and other calamities like floods have been provided by the Seventh Finance Commission. The Finance Commission has said that in respect of floods and other such calamities there will be a 75 per cent grant from the Centre and 25 per cent should be met by the State but in respect of drought the position is that the affected State can be given up to 5 per cent of its Plan allocation for the year as advance Plan assistance and that is how allocation has been made to each State.

17 hrs.

My hon'ble friend, Shri Panigrahi, referred to the disparity in various States in respect of two items. One is in respect of grants under the centrally sponsored schemes and the other in respect of allocation of the margin money or 5 per cent of the

Plan allocation. So far as the Plan outlay is concerned, each State Plan differs and the 5 per cent advance Plan assistance for each State will give a different figure for each State and this is the first part of the assistance. Then with regard to the drought we have already a scheme for food for work and that is being continued. 1.5 million tonnes of food is being given to all the States in the country under the normal programme of food for work. In addition as a relief for drought the Centre has earmarked 2 million tonnes of foodgrains as 'food-for-work' programme for drought affected areas. This will mean as much as a release of Rs. 280 crores for drought relief. Many States have not yet given their expenditure statements. Therefore, they have not drawn the amount which is due to them. But, as far as the Centre is concerned, it has allowed them to draw as much grain in advance as possible. Therefore, as far as the Centre is concerned, it has given all assistance possible for drought relief. If in spite of it, there are some States....

SHRI ANAND GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAYA (Asansol): Just a point of clarification. Would you kindly mention the names of the States which have not yet been able to give the statement of accounts for the food supplied under the food for work programme and the money supplied for drought and flood relief? Has the State Government of West Bengal submitted it or not?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I think only two State Governments have indicated the expenditure so far and they are Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The other States have not submitted any accounts. Therefore instead of saying who has not, I would better say who has furnished information.

AN HON. MEMBER: He wants to know whether the West Bengal Government has given or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't want this sort of dialogue to be continued. Please wait till he finishes.

SHRI ANAND GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAYA: Under the food for work programme, food has been given. May I know whether the same food, instead of being used for work, has been given to the party cadres and supporters of the respective governments, prior to the date of election for having votes?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you please complete your speech. Later on, if time permits, we will allow questions. Otherwise there will be no limit to this.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have mentioned all these points so that Parliament Members who are interested in this subject may exercise their influence on their respective State Governments to see that they influence their governments to send the statement of accounts and draw money. I am willing to give the money. There is no Finance Minister who says, I will give the money; here I say, I will give the money if the statements of accounts are furnished. This is in relation to the programme of drought relief. I would very humbly submit to the consideration of the House that in view of the very large allocation that has been made, namely, two million tonnes of food, apart from the normal 1.5 million tonnes of food for the programme and the assistance which is given as 5 per cent of the plan allocation, there is no scope for any criticism that the drought relief programme is in any way withheld or in any way dealt with in a very parsimonious or poor manner.

Then, the next point which Mr. Saha mentioned was about the coal fields which he wanted to be improved. Another hon. Member Mr. Samanna mentioned about the coal fields. Sir, it is true that our production of coal has not kept up with our estimates or targets and our

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needs. Actually we are not producing anything over a 100 million tonne and while our needs are progressing every year rapidly at the rate of 8 to 10 per cent, it is a pity that coal production has been lagging behind.

I do not want to throw the blame on anybody. As far as this Government is concerned, it will try its utmost to see that production of coal is stepped up and it will initiate schemes so that the production of coal and consequently the production of energy is also increased.

This is all I could say at this moment. Otherwise I would be entering into a tedious and profitless debate on why coal was not produced in the past, what are the reasons, etc.

This is all I would say.

SHRI ANAND GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAYA: On a point of clarification. Is there going to be a change in the policy of the government?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Minister does not yield I cannot help.

SHRI ANAND GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAYA: Is there going to be a change in the policy of the Government as regards re-nationalisation of coal mines? That is number one. Number two is this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, are you yielding?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Minister says he is not yielding. The hon. Member may please resume his seat.

SHRI ANAND GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAYA: This is a major policy matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Hon'ble Minister complete his speech. Later on you can ask him.

SHRI ANAND GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAYA: .....\*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Shri Panigrahi referred to the food subsidy. We have increased the procurement price, both of wheat and rice and that is the reason for the Supplementary Demand which is now before the House. An amount of Rs. 40.0 crores has been the result of the increase in subsidy which has been given.

So far as sugar is concerned, again it is a thorny problem. A large number of people want the levy sugar to be distributed at a particular price. Then the question arises whether the free sugar should be sold at a higher price. So far as sugar is concerned, I wish to inform the House that in consultation with the Agriculture Ministry, a policy will be devised very soon and we do hope to maintain the price of sugar around the figure at which it is now selling.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: 65 per cent of the sugar is to go to the market as levy sugar. So that consumers get sugar at a lower price. But when is it going to be released?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The levy sugar is given when the market needs it and the Government is continuously in touch with the situation. Today, nobody can say that there is a scarcity in the market and the complaint is that they want sugar at a lower price. Members of Parliament should be associated with some of the drought relief programmes. Well, this is a matter in which they should work in co-operation with the States and the Centre cannot give any specific direction.

Next point is that the rural electrification programme should be speeded up. In the supplementary estimate

we have provided for R.E.C. programme and we are sure that this will enable the Corporation to electrify the rural areas as quickly as possible.

Then Shri Maya Thevar and one or two others gave a massive support to the Government. They did not very much criticise or call for any comment on the items which are in the Supplementary estimates. Shri Ramavatar Shastri raised some very important issues. Now, the first point was about the Dearness Allowance to the government employees. Under the existing rules, government servants are entitled to payment of dearness allowance when there is an increase of 8 per cent of the annual average consumer price index. Now, this annual average price index had increased by 8 per cent in November 1979. It had increased to 344. That means it crossed 342 points. This government came to power 15 days back and I have already taken up the matter and we are looking into it. If Mr. Shastri feels anger, the anger should be against the people who were in power earlier, that is, from November 1979 till 14th January 1980. This government came to power on the 14th and it has immediately taken up the matter for consideration. Then the second point which he raised, was about bonus for the Government employees. So far as Government employees are concerned, the present agreement relates only to 3 categories—Railway employees, Posts and Telegraphs employees and Defence Production employees. There is no agreement in respect of payment of bonus for other Government employees. It may be the case of Mr. Shastri that others should also be paid, but that is only a claim and it is not one on which there has been an agreement. And the Government, as at present informed by the various agreements already reached, is liable to pay bonus in respect of only these 3 categories; and that is being done.

A number of people referred to the question of small scale industries—Mr. Dorai Sebastian for instance, and some

other Members on this side also. It is undoubtedly true that the small scale industries require a considerable amount of special attention. Without special attention, they cannot survive the competition of the large scale industries. Therefore, some kind of an arrangement should be made, certainly, for their getting coke, coal, pig, iron etc. There can be no two opinions on that. But on the supply of these things, the matter is now being looked into by the State Governments. It has to be really attended to by the State Governments. But the Centre will try to use its influence and good offices in seeing that there is an equitable distribution of these 3 essential commodities for the small scale industries. Specific instances may be brought to the Government for attention, so that we can look into the matter and do our best. (*Interruption*) While dealing with the budget, I will probably be mentioning about marketing facilities.

Mr. Shamanna referred to a few points, including the loss due to Prohibition. This is a matter on which there can be an endless debate; and I do not want to go into this question. There are people who believe in Prohibition as an article of faith, and there are others who do not. Therefore, it is a matter of one's own inclination. So far as the revenue part is concerned, we will see that there is no unnecessary dilution of the resources. If the State cannot afford the loss of revenue, then there will have to be some re-thinking on the question. It will have to be done by the States. The Centre will not, as in the past, take a firm line on this. We are mentioning this because we have not taken a definite decision on this question.

There is a reference to the loss in the steel industry. It is true that the steel industry has not lived up to its expectations. In fact, this year the target of production was somewhere about 7 million tonnes of saleable steel. And actually, we will be producing 4.9 million tonnes of

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

steel. And this has caused a great deal of financial strain. That is why we have provided for it in the Supplementary Budget.

Mr. Banatwalla spoke about the defective electoral rolls. This is a matter, again, in which the previous Government should be held to account. Actually, we on this side had a lot of complaints, that the electoral rolls were defectively prepared; and before the elections, a large number of people now here on this side of the House, had bitterly complained, and even sent telegrams to the Election Commission.

AN HON. MEMBER: It was there in your constituency.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not want to make any issue personal. That is why I did not refer to it.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: How did it happen? We are interested in knowing it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I can take care of myself. There are two hypotheses possible. One is that the previous government engineered it. The other is that it happened by mistake. Now, it is left to parties to decide who did it.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: The State Governments must be responsible for it because they are incharge of it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Therefore, do not try to throw stones on others. People who are living in glasshouses also should not throw stones on others. Particularly being in a very vulnerable position, it would not be fair to criticise anybody. But, at the same time, I would say that as far as possible in the future no such room should be given for a complaint of this kind, because free and fair election is a sign of democracy and we are interested in free and fair

elections irrespective of the parties to which we may belong.

Shri Banatwalla also referred to certain hardships which are caused to the minority there. As I said earlier during my intervention—I never intervene when the other Member is speaking—this is a very sensitive matter and the Prime Minister has already said that we are looking into this. Therefore, I thought that it was better not to mention it.

The hon. Member mentioned a number of items about the needs of Coimbatore and Tamilnadu. I am quite sure he will take it up when the budget discussion comes up in this House later.

Now I will come to Shri Parulekar's points. He again mentioned about the electoral rolls and I have answered this question. The second point he raised was about the deterioration in the crimes situation in Delhi. The question is really a ticklish one. In fact, if I were interested in scoring a debating point, which I am not, I would have said that having lost elections people begin to let loose some of these very anti-social elements. It is no good trying to throw mud on other people particularly after having been incharge of administration for 33 months. The previous government was responsible for law and order situation in Delhi. Everyone knows that in the last 33 months, the law and order situation in Delhi had deteriorated.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: At that time, the Congress. I had lost elections.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Congress I had won elections merely because of the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi and in other parts of the country because of their prices policy. Therefore, we are very clear on this. It is not right to say that within 15 days there had been



deterioration in the law and order situation; whereas you who were responsible for the law and order situation for 2½ years, three years, you had allowed this thing to deteriorate to such an extent that it was not possible on the very next day after assuming office to completely curb it. I assure you on behalf of the Government that every effort will be made to see that the citizens of Delhi will have a peaceful existence in this city. His rights, his property and his person will be protected and in this we will spare no efforts.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: It is a question of your safety and my safety.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Both of us are involved. Everybody is involved in this. I want the cooperation of all sections of the House at least in some of these things such as the maintenance of law and order situation. I have met almost all the points which have been raised.

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will be recorded. He has replied to all the points. If the House, agrees, I shall now put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day

of March, 1980 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demand Nos. 2, 4, 6, to 8, 10 to 13, 15, 16, 18, 20 to 23, 26, 27, 29 to 32, 35, 39, 41 to 43, 47, 49, 50, 52, 54, 58, 59, 61 to 63, 67, 68, 70, 71, 75, 77 to 79, 82, 90, 92, 95, 97, 99 and 100.

The motion was adopted.

17.21 hrs.

#### APPROPRIATION BILL,\* 1980

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1979-80.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1979-80."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

17.23 hrs.

#### CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up the next Bill.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): I want elucidation on one point. When I spoke on the

\*\*Not recorded.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 30-1-1980.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

supplementary demands for grants, I wanted to have one information I wanted to know definitely from the hon. Minister about sugar....

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The hon. Member may come to me; I will give him all the information and more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The supplementary demands have already been voted. He can discuss it later on with the Minister. The hon. Minister.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move.\*

"That the Bill further to amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

Many hon. Members would like to know the various funds that we have. We have the Consolidated Fund of India. There is the Contingency Fund. I should like to explain the whole procedure. This Bill seeks to amend the Contingency Fund Act by raising the corpus of the contingency from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 150 crores temporarily for a period beginning from 22 October 1979 and ending with 31 October 1980 for meeting the immediate and unscheduled post budget commitments following the dissolution of the Sixth Lok Sabha. In accordance with the rules framed under the Contingency Fund of India Act, advances from the Fund are made for the purposes of meeting unforeseen expenditure including expenditure on New Services not contemplated in the Annual Financial Statement, pending authorisation of such expenditure by Parliament. These advances are recouped to the Fund by obtaining Supplementary Grants or Appropriations in accordance with the provisions of Article 115 of the Constitution.

In accordance with the usual practice, Ministry of Finance had prepared the first batch of Supplementary Demands for the current year which was also included for presentation in the List of Business of the Sixth Lok Sabha on 20th August, 1979. The Supplementary Demands could not, however, be taken up for consideration in view of the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

The widespread drought in various parts of the country afterwards led to a situation in which the Centre had to provide large scale assistance to the affected States on an urgent basis to enable them to undertake relief operations. Additional allocation of food-grains under 'Food for Work' Scheme had to be made to States to enable them to cope up with the drought situation. Expenditure on General elections, for which no provision had been made in the Budget, had also to be met. For meeting these and other post budget commitments, the corpus of the Contingency Fund (Rs. 50 crores) was found to be inadequate. The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 was accordingly promulgated by the President on the 22nd October, 1979 for temporary enhancement of the corpus of the Fund to Rs. 150 crores, until 31st March, 1980.

The Bill seeks to replace the above Ordinance.

Clause 2 of the Bill provides for the raising of the corpus of the Contingency Fund of India from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 150 crores by transfer of an additional amount of Rs. 100 crores from the Consolidated Fund of India from 22nd October, 1979 to 31st March, 1980. The Bill thus involves a withdrawal of Rs. 100 crores from the Consolidated Fund of India temporarily for the above period only. However, the actual expenditure is limited to advances drawn from the

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Contingency Fund. Advances amounting to Rs. 88.35 crores were sanctioned from the fund before the current session of Parliament; comprising Rs. 61.93 crores for providing assistance to States affected by drought and for 'Food for Work' Scheme, Rs. 18 crores for 'on account' payments to States towards expenditure on General Elections, Rs. 4 crores to public sector enterprises and the balance for meeting other emergent items. Thus, additional expenditure, against Rs. 100 crores transferred to the Contingency Fund of India, amounted to Rs. 38.35 crores.

The Supplementary Demands for recoupment of these advances to the Contingency Fund have already been presented to the House on 23rd January, 1980. It has just passed them.

I want to clear one misapprehension. It is not the intention of the Government to have a large Contingency fund. But this Contingency Fund is enhanced only upto 31st March, 1980 and the Contingency Fund will continue to remain at Rs. 50 crores. A large Contingency Fund may enable any Government whether this or any other Government not to come to Parliament for recouping the expenditure. We do not want to do it and, therefore, we are keeping it at Rs. 50 crores. Only for the purpose of the emergent situation which arose on account of the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. We have come to the House to raise it to Rs. 150 crores.

Sir, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950, be taken into consideration".

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतिहारी) : सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उस को मैं ध्यानपूर्वक सुनता रहा हूँ। कुछ बातें तो सरकार ने इन डिमाण्ड्स में डाली हैं। उन बातों के सम्बन्ध में जो यहाँ चर्चा उठी उसका पूरा जवाब नहीं दिया गया। मैं कुछ बातें यहाँ उठाना चाहता हूँ।

हमारा उत्तर बिहार बहुत ही पिछड़ा इलाका है। उद्योग के मामले में वहाँ केवल चीनी उद्योग ही है जो कि ब्रिटिश सरकार के जमाने से चला आ रहा है। इसके अलावा आपके जमाने में बरीली में कुछ उद्योग खूले हैं। उत्तर बिहार में और भी उद्योग होने चाहिए। आपसे पूर्ववर्ती सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। हम जानते हैं और आप भी जानते हैं कि आपने जो निर्णय लिया था पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी उद्योग खोलेंगे ताकि लोगों को काम मिल सके, उनका पिछड़ापन दूर हो सके, उसकी आपने कोई चर्चा नहीं की है। यह बहुत जरूरी था कि उत्तर बिहार के पिछड़ेपन की ओर आप ध्यान देते। साथ-साथ इस बात की भी जरूरत थी कि उत्तर बिहार में जहाँ पर आपके फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने पहले से ही कर्जा दे रखा है किसी उद्योग को और जो उद्योग चल नहीं रहा है, प्रोडक्शन नहीं कर रहा है और जिस की वजह से आपका पसा डूब रहा है, उस उद्योग की तरफ भी आप ध्यान देते, उसको चलाने की तरफ भी आप ध्यान देते ताकि वह उद्योग चलता, लोगों को काम मिलता, उस में प्रोडक्शन होता और आपका रुपया भी वसूल होता। लेकिन इस ओर आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। वहाँ रामा कास्ट इंजीनियरिंग है जिस को आपने कर्जा दे रखा है और वह डूब रहा है। उसको चलाने की आप व्यवस्था करें ताकि आपका दिया हुआ कर्जा डूबने न पाये उसमें प्रोडक्शन हो और लोगों की रोजगार मिले, उस इलाके का विकास हो।

शिक्षा विभाग की मांग की भी इसमें चर्चा होनी चाहिए। बिहार में स्कूल और कालिज टीचर्स हड़ताल पर जा रहे हैं। उनकी मांगों

[श्री कमला मिश्रा मधुकर]

एक मांग यह भी है कि जो कॉन्स्टिट्यूट कालेजों के शिक्षक हैं, उन को जो वेतन मिलना चाहिए नहीं मिल रहा है। इसको भी आपको इसमें चर्चा करनी चाहिये और मांग शिक्षा के बारे में भी रखनी चाहिये थी।

मैं समझता हूँ जिस डायरेक्शन में काम होना चाहिये था उस डायरेक्शन में काम आप नहीं कर रहे हैं। चूंकि उस दिशा में आप नहीं जा रहे हैं इस वास्ते में आपके नोटिस में इस चीज को लाना चाहता था और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप सही दिशा में चलेगे।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If Bihar requires more industries, the Member can more usefully raise it during the debate on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Industry when the regular budget is presented. The matter relating to the salaries of teachers is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the States and this Government cannot do anything in this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950 be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration. There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1 was added to the Bill.*

**Enacting Formula**

**Amendment made:**

Page 1, line—1,

for "Thirtieth" Substitute—  
"Thirty-first"

(Shri R. Venkataraman)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

17.35 hrs.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1979-80.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1979-80.

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

**Demand Nos. 2 to 12 and 16."**

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 1979-80 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
2.	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	1,00,000
3.	General Superintendence and Services	3,54,34,000
4.	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	5,70,27,000
5.	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	2,50,98,000
6.	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	2,77,96,000
7.	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	2,28,96,000
8.	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	5,03,06,000
9.	Operating Expenses—Traffic	7,65,72,000
10.	Operating Expenses—Fuel	12,23,000
11.	Staff Welfare and Amenities	1,70,32,000
12.	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	66,16,000
16.	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	5,01,02,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are a number of cut motions tabled by Members. I would like to know whether they are moving.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move:

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take up urgently a survey for a rail link connecting Kuttipuram, Ponnani, Guruvayoor, Kunnamkulam and Trichur (Kerala State), a pressing need for the people of coastal belt in Malabar areas as also of the Guruvayoor pilgrims. (6)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,01,02,000 in respect of

'Assets—acquisition, construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Linking of bonus to productivity instead of treating it as deferred wage. (17)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,01,02,000 in respect of 'Assets—acquisition, construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take urgent work for improvement of rail facilities and passenger amenities in Kerala, especially from Shoranur to Mangalore. (18)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,54,34,000 in respect of 'General superintendence and services' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Linking of bonus to productivity instead of treating it as deferred wage. (7)].

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,27,000 in respect of 'Repairs and maintenance of permanent way and works' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Linking of bonus to productivity instead of linking it as deferred wage. (8)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,98,000 in respect of 'Repairs and maintenance of motive power' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Linking of bonus to productivity instead of treating it as deferred wage. (9)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,77,96,000 in respect of 'Repairs and maintenance of carriages and wagons' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Linking of bonus to productivity instead of treating it as deferred wage. (10)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,28,96,000 in respect of 'Repairs and maintenance of Plant and equipment' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Linking of bonus to productivity instead of treating it as deferred wage. (11)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,03,06,000 in respect of 'Operating expenses Rolling Stock and Equipment' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Linking of bonus to productivity instead of treating it as deferred wage. (12)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,65,72,000 in respect

of 'Operating expenses—Traffic' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Linking of bonus to productivity instead of treating it as deferred wage. (13)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,23,000 in respect of 'Operating expenses—Fuel' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Linking of bonus to productivity instead of treating it as deferred wage. (14)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,70,32,000 in respect of 'Staff Welfare and Amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Linking of bonus to productivity instead of treating it as deferred wage. (15)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,16,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Working Expenses' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Linking of bonus to productivity instead of treating it as deferred wage. (16)].

SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL (Barackpore): I beg to move:

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,01,02,000 in respect of 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give Railway employees bonus as deferred wage notwithstanding the concept of productivity linked bonus is opposed. (20)].

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): I beg to move:

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,01,02,000 in respect of

'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for construction of an over-bridge at the Railway crossing level near Murarai Railway station. (23)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,01,02,000 in respect of 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for conversion of a Karmadanga Halt into a full station on Katwa-Ahmadpur No. G. line of Eastern Railway. (24)].

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mohammed Ismail may speak both on the demands and on the cut motions.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : सभापति महोदय, रेल मंत्री द्वारा जो अनुदानों की अनुपूर्क मांगे रखी गई हैं मैं उसमें खास तौर से बोनस के सिलमिले में दो, चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। जो ग्रांट मांगी गई है इसमें 15 दिन का बोनस और उसके साथ प्राइक्टिविटी की स्कीम लिंक है। इन दोनों चीजों के लिए ग्रांट मांगी है। मैं बनाना चाहता हूँ कि जो बोनस की मांग है यह रेल कर्मचारियों की बड़ी पुरानी मांग है, इसके लिये बड़े बड़े आन्दोलन हुए हैं और आखिर में दोनों सरकारों को, आगे की, बीच की और आखिर की सरकार जो थी उसको स्ट्राइक तक का मुकाबला करना पड़ा था। तब जा कर 15 दिन के बोनस और प्राइक्टिविटी का सवाल भी रख दिया गया। इतनी लड़ाई के बाद, रेल मजदूरों की जो पहले 20 दिन की स्ट्राइक हुई थी उसमें यह भी एक मांग थी कि पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग क मुलाजिमों की तरह हमारी भी तनख्वाह हो। लेकिन वह मांग अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई। बोनस की मांग रह गई थी जो कि लड़ाई के बाद मजदूरों को मिली लेकिन वह भी कंडीशनल मानी गई है। 8.33 परसेंट बोनस का सवाल हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों ने सरकार की दया से नहीं बल्कि अपनी ताकत के बल पर लिया है। मालिक और सरकार मजबूर हुई। और हमारे मंत्री महोदय जो शिपिंग के मिनिस्टर थे यह ऐकमप्रेशिया कहते थे। इनको यह भी मालूम है कि उस वक्त तक बोनस नहीं मानते थे। लेकिन इनका तजुर्बा है कि स्ट्राइक हुई आज रेलवे में 15 दिन का बोनस 8.33 प्रतिशत का सवाल नहीं है। मिनिमम बोनस का जो सवाल है उसको भी खत्म करने का सवाल यहां पर आया है। यह मजदूरों के सामने मामूली सवाल नहीं है। मेरी मांग है कि 8.33 परसेंट

बोनस लागू की जाए और प्राइक्टिविटी की जो स्कीम है उसको आप अलग करें जैसे और इंडस्ट्रीज में होता है वैसे आप अलग से करें और यूनियनों से बात करें तब जा कर काम होगा।

बड़े बड़े कारखानों में बोनस को प्राइक्टिविटी के साथ लिंक नहीं लिया गया है। बोनस के लिए हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों ने बहुत लड़ाईयां लड़ी हैं। बोनस मजदूर की डेफर्ड वेज है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की भी यही राय है। जनता पार्टी के मैनिफेस्टो में बोनस को डेफर्ड वेज माना गया था। मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि मजदूरों का तन्ख्वाह बहुत कम मिलती है, जबकि मंहगाई बहुत बढ़ गई है। बोनस को सब जगह डेफर्ड वेज माना गया है, लेकिन अभी तक उम पर अमल नहीं किया गया है। मजदूर लड़ते लड़ते यहां तक पहुंच गये हैं कि अब वे बिड़ला वगैरह बड़े बड़े कारखानों में भी 20, 25 परसेंट बोनस पा रहे हैं। अगर सरकार बोनस को प्राइक्टिविटी के साथ लिंक करेगी तो प्राइवेट कनसर्न्ज भी यही करेंगे।

उत्पादन का बोनस के साथ कोई नाल्लुक नहीं है। यह डेफर्ड वेज है। हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि इसको प्राइक्शन के साथ संबंधित किया जाये हम भी चाहते हैं कि प्राइक्शन बड़े, लेकिन इस बारे में यूनियनों के साथ बैठ कर यह तय करना चाहिए कि कितने प्राइक्शन पर मजदूरों को क्या दिया जायेगा। अभी तक बोनस को प्राइक्शन के साथ कहीं भी नहीं जोड़ा गया है। अगर जबरदस्ती ऐसा किया गया, तो नतीजा बुरा होगा। हिन्दुस्तान का मजदूर 33 परसेंट बोनस के अपने राइट को, जिसका प्राइक्शन के साथ कोई संबंध नहीं है, डिफेंड करेगा, मंग्राम करेगा और इस राइट को छीनने की कांशिशों को नाकाम करेगा। हां अगर सरकार जिम्मेदारी सम्भालते ही सब से पहले मजदूरों को चैलेज करना चाहनी है, तो वह अलग बात है।

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार 33 परसेंट बोनस के उमूल को मान ले और प्राइक्शन के सवाल के बारे में यूनियनों से अलग से बात करे। काम चलाऊ सरकार के हाथ जो समझौता हुआ उसका श्री ए० पी० शर्मा ने जो हम वक्त मिनिस्टर हैं, इसका समर्थन किया था। इसी तरह श्री भूतलिंगम और कुलकर्णी साहब ने भी इसका समर्थन किया था। आई० एन० यू० टी० सी० आई० टी० यू० और ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० वगैरह सब आर्गनाइजेशन ने इसका विरोध किया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अपील करूंगा कि वह इस पंद्रह दिन की तन्ख्वाह को 33 परसेंट बोनस में परिवर्तित कर दें। उत्पादन के संबंध में आप कोई स्कीम बनायें और केन्द्रीय संस्थाओं से बात-चीत करें, ताकि इसका कोई सालूशन निकल सके।

यहां पर स्पीचिज दी गई है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने यह किया, वह किया। उन्होंने जो किया, लोगों ने उसके लिए उन्हें सबक सिखा

[श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल]

दिया। आपके जमाने में जब रेलवे मजदूरों की बीस दिन की स्ट्राइक हुई थी तो आपने उनके साथ जो बर्ताव किया था, उन्होंने आपको उसका सबक सिखाया था। श्री चरण सिंह की केयरटेकर गवर्नमेंट न स्ट्राइक क नोटिस को मुकाबला न कर के पंद्रह दिन की तन्ख्वाह देन का फैसला किया था, जिसको अपने मान लिया है। एक तरफ तो आप उन्हें गालियां देते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उनकइस फसले को मान लेते हैं। उन्होंने लिंक किया है कि प्रोडक्शन भी साथ में होगा। हम ने उसी वक्त प्रतिवाद किया था और तमाम जगह से चरण सिंह जी की सरकार के पास प्रतिवाद किया था। तो यह नहीं है कि आप को गवर्नमेंट में नहीं करेंगे। अब जो नई गवर्नमेंट आई है जिस के आप मंत्री हैं, आप की बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है, मैं आप से खाम तौर से कहूंगा, आप को बड़ा तजुर्बा है, आप ने बहुत से विभागों को देखा है, जहाज क मंत्री भी रहे हैं, रेल के मंत्री भी रहे हैं, इसलिए मैंने ये तमाम बातें आप के सामने रखी है और मेरी यह मांग है कि ऐडवाइस अगर देना चाहते हैं तो 15 दिन का दे दें लेकिन 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस का जो सवाल है उस को तय करें और प्रोडक्शन की जो स्कीम है उस को इस क साथ न लायें। अगर करना है तो तमाम सेंट्रल ट्रेड यूनियन आर्गनाइजेशन से बातचीत कर क करें, केवल ए० पी० शर्मा से बात कर के न तय करें। यही मेरा करना है और मुझे आशा है कि आप इस को स्वीकार करेंगे।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खान : (एटा)  
सभापति महोदय, मैं रेलवे ग्रान्ट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री : (पटना) : बोनस का भी समर्थन करिए।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खान : उसका भी समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं इस पक्ष में हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों को उनकी मेहनत का मुनासिब फल मिलना चाहिये। मगर मैं अपने दोस्तों से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस किस्म की थोटस और इस किस्म की घाँस मुनासिब नहीं है। वह जरा सा अपना मिजाज भी बदलने की कोशिश करें। इस थोट का भुगतान बेचारे मजदूरों को करना पड़ता है जो गरीब और कमजोर हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिले, लेकिन आप सिर्फ थोट देकर काम करना चाहते हैं। यह मुनासिब नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)  
... उनको वह मिलना चाहिए, मगर तरीका मांगने का भी होना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)...

पिछले तीस महीनों में सड़कों पर चलना तो दुश्वार था ही, रेलों में भी चलना दुश्वार हो गया। हालत यह हो गई कि जिन लाइनों पर दस-दस रेलगाड़ियां चलती थी वहां उनमें से 6-6, 7-7 बन्द हो गई और दो-दो, तीन-तीन

चलती रहीं। जवाब यह दिया गया, कभी कहा गया कि कोयला नहीं है, तो कभी बिजली नहीं है। वही कोयला जो तीस महीने पहले खानों से निकलता था वही इन तीस महीनों में भी निकलता रहा। वही बिजली जो तीस महीने पहले बनती रही वही इन तीस महीनों में भी बनती रही। लेकिन न जाने क्या को गया जनता सरकार के जमाने में कि कोयला भी गायब और बिजली भी गायब।... (व्यवधान)... आप तो उनके समर्थन में थे इस्माइल साहब।

हालत यह हो गई कि आठ-आठ, दस-दस घंटे रेलों का लेट आना मामूली बात हो गई थी। जो पैसेंजर रेल से चलना चाहते थे उन्हें सोचना पड़ता था कि 12-12, 14-14 घंटे अवेलेवल रेलों के लिए भी उनको इंतजार करना पड़ेगा। यही नहीं, उन्हें यह भी सोचना पड़ता था कि अपने जान व माल की हिफाजत के साथ उम सफर में जहां पहुंचना चाहते थे वहां पहुंच भी पाएंगे या नहीं। लूट और कत्ले आम रेलों के अन्दर इतना हुआ जो कभी न देखा न सुना। मैं एक वाक्या वयान करना चाहूंगा। आदरणीय मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। फर्रुखाबाद सेक्शन के अन्दर कुछ महीने हुए एक ऐसी घटना घटी जो पहले कभी नहीं घटी होगी। रेल की डकैतों ने खड़ी किया। खड़ी करने के बाद इंजन से वह मखमूस डिब्बा जिममें फर्रुखाबाद के कुछ व्यापारी सफर कर रहे थे अलग किया गया, उसको उससे काटकर शॉटिंग करके तीन मील दूर ले गए और वहां गोलियों से मारकर उनको लूट लिया। लाखों रुपये की प्रापर्टी लूट ली गई और पाँच-सात आदमियों को जान से मार दिया गया। यह फर्रुखाबाद स्टेशन की बात है जो हमारे इलाके में है। उम वक्त रेलों में कत्ल होना, डकैती होना एक आम बात हो गई थी और लोग रेलों में सफर करने से डरने लगे थे। यह हमारी खुशकिस्मती है कि हमारे आदरणीय पंडित जी फिर से यहां आ गये हैं और रेलों का मारा कारोबार उनके सुपुर्ब हो गया है। मैं इसके लिये उनको बधाई देता हूँ। 30 महीने पहले जब रेलों का चार्ज उनके पास था, लोगों को यकीन हो गया था कि रेलें समय पर चलेंगी। मैं सचार्ई आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ और अब भी मुझे आशा है कि आदरणीय पंडित जी उस पुरानी हिस्ट्री को फिर से दोहरायेंगे ताकि रेलों में सफर करने वाले फिर यह महसूस करने लगे कि वक्त पर अपनी जगह पर पहुंच सकेंगे, हिफाजत स अपने जानी-माल को लेकर पहुंच सकेंगे—जहां हम पहुंचना चाहते हैं।

चौथी लोक सभा में अन-इकानामिक लाइज के सिलसिले में काफी चर्चा हुई थी। मैं भी चौथी लोक सभा का सदस्य था। उस चर्चा में इस बात का जिक्र हुआ था कि किस तरीके से देश के अन्दर जो अन-इकानामिक लाइज है, जो घाटे में चलती है, उनको मुनाफे की तरफ रुजू किया जाय। उस जमाने में डा० राम सुभाष सिंह रेलवे मिनिस्टर थे। हमने उस चर्चा



में कहा था कि बरहन-एटा लाइन जो टूण्डला और हाथरस के बीच में है, वह अन्त-इकानामिक लाइन थी, उसको उखाड़ा न जाय और ऐसा तरीका अपनाया जाय, जिससे वह लाइन जल्दी इकानामिक हो जाय। मंत्री महोदय ने हमें उस वक्त ऐसा आश्वासन भी दिया था, आप चाहें तो उस वक्त की डिबेट को निकाल कर देख लें। मैंने अपने सुझाव में कहा था कि बरहन-एटा लाइन ऐसे जिले से गुजरती है जहां पैदावार "निल" है। आदर्शिय पंडित जी इस बात को जानते हैं, वह जलेसर तहसील से गुजर कर एटा पहुंचती है। वह इलाका ज्यादातर बंजर है, प्रोडक्शन बहुत कम होती है। पैसेन्जर्स भी उधर से बहुत कम निकलते हैं। एटा जिले में सबसे उपजाऊ तहसील कामगंज है, जहां सबसे ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन होती है, अगर इस ब्राडगेज लाइन को कामगंज जंक्शन से मिला दिया जाय तो मैं यह यकीन दिलाता हूं कि यह लाइन इकानामिक लाइन हो जाएगी, वहां पैसेन्जर्स की तादाद भी बढ़ेगी और जिले का जो प्रोडक्शन है, जो आज मोटर-गेज के जरिये से हाथरस और कानपुर में बदली होता है, वह डायरेक्ट ब्राडगेज में लोड हो सकेगा और सीधे ब्राडगेज से बिना बदली के चला जायगा। डिब्बा बदली में जो नुकसान होता है, वह बच सकेगा और इससे रेलवे को भी फायदा होगा। वह लाइन जो इस वक्त नुकसान में चल रही है, जरूर फायदे में चलेगी।

इस मिलमिल में रेलवे ने उस जमाने में एक सर्वे कमेटी मूकटार की थी। वह सर्वे कमेटी जानकारी हासिल करने के लिए कामगंज भी गई थी, जहां उन्होंने काफी जानकारी हासिल की थी। इतिफाक से उसके बाद में 1971 के इलेक्शन में नहीं आ सका और वह स्कीम वहीं फाइलों के अन्दर पड़ी रह गई। मैं आदर्शिय पंडित जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे सर्वे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को मंगाये और मेहरबानी करके उसे देखें और उस लाइन को एटा से कामगंज मिलाने की कृपा करें, जिससे वह इकानामिक बन सके।

एक प्वाइंट मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां मोटरगेज पर कामगंज से फर्रुखाबाद को ट्रेन जाती है। वहां "बल्लोपुर" एक हॉल्ट है, जहां पैसेन्जर ट्रेन्स रुकती हैं। उस स्टेशन के नजदीक टाउन एरिया भरगौन है, जिसकी आबादी 16 हजार है और दूसरा रामपुर है, जिसकी आबादी 14 हजार है। उस एरिये में उत्तर प्रदेश में तम्बाकू की प्रोडक्शन सबसे ज्यादा होती है। लेकिन वहां की हालत यह है कि न स्टेशन पर कोई टिकट लेता है और न देता है। एक बाबू बड़ा हो जाता है और काम चलता है। मेरी दरखवास्त है कि आप "बल्लोपुर" का स्टेशन बनवाने की मेहरबानी कीजिये ताकि उस इलाके की 30 हजार की आबादी को फायदा पहुंच सके और वहां की प्रोडक्शन रेल के जरिये दूसरी जगहों पर जा सके।

मुझे इजाजत नहीं मिल रही है कि आगे कुछ कह सकूँ, विहाजा शुक्रिये के साथ अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI):  
Sir, may I request you to extend the time of the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the time be extended?

By how much time do you want it to be extended?

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI:  
By 15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not be finished within 15 minutes because there are many speakers. If it is to be extended by half-an-hour it is a different matter.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:  
Many of us want to speak. How is it possible?

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI:  
It is not my fault if they have left the House.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALA: We will take it up on Friday. There are several matters, and we have moved cut motions also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the Minister to say whether it can be taken up on Friday because there are many speakers. Otherwise we will try to finish it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):  
If the Members cooperate, we can finish it today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members on this side are not willing.

Now, only two to three minutes remain.

Shri S. Murugaiyan.

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): Sir, may I know whether we are going to finish it today or whether it is going to be resumed on Friday?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, we are adjourning at 6 O'clock today.

SHR A. T. PATIL: We can finish it today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not possible.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No point of order: there cannot be a point of order in a vacuum.

Mr. Murugaiyan.

\*SHRI S. MURUGAIYAN (Tirupattur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam I would like to extend my support to the Supplementary Demands of Railway Ministry. While doing so, I would like to highlight a few issues concerning the Southern Railways.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi during her earlier period of Prime ministership approved the Metropolitan Underground Railway system for Madras. When Janata Party came to power in 1977, the Government slowed down and slackened the tempo of work on this scheme. The Lok Dal Govern-

ment dropped this scheme once and for all. I understand that this Office at Madras will be wound up by 31st January 1980. I appeal to the hon. Railway Minister to revive forthwith this Metropolitan Underground Railway system at Madras.

Many issues have been referred to in these Supplementary Demands. So far as Southern Railways are concerned, if Tuticorin is to be an effective major port, then the hinterland should be served by broadgauge track. Tuticorin-Tiruchirappalli line should be converted into a broadgauge line immediately. Since all the industrial and consumer items produced around Tuticorin cannot be moved by sea, the people are facing great hardship in the movement of goods. Similarly, Karur-Dindigul line should also be converted into a broadgauge line. Palani-Tiruppur should be connected by broadgauge track.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will continue his speech on the next day. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 1st February, 1980.

1801 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February 1, 1980/Magha 12, 1901 (Saka).*

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\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.