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Vaisakha 26, 1901(Saka)

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(Seventh Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 16, 1979 | Vaisakha
26, 1901 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Half past Ten
of the Clock ..

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues Shri Venkatarao Tarodekar who passed away at Nanded on the 7th May, 1979 at the age of 54.

Shri Tarodekar was a Member of the Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha from 1967 to 1977 representing Nanded constituency of Maharashtra. Earlier he had been a Member of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly from 1962 to 1967.

Deeply interested in the cooperative movement, Shri Tarodekar was associated with several cooperative institutions in Maharashtra.

He served as President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress from 1959 to 1962.

He also worked ceaselessly for the uplift of Harijans and backward classes.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

1123 L.S.-41

2

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Supply of arms to Mizo and Naga Rebels

*1133A. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is Government aware of the fact that China is still supplying arms to Mizoram and Nagaland rebels even after the visit of Minister of External Affairs;

(b) if yes, give the details thereof;

(c) is it a fact that a Soviet agency has also stated that arms and training is given to rebels of Mizoram and Nagaland by China even now; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). While Government have seen Indian and foreign press reports, Government are not aware of China having supplied arms to Naga or Mizo undergrounds in the recent past.

(d) does not arise.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The hon. Minister for External Affairs visited China a few months back. I want to know from the Home Minister whether he had talks with the Chinese leaders about supplying of arms and training them, because China used to train them and supply arms to them.

Was there any talks with the Chinese leaders? Was any assurance given to the Indian Government by the Chinese leaders? How many arms have been seized of Chinese make so far as Nagaland and Mizoram are concerned?

MR. SPEAKER: How many arms have been seized uptill now from the Nagas?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The External Affairs Minister made a statement in the House on the 21st of February in the course of which he said: "My conversation with the Chinese leaders also covered other past irritants to our relations. I drew attention to the fact that rebels or disaffected elements from Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur who had managed to reach China had received moral and material support for their insurgent or anti-constitutional activities inside our country. I was glad to learn from Chinese leaders that such support which may have been given, the last instance some time back, was looked upon as a thing of the past." This is the statement which the External Affairs Minister made in this House. So far as arms are concerned, as I said, in the recent past, according to our information no arms have come from China through these people.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा कि अभी कुछ रेबल नागाज और मीजो ज ने ग्रामाम बाईर पर हमला कर के हमारे कुछ जवानों को मारा था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस घटना में हमारा कितना नुकसान हुआ है और क्या उस में उन लोगों का हाथ है, जो बाइना में ट्रेनिंग ले कर आये हैं ।

हिन्दुस्तानी और सोवियन सरकारों में यह जो रिपोर्ट आई है, क्या सरकार ने कोई जांच कराई है कि वह ठीक है या नहीं, अगर कराई है, तो उस का क्या परिणाम है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: So far as the attack to which he refers is concerned, this was a few weeks ago and that was on the border of Naga-

land and Burma. It was an ambush laid in which eleven of our jawans of Assam Rifles were killed. This was carried out, it is believed, by the underground Nagas, some of which who have not reconciled with the Shillong Agreement and who are staying in Burma. They have come along and have done this. It is our belief that they realise that they do not have as much support as they hoped to within Nagaland and they wish through such activities to rekindle a certain amount of interest in their activities.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The question is that of arms as well as training.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Has he made any enquiry about the Press Report published in India and outside and if so.....

MR. SPEAKER: Have you made enquiry into the report published by the foreign newspapers?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We check. We read these reports and we see what has to be found out and whatever enquiry is necessary, we make that.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: What about the Chinese training and arming Nagas and Mizo rebels that are in Burma? I think Government have an estimate about their strength because they are trying to come to this country. There have been reports and I think Government knows about it, since I know about it. There have been reports that these Chinese trained rebel Nagas are trying to seek entry in India and you have been trying to prevent them from coming in. I want to know about their strength.

What about joint operation with Burma? This is a part of this Government's policy. The Prime Minister is here. The Burmese Government, as I understand is amenable to a joint operation. Chinese have

done it and Chinese stood to this type of thing and Government should also have a joint operation with Burma. It is Burmese area where all these rebel activities have been concentrating and they are doing all this mischief into India.

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise from this question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: May I make a slight correction in the reply which I gave earlier—that in ambush not 11 but 7 jawans were killed and four were injured.

So far as my hon. friend's question is concerned, as I said, during recent years there have been no Nagas who have gone to China and received training. These are the old rebels who have not reconciled themselves to the Shillong Agreement and who are still remaining outside the Burma Border. So far as Burma Government is concerned, their writ does not seem to run quite so effectively.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Would you like to have a joint operation?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: How can there be a joint operation with the Government which is not able to control things within its own borders?

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Are we to understand that there was no need for any assurance on the part of the Chinese and that smuggling and supply of arms to these rebels had stopped much before our External Affairs Minister visited China? If not, then what steps Government have taken to ensure that the assurance given there has been properly honoured?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This is only matter of recent talks between our External Affairs Minister and the Chinese Minister. So far as the first part of the question is concerned I can only say that our information is that during the recent

past, particularly since the Shillong Agreement there has been no supply of arms of any sizeable nature that has come through China.

भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा की सर्वग-प्रबन्ध प्रणाली

* 1135. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा की सर्वग-प्रबन्ध प्रणाली से मन्तुष्ट है;

(ख) इस बारे में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग और भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा बोर्ड की सिफारिशें क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या इन सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सर्वग-प्रबन्ध प्रणाली में सुधार लाया जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL):

(a) to (d). Cadre-Management of the Indian Economic Service is effected strictly on the advice of the Indian Economic Service Board. The Union Public Service Commission is not concerned with the day-to-day cadre management of this Service. However, the Commission is invariably consulted on all matters relating to amendment of the Indian Economic Service Rules and all other matters where consultation with the Commission is a statutory necessity. Further, like any other Service, management of the Indian Economic Service is not static and the policy in this regard is constantly reviewed by the Government, on the advice of the Indian Economic Service Board, to suit the changing circumstances.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या सरकार को इकानामिक सर्विस आफिसर्स एसोसिएशन द्वारा उन की सेवा शर्तों के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव या शिकायतें मिली हैं ? यदि मिली हैं, तो उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Whenever we get representations from various bodies we get them examined and

wherever necessary, we remedy the grievances within the framework of particular rules.

श्री राज्य विलास वासवान : प्राथमिक विकास के महत्व को देखते हुए क्या सरकार ऐसा विचार करती है कि भारतीय प्रत्यक्ष सेवा की जो सर्विस कडीसन्ज है, उन को आई० ए० एस० के समकक्ष लायेगी ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The rules are always under constant review and wherever necessary, we change them suitably to meet the situation.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Is the Minister aware of the fact that there is discrimination even with regard to offering position to the Indian Economic Service personnel where expert knowledge and professional competence is necessary vis-a-vis the Indian Administrative Service personnel and whether he proposes to remove these disabilities?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: There is no discrimination as such made in the appointment of those persons who are qualified in the Indian Economic Service cadre. If any specific instance is brought to our notice, we will look into the matter.

Minorities from Bangladesh pushed back by B.S.F.

*1136. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last one year BSF have pushed back many minorities from Bangladesh who tried to or who succeeded in entering into India across West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Mizoram borders;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) the number of people pushed back by BSF into Bangladesh; and

(d) the break-up of such figures of person pushed back into Bangladesh across the borders of each of the above mentioned States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAI MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Members of the minority community as also majority community who infiltrated in India across West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Mizoram borders from Bangladesh have been pushed back by BSF.

(b) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the Details of illegal infiltrators pushed back by BSF during the period from 1-4-1978 to 31-3-1979

State	Minority Community	Other	Total
West Bengal	2263	4280	6543
Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram	2615	10763	13378
Tripura	1490	3484	4974
TOTAL	5377	18527	23904

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: What a heartless word is used 'pushed back'. You remember the commitment that was made to them at the time of partition and even in 1950. But now it is easy for you to push them back. Do you ever enquire why these people give up their hearths and homes and are compelled to get out of their homeland and seek asylum in India? If so, what is the reason attributed for the continuous migration of the minorities from Bangladesh? If these minorities are forced to quit their own homeland, then you remember that they sell all the property, everything and then they try to seek asylum. But if you push them back what will happen to them? What I want to know specifically is that whether you enquire from the Government of Bangladesh through proper channels the reasons for continuous migration of the minorities from there and whether those minorities who have been pushed back have got back their homes and property etc. that they left?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: The reasons for migration from Bangladesh to India, of course as the hon. Member knows, might be political, economic.....

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Social!

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Social also, because on this side of the border also people who belong to the same ethnic group reside. Some people from Bangladesh cross over to India because their kith and kin reside on this side of the border. So, you may also be right. But then, as the hon. member know very well, there are political and economic reasons. We hold periodical discussions with our counter-part there. The Border Security Force holds discussions with their counterparts on that side of the border and also in the case of chamkas and mogas, the matter was taken up with the Government of Bangladesh and they agreed to take back these people and therefore, they were sent back.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: My question has not been answered at all. The hon. Prime Minister is here, he recently visited Bangladesh. He had a talk with the President of Bangladesh on the causes for the migration of minorities from Bangladesh. If the Prime Minister makes known to the country what assurance has been given to him in this regard, it will be helpful to all of us.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): On his return, the Prime Minister made a statement, in fact, a joint statement was issued in which you would have been seen that an assurance has been given that the Government of Bangladesh is not only not interested in pushing people out, but would certainly try and see that minority interests are safeguarded. You might also know that we have, in effect, really agreed that those who have already come into the country and settled down, upto 1971, we shall certainly absorb them here. But it is certainly not possible for this country to go on absorbing an indefinite number of people who come from Bangladesh. Therefore, there has got to be a restriction. The hon. member must also know that the infiltration is not only of the minorities in Bangladesh but also a number of muslims, who infiltrate into India, may be to improve their economic conditions. So, there has got to be a definite policy in this regard and the Government's present policy is not to accept such infiltration without any restriction.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister to a fact, to which I wanted to draw the attention of the House recently in the course of some other discussion, that the reports of the communal troubles in India are getting exaggerated publicity in Bangladesh papers and over radio and other media also. Inflammable articles appear, inflammable editorials are written, 4-column, 5-column news items with banner headlines are coming in Bangladesh newspapers. I have

received information—on that day also, I have told you—I continue to receive innumerable letters about this. When people make inflammable and communal speeches here, they do not understand the repercussions. I am getting hundreds of letters, which say that at any time, the communal trouble may break out in Bangladesh and that might lead to influx of refugees from Bangladesh in an unprecedented dimension, in which case, the BSF can only kill thousands or even lakhs, but would not be able to push them back. For that reason will the Government of India take appropriate precautionary measures to inform the Government of Bangladesh so that they take effective and proper measures to maintain peace and harmony in Bangladesh and also to restrain these communal fanatics there.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member does not seem to have taken note of the fact that the Prime Minister's visit was only a few days ago, not so very long ago. According to the understanding reached, during this period.....

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: You did not catch my question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have followed your question. There is a continuous discussion, which goes on. If there is any kind of disturbance, or any trouble, a machinery has been set up, according to which, conversations take place between our High Commissioners, between the officers so that every attempt can be made by the Government there to keep such situations under control.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I wanted to know...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no I cannot allow you.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: This is not of mere academic interest. I have written to the Prime Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it; I have got to stick to certain rules. (Interruption).

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: About 24000 persons were pushed back. In that 'pushing back' was there any struggle and anybody injured or anybody dead?

Moreover, this is happening frequently and continuously in that country and a day may come when all the minorities may be sent out of Bangladesh...

MR. SPEAKER: Generally you are very brief in your questions: how is it you are making it so long today?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Prime Minister has an agreement with Bangladesh Government, but they seldom keep their word. This has been going on right from 1947 and is still happening. There must be a stop to it or else we must accept all the minorities in India and claim that much territory from that country. Is the Government going to consider this?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I request my hon. friends not to add to the seriousness of the question by putting such a question and also by making speeches here which also became inflammatory. Why try to do that? We are taking all possible steps to see that the minorities' interests are looked after properly. I am assured about it and we are constantly in touch. But if you go on doing this and they also go on doing that, the situation might become explosive.

श्री मृत्युञ्जय प्रसाद : मैं इस स्टेटमेंट में यह देखता हूँ कि जो अल्पसंख्यक नहीं हैं, जो दूसरे हैं, वे आ रहे थे और उन को लौटाया गया। यह बात जरा अटपटी सी लगती है। अल्पसंख्यक दुखी हो कर आते हैं, शरणार्थी हो कर आते हैं और उन्हें लौटाया जाये, यह बात तो समझ में आती है मगर दूसरे क्यों आते हैं, इस बात की ओर क्या सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट हुआ है और अगर हुआ है तो उस के क्या कारण हैं, उन को बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

भी वनिक जाल मण्डल : जैसा कहा गया है, उसको वार्षिक कारण हो सकते हैं। आसाम में उन को जमीन मिलने का आशा होती है और दूसरी ओर भी आशाएं होती हैं। इसलिये अपनी वार्षिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये वे आ जाते हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Hon. Prime Minister's visit has been extremely fruitful: that is what I understand from different literature I have seen and read. But it is a fact that Bangladesh is going to face a severe famine which will push out millions of people, and they may get into this country. Therefore, prevention is better than cure. May I ask the Hon. Minister to tell us whether they are doing their best to see that famine is averted—and what will really mean that there will be no further influx of refugees from Bangladesh.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is difficult to see what steps we can take to prevent famine in Bangladesh. But we can do the other thing, which is to give whatever assistance we can. Whatever requests have come are being considered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have a bumper crop and you have a big buffer-stock but they may require more.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that they are doing whatever is possible.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Yes, whatever is possible is being done.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: This grave significance of the words 'pushed back' here in this answer must be understood. I will therefore put some specific questions to the Government. The persons who are pushed back according to the Government are simply taken and left at the border in the wilderness and when they try to cross, they have even to face the wrath of the border posts of Bangladesh and even fired upon by them. Therefore, will the hon. Minister clarify as to whether this 'push back' really means that they take the people and leave them in the wilderness near the border and at the mercy of the border posts

of Bangladesh. Further, I would like to know whether the Government has received complaints that Muslims who are nationals of our country have also been mercilessly so pushed back and what safeguards have been taken in the matter to see that our nationals do not fall a victim to this 'push back' operation.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My hon. friend can rest assured that there is no national of this country who will ever be pushed outside. Not only that. We consider it a shame for us if any national of this country leaves this country for another country. I would not like that to happen at all. But they come here because there are better conditions here. Are we going to accept all that? Then what is the remedy? The remedy is to put them back again. What else can we do? Whether they are in the wilderness or whether they are in cities, that is not our look out.

भारत इण्डिया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इम्प्लाइज फैडरेशन
से प्रेषित

* 1137. श्री भगत राम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें २५ बात की जानकारी है कि केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों से संबंधित राज्य सरकार के वर्यचारियों को लगने समय से चगी आ रही मांगों के बारे में भारत इण्डिया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इम्प्लाइज फैडरेशन ने मार्च १७, १९७९ का एक प्रेषित परिचालित की था, जैसा कि समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ था; और

(ख) उन की मांग क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The All India State Government Employees' Federation is stated to have circulated an appeal regarding their demands. Matters relating to State Public Services are the exclusive concern of the respective State Governments vide Entry No. 41 in List II in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

श्री जगत राम : मेरे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर बिल्कुल ही नहीं दिया गया है। अगर माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं, कि उन्होंने मेरे प्रश्न का आम्सर दिया है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन का रिप्लाई बिल्कुल गलत है, बिल्कुल झूठा है और गैर-जिम्मेवारी वाला है। अगर आप मेरे प्रश्न को पढ़ेंगे तो आपको यही लगेगा कि आम्सर ठीक नहीं दिया गया है। एक तो मैं यही चाहूँगा, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मिनिस्टर साहब को बायरेक्ट कीजिए कि वे इसका ठीक उत्तर दें।

MR. SPEAKER: To my mind it is an appropriate answer. Now, you put your supplementary.

श्री जगत राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा स्वागत देखिये और इसका जवाब देखिए। मेरा मतलब है—क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों से संबंधित राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को लम्बे समय से चली आ रही मांगों के बारे में झाल इण्डिया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉयज फैडरेशन ने 17 मार्च, 1979 को एक प्रपीन परिचालन की थी, जैसा कि समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशन हुआ था, और उन की मांगें क्या हैं और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

सर, इस का जवाब दिया गया है—बताया जाना है कि झाल इण्डिया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉयज फैडरेशन ने अपनी मांगों के संबंध में एक प्रपीन परिचालन की थी। संबंधित की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची दा में प्रविष्टि सख्या 41 के अनुसार राज्य लोक सेवाओं से संबंधित मामले पूर्वतया संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के विषय हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: What is all this? I cannot understand.

श्री जगत राम : अगर मिनिस्टर साहब के पास एम्प्लॉयज की मांगें नहीं हैं तो आप मुझे बलाऊ कीजिए मैं उन्हें पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ जिससे कि आपको मालूम हो जायेगा कि उन की कितनी मांगें हैं जो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से सम्बन्धित हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I don't allow that. You are trying to make a speech. Please put a question if you have.

श्री जगत राम : उन की मांग पत्र में 12 मांगें हैं जिनके बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि वे राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्धित हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 12 मांगों में से 8 मांगें वे हैं जो सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से संबंधित हैं। इसलिए इन का जो रिप्लाई है उस को मैं झूठा करार देता हूँ। मैं अपील करता हूँ कि जो मांगें हैं मिनिस्टर साहब उन की यहाँ पेश कर दें।

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The Federation has not given any representation to us as such. So, we got the representa-

tion of demands from the honourable questioner.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What is as such?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: It is admitted that there are 12 demands. The main demands are like this: a national formula for D.A. with neutralisation and provisions for automatic adjustment with the rise in the cost of living index; (2) a National Pay Commission for restructuring wages of the States Government employees following the need based norms as laid down by the ILC and grant of 15 per cent of the pay and D.A. last drawn as pension and (3) bonus to all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is in respect of State Government servants. He has got that report. What can he do about that?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The Central Government is not concerned with these demands because all these demands relate to the State Government, and Central Government has no authority or the Central Government cannot give direction to the State Governments to act in a particular manner. What we are doing is that we are already examining the question about the report which goes in the name of Bhoothlingam Committee. This is being processed. Unless we come to a particular and definite decision, it will not be possible to spell out what we really think at this stage.

श्री जगत राम : वैसे तो उन की मारी की सारी डिमांड्स आप को पता चल ही गया होगा कि सेंटर से संबंधित हैं। लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब ने सब को पढ़ने की कोशिश नहीं की है। इसलिये मैं वो सपीकमेंटरी करना चाहता हूँ। आप को तो मालूम ही है कि एक ही स्टेट में सेंटर के जो एम्प्लॉयज होते हैं और स्टेट के जो एम्प्लॉयज होते हैं उन दोनों के बीच बराबर असल होते हैं। एक ही शहर में सेंटर के एम्प्लॉयज के स्कोलर बलन हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉयज के स्कोलर बलन हैं। एक बीसी हो वे चीफ़ खरीदती हैं, एक ही नाम पर खरीदते हैं लेकिन दोनों के बीच बराबर बलन है।

यह है कमीशन ने सिफ्टरिंग की थी कि केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन एक समान होने चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस पर प्रमेल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कोई कदम उठाए हैं या उठाने जा रही है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आर्थिक तौर पर कमजोर राज्यों के जो मुलाजिम हैं, उन की वेतन वृद्धि हो सके इस के लिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसी सरकारों की कुछ मदद करने जा रही है ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I have already stated that the Report of the Wages, Income and Prices Commission is being processed. It is under study by the Secretary. The Government has not come to any final decision with regard to the demands.

MR. SPEAKER: You have put second supplementary. You cannot have more supplementary. This is the real difficulty that every question in a speech.

श्री उष सेन : मैं मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से संबोधित हो प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने भुलसिगम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का जिक्र किया है और कहा है कि उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ कर इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे हैं या नहीं कि उस रिपोर्ट से मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उस कमेटी ने इस प्रश्न को छूटा तक नहीं है। और अगर कुछ लिखा भी है तो सब भूलभुलैया है और इस के खिलाफ लिखा है ? उस कमेटी की सिफारिशों में केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है क्या यह सब बात नहीं है। इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के खिलाफ बोट क्लब पर और कई जगहों में सभाएँ हुई हैं और प्रदर्शन हुए हैं क्या यह भी सही नहीं है ? मैं भी उन सभाओं में गया था। इस सब की मंत्री महोदय को प्रचाराओं के जरिये, प्रकाशवाणी के जरिये जानकारी मिल गई होगी। केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों ने असन्तोष न करने इस बातसे क्या धाय उन की मांगों पर सीधे विचार करेंगे और उन को संतोष दिलाने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

SHRI H. M. PATIL: I think I must point out that this question relates to the State Federation. It does not relate to the Central Government servants. Therefore, this is a matter entirely for the State Government, may be that whatever decision we take that will influence their decision. But clear answer to this question is that this is not a matter in which the Central Government can give any assistance at all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Does the Central Government agree on the principle that there should not be discrimination between the Central Government employees and the State Government employees? We know that this is a matter for the State Government to look after their employees, fix their pay scales, etc. The State Governments are concerned with their financial resources. Has the Central Government any proposal to help the State Governments so that equal service conditions may be provided by different State Governments? The State Governments take the plea of paucity of funds.

Secondly, this is the matter which very much concerns the Central Government, viz., the universal demand of the Government employees throughout the country is for repeal of Article 311(2)(c) of the Constitution—the recent manifestation of which is the indiscriminate dismissal of the Punjab Police personnel.

These are the two matters on which we want to have the views of the Central Government.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is not a matter of discrimination. The Central Government is not bound to see that these salaries, etc., or the scales are equal everywhere because the State Governments have to decide according to their resources. But the Central Government is undoubtedly taking into consideration their resources and giving them assistance for their development. It is upto the State Government to decide what the conditions of service, etc., should be so far as their employees are concerned. In regard to the second question I may say there is no question of repeal.

श्री छवि राम जयसवाल : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य कर्मचारियों और केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के वेतन में कितना अन्तर है क्या इस की जानकारी मंत्री जी को है ? इसके साथ ही साथ कुछ पिछड़ी स्टेट्स हैं जिन की वित्तीय स्थिति खराब है उन्होंने ने कई बार विमान्त किया है कि हम अपने राज्य कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के बराबर संभालें बना देना चाहते हैं, उन का वेतन निर्धारण करना चाहते हैं, तो क्या उनकी

इस मांग पर केन्द्रीय सरकार विचार कर रही है। मध्य प्रदेश जैसी पिछड़ी स्टेट में, जिस की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और हरियाणा के भी वहाँ के कर्मचारियों का वेतन कम है, ऐसे पिछड़े राज्यों के कर्मचारियों के बारे में राज्य सरकार द्वारा की गई मांग पर क्या आप गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: It is an omnibus question. It is rather difficult unless there are discussions about the difference in the pay scales of the State Government employees and others. As far as the financial capacity of each State is concerned, they have to decide according to the financial resources and it has already been answered by my senior colleague.

Issue of licences for tin cans

*1138 **SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have restricted issuing of licences to the Small Scale Industries for the manufacture of tin cans; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which this restriction is likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) and (b). No industrial licence is required for setting up an industrial unit in the small scale sector. Any small scale unit has to register itself with the State Director of Industries. The only restriction at present imposed on the setting up of small scale units for the manufacture of tin cans is that they should be established in backward areas only. Such a restriction has been imposed due to the inadequate availability of raw materials and poor capacity utilisation. The question of removing the above restriction can be considered after the capacity utilisation of the existing units attains an optimum level.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद है कि उन्होंने लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र की काफी प्रोत्साहित किया है और इन की नीयत से भी स्पष्ट

हो जाता है। बड़े उद्योगों और छोटे उद्योगों को अलग-अलग विभाग बनाये हैं, परन्तु एक ही कदम है कि श्रमिक क्षेत्रों में जहाँ पिछड़ापन है वहाँ स्थापित किये जायें। तो क्या इस बात की उन्हें जानकारी है कि बड़े उद्योग-पतियों ने, जैसे टाटा ने, डिब्बे बनाने वाली टिन भी, उस की भी बाड़ी है वह काफी संख्या में बनाया गया है, कल के प्रसवद्वारा में थाया है कि जहाँ 1300 रुपये टन था वहाँ उस की कीमत 2900 रुपये टन हो गई है। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में जिन की योग्यता है, जो बड़े बड़े उद्योगकर्ताओं के पास धन है, वह सब रिजर्व कर लेते हैं, और जो छोटे उद्योग श्रमिक क्षेत्रों में अभी विद्यमान हैं, वह इधर उधर भाग रहे हैं और वह बड़े संख्या में रेट पर माल लेते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय उस छोटे लघु उद्योगों को संरक्षण देने के लिये कम रेट पर माल उपलब्ध कराने के लिये कोई विचार कर रहे हैं, क्या उन की कोई ऐसी योजना है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : छोटे उद्योगों को जो कच्चे माल की आवश्यकता है उस के बारे में जो समस्याएँ आती हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिये हर राज्य के राज्य औद्योगिक निगम को कहा गया है कि वह इन छोटे उद्योगों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने की दिशा में कच्चा माल बनाने वाले लोगों के साथ सीधा सम्पर्क करें और इस काम में हम उन की मदद भी कर रहे हैं।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मंत्र राज्यो के बारे में तो मैं विस्तार से नहीं बता सकता हूँ, किन्तु बिहार स्टेट निगम की स्थिति यह है कि छोटे उद्योग स्थापित करने वाला व्यक्ति या जो छोटे उद्योग चला रहे हैं, वह काफी बौद्ध धूप करने के बाद भी उन्हें अपनी छोटी फ़ैक्ट्री नहीं कर पाते ? जो बड़े उद्योग वाले हैं वह आसानी से उन्हें फ़ैक्ट्री करना चाहते हैं और कर लेते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी की इच्छा अवश्य है कि छोटे उद्योगकर्ताओं को पर्याप्त मात्रा में कच्चा माल दे परन्तु उन की फ़ाइनेंसियल वाजोमान की ओर भी उन की ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वेको को इस तरह की इन्टरव्यू दी गई है कि उन छोटे उद्योगों को भी फ़ाइनेंस मुहैया करे ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : वेको को इस प्रकार के निर्देश दिये हैं और जो समस्याएँ लोगों की थी, उनको दूर करने की दिशा में हम काफी सफल हो गये हैं।

श्री हुसैन बख्श कडवाय : मंत्री जी ने इस बात की स्वीकार किया है कि कच्चे माल की काफी कमी है, उस से कुछ कठिनाइयाँ हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में कितना माल उपलब्ध है, विदेशों से कितना माल आता है और कितनी कमी है ? क्या वह बात सत्य है कि जो माल देश में बनता है, उससे डिम्बों में स्टीम काम में आता है, उस माल की उद्योगपति जंघे वालों पर भीमाय करती हैं और जो माल बाह्य खरीदते हैं, उस की ओर भी जंघे वालों पर वेकें हैं जिस के कारण देश का लघु उद्योग संकट में है। विदेशों से जो माल आता है, उसको भी बड़े लोग लेते हैं और मजदूरी कुंय से उस को

बैठते हैं। क्या उस की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिये आप कोई नई व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। ताकि लोगों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में माल मिल सके ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डो : उन विषय में हम कई कदम उठा चुके हैं और जो परेशानी इस समय महसूस कर रहे हैं उस को दूर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे क्वेश्चन का उत्तर नहीं आया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन सन्धा है और घान्सर छोटा है।

श्री राम देव सिंह : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों में जो स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट है, उस राज्य में सब उद्योग के लिये जो कच्चे माल की आवश्यकता है, उस की पूर्ति क्या वह कर सकेंगे ? स्टेट में जिसकी आवश्यकता है, क्या उस की सन्धाई कर सकेंगे ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डो : यही हम लोगों ने राज्य औद्योगिक नियम को निर्देश दिया है। जो हमारी तरफ से मदद उन को इस मामले में मिलनी चाहिये, वह हम वे रहे हैं।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार की यह नीति है कि हथकरघा उद्योग और लघु उद्योग को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये ? (व्यवधान)

MR SPEAKER It is about tin can.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : हथकरघा भी उस से जुड़ा हुआ है। कई बड़ी कारनिया इन टीनों को बनाती हैं और जो हाथ से बनाने वाले हैं उनके द्वारा यह टीन बड़ा बन सकें

MR SPEAKER: It does not arise.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : मेरा प्रश्न इसी से सम्बन्धित है।

टाटा बगीरह भी टीन बनाते हैं और बड़ी मशीनों के इस्तेमाल के बिना हाथ से भी टीन बनाने का काम होता है। तो क्या भारत सरकार या मंत्री मशायद ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि कई चीजें हाथ से, या बिना विशेष मशीनों के इस्तेमाल के, बन सकनी हैं, उन का उत्पादन बड़ी मशीनों के क्षेत्र से हटा कर हम उद्योग के क्षेत्र में किया जाये ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डो : इन समय देश में इस उद्योग का अधिकांश उत्पादन छोटे क्षेत्र में ही है। कुल मिला कर 1150 छोटे कारखाने हैं, जिन की कैपसिटी चार लाख टन है। बड़े कारखाने कुल मिला कर 38 हैं और उनकी कैपसिटी लगभग 1 लाख टन है। इस समय ज्यादा उत्पादन छोटे क्षेत्र में हो रहा है। मशीनों के क्षेत्र से हटा कर उस का उत्पादन हाथों से हो पायेगा, जैसा कि भारतीय सब्सिडी चाहते हैं, जैसा मुझे नहीं लगता है।

Setting up of Cement Factory at Jainti Alipurduar W. B.)

*1139. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cement factory is proposed to be installed at Jainti Alipurduar, district Jalpaiguri (West Bengal);

(b) if so, how much money has been allotted for it; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a): No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No limestone deposits adequate to support a cement factory have been located at Jainti Alipurduar District Jalpaiguri (West Bengal).

श्री पीयूष तिरकी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जयन्ती झलीपुरद्वार हमारे देश में है या गुटान में है। पता नहीं, उन को यह रिपोर्ट कहाँ से मिली है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट उन के पास आई है या नहीं, अगर आई है, तो वह रिपोर्ट क्या है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डो : यह मवाल जयन्ती झलीपुरद्वार जिला जलपाईगुरी, पश्चिमी बंगाल में सीमेंट का छोटा कारखाना खड़ा करने के बारे में है। उस क्षेत्र में लाइम स्टोन का डिपॉजिट नहीं है, इसलिये वहाँ पर किसी प्रकार का सीमेंट का कारखाना लगाने का संवाल नहीं उठता है।

श्री पीयूष तिरकी : पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार का कहना है कि वहाँ पर लाइमस्टोन का भंडार है। अंग्रेजों के समय से उस का पता है। वहाँ पर डालोमाइट का पहाड़ है जहाँ से डालोमाइट भिलाई और दुर्गापुर ले जाया जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय को यह सूचना कहाँ से मिली है ? वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने क्या लिख कर भेजा है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डो : पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार से हमारे पास इस बारे में किसी प्रकार की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, in reply the hon. Minister said that no limestone deposits adequate to support a cement factory have been located at Jalpaiguri. It means there are

deposits of limestone, but not adequate enough to have a large-scale unit. In view of this fact, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he proposes to have a medium-size or mini cement plant in that area because of the fact that there are shortages of cement and our country is importing cement from outside and therefore, indigenous capacity is to be increased? I think a mini cement plant can be considered.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, the point made in the answer is that in so far as this particular location is concerned, there is no possibility of even setting up a mini cement plant. Wherever there are adequate enough deposits to set up mini cement plants in West Bengal, we have taken the initiative by interacting with the West Bengal Government also to set up such mini cement plants. At the moment two potential sites are being discussed. One is in Purulia district, in a place called Jabarban, and the other is also in Purulia, in a place called Hanspathar.

'Setting up of Geoscience Commission on Earth Science Investigation

*1144. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a proposal to set up a Geoscience Commission which should undertake to supervise the earth science investigations and offer its consultancy services to Central and State Government agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any possibility to coordinate the activities of the National Remote Sensing Agency and the proposed Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (**PROF. SHER SINGH**): (a) No, Sir,

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

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Annual Report of his Ministry. Therein it has been mentioned that the Ministry is considering setting up of such a Commission to supervise investigations and do research work. In view of that, what is the reason for not setting it up? I would like to know whether you have dropped the idea of setting up the Commission or not.

PROF. SHER SINGH: As I have said already, there is no proposal to set up Geoscience Commission. But inter-Ministerial Committees are functioning. Some of those Committees are functioning under the aegis of the Planning Commission and we have got the Remote Sensing Agency and other organisations also which are doing this work. The work of coordination now is being looked after by a governing body consisting of representatives of various disciplines and departments who are looking after this.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Sir, in the Report it has also been mentioned that the National Remote Sensing Agency is also involved in carrying out so many surveys. May I know from the hon. Minister the details of the projects taken up by the NRSA, and out of them, how many projects have been completed and what are the future plans of this Agency? Further, I would like to know the names of the organisations which are collaborating with this Agency.

PROF. SHER SINGH: Sir, the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) which started working in April 1975 was established in Hyderabad and made four aircraft, one Canberra for high altitude, one Avro for medium altitude and two Dakotas for low altitudes. We are making surveys and then also interpreting all the data that we are getting about the natural resources available. These

are analysed by the NRSA and the States also when they send their data for analysis to NRSA, NRSA does it for them.

Mob violence on Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry

*1145. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the violent anti-merger agitation in Pondicherry in January 1970, Shri Aurobindo Ashram was also one of the targets of mob violence;

(b) whether the management of the Ashram submitted a representation to Government in that connection;

(c) if so, the details regarding the damage;

(d) whether cases have been registered against some miscreants;

(e) whether the culprits have been brought to book; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir,

(c) The Managing Trustee of Sri Aurobindo Ashram Trust, in his representation to the Pondicherry Adm. estimated the damages to the Ashram properties at Rs. 1,28,000/-. Besides, the Trustee of Sri Aurobindo Ashram Harpagon Workshop Trust, an independent trust run by the Ashramites has reported loss to the order of Rs. 6.5 lakhs in respect of a wood working unit and an auto workshop.

(d) to (f). Thirteen cases have been registered under Sections 147/148/149/427/355/336/188 120B/380/435 307/506/323/353/448 of the Indian Penal Code and 31 persons involved in

these cases have been arrested. The cases are under investigation.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:

Sir, as far as I am aware—and the House is aware, and you are also aware—Sri Aurobindo Ashram in Pondicherry has been politically neutral during the anti-merger agitation in January. If so, have the Government got any reports as to why it became the target of mob violence during those two days? I would also like to know whether the Government have got any report to the contrary that it took sides in this anti-merger agitation, whether any persons in the Aurobindo Ashram issued any statement in support of anti-merger or pro-merger and whether it had taken any sides at all. Otherwise, what are the causes of its becoming the target of mob violence, and have the Government got any report about that?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:

Sir, we ourselves are positive about it. As the hon Member said rightly, we could not know why this Ashram was made a target of attack by these people. That is true. I was myself puzzled to find why this Ashram was made the target of attack by the anti-merger people and therefore, I asked for inquiring into it and see what could be the reason for it. There may be so many reasons. One assumption was that because there is some groupism within the Ashram itself, that might have lead to it. That is just our assumption.

We have not got the Report. But I have asked for that.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:

You said something about 'groups the Ashram'. Was violence instigated by the groups within the Ashram?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:

We can't say. We only said what could be the possible reasons. And as you have yourself said this Ashram had nothing to do with merger or

anti-merger. This is a different kind of Ashram. So, I have asked for the Report in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Lady killed by Elephant in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*1140 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Smt. Purnalakshmi Das a pregnant lady along with her two years old daughter was killed by a Government owned Elephant at Bakultalah, Middle Andamans on the 3rd April, 1979, in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the life and properties are in danger from Government owned elephants in Bakultalah and surrounding village areas; if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon, and

(c) whether Government are getting continuous complaints from the villagers in North and Middle Andamans about the damage done by elephants; if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). On the night of 2nd April, 1979, an elephant of the Andaman Forest Department duly fettered was released in to the forest for night grazing. In the early hours of 3rd April the elephant approached an inhabited area near the kalsi Tram line. The residents of the area numbering about thirteen raised a sudden alarm and started running along the tram line. The elephant pursued the fleeing persons and killed Smt. Purnalakshmi, wife of Shri Nitipada

Das, resident of Bakultalah who was lagging behind as she was in the family way. Her two years old daughter who was then with her was thrown aside and was injured.

2. Although unfortunate this was an isolated incident and orders have since been issued to the Forest Department to exercise greater care and ensure that elephants do not stray into inhabited areas.

3. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have informed that some elephants of the Andaman Forest Department are working in the interior in certain villages in North and Middle Andaman. While grazing, these animals sometimes damage the crops raised by the villagers. In such cases, compensation is paid to the villagers on the recommendations of the locally constituted committee at rates pre-fixed by the Forest Department. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have also reported that some villages in North Andaman are occasionally visited by wild elephants. The Administration have made necessary arrangements by posting police guards at suitable places to protect the life and property of the villagers. No complaint has been received in this regard since June 1978.

Performance of Fiat and Herald Cars

*1141. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government are not satisfied with the performance of the Fiat and Herald cars?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Models of passenger cars manufactured in the country are not of contemporary design. There is scope for improvements relating to fuel efficiency etc. Government are presently considering various proposals for upgradation of the passenger car industry particularly in the interest of improving fuel efficiency and reliability for the endusers.

Burning of Godowns of J.C.I.

*1142. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:**
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether two godowns of Jute Corporation of India located in Cooch Behar district and in West Dinajpur were gutted in a fire accident last year; and

(b) the cause of fire and the estimated loss and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fire involving Jute Corporation's stock in Cooch Behar, occurred on September 30, 1978. 3,658 quintals of jute valued at Rs. 6.27 lakhs was affected. The incident in West Dinajpur District occurred on October 20, 1978. 7,195 quintals of jute valued at Rs. 11.92 lakhs was affected.

Stocks of jute in both the centres were insured against the risk of fire and the insurers have already admitted the claim of the Corporation in full. As regards the incident of West Dinajpur, the cause of fire could not be determined in the enquiry ordered by the District Magistrate. Inspector General of Police, West Bengal, has ordered enquiry in the incident of fire in Cooch Behar. His report is expected shortly.

Demand for a separate state by Karbi Anglong

*1143. **SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI:**
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Karbi Anglong demanding a separate State consisting of Karbi Anglong and N. C. Hills, Assam.

(b) if so, what are the main grounds stated in the representation; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). No representation to this effect has been received by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Smuggling of Liquor in Delhi

*1146. **SHRI S. S. SOMANI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several cases of liquor smuggling have been noticed and detected in Delhi in the recent past; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to prevent such smuggling in the Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a): 150 cases of liquor smuggling were detected by the Delhi Police during the period between 1-1-1979 and 30-4-1979.

(b) The following preventive measures are being taken by the Delhi Police in this regard:—

- (i) Regular intelligence is collected about smuggling of liquor and frequent raids conducted.
- (ii) Checking at the borders has been strengthened to prevent smuggling of liquor into the capital.
- (iii) 'Nakabandis' are being organised along the borders to detect the smuggling of liquor.
- (iv) Externment proceedings against known boot-leggers are taken.

Allotment of Chassis to Nationalised Transport Undertaking

*1147. SHRI R KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have asked the Centre to allot the chassis of Ashok Leyland and Benz to a nationalised transport undertaking on a priority basis; and

(b) if so, the particulars of action taken or proposed to be taken by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: (a) and (b). As advised by the Ministry of Industry, manufacturers of bus chassis are giving priority to the requirements of the State Transport Undertakings. At a meeting convened by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport on 21-4-79 the representative of the Government of Tamil Nadu made a suggestion that bus chassis should be allotted to State Transport Undertakings on priority basis. He was informed that such a priority is already being given by the manufacturers.

Foreign Collaboration of Textile Machinery Manufacturers

*1148. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to come in the way of textile machinery manufacturers seeking foreign collaboration for the improvement in technology;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that there are at present a large number of cases pending with Government in this regard;

(c) whether only 15 agreements in the past 18 months have been cleared by Government and many proposals which were submitted by the manufacturers are still pending with Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not clearing such cases?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) Textile machinery industry is an important area of manufacture involving considerable sophistication and is one field where the technology development is rapid. Applications for import of technology by new entrepreneurs or the existing machinery manufacturers are, therefore, considered on merits and decisions taken accordingly.

(b) to (d). Out of 22 proposals received for foreign collaboration for different items of textile machinery during the last 18 months, 18 proposals have been cleared. The remaining 4 cases will be remitted to the relevant Approval Committees shortly.

Work on Fauna of India Project

*1149. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on Fauna of India Project was taken by the Government;

(b) whether any work has been done in Andhra Pradesh till now in this regard.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Zoological Survey of India is engaged in the work of compilation of Fauna of India.

(b) About 23 survey parties have so far been sent to Andhra Pradesh. 50 per cent of the collections brought out by them have so far been identified and results published. These publications will be used for compilation of Fauna of India.

Permission for sale of Lottery Tickets Abroad

*1150. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments have sought permission of the Central Government to sell lottery tickets in foreign countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No request has been received from any State Government for permission of the Central Government to sell their lottery tickets abroad.

(b) Question does not arise.

Powerlooms in Maharashtra

*1151. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have refused permission for the establishment of new power looms in Maharashtra;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the unauthorised powerlooms are regularised on the pretext that they have been running for some time past; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to stop such back-door entries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Government policy as outlined in the Textile Policy Statement of 7th August, 1978, clearly lays down that there will not be any expansion in the powerloom sector. The question of granting permission for establishment of new powerlooms in Maharashtra or elsewhere does not arise.

(b) and (c). The Textile Policy Statement provides for regularisation of existing unauthorised powerlooms, the procedure for which are being finalised.

Supply of 50 per cent of cloth production to the cooperative societies

*1152. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal under which the Mills will have to supply 50 per cent of their cloth production to the cooperative societies compulsorily; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the private dealers are earning 30 to 35 per cent profit which is directly hitting the poor consumers and whether Government propose to fix legally 20 per cent margin of profit of the private dealers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir. The mills have been already offering 10 per cent of a cross section of their production to the cooperative societies at ex-mill prices. Recently, it has been decided that this will be raised to 20 per cent. No further enhancement is considered necessary at this stage.

(b) Extent of margin charged on the ex-mill price by wholesalers, semi-wholesalers and retailer differs widely, depending on various factors including the geographic area of distribution and the nature of demand for the product. Currently, there is no proposal to fix any prescribed margin.

Report of Commission for SC and ST

*1153. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the latest report of the SC and ST Commission has not so far been presented to the Parliament; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and be when it would be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). No report has yet been received by the Government from the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which was set up less than a year back by a Government Resolution dated the 21st July, 1978

However, the latest report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1977-78 was received by the Government on the 5th January, 1979. The direction of the President for laying copies of the report before each House of Parliament was accorded on the 23rd January, 1979. The English Version of the report has been sent to the Government of India Press, Nasik, for printing. It is being translated into Hindi in lots and simultaneously being sent to the Government of India Press Nasik for printing the Hindi version also. As soon as printed copies of the report both in English and Hindi versions are received, the report will be laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament.

Issue of Licences in Aluminium Extrusions

10895 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge licence/registration capacity, say more than 1,50,000 tonnes per annum, has been issued by D.G.I.D. for the manufacture of aluminium extrusions to more than 50 different parties in different parts of the country as against the present annual demand of less than 20,000 tonnes,

(b) whether it is also a fact that representations have been received by the Ministry for banning further capacity;

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ban further licensing of the capacity in order to remove

fear of recession and unhealthy competition in the minds of such licence holders to implement their schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JADAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Aluminium semis is exempted from licensing and fall under the purview of DGT D registration according to the current Licensing Policy. DGT D have registered about 50 units covering a capacity of more than 1,50,000 tonnes in addition to an installed capacity of around 30,000 tonnes against the annual production is around 18,000 tonnes. DGT D are still receiving registration applications and they have no option but to register if the proposal fulfils the condition of automatic registration.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. A representation has been received and it is being examined in consultation with all concerned authorities.

Promotion of SC and ST in Small Industries Institute, Madras and Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.

10896. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether reservation orders providing reservation for SC and ST at the time of appointment, promotion and confirmations are not being implemented in all cadres from Group 'A to D' in "Small Industries Service Institute, Madras" and in "Richardson and Cruddas (1972)" Ltd; Madras, if so, why and what action has been taken to fill up the backlogs, if any, and the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Probation period in respect of Scheduled Caste alone has been extended in the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd; Madras in certain cadres whereas this has not been done in other cases; if so, why this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Madras Unit of Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd., and Small Industries Service Institute, Madras, are strictly adhering to the Presidential Directive on the reservation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in their appointments, promotions and confirmation.

(b) In Richardson and Cruddas 46 employees in Group 'C' and 'D' were taken on probation in January/March, 1978, out of which 15 were Scheduled castes candidates. Probation period for 23 employees was extended for unsatisfactory work/attendance/conduct, of which 14 were Scheduled Caste candidates. The probation period was extended only for the above reasons irrespective of whether the candidate is belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities or otherwise. Hence there was no discrimination.

Alleged mismanagement and corruption in N.A.C.

10897. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of mismanagement and corruption in the National Textile Corporation, Bombay have come to the notice of Governmentment;

(b) whether it has also come to his notice that inspectors who do not care to work according to the wishes of the Directors are either transferred or are unnecessarily harrassed; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken against the corrupt officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There has been no major case of mismanagement and corruption in the subsidiary corporations of N.T.C. in

Maharashtra State. However, an irregularity concerning purchase of glass-wool was detected in the Model Mills, Nagpur. Necessary action to fix responsibility and recover loss has already been taken by the Corporation.

(b) and (c). No Inspectors are employed in either of the subsidiary corporations in the Maharashtra State Government and, therefore, the question does not arise.

Anti Conversion Act

10898. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister made a statement in Mizoram about one and a half months ago where he has expressed approval of the recent legislation of Arunachal Pradesh communally known as Anti-Conversion Act;

(b) what led him to make this statement;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce similar legislation in Parliament; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister did not visit Mizoram one and a half months ago and, therefore, the question of his making a statement in Mizoram does not arise. However, asked at a Press Conference in Shillong on 7th April, 1979 about Arunachal Pradesh Freedom of Indigenous Faith Bill, the Prime Minister said that no body's Fundamental right would be curbed and that the Government wanted only to prevent forced conversions carried out under the cover of inducements.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Greek help Sought to Prevent damage to Taj

10899. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Greek help has been sought to prevent damage to Taj from pollution;

(b) if so, the nature of the help sought for; and

(c) whether this type of expertise is not, available indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indigenous expertise for controlling the pollution for the proposed refinery is available.

ट्रेक्टरों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

10900. श्री मोती साईं आर० चौधरी: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मशीन फरगुसन, फोर्ड, जोटर एल्काट्रॉ तथा हिन्दुस्तान ट्रेक्टरों के मूल्यों में कितनी-कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और उन के मूल्य इस समय कितने हैं;

(ख) प्रत्येक ट्रेक्टर का लागत मूल्य कितना है, सरकार द्वारा उस पर कितने कर लगाये गये हैं; प्रत्येक मामले में बीएल का कमीशन कितना है और ट्रेक्टर के लागत मूल्यों में अन्य किन-किन चीजों के मूल्य जोड़े जाते हैं; और

(ग) क्या ट्रेक्टरों के मूल्य में वृद्धि फार्म उत्पादों के मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि से कहीं अधिक होने को देखते हुए, सरकार का विचार उन के मूल्यों में कमी करने तथा उन्हें नियंत्रित करने का है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा बशीर्): (क) ऊपर ट्रेक्टरों पर कानूनी मूल्य नियंत्रण नहीं है। किन्तु तीन प्रमुख जैक के ट्रेक्टरों पर मुख्य निगरानी रखी जा रही है क्योंकि जैक के ट्रेक्टर एच

कीन इक्विपमेंट लिमिटेड, नारायण द्वारा निर्मित एच० एफ०-1035 और डेके-504 और मैसर्स एल्काट्रॉ, इन्डियन लिमिटेड, फरीदाबाद द्वारा निर्मित कोर्डे-3600 पिछले तीन वर्षों में मुख्य निगरानी के अन्तर्गत ट्रेक्टरों के संबंध में मुख्य वृद्धि निम्न प्रकार हुई है :-

ट्रेक्टर का माहल घनत्व, 1976 वर्तमान मुख्य के रेल तक निष्प्रसार रेल तक निष्प्र-गंतव्य स्थान भार गंतव्य स्थान मूल्य

	रुपये	रुपये
एम०एफ०-1035]	43,104.40	53,950.50
डेके-504]	57,082.20]	62,981.73
कोर्डे-3600	58,169.00,	68,680.80

(ख) चूंकि ऊपर ट्रेक्टरों पर कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है। अतः विभिन्न निर्माताओं द्वारा निर्मित ट्रेक्टरों के संबंध में मानकीकृत मानकों के आधार पर लागत आंकड़े संकलित करना सरकार के लिए सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) ट्रेक्टरों के मूल्य मुख्य रूप से अन्तर्वस्तुओं की कीमतों और विभिन्न करों और शुल्कों के प्रभाव पर निर्भर करते हैं। ट्रेक्टरों का निर्माण मितव्ययी आधार पर शुरू करने के उद्देश्य से उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने और व्यवहार्य सीमा तक सम्भरण के प्रतिस्पर्धा को प्रदान करने के लिये अनेक उपाय किये गये हैं। 1978-79 में देश में ट्रेक्टरों का उत्पादन 54,600 लग से ज्यादा के रिकार्ड स्तर तक पहुंच गया है, जबकि 1977-78 में 40,946 ट्रेक्टरों और 1976-77 में 33,146 ट्रेक्टरों का उत्पादन हुआ था। उपयुक्त को ध्यान से रखते हुए ट्रेक्टरों पर फिर से कानूनी मूल्य नियंत्रण लगाने का विचार नहीं है।

Import of Zetor Tractors by H.M.T.

10902. SHRI ABDUL LATEEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of zetor tractors (higher H.P.) allowed for import by H.M.T. during the last two years and the number already imported and/or distributed;

(b) The circumstances under which these tractors were allowed for import and agencies entrusted for distribution of these tractors;

(c) the total price paid by H.M.T. per tractor imported and the price

fixed by H.M.T. per tractor for sale to farmers and the reasons for wide disparity in prices; and

(d) whether any guidelines were fixed by Government with regard to sale price of these tractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir,

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

Plan for Economic Development of Ladakh

10903 SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to formulate a specific short term plan for faster economic development of the backward Ladakh district in Jammu and Kashmir State, and

(b) to (d). Do not arise

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) (a) and (b). An integrated sub-plan for accelerated development of the Ladakh district of Jammu & Kashmir has been included in the State's Plan since the Third Plan period. The Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 of the State has proposed an outlay of Rs. 60 crores for the Ladakh area. The sectoral break-up of the sub-plan proposed by the State is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

(i) Agriculture and Allied Services including Cooperation	8.33
(ii) Irrigation and Flood Control	6.96
(iii) Power	22.29
(iv) Industry & Minerals	1.02
(v) Transport & Communications	10.43

(vi) Social and Community Services 8.89

(vii) Economic & General services 2.08

60.00

The sub-plan for Ladakh will be finalised along with the 1978-83 Plan of Jammu & Kashmir in the light of available resources.

Decline in production of Paper

10904. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether production of white printing paper has gone down considerably as Government have failed to revise the price of the same during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMB PRASAD YADAV): The production of white printing paper has not gone down considerably due to non-revision of its price during the last five years. In recent months, the total production of paper and paper boards has gone down due to various factors such as power shortage, transport bottlenecks, non-availability of coal, industrial unrest and the production of white printing paper would be affected correspondingly.

Constitution of Committees for Categorisation of Engineering Units, CSIR.

10905. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 8 Committees have so far been constituted since 1964 for the categorisation of the Engineering Unit, CSIR;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred on such Committees;

(c) whether it is also a fact that constitution of one more committee has been proposed by the Governing

body of CSIR on the 3rd April, 1979; and

(d) if so, by what date it is likely to be constituted and by what date it will submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Four Committees were constituted since 1964 solely to look into the organisational set up etc. of the Engineering Unit, CSIR. A few other Committees which were constituted to look into the Personnel Policies of the CSIR, as a whole, *inter alia* looked into the classification of posts in the Engineering Unit, CSIR.

(b) No separate accounts were maintained for the expenditure incurred on such Committees.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Tractors by H.M.T.

10906. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tractors have been/are being imported by H.M.T. recently and if so, the number, the make and reasons for such import;

(b) the agency selected for the distribution of these tractors and the price charged for each tractor;

(c) what is the total cost of each Zetor tractor on import by H.M.T. and the price fixed by H. M. T. for sale of farmers; and

(d) whether Government or P.E.C. have laid down any formula for fixing fair prices of these tractors to prevent profiteering by H. M. T.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Concentration of new Industries in Industrial Areas

10907. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Government are still allowing new industries to be set up in heavily industrialised areas instead of developing undeveloped areas;

(b) how long Government will take to make changes in the old pattern of concentration of industries at one place; and

(c) whether he proposes to take example from places like Ghaziabad, Meerut, Sikandrabad, Modinagar, Rae Bareilly, Kanpur, Naini; etc. and discourage concentration of large number of new big industries at particular areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). In the Statement on Industrial Policy laid before Parliament on 23rd December, 1977, Government have clarified its policy relating to location of industries in future. The relevant para is reproduced below:

"The Government attaches great importance to balanced regional development of the entire country so that disparities in levels of development between different regions are progressively reduced. Government have noted with concern that most of the industrial development that has taken place in our country since independence has been concentrated around the metropolitan areas and large cities. The result has been a rapid deterioration in

the living conditions especially for the working classes in the larger cities and attendant problems of slums and environmental pollution. The Government have decided that no more licences should be issued to new industrial units within certain limits of large metropolitan cities having a population of more than 1 million and urban areas with a population of more than 5 lakhs as per the 1971 census. State Governments and financial institutions will be requested to deny support to new industries in these areas such as those which do not require an industrial licence. The Government of India would also consider providing assistance to a large existing industries which want to shift from congested metropolitan cities to approved locations in backward areas."

तदर्थ हिन्दी अधिकारियों की सेवाओं का विस्तार

10908. श्री टी० दस० नेगी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों विभागों और उनसे सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे हिन्दी अधिकारियों आदि के लिये केन्द्रीय संवर्ग गठित करने में थोड़ा और समय लगने की संभावना है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से परामर्श करके तदर्थ हिन्दी अधिकारियों की सेवाओं को और एक वर्ष तक बढ़ाने के लिये धावेज जारी करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी हाँ

(ख) इस संबंध में मंत्रालयों-विभागों आदि से पहले ही कहा गया है कि प्रस्तुतित केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राज्य सेवा में शामिल होने वाले पदों पर काम कर रहे उन कर्मचारियों को, जिनकी सेवाएँ संतोषजनक हैं, जिस मंत्रालय की परामर्श से, और आवश्यक होने पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की सहमति से, प्रस्तुतित सेवा के बचने तक या 30-6-79 तक, जो भी पहले हो, अपने अपने पदों पर बने रहने दिया जाये और उन्हें अपने मूल कार्यालयों और पदों पर केवल इसलिये स्थित न भेजा जाये कि उनकी प्रतिनिधित्व की अवधि समाप्त हो गई है। आवश्यकता पड़ने पर इस अवधि को बढ़ाये जाने की प्रण पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Promotional avenues for group D (Class IV) Officers

10909. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4162 on the 21st March, 1979 regarding promotional avenues for Group 'D' (Class IV) Officers and state:

(a) what are the criteria of promotions of Group 'D' (Class IV) as per orders issued by the Cabinet Secretariat on the 26th May, 1975 in this regard;

(b) the reasons for creating only one post of Record Sorter/Record Keeper in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms since May, 1975 and from which date the said post was created;

(c) the number of such posts created in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Cabinet Secretariat after the issuance of orders in May, 1975; and

(d) whether Government would lay a copy of the said orders issued by the Cabinet Secretariat on 26th May, 1975 on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and d). A copy of the orders of 26th May, 1975 is placed on the Table of the House which contains the criteria of promotion of Group 'D' employees to the post of Record Sorter/Record Keepers.

(b) A post of the Record Keeper in Department of Personnel and A.R. was created w.e.f. 9-5-1978. The routine clerical work identified justified creation of only one post of Record Keeper.

(c) No such posts have been created in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Cabinet Secretariat.

Copy of Office Memorandum No. 49017/1/75-Ests (C), dated 26th May, 1975 from Cabinet Secretariat (Deptt. of Personnel and Administrative Reforms) addressed to All Ministries/Departments.

Subject:—Third Pay Commission's Recommendation No. 50(iii) regarding creation of jobs similar to Record Sorters/Record Keepers etc. for promotion from the grade of Peons and Daftries etc.

The undersigned is directed to say that the Third Central Pay Commission, in Chapter 8 [(Volume I) of its report recommended (Recommendation No. 50(iii)] that efforts should be made to identify routine clerical work which in certain Departments is assigned to posts of Record Keepers etc. and to create posts (similar to the Record Keepers) which should be exclusively filled by the promotion of Class IV Officials. These recommendations of the Commission have since been accepted and the Ministry of Finance etc., are requested to identify routine clerical work with the help of the Internal Work Study Unit and also with that of the S.I.U, if need be, and create posts of Record Keepers in the revised scale of Rs. 225—308, after observing the prescribed procedure. These new posts would be created by suitable re-adjustments of existing strength of the LDCs as they will be shedding some of their work, thus, no extra-expenditure need be incurred on the creation of such posts. It has also been decided that new posts so located would be filled by promotion of Class IV officials who possess the minimum educational qualification of Middle Pass.

The Ministry of Finance etc. are further requested to prescribe appropriate tests for assessing the suitability of eligible Class IV officials for promotion to the new posts as located in accordance with the procedure prescribed in paragraph 1 above. Ministries/Departments may also take up

with this Department the question of framing suitable recruitment rules for filling up these posts.

लवण पर उपकर लगाया जाना

10910. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लवण पर उपकर लगाया जाता है और यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार तथा कितना;

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 में वर्षवार और राज्यवार लवण पर उपकर लगाये जाने से कितनी आय हुई;

(ग) जिन-जिन राज्यों से यह लवण उपकर आता है वे लवण उपकर इस राज्यों में बांट देने की कोई योजना है या बनाई जाएगी तथा कब और यह योजना कैसे बनाई जाएगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव): (क) जी हां। नमक उपकर अधिनियम 1953 तथा नमक उपकर नियम, 1964 के उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत भारत में बनाये गये नमक पर 3.50 रु० प्रति मीटिक टन की दर से निम्नलिखित छूटों के अधीन उपकर लगाया जाता है:—

(1) 4.04686 हेक्टेयर से कम क्षेत्र में बनाये गये नमक तथा सहकारी समितियों, जिस के सदस्यों के पास 404686 हेक्टेयर से अधिक भूमि नहीं है, द्वारा बनाये गये नमक को नमक उपकर से छूट मिली हुई है।

(2) 4.04686 तथा 40.4686 हेक्टेयर में तैयार किये नमक अथवा सहकारी समितियों जिनके सदस्यों के पास 4.04686 तथा 40.4686 हेक्टेयर के बीच क्षेत्र है, निर्धारित दर के 50 प्रतिशत तक उपकर देना पड़ता है।

(3) समुद्री मार्ग द्वारा निर्यात किये जाने वाले अथवा नेपाल को भेजे जाने वाले नमक को उपकर से भुगतान से छूट मिली हुई है।

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 में विभिन्न राज्यों से इट्टा किया गया नमक उपकर लगाने वाले विवरण संलग्न है। (अनुबंध)

उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार वर्ष 1978 में (31. 12. 1978 तक सभी राज्यों से 96,16,195 रु० उपकर के रूप में इकट्ठे किये गये थे।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) नमक उपकर अधिनियम, 1953 के अन्तर्गत, जिस में उपकर से होने वाली आय को इस्तेमाल करने की पद्धति निर्धारित की गयी है, राज्यों को उपकर से होने वाली आय में से प्रत्यक्ष कुछ भी राशि आवंटित

क्यों की जाती है। किन्तु सरकार द्वारा यकित की गई केवल स्तरीय नमक प्राधिकारिता, अन्य प्राधिकारों के साथ नमक उपकरण अधिकारिता तथा नमक उपकरण निर्यातों के कार्य संयोजन की समीक्षा करेगी ताकि सभी नमक उपकरण क्षेत्रों में बराबर नाम मिलने का सुनिश्चय किया जा सके और वह उचित सुझाव भी देगी।

विचारण

(लाख ट० में)

राज्य	1976-77	1977-78
साम्प्र प्रदेव	4.30	4.22
गोवा, वयन एण्ड डीव	0.38	0.15
गुजरात	75.99	83.97
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.15	0.14
कर्नाटक	0.05	0.04
महाराष्ट्र	12.20	14.55
उड़ीसा	1.54	1.11
पाकिस्तान	0.01	0.01
राजस्थान	6.49	8.08
तमिलनाडु	11.31	15.28
पश्चिम बंगाल	0.46	0.27

Capacity of M/s. Pure Drinks

10911. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) what is the licensed and installed capacity of M/s. Pure Drinks group of Industries of their various plants;

(b) what is the production in these plants during last five years;

(c) whether capacities in some of their plants have not been fixed by Government; and

(d) what action Government propose to take for the failure of the firms in not fulfilling their obligation in terms of the relevant Government notification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (c). M/s. Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd. (Bombay), M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd., and M/s. Pure Drinks (Calcutta) Ltd. hold registration certificates issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act where no capacities are mentioned. M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. also hold a licence for the manufacture of carbonated beverages, fruit juices for a monthly capacity of 1,60,000 cases, M/s. Southern Bottlers Private Limited, Madras and M/s. Punjab Beverages Ltd, Chandigarh, hold registration certificates issued by the Directorate General of Technical Development with approved capacities of 60.93 and 86.40 million bottles respectively.

(b) A Statement indicating the production of soft drinks in these plants during the last five years is attached.

(d) The Company has been asked to explain their failure to get the productive capacity endorsed on the registration certificates.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the firm	Location	Production of Soft Drinks (in million bottles)				
			1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1.	M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited.	New Delhi	88.94	108.51	108.71	97.31	68.64
2.	M/s. Pure Drinks Private Limited.	Bombay	75.83	49.80	57.29	30.37	24.28
3.	M/s. Pure Drinks (Calcutta) Limited.	Calcutta	25.04	41.69	35.51	37.11	13.95
4.	M/s. Southern Bottlers Private Limited.	Madras	19.86	12.41	14.22	8.74	5.08
5.	M/s. Punjab Beverages Ltd.	Chandigarh	45.70	34.69	42.45	29.57	9.65

**Names of the Industries in Mechanised
Section in Match Industry**

10912. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries in mechanised sector in match industry; and

(b) what is the assessment by Government about the employment at present being provided in the mechanised and Small Scale Industries of the match industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) M/s. WIMCO Limited who are the only match manufacturers in the mechanised sector have got five units one each at Dhubri (Assam), Alam Bazar (Calcutta), Ambarnath (Bombay), Madras (Tamil Nadu) and Bareilly (U.P.).

(b) It is estimated that the employment in the mechanised sector is of the order of 6988 and in the non-mechanised sector 54229.

Police action on F.I.R.

10913. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Police in Delhi do not take any action even after the First Information Report lodged with it;

(b) if so, whether some such cases have come to the notice of Government;

(c) whether the Police did not take action on such an incident which occurred in Krishna Kunj, trans-Yamuna, Delhi on the 20th February, 1979 in respect of which First Information Report was lodged; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). No such case has come to Government's notice.

(c) and (d). A written complaint by one Shri Mahabir Singh Yadav of Krishna Kunj, Khureji, Shahadara was received by the Deputy Commissioner of Police (East District) alleging therein manhandling of his son by some policemen. The allegations were looked into by the S.H.O. Gandhi Nagar but they were not substantiated. Assistant Commissioner of Police Gandhi Nagar is presently inquiring into the case.

F.I.R. filed with Seelampur Police Post

10914. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that FIR No. 1348 D.D. No. 15A dated the 22nd May, 1978 was filed with Seelampur Police Post in the matter of death of a ten year old girl in an accident involving three wheeler scooter No. DHR-1936.

(b) whether it is a fact that concerned authorities have not taken any action in the matter;

(c) whether it is a fact that SHO of Seelampur Police Thana refused to meet the father of the girl;

(d) if so, the particulars thereof and the action being taken against SHO;

(e) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter in 'Hindi Janyug' Delhi dated the 26th April, 1979; and

(f) if so, the action being taken to see that justice is done to aggrieved father?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (f). F.I.R. No. 348 was filed at Seelampur Police Post on 22-5-1978 in connection with death of a ten year old girl in an accident involving a three-wheeler scooter No. DHR-1936. A case was registered under Section 279/337/304-A of the I.P.C. and the driver of the scooter was arrested. The case is now pending trial in the Court. The Government is aware of the Article on the subject in Hindi Janyug dated 26th April, 1979. The allegations made in 'b' and 'c' are not correct.

Implementation of reservation orders for SC/ST Stenographers service

10915. **SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation orders contained in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 27/2/71-Estt(SCT) dated the 27th November, 1972 for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being implemented in making promotions from Grade C to Grade B and from Grade B to Grade A of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service; and

(b) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees promoted to Grade A and B of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Violation of Rules of recruitment in Khadi and Gram Udyog Bhavan

10916. **SHRI RAJE VISVESHVAR DAO:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7418 on the 18th April, 1979 and state:

(a) whether there has been violation of Rules of Recruitment and also in promotions in the Khadi and Gram Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that seniority and merit was also not considered in some cases of employees of the Khadi Gram Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi in promotion;

(c) whether Government propose to remove such complaints to avoid such resentments among the employees; and

(d) whether Government propose to inquire into this matter and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The cadrewise seniority of the staff of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi has been finalised by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission from 1st October, 1974. Promotions have been given since then in accordance with seniority with approval of the Staff Selection Committee.

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

मध्य प्रदेश की विधियों में एच० टी० सी० एम्प्लॉय की संख्या

10917. श्री हुसैन खान कटनवाल: क्या उद्योग मंत्री 23 मार्च 1979, को बताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 4920 के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में जनवरी, 1976 से मार्च, 1977 तक की अवधि के लिये दौरान प्रती निर्मित कपड़े की बेचने के लिये मिल बार (एच. टी. सी.) कितने एम्प्लॉय नियुक्त किये गये और क्या यह सच है कि एम्प्लॉयों में कपड़ा बेचने के लिये कुछ राशि जमा कराई है और यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक एम्प्लॉय के कितनी राशि जमा कराई है; और

(ख) उन एजेंटों को कमीशन किस आधार पर दिया जाता है तथा प्रत्येक एजेंट को अब तक कमीशन की कितनी राशि दी गई है और कितने एजेंटों को अभी कमीशन दिया जाना है तथा इस मद में कितनी राशि दी जानी है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जनवरी, 1976 से मार्च 1977 की अवधि में राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (मध्य प्रदेश, लि० में 40 एजेंट (अभिकर्ता) नियुक्त किये थे। इसके अलावा सहायक निगमों के अधीन अलग अलग मिलों द्वारा भी कुछ एजेंट नियुक्त किये गये थे। ऐसे एजेंटों की सही संख्या के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी। इन एजेंटों द्वारा 5,000 रुपये से 10,000 रुपये के बीच धनराशि जमा कराई गई है।

(ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में सोयाबीन उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए आवेदनपत्र

10918. श्री राघवजी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में सोयाबीन पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये गत दो वर्षों में किन एजेंसियों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को आवेदन पत्र दिये;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये किन एजेंसियों को अब तक आशय पत्र जारी नहीं किए गए हैं; और

(ग) उन को आशय पत्र जारी न करने के क्या कारण हैं तथा उन को आशय पत्र कब तक जारी किए जायेंगे ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) विगत दो वर्षों में मैसर्स ब्रिटानिया बिस्कुट कं० लि० बंबई ही एक ऐसी कंपनी थी जिस ने मध्य प्रदेश में सोयाबीन पर आधारित उद्योग की स्थापना करने के लिये उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत किया था। ऐसा लगता है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से उक्त राज्य में सोयाबीन पर आधारित उद्योग की स्थापना करने हेतु मैसर्स फूड स्पेशियलिटीज लि० तथा मैसर्स काडबरी इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा अनुरोध किया गया है जिस को राज्य सरकार का समर्थन प्राप्त है। उन से मध्य प्रदेश के लिये उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने हेतु औपचारिक आवेदन पत्र नहीं मिला है।

(ख) मैसर्स ब्रिटानिया बिस्कुट कं० लिमिटेड, बम्बई।

(ग) कंपनी को अनुरोध पर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय लिये जाने की संभावना है।

Persons killed by Mizo Hostiles

10919. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed by Mizo hostiles in Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur and other surrounding areas separately, during 1979 so far;

(b) the details of the major incidents of hostilities perpetrated by Mizos during the period; and

(c) the steps taken to rehabilitate and compensate the victims/their families by the Central and State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) The number of persons killed during 1st January, 1979 to 30th April is as follows:—

Mizoram	Two
Manipur, Tripura and other surrounding areas	Nil

(b) Details of major incidents from 1st January, 1979 to 30th April:

Mizoram

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) Security Force personnel shot dead | 2 |
| (ii) Govt. Vehicles hijacked | 2 |
| (iii) Govt. money looted/robbed (involving an amount of Rs. 2,36,350/-) | 3 |
| (iv) Police official kidnapped (later released) | 1 |
| (v) Firing on Security Forces patrol | 2 incidents (one Jawan was injured in each incident). |

There was no major incident in Manipur, Tripura and other surrounding areas.

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

Dacoities in Delhi

10920. CHAUDHARY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of dacoits committed a series of dacoities, and escaped with cash and jewellery after firing and injuring at least a dozen persons who resisted them in Mehrauli, Delhi;

(b) whether any of the dacoits has since been apprehended;

(c) what is the main reasons for the police failing to apprehend dacoits;

(d) whether it is a fact that the cases of dacoities have increased much in the recent past in the capital; and

(e) if so, the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Two cases of dacoity vide FIRs No. 173 and 174 dated 2-5-1979 under sections 395/397 I.P.C. were registered at P.S. Mehrauli. Eleven persons received simple injuries in these cases in an attempt to resist the attack of the dacoits. No arrests have been made so far and the investigation is in progress.

(d) and (e). Twenty nine cases of dacoity were reported in Delhi during the period 1-1-1979 to 30-4-1979. This is against 32 such reported cases during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Location of office of the Chairman of J.C.I.

10921. SHRI C. M. MAHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the location of the office of Chairman of the Jute Corporation of India and its activities from there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): The office of the Chairman-

cum-Managing Director of the Jute Corporation of India is located in Calcutta. The Chairman presides over the meetings of the Board of Directors who are responsible for the management of the affairs of the Company.

विद्युत चालित करघों को परमिट देना

10922. श्री हरि शंकर महाले क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को उत्पादन शक्ति विभाग ने 1976 से मार्च 1979 की अवधि के लिये पीतल दर पर लेवी लगाकर परमिट जारी कर दिये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त विद्युत चालित करघों को कपड़ा लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उन को परमिट जारी न कर के सरकार द्वारा इन विद्युत चालित करघों के साथ भ्रष्टाचार नहीं किया जा रहा है और यदि नहीं, तो परमिट कब जारी किये जायेंगे ।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) तथा (ग). अप्रामाणिक विद्युत करघों को विनियमित करने की प्रक्रिया के तरीकों का पता लगाया जा रहा है । जैसे ही इन को प्रामाणिक रूप दे दिया जाएगा ऐसे सभी विद्युतकरघों को वस्तु अनुज्ञा (टेक्स्टाइल परमिट) स्वीकृत कर दी जाएगी ।

Capacity of production felt by M/s. Porrits and Spencers

10923. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Porrits and Spencers have been producing Felt over and above the sanctioned installed capacity;

(b) whether Government have gone into the matter; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

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

कम्पनियों द्वारा सभ्यता बढ़ाना

10924. श्री छीनुबाई पावित : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुछ कम्पनियों को सभ्यता बढ़ाने की अनुमति देने का निर्णय किया है जब कि उनके विरुद्ध जांच की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ग). कम्पनियों से उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन, अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अंतर्गत सभ्यता का विस्तार करने हेतु मिले प्रस्तावों पर इस संबंध में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है। अन्य कानूनों के माध्यम से की गई पुष्टताओं के अधीन की सभ्यता को प्रतिबन्धित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Censorship of mail for Shri Rajaneesh Ashram

10925. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the personnel and business mail delivered to the Shri Rajaneesh Ashram at Pune is constantly censored;

(b) whether a complaint in this connection is lodged with the Minister of Communications and if yes, the details of complaint;

(c) whether the complaint is certified by Assistant Post Master Pune; and

(d) the reasons for constant censorship and whether this would be continued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) to (d) The Minister of Communications has received a complaint that many of the letters addressed to the Rajaneesh Ashram were found to have been opened Photostate copies of certificates from the Assistant Post Master Pune were enclosed with the complaint. Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Maharashtra.

संगणक पद्धति का लागू किया जाना

10926. श्री आलंबी बाई : क्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसी सरकारी संस्थाओं और कार्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान संगणक पद्धति लागू की गई है ;

(ख) इन संगणकों के आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई है ; और

(ग) संगणक पद्धति का लागू करने के परिणाम स्वरूप उपरोक्त प्रत्येक कार्यालय में कितने कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हुए और इस बारे में पूरा व्यौर क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में श्री परमाणु ऊर्जा, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी और अंतरिक्ष विभागों में राज्य मंत्री प्रो० गौर सिंह : (क) तथा (ख) जिन सरकारी संस्थानों, विभागों तथा कम्पनियों के संबंध में इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग ने 1 अप्रैल, 1976 से 31 मार्च, 1979 के बीच आयातित कम्प्यूटर प्रणालियों को लगाने का अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है, उनका व्यौरा सलग विवरण पत्र में दिया गया है। इन कम्प्यूटरों के आयात के लिए अनुमानित 34 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा अनुमोदित की गई है। उक्त अवधि में विभिन्न कम्प्यूटरों को लगाने प्रतिष्ठापित करने की वास्तविक तारीखों के संबंध में कोई निश्चित तथा सम्पूर्ण सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और न ही इस आशय की कोई निश्चित और पूरी सूचना उपलब्ध है कि उक्त अवधि में कम्प्यूटरों के आयात पर वस्तुतः कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई।

(ग) इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग के पास इस संबंध में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

सरकारी संस्थानों, विभागों तथा कम्पनियों में लगाए जाने के लिए 1-4-1976 से 31-3-1979 तक अनुमोदित कम्प्यूटर-प्रणालियों का विवरण —

क्रम संख्या आयात करने वाले संगठन का नाम

1. कृषि अनुसंधान सांख्यिकी संस्थान, नई दिल्ली।
2. इंडियन एयरलाइन्स, नई दिल्ली।
3. तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, देहरादून।
4. भारतीय मौसम-विज्ञान विभाग, पुणे।
5. सहायक बाहुन अनुसंधान तथा विकास संस्थापन, मद्रास।
6. भाषा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र, बम्बई।
7. दूर संचार अनुसंधान केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली।
8. हिन्दुस्तान वैमानिकी लिमिटेड, बंगलूर।
9. योजना आयोग

10. एयर इंडिया, बम्बई।

क्रम संख्या आयात करने वाले संगठन का नाम

11. टाटा मौलिक अनुसंधान संस्थान, बम्बई ।
12. भारतीय मौसम - विज्ञान विभाग, दिल्ली ।
13. तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, देहरादून ।
14. बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी ।
15. तड़की विश्वविद्यालय, तड़की ।
16. क्षेत्रीय कम्प्यूटर केन्द्र, पुणे ।
17. क्षेत्रीय कम्प्यूटर केन्द्र, चण्डीगढ़ ।
18. एयर इंडिया, बम्बई ।
19. राष्ट्रीय वृद्ध उद्योग विकास बोर्ड, आनन्द ।
20. भारतीय माध्यमिकी संस्थान, कलकत्ता ।
21. टिटन परियोजना, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, दिल्ली ।
22. बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड, बोकारो बिहार ।
23. मयूकत गुड लिपि (माइफर) एग्री, नई दिल्ली ।
24. भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, दिल्ली ।
25. भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार ।
26. कुत्रेमुख लोह भयस्क कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बंगलौर ।
27. मोसम-रेडार के लिए त्रि-आयामीय नम-बीधक (स्केनर) सलमनक ।
28. भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन, बंगलौर ।
29. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बम्बई ।
30. सेना मुख्यालय, ई० डी० पी० केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली ।
31. रेडियो खगोल-विज्ञान केन्द्र, टाटा मौलिक अनुसंधान संस्थान, उन्डी ।
32. क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, हैदराबाद ।
33. भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, कानपुर ।
34. भारतीय विज्ञान मस्थान, बंगलौर ।
35. इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग ।
36. भारतीय प्रबन्ध संस्थान, महमदाबाद ।
37. रेडार तथा दूर-संचार परियोजना कार्यालय, रक्षा मंत्रालय ।
38. राष्ट्रीय भौतिकी तथा समुद्र-विज्ञानीय प्रयोगशाला, कोचीन ।
39. राष्ट्रीय सूचना-विज्ञान केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली ।
40. एयर इंडिया बम्बई ।
41. भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, दिल्ली ।
42. संक्षिप्त विभाग ।
43. भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, तिरुची ।
44. कम्प्यूटर अनुसंधान निगम, बम्बई ।
45. इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग (प्रशासकीय दल)
46. रक्षा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, हैदराबाद ।

क्रम संख्या आयात करने वाले संगठन का नाम

47. क्षेत्रीय कम्प्यूटर केन्द्र, कलकत्ता ।
48. आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड, वुलिजन, असम ।
49. बंगलौर स्थित भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी लिमिटेड के लिए प्रत्यक्ष आंकड़ा प्रविष्टि प्रणाली (डाइरेक्ट डेटा एंटी सिस्टम) ।
50. भारत का महापंजीयक, दिल्ली ।
51. कुत्रेमुख लोह भयस्क कम्पनी, बंगलौर ।
52. वैमानिकीय विकास स्थापना, बंगलौर ।
53. राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम ।

Rules regarding acceptance of travel grants, hospitality and maintenance allowance and honorarium from foreign Government by M.Ps.

10927. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rules concerning the acceptance of travel grants, hospitality, maintenance allowance per diem and honorarium by Member of Parliament from Foreign Governments or foreign funding agencies; and

(b) if so, the names of the Members of Parliament who have accepted such hospitality under the rules between the months of June, 1978 to January, 1979 from the U.S. Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) Section 9 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 required prior permission of the Central Government for acceptance of foreign hospitality by certain categories of persons, including Members of Parliament.

(b) Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Smt. Mrinal Gore, Shri Laloo Oraon and Shri Nanaji Deshmukh were granted permission under section 9 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 for acceptance of hospitality from the U.S. Government during this period.

Improvement of State Sector

10928. SHRI JANARDHANA PO-OJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Shri G. D. Birla and published in the local dailies of 2nd April, 1979 'State Sector will never improve'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Government have seen the speech made by Shri G. D. Birla on 1st April, 1979 at a luncheon session of the 52nd Annual General Meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, wherein he has referred to the performance of the public sector and the losses incurred by it.

(b) Government have already clarified the future role of public sector in para 21 of the Statement on Industrial Policy laid before Parliament on 23 December, 1977. It has been made clear in the Statement of Industrial Policy that it will be the endeavour of the Government to operate public sector enterprises on profitable and efficient lines in order to ensure that investment in these industries pays an adequate return to society.

Annual Plan of Karnataka

10929. SHRI K. S. VEERAHADARAPPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual plan of Karnataka for the year 1979-80 has been submitted by the State of Karnataka and approved by the Union Government;

(b) if so, what are the details of the outlays and the targets fixed thereunder; and

(c) what is the rate of agricultural and industrial growth contemplated under the annual plan for that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHAMAN): (a) and (b). The proposals of Karnataka Government for the State's Annual Plan for 1979-80 have been considered in consultation with the State Government. The exact size of the State Plan and the sectoral break-up have not yet been finalised as the amount to be provided in the State Plan on account of such Centrally Sponsored Schemes as are transferred to the State is being worked out.

(c) Estimates of agricultural and industrial growth will be worked out by the State Government after the finalisation of the Plan.

Alleged complaints Re. distribution of production of Hindustan Photo Film Corporation

10930. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the distribution of production of Hindustan Photo Film Corporation; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken by Government to streamline the distribution system of the products of this Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Due to the delay in the arrival of imported stocks and strike/lock out in Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co.(H.P.F.) the consumers experienced some difficulty in procuring their requirements of films recently. The lock out has since been lifted and the company advised to make arrangements to rush stocks of its products to different centres to meet the demand. The Government have also decided to import sufficient

quantity of roll films in finished form to tide over the present shortage.

The company has completed the take-over of direct distribution of all its products with effect from 1st October, 1978. Whereas the cine products and medical X-ray films are supplied directly to the consumers, photo paper and roll films are being sold through more than 1,800 dealer outlets in the country. Four more depots in addition to the existing seven are proposed to be opened shortly. The present distribution arrangements are working satisfactorily.

Import of Roll Film

10931 SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain vested interests are trying to help import of Roll Film at the cost of H.P.F. and production of H.P.F. has been intentionally brought down; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposed to enquire into the matter if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The requirements of roll films (Black and White) of the country, are presently being met partly by conversion of imported jumbo rolls by Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. (H.P.F.), and partly by imports in finished form through the State Tradings Corporation of India. The quantum of imports of films in finished form required to fill the gap between demand and supplies by H.P.F. is determined each year in consultation with H.P.F. and the Photo Goods Advisory Committee of STC.

The all India annual consumption pattern of roll films during the past few years has been as follows:—

(In lakh rolls)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Import	96	71	50	Nil
Supplies by H.P.F.	14	38	66	99
	110	109	116	99

Against the above, the production out of conversion programme of roll films in H.P.F. during the past 4 years has been as follows:

(In lakh rolls)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Target	40	69	105	120
Actuals	38.27	68.41	92	116(est)

Thus except for a very marginal shortfall, HPF has been meeting its commitments towards the country's supply of roll films. For the year 1978-79, the demand was assessed at 200 lakhs rolls of which 120 lakhs rolls were to be supplied by HPF and the balance by imports in finished form.

The demand of roll films in the country during the year 1979-80 has been estimated at 200 lakh rolls out of which HPF is expected to supply 150 lakh rolls. The balance requirements of 50 lakh rolls are proposed to be imported.

There is, therefore, no question of bringing down the production of HPF intentionally in order to help any vested interest to import roll films at the cost of HPF.

Enhancing the Prices of Tyres

10932. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) on how many occasions during the last one year the tyre companies have enhanced the prices of tyres manufactured by them;

(b) on how many occasions, the companies concerned sought the approval of Government; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the steps taken by tyre companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The number of occasions on which the tyre manufacturing companies increased the prices of their tyres during the last one year varied from two to five.

(b) and (c). At present, as there is no statutory control on the prices of tyres, the tyre manufacturing companies are not required to secure Government's approval for increasing the prices of tyres. Government are, however keeping a watch on the situation.

BHEL losing tenders to big foreign units

10933. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news reports appearing in the Indian Express dated 17th April, 1979 under the caption "BHEL losing tenders to foreign units";

(b) how far the report regarding BHEL losing tenders to foreign units is factually correct and details thereof; and

(c) steps taken to improve upon the administrative lapses, if any, on the part of BHEL authorities, particularly with reference to competition with the foreign units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In recent months, BHEL have lost a few orders for turbines, switch-gears etc. The details are given below:

(i) BHEL could not meet on its own the technical specifications required by M/s. Hindalco for 2×67.5 MW on the basis of its existing designs. Hindalco has placed the order on a consortium of BHEL and Siemens, under which Siemens is providing one TG fully, and about 50 per cent of the second TG. The value of the order was about Rs. 10 crores.

(ii) The Steel Authority of India Ltd. floated a tender for the supply of five 80 MW turbo-generators valued at Rs. 30 crores. BHEL was unable to bid for this supply because it was not possible to meet the technical specifications of the machines required by the customer.

(iii) The global tender for the supply of 2×80 MW machines was floated by Cyprus valued at around Rs. 8 crores. BHEL could not quote because it was unable to meet the technical specifications required by the customer.

(iv) BHEL has lost/may lose orders for the supply of switchgear for the Singrauli Super Thermal Station, Chandrapur (Maharashtra) and the U.P. and M.P. Electricity Boards because the switchgear being made by BHEL with the technology available presently in the high voltage class does not meet the technical requirements, namely SF-6, specified by the customers. The value of the orders amounts to Rs. 13 crores. Unless switchgear technology is quickly upgraded, large losses in orders are likely to occur in the future (to the tune of about Rs. 10 crores annually).

(v) BHEL's offer for supply of motors for the Trombay 500 MW Thermal Power Station has not been accepted since these were not meeting the specific requirements of the customer.

(c) Necessary steps are being taken to update the technology.

Election in Sikkim

10934. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister made a statement during his recent visit to Sikkim to the effect that Sikkim was added to the Indian Union in a hurry, several laws have to be enforced in Sikkim before the election could be held;

(b) if so, the reasons for this 'hurry';

(c) the laws which are yet to be enforced; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). There is no recorded version of the Prime Minister's observations on the subject during the

visit to Sikkim. When he spoke about the matter, his intention presumably was to convey that since the merger took place, in the light of the then existing political situation, quite quickly, a full and final determination of the extension of laws could not be made.

2 As regards the question of extension of laws, the constitutional position in relation to Sikkim is defined in Article 371(F). Clause (n) of this article lays down that the President may, by public notification, extend with such restrictions or modifications as he thinks fit to the State of Sikkim any enactment which is in force in a State in India at the date of the notification and clause (k) of the same article lays down that all laws in force immediately before the appointed day in the territories comprised in the State of Sikkim or any part thereof shall continue to be in force therein until amended or repealed by a competent Legislature or other competent authority. Having regard to this position, the need for extension to Sikkim of the laws in force in the rest of the country had been examined initially at the time of merger and continues to be examined in the light of the special requirements of the State. As many as 84 Central enactments have already been extended to the State of Sikkim. The question of extension of other Central enactments is currently under examination in consultation with the State Government.

Distribution of Profit of Hindustan Photo Film Corporation

10935. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of distributors appointed so far by the Hindustan Photo Film Corporation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that distribution profit of crores of rupees

is going to a limited number of families. If so, the number thereof;

(c) the amount of money as commission paid by this Corporation to their distributors yearly during the last 3 years; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to sell the products of Hindustan Photo Film Corporation directly without the distributors and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(d) Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd., has already completed the take-over of direct distribution of all its products, with effect from 1st October, 1978 with the result that all the distributors have been eliminated from the marketing network.

Statement

Names and details of firms appointment as distributors of products manufactured by Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (HPF) and the amount of commission earned by them during the years 1974-75 to 1976-77.

Sl. No.	Name of Firm/family	Commission earned (Rs.)		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
CINE :				
1.	M/s. Regal Cine Films, Bombay, (Headed by Sh. B. N. Ghia)	16,56,830	15,55,150	16,19,890
2.	M/s. Indu Cine Agencies, Madras (belonging to Shri A. V. Maiyappan)	1,89,407	2,57,396	3,02,995
3.	M/s. Central Camera Co., (P) Ltd., Bombay (headed by Shri P. J. Patel)	1,90,032	2,35,149	2,30,136
4.	M/s. ORWO Films (Eastern Unit), Madras (belonging to Shri A. V. Maiyappan)	9,14,004	18,34,672	21,26,650
5.	M/s. ORWO Films (Western Unit), Bombay (belonging to Shri P. J. Patel)	10,41,773	25,14,325	26,66,022
6.	M/s. Agfa Gevaert India Ltd. Bombay (owned by Shri D. M. Ghia)	..	3,89,321	7,56,098
7.	M/s. Patel India (P) Ltd., Bombay (Headed by Shri Ramnath Patel)	..	..	1,87,165
X-RAY :				
1.	Regal Cine Films Ltd., Bombay	21,59,613	33,75,042	38,77,535
2.	X-ray and Allied Products, Madras	12,81,878	14,51,907	15,47,077
3.	Chokai Bros., Bombay	4,76,906	16,36,052	12,75,885
4.	ORWO Films (Eastern Unit), Madras	2,94,903	5,75,684	8,21,298
5.	ORWO Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	4,70,558	6,28,661	8,07,269

Sl. No.	Name of Firm/Family	Commission earned (Rs.)		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
STILL MATERIALS :				
1.	Central Camera Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay	5,31,473	10,14,563	12,87,905
2.	Asiatic Mercantile Agency, Madras	2,59,267	5,66,927	6,16,393
3.	Gopal Films, Bangalore	2,83,716	3,43,725	5,11,938
4.	Liberty Marketing Co., Secunderabad	2,34,986	3,54,956	4,39,575
5.	A. R. Datt and Sons, Delhi	7,25,235	14,03,141	18,46,880
6.	Capital Photo Services (P) Ltd., Calcutta	3,38,030	8,27,125	11,45,408
7.	Jaimini Indu Distribution Bhopal	74,158	1,90,284	1,79,708
8.	ORWO Films (Eastern Unit), Madras	..	1,91,269	2,57,076
9.	ORWO (Pvt.) Ltd., Bombay	..	1,62,302	2,83,088

Manufacture of Matches by Cottage Units in Tamil Nadu

10936. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 68 per cent of match requirements of the country are being met by the non-mechanised sector (proprietary and partnership concerns) concentrated in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 10 per cent requirements of matches of the country are being met by 2700 cottage units concentrated in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to set up units in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 10 per cent of the requirements of the matches of the country are being met by 2700 cottage units mostly concentrated in Tamil Nadu.

(c) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is drawing up a

comprehensive plan for setting up of match units in other parts of the country in a phased manner, taking into account the demand projections, the capability and potential for progressive expansion in the village industries sector.

दायरों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

10937. श्री राजबारी शास्त्री:

श्री जर्जुन सिंह भसीरिया:

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उन्होंने हाल इंडिया मोटर ट्रांसपोर्ट कांसेस, 16 ए घासकमली रोड, नई दिल्ली का 7 अप्रैल, का आपन देखा है जिसमें कांसेस के सामान्य रूप से सभी किस्मों के टायरों और विशेष रूप से बीबी टायरों के मूल्यों में भारी वृद्धि पर बिता प्रकट की है तथा बीबी टायरों का बहिष्कार करने की धमकी दी है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो टायरों के मूल्य कम करना और भविष्य में उनके मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) किमहाल टायरों के मूल्यों पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है, अतः टायर बनाने वाली कम्पनियों को टायरों के मूल्य बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार की स्वीकृति देने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। किन्तु सरकार स्थिति पर निगरानी रखे हुए है।

Stay of Foreign Visitors

10938. SHRI BALASAMHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the normal period of stay allowed to the foreign visitors in India;

(b) the longest period of stay allowed to any foreign visitor, to whom it has been allowed and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether foreign visitors have sought Indian citizenship; and

(d) if so, what has been the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MAN-DAL): (a) and (b). Visas to foreigners are granted on individual merits of the case having regard to the purpose of the visit, the work to be performed and reasons and necessity for visiting India. The duration of the stay in India depends upon these considerations and the necessity for his continued stay in the country. As no statistics regarding stay of individual foreigners are maintained, the information is not available.

(c) and (d). Foreigners, who fulfil the statutory, residential and other qualifications, have been applying for grant of Indian citizenship. Their applications, when received, are considered on merits in accordance with the provisions in the Citizenship Act, 1955.

बालसम हेबी बलसमहेब विकहे, रानीपुर, हरिद्वार]
के स्कूलों के शिक्षक

10939. श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम्: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत हेबी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, रानीपुर, हरिद्वार के शिक्षा प्रबंधक मोरें डारम बलाये का यह स्कूलों के शिक्षकों को केन्द्रीय बजटमान दिये जाते हैं, इसका राज्य बजटमान ;

(ख) क्या वेतन तथा महुवाई सत्ते के प्रतिरिक्त उन्हें मकान किराया भत्ता, कुट्टी यात्रा भत्ता सुविधा

(एल० टी० सी०), शिक्षिका अन्य पुनर्निर्माण, पेंशन उपदान आदि जैसे लाभ भी दिये जाते हैं, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) कितने अध्यापकों को स्वीकृत लेक मिले गये हैं, यदि किसी को भी नहीं दिया गया है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या इन स्कूलों के कर्मचारी समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन पा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि बलसम बाबू): (क) बी० एच० ई० एल० शैक्षिक प्रबंध मंडल, रानीपुर, हरिद्वार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे स्कूलों के अध्यापन स्टाफ की स्वयं प्रबंध मंडल द्वारा निर्धारित वेतनमान दिये गये हैं।

(ख) वेतन तथा महुवाई सत्ते के प्रतिरिक्त अध्यापन स्टाफ को प्रशंसायी भविष्य निधि बी०एच० ई० एल० के अध्यापकों में निशुल्क चिकित्सा सुविधा तथा मंडल के स्कूलों में पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापकों के बच्चों को निशुल्क शिक्षा के लाभ भी प्राप्त हैं। प्रशंसायी भविष्य निधि योजना के प्रावधान के कारण पेंशन सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है। मकान किराया भत्ता, एल० टी० सी० तथा ग्रेजुटी प्रदान करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(ग) सलेक्शन वेड लागू करने का एक प्रस्ताव प्रबंध मंडल के विचाराधीन है।

(घ) जैसा कि पहले बताया गया है अध्यापन स्टाफ बी० एच० ई० एल० के शैक्षिक प्रबंध मंडल द्वारा निर्धारित वेतनमान पर काम कर रहे हैं। वे वेतनमान निर्धारित करते समय मंडल ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार, शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थानों के संबंध में अपनायी गई पद्धति को ध्यान में रखा है।

Production of Ashok Paper Mills, Assam

10940. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production targeted and being produced since setting up of the Ashok Paper Mills, Assam, (year-wise);

(b) whether the production targets are lagging behind due to power shortage which is a regular phenomenon; and

(c) what remedial measures are being taken/proposed to be taken to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) M/s. Ashok Paper Mills Ltd., Assam Unit went into production in 1976 with an installed capacity of 27,000 tonnes of paper per annum. The production was as indicated below:—

Year	Production
1976	4,770 tonnes
1977	17,362 tonnes
1978	16,541 tonnes

(b) and (c). The reasons for lower production is attributed to shortage of power and the Company has approached the State Electricity Board for supply of requisite power.

Officers who visited foreign countries

10941. DR. BALDEV PARKASH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designations of the officers (Chairman/Directors etc.) of the public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Industry who visited foreign countries on official visits in the year 1978-79;

(b) the names of the countries visited and the purpose of their visits; and

(c) the total days spent by each of the official in foreign countries and the amount spent on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

साइसेल दिवा बाबा

10942 श्री बलदेव सिंह पुरासी: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, प्रत्येक वर्ष, जेजवार, कितने औद्योगिक साइसेल दिये गये और कितने लाइसेंस रद्द किये गये; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक विकास की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव): (क) और (ख). उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत 1976 से 1978 तक जारी किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की संख्या दर्शाने वाले निम्नलिखित विवरण संलग्न हैं:—

- (1) 1976 से 1978 तक जारी किये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की संख्या का राज्यवार और दशानि वाला विवरण।

(विवरण—I)

- (2) 1976 से 1978 तक जारी किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की संख्या का उद्योगवार और दशानि वाला विवरण।

(विवरण—II)

- (3) 1976 से 1978 तक रद्द/प्रतिसंहत औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की संख्या का राज्यवार और दशानि वाला विवरण।

(विवरण—III)

विवरण—I

1976 से 1978 तक जारी किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का राज्यवार और दशानि वाला विवरण

राज्य / क्षेत्र वासित प्रदेश	1976	1977	1978.
1	2	3	4
1. भारत प्रदेश	51	27	17
2. संज्मान और निकोबार	..	..	1

1	2	3	4
3. आसाम	6	2	11
4. बिहार	17	16	12
5. चण्डीगढ़	2	..	1
6. धारवा नागर हवेली	1	..	..
7. दिल्ली	10	5	6
8. गोवा, दमन और दीव	7	11	2
9. गुजरात	83	60	46
10. हरियाणा	22	23	13
11. हिमाचल प्रदेश	3	2	4
12. जम्मू और कश्मीर	3	1	2
13. कर्नाटक	43	45	26
14. केरल	25	16	7
15. मध्य प्रदेश	18	6	8
16. महाराष्ट्र	143	150	101
17. मणिपुर	1	..	..
18. मेघालय	1	1	..
19. नागालैण्ड . . . . .	..	..	..
20. उड़ीसा	7	2	2
21. पण्डीचेरी . . . . .	..	..	..
22. पंजाब	25	23	9
23. राजस्थान	16	17	10
24. तमिल नाडु	61	32	28
25. सिक्किम	1	..	..
26. उत्तर प्रदेश	55	41	26
27. पश्चिम बंगाल	56	40	23
28. राज्य का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया	56	6	3
योग	662	518	348

बिबरण—II

1976-78 तक जारी किये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसें का उद्योगवार ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला बिबरण ।

अनुसूचित उद्योग	1976	1977	1978
1	2	3	4
1. धातुकर्मीय उद्योग	79	55	24
2. ईंधन	2	1	1

1	2	3	4
3. बायलर तथा ज्ञापन जनिष्ठ संयंत्र	1	..	..
4. प्राईम यूथर्स (विद्युत् जनिष्ठों से मिल)	2	1	3
5. विजली के उपस्कर	79	90	58
6. दूर संचार	2	4	3
7. परिवहन	15	17	13
8. औद्योगिक मशीनरी	53	46	29
9. मशीन टुल्स	14	12	9
10. कृषि मशीनरी	6	1	1
11. मिट्टी हटाने वाली मशीनें	1	1	1
12. विविध मैके० तथा इंजीनियरी उद्योग	31	12	11
13. वाणिज्यिक कार्यालय तथा क्लर्क उपस्कर	1	4	..
14. चिकित्सा एवं शस्त्र चिकित्सा शिक्षा उपकरण !	2	..	..
15. औद्योगिक उपकरण	5	9	6
16. वैज्ञानिक उपकरण . . . . .	..	3	1
17. मैथीमेटिकल सर्वेईंग, तथा ड्राईंग उपकरण . . . . .	..	..	..
18. उर्वरक	6	3	..
19. रसायन (उर्वरक से मिल)	103	79	52
20. फोटोग्राफिक राँ फिल्म व पेपर	1	1	..
21. रंजक पदार्थ	7	4	9
22. औषधियाँ एवं मेकअप	55	39	43
23. वस्त्र (रंगे छपे मचवा परिष्कृत)	45	20	19
24. कागज तथा लुग्गी (कागज उत्पाद सहित)	29	9	4
25. चीनी	23	29	14
26. कि० वन (कर्मण्टेशन) उद्योग	21	32	8
27. खाद्य परिसोधन उद्योग	20	7	7
28. वनस्पति तेल तथा वनस्पति	22	6	4
29. साबुन, शूगर सामग्री व अंग राग सामग्री निर्माण	1	1	1
30. रबड़ की वस्तुएं	10	6	1
31. चमड़ा—चमड़े की वस्तुएं	10	13	12
32. ब्ल्यू प्रीर जिलेटिन	1	..	2
33. कांच	3	3	2
34. सरामिकस	4	2	3
35. सीमेंट तथा बिज्जाम उत्पाद	5	4	4
36. लकड़ी उत्पाद . . . . .	..	3	2
37. सुरक्षा उद्योग . . . . .	..	1	..
38. विविध उद्योग	1	..	1
योग	662	518	348

बिबरन-III

1976 से 1978 तक राष्ट्र/प्रतिबंधित औद्योगिक जाइसेलॉ की संख्या का राज्यवार औद्योगिक इकाई का विवरण

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	1976	1977	1978
1	2	3	4
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	6	19	7
आसाम	4	1	..
बिहार	5	2	3
गुजरात	15	7	15
हरियाणा	7	9	10
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	1	1
केरल	1	..	13
कर्नाटक	5	10	7
मध्य प्रदेश	7	2	8
महाराष्ट्र	22	30	36
मेघालय	1	..	..
उड़ीसा	3	1	3
पंजाब	2	13	3
राजस्थान	6	10	2
तमिल नाडु	9	6	17
उत्तर प्रदेश	12	13	13
पश्चिम बंगाल	10	13	10
बिहारी	4	3	..
गोवा, दमन और दीव	1	..	..
योग	121	149	138

I.A.S. Officers in Delhi

10943. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of IAS officers posted in Delhi Administration is 47;

(b) whether out of 47 IAS officers, 41 officers are getting special pay ranging from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 300/-; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MAN-DAL): (a) There are 47 IAS officers posted in the Delhi Administration including the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the Delhi Financial Corporation, the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation and the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation.

(b) & (c). Out of the 47 officers, 3 officers are on leave. The special pay drawn by the officers is as follows:—

(i) Number of officers drawing special pay of Rs. 300/- per month: 13

(ii) Number of officers drawing special pay of Rs. 200/- per month: 10

(iii) Number of officers drawing special pay of Rs. 150/- per month: 6

(iv) Number of officers not drawing any special pay

Categorisation of Engineers and Architects

10944. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the replies given to the Unstarred Question Nos. 6677 and 6712 on the 11th April, 1979 and state:

(a) reasons for categorising Engineers and Architects as 'Administrative' and persons working directly under them as "Technical";

(b) whether persons like gardner, plumber, mason, welder, polisher, mate, carpenter etc. (termed as technical) are contributing towards research;

(c) if so, categorywise details thereof; and

(d) if not, the basis for excluding Engineers, Architects, Doctors, Nurses and Compounders etc. from technical category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE & IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS,

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY & SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). The Governing Body of the CSIR took a decision to reclassify the staff of the CSIR into three categories namely, Scientific, Technical and Administrative against four categories of Scientific, Technical, Auxiliary Technical and Administrative existing earlier. The posts of plumbers, masons, welders, etc. earlier classified 'Auxiliary Technical' have been re-classified as 'Technical'. The Governing Body decided at that time that Engineers and Architects of the CSIR be classified as 'Administrative'. Doctors, Nurses and Compounders etc. concerned with social/community services have also been excluded from the 'Technical' category.

The position regarding classification of the posts of Architects, Engineers as 'Administrative' is somewhat anomalous. The matter is therefore being reconsidered.

पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में बांग्ला देश के राष्ट्रियों द्वारा वृत्तवृद्ध

10945. श्री जगन्नाथ बाबूबाबू : क्या यह सही यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) बांग्लादेश के बहुत सारे राष्ट्रिक भारत में क्या विशेषकर पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के राज्यों जैसे आसाम, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, मेघालय आदि में वृत्तवृद्ध हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 31 मार्च, 1979 तक उनकी राज्यवार संख्या कितनी थी ,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन वृत्तवृद्धियों के आगमन के मामले पर बांग्लादेश सरकार से कोई बातचीत की थी ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है और उस पर बांग्लादेश सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ बाबूबाबू : (क) वृत्तवृद्धों (जो वृत्तवृद्धों के रूप में) : (क) लगभग 4000 योग्य राष्ट्रिक वृत्तवृद्धों जिन्होंने पिछले वर्ष सिपुस में प्रवेश किया और बांग्ला देश से कुछ वृत्तवृद्धों की भारी संख्या में मिजोरम में हाल के प्रवेश के अतिरिक्त, ऐसी कोई संख्या नहीं मिली है कि बांग्ला देश के भारत में वृत्तवृद्धों में वृत्तवृद्ध हैं ।

(ख) भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में उपस्थित ऐसे वृत्तवृद्धों की सही संख्या बताना संभव नहीं है

क्योंकि जातीय एवं जातीय एककताओं के कारण ऐसे प्रवेश सुवैधियों की पहचान करना कठिन है।

(ग) और (घ) . जी हाँ, जीमान । बंगला देशियों के भारत में गैर कानूनी आवासन के प्रश्न पर बंगला देश की सरकार के साथ बहुत प्रवर्तनों और विभिन्न स्तरों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया । हाल ही में प्रधान मंत्री की 16 अप्रैल से 18 अप्रैल, 1979 तक बंगला देश की राजधानी के दौरान मामले पर विचार विमर्श किया गया था । इन विचार विमर्शों के दौरान यह बात पर सहमति हुई कि दोनों सरकारें सीमा के पार गैर कानूनी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए एक दूसरे को सहयोग करेंगे । हमें आश्वासन दिया गया कि गैर-कानूनी रूप से भारत में प्रवेश बंगला देश राष्ट्रियों को बंगला देश वापस ले लेगा ।

Setting up of District Industries Centres in Orissa

10946. SHRI K. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts industries centres Government have decided to be set up in the State of Orissa during 1979; and

(b) what are the production targets and output of centres so far set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) All the 13 Districts of Orissa have already been covered under the District Industries Centres Programme during the year 1978 itself.

(b) District Industries Centres are promotional institutions and not directly engaged in production activities. However, from the progress report received from the Government of Orissa, it has been observed that 4713 entrepreneurs have been identified and for assisting them to choose appropriate industrial opportunities, 1406 project profiles have been prepared. This has resulted in establishment of 2385 units in the decentralised industrial sector providing additional employment to 11434 persons. 3082 units have been granted

provisional or permanent registration. Credit assistance of the order of Rs. 290.22 lakhs has been provided by the financing institutions and cash subsidy worth Rs. 31.28 lakhs has been provided to 114 units.

The State Government propose to promote 1300 small scale and 7405 artisan-based units in the districts which are expected to produce goods approximately worth Rs. 1520.00 lakhs annually providing employment to 22154 persons during the year 1979-80.

Applications for setting up of Cement Factories in Gulbarga (Karnataka)

10947. SHRI S R REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of applications pending for licences for cement factories in the District of Gulbarga (Karnataka); and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Three.

(b) The applications are being processed.

Names of Companies, amount and items of Foreign Collaboration

10948. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many new collaborations were made with foreigners in the last 2 years;

(b) the names of the Indian companies who made collaborations along with the names of the foreign collaborators in the last 2 years;

(c) the names of the items which are being or will be manufactured by these collaborations;

(d) the total amount of foreign money invested in India on account of these collaborations in two years; and

(e) how much amount has been paid by the Indians to the foreigners for collaborations and money paid to foreigners in the form of salaries or perquisites for collaborations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). During 1977 and 1978, 574 foreign collaboration proposals were approved by Government. Quarterly lists giving details in regard to names of Indian parties, names of foreign collaborators and the items of manufacture are available in the Parliament Library. The proposals approved involve foreign investments to the extent of Rs. 400 lakhs during 1977 and Rs. 940 lakhs during 1978.

(e) No centralised information is available in the Secretariat of Industrial Approvals in regard to payments made by Indians to foreigners by way of salaries or perquisites.

Foreign Collaboration in Automobile Sector

10949. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the requests received from the public undertakings and private firms seeking foreign collaboration in the automobile during the last three years;

(b) the names of the public undertakings/firms that have been allowed foreign collaboration along with the names of the countries and the conditions on which collaboration has been allowed; and

(c) the reasons for rejecting the remaining requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). A Statement is attached. As indicated in this Statement no such request has been rejected.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Requests for foreign collaborations/ requests under Technical development fund scheme from the commercial vehicle and passenger car Manufacturers received during the last 3 years.

No.	Name of the firm	Item	Name of the foreign collaborator	Terms asked for.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

REQUESTS FOR FORMAL FOREIGN COLLABORATION FOR COMMERCIAL VEHICLES :

- | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| 1. M/s. Hindistan Motors Ltd., Calcutta. | Commercial vehicles. | M/s. Vauxhall Motors Ltd., U.K. | For 3.5 Ton capacity vehicles lumpsum of 60,000 & 5% royalty subject to taxes. For 7½ ton capacity lumpsum of 4,90,000 & royalty of 5% subject to taxes. | Under consideration. |
| 2. M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras | Integral Buses. | M/s. Leylands of U.K. | Lumpsum payment of £50,000 and royalty of 3% subject to taxes. | " |

FOREIGN COLLABORATION CASES FOR ENGINES ONLY FROM VEHICLE MANUFACTURERS :

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 3. M/s. Bajaj Tempo Ltd., Poona. | Upgrading the engine. | M/s. Daimler Benz of West Germany. | Lumpsum payment of DM 4.2 million (Rs. 176.4 lakhs). | Approved. |
| 4. M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Bombay. | Upgrading the diesel engine. | M/s. Peugeot of France. | Lumpsum payment of 12 million French Francs net of Indian Taxes | Under consideration. |

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CASES FOR TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT UNDER TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT FUND SCHEME
RECEIVED FROM COMMERCIAL VEHICLE AND PASSENGER CAR MANUFACTURERS.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|--|--|
| 5. | M/s. Fiat Engg. & Loce Co. Ltd., Bombay. | For manufacture of Turbo Charger for upgrading the engine. | M/s. Qenahle, Kopp and Kansch of Germany. | US \$2.5 lakhs (Rs. 22.5 lakhs) lumpsum payment. | Approved. |
| 6. | M/s. Bajaj Tempo Ltd., Poona. | Upgrading the technology for Gear Box. | M/s. Z.F. of West Germany Germany. | Lumpsum payment of DM 25,000/- | " |
| 7. | M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras. | Import of drawings/design for improved engine, gear box and rear axle. | M/s. British Leyland of UK. | Lumpsum payment of \$ 5 lakhs. | " |
| 8. | M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd., Poona. | Documentation for manufacture of body for municipal sweeping vehicles. | M/s. Keba & Co West Germany. | Lumpsum payment of DM 50,000. | " |
| 9. | M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta. | Import of Drawings & Specification for production of new model of car. | M/s. Vauxhall Motors Ltd., UK. | Lumpsum payment of \$ 107,000/- | Approved subject to clearance of C.G. import application |
| 10. | Do. | Upgrading the Petrol Engine for fitment on new model of car. | M/s. British Leyland of UK. | \$25,000 Lumpsum payment. | Approved. |

Disparity in superannuation age of Secretaries

10950. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the age of superannuation in respect of Secretaries to the Government of India is 58 years and whereas the Secretaries outside Government in autonomous and independent organisations/offices go upto 60 years;

(b) if so, the names of such establishments and justification for such disparity in superannuation age,

(c) Government's policy in this regard and steps taken to enforce it equitably,

(d) whether any directions have been given by his Ministry to such establishments where the superannuation age is 60 years and if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to issue necessary directions in this behalf to such offices and if so what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (c). The age of retirement of Central Government employees including Secretaries to the Government of India, is uniformly regulated by the provisions of F.R. 56. Except a workman or a pre-1938 entrant or a Group D employee, every Government servant shall retire from service on the afternoon of the last day of the month in which he attains the age of 58 years. If such a Government servant is working in an autonomous or independent organisation/office, his age of retirement would not change.

(b) No such information is available in this Department.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Rajasthan Woollen and Shoddy Mills

10951. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan Woollen and Shoddy Mills Association have represented grievances of the smaller units in the State in marketing their products; and

(b) if so, what are their grievances and what steps Government propose to take to remove their difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Rajasthan Woollen and Shoddy Mills Association has represented for continuance of excise duty on the Carded gilled silvers containing more than 50 per cent by weight of wool calculated on the fibre content. This duty was introduced in the Budget for 1979-80. The Association has sought continuance of the new excise duty on the reasoning that it would prevent unfair competition by big mechanised units with small-scale spinning units manufacturing carpet yarn. There have been some counter representations for removal of this duty as well.

Equating of Stenographers Grade 'C' with Assistants

10952. SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Stenographers Grade 'C' of Central Secretariat have been equated with the Assistants of Central Government; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b): As the Stenographers Grade 'C' and Assis-

tants belong to two different Services, the question of equating them does not arise. However, Stenographers Grade 'C' are allowed to compete along with Assistants in the Limited Departmental Competitive Examination held by Union Public Service Commission for filling up of 28 per cent vacancies in the Section Officers' Grade. They are also considered along with Assistants for comparable ex-cadre posts provided they possess the requisite qualifications and experience.

**Seeking of auto know-how by
Sri Lanka**

10953. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka has sought for auto know-how from this country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) & (b). It was indicated during the meeting of the Indo-Sri Lanka Joint Commission held in June, 1978 that the Sri Lanka Government would invite offers from foreign collaborators for projects in the automotive sector. Interested Indian firms would also have an opportunity to submit their offers.

औद्योगिक संकटग्रस्त एककों की परिभाषा

10554. श्री के० मालम्मा :

श्री जी० पाण्डेय :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औद्योगिक संकटग्रस्त एककों की परिभाषा क्या है ?

(ख) इस परिभाषा के अनुसार राज्यवार संकटग्रस्तता के कितने मामलों का पता लगा है ; और

(ग) उन तीन संकटग्रस्त मिलों की प्रगति की क्या स्थिति है जिन्हें सरकार द्वारा सहायता दी गई

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) (क) से (ग) कृपया औद्योगिक एककों की कोई सर्वमान्य परिभाषा नहीं है। प्रत्यः राज्यवार कृषि औद्योगिक एककों की ठीक ठीक संख्या बता पाना कठिन है। बैंक के प्रतिमानों के अनुसार जो कृषि एक बैंक से करोड़ करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक की अधिक राशि लेते हैं उनके बारे में रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा इच्छित अनुसूचित बैंकों द्वारा दी गई अधिक राशि की सूचना इकट्ठी करती है। 1978 के अंत में ऐसे एककों की संख्या 325 थी और उन पर 956.08 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण था। ऋण लघु उद्योग एककों के बारे में कोई आंकड़े इकट्ठे नहीं किए जाते हैं। किन्तु अनुमान है 8000 लघु उद्योग एककों पर 200 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण सका हुआ है जो दाय है। शेष औद्योगिक एककों को पुनः जीवित करना व उनका पुनः निर्माण किसी एक अधिकरण की जिम्मेदारी नहीं किन्तु इसकी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार, अधिक बर्ग, वित्तीय संस्थान, बैंक, प्रसार्य बर्ग और क्षेत्रधारियों आदि सभी सम्बन्धितों द्वारा उचित अर्थों में निभाये जाने पर इस काम को प्रभावी ढंग से पूरा किया जा सकता है। सरकार की नीति के परिणाम कुछ समय व्यतीत होने पर प्रमुख किए जा सकेंगे।

Self-employment Scheme by N.T.C.

10955. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of self-employment scheme launched by national Textile Corporation in Bihar, which is being financed by the State Bank of India; and

(b) whether such a scheme is likely to be implemented in other states also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The details of the Self-employment Scheme as launched by National Textile Corporation, Ltd., throughout the country including Bihar are given below:—

(1) Candidates in the age group of 18—35 are enrolled to work as Sales Representatives for selling NTC fabrics on commission basis.

A commission of 15 per cent is paid.

(2) Candidates are given 15 days training in marketing accounts, etc.

(3) The selected sales representatives are guided of the market requirements where they are to operate.

(4) Unsold goods, if uncut and undamaged, are taken back.

(5) Scissors and metre scales are provided free of cost.

(6) State Bank of India and their associates give loan of Rs. 1,000 for purchase of cloth and Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 for purchase of cycle.

(7) The interest on the business loan is concessional.

(8) The bank loan are given on personal guarantee.

(9) The sales representatives will be marketing the entire range of NTC fabrics.

(10) Preference is given to the SC/ST candidates.

(b) The scheme has been implemented throughout the country.

Termination of services of employees of B.A.R.C. during emergency

10956. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that services of some employees of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre have been terminated during the Emergency;

(b) whether it is a fact that services of a number of employees were terminated under Rule 5 of CCS Rules;

(c) whether most of the employees whose services were so terminated have been reinstated;

(d) whether there are some employees who have been reinstated but have not been paid their back wages; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY & SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The services of twenty temporary employees were terminated under Rule 5 of the Central Civil Services (Temporary Services) Rules, 1965.

(c), (d) and (e). Five out of them were later reinstated in service. No back-wages have been paid for periods during which the employees were treated to be as an extraordinary leave. This is as per existing rules on the subject.

Complaints received under Delhi Police Bill

10957. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the regulations issued by the Commissioner of Police, Delhi under the Delhi Police Bill under clause 28(1)(b) of Delhi Police Bill,

(b) the number of complaints received by Commissioner of Police, Delhi from the residents of Delhi during the period from 1st July to 1st November, 1978 for action under clause 32(1) of Delhi Police Bill; and

(c) action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No regulations have been issued by the Delhi Police u/s 28(1) (b) of the Delhi Police Act.

(b) and (c). Only one complaint was received by the Commissioner of Police. One person was arrested in that connection and produced in the Court which fined him Rs. 30 on 11-6-1978. Besides, 14 persons were challaned

during the period from 1st July to 1st November, 1978 for using loud speakers without permission.

Resolution demanding civil rights for Naga people

10958. SHRI HOPINGSTONE
LYNGDOH:
SHRI P. A. SANGMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards a resolution passed at a public meeting in New Delhi under the Presidentship of eminent jurist Shri V. M. Tarkunde demanding stoppage of harassment and torture and restoration of civil rights for the Naga people;

(b) if so, the reaction thereto, and

(c) the measures adopted to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Government has seen press reports regarding the meeting.

(b) The Government of Nagaland have informed that they are not aware of any harassment or denial of civil rights to the people of Nagaland.

(c) Does not arise.

Extension of reservation in services for Scheduled Tribes

10959. SHRI BAGUN SUMERUI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some tribal members of Parliament have submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister suggesting the extension of reservations in services for the Scheduled Tribes beyond 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a separate department to deal exclusively with the problem of Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). A memorandum was submitted stating that reservations in services may be extended beyond 1980, that separate service examinations and interview boards may be necessary, that vacancies for Scheduled Tribes should not be dereserved in favour of Scheduled Castes or others, and that proper training should be given to enable Scheduled Tribes candidates for jobs from the village to the administration level. In addition the memorandum contains suggestions for development of agriculture irrigation, forestry, fisheries, education, communications, industries, the allotment of lands and house-sites the proper and full utilization of funds, and the prevention of exploitation.

(c) and (d). The Tribal Development Division set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs deals exclusively with the problems of the Scheduled Tribes. There is no proposal at present for setting up a separate department.

Verification of Membership of Unions/Associations in Government services

10960. SHRI BHAGAT RAM:
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any procedure of verification of Membership of Unions/Associations in Government services has been prescribed; and

(b) if so, whether it is different for Government employees from the one prescribed for public and private sector employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

स्मारिका मामलों को केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच

10961. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब स्मारिका मामले को केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच की जा रही थी तो केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को पता चला था कि श्री के० के० बिड़ला विदेश जाने वाले थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका पारपत्र रद्द करने के लिए प्रयत्न उन्हें विदेश जाने से पहले रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(ग) श्री बिड़ला के मामले में छूट दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा न्याय विधि और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : श्री एस० डी० पाटिल (क) से (ग) : केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो ने स्मारिका मामले को 3-10-1977 को जांच आरम्भ की थी। उस समय श्री के० के० बिड़ला पहले तो 16-9-77 को देश छोड़ कर बाहर चले गए थे। केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के मामले के सम्बन्ध में सूचना पाकर श्री के० के० बिड़ला ने पूर्वानुमानित जमानत के लिए कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायलय में अर्जी दी थी जो 10-10-1977 को मंजूर कर ली गई थी। इस प्रकार मामला दर्ज करने के बाद केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो का उन्हें विदेश जाने से रोकने प्रयत्न सरकार द्वारा उन्हें विदेश जाने से रोकने के लिए उन के पासपोर्ट को रद्द करने के कदम उठाए जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। श्री बिड़ला को छूट दिए जाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं था।

Agreement signed between India and Algeria for supply of Crude Oil

10962. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between the Industries Ministers of India and Algeria in connection with the supply of crude oil recently;

(b) whether Algeria is going to supply one million tonnes of crude oil to India in the month of June, 1979; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). During the recent visit of the Algerian Minister for Heavy Industry, several industrial projects of cooperation were identified in his discussions with the Union Minister of Industry envisaging the participation of Indian firms. A memorandum of understanding in respect of these projects was concluded between the two Ministers. Exchange of views took place on the possibilities of India purchasing oil on a long-term basis from Algeria. It was agreed that further discussions would take place on this matter between the concerned organisations of both the sides.

मध्य प्रदेश में बांस-आधारित कागज का संयंत्र का स्थापित किया जाना

10963. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में मखबारी कागज के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बांस बड़ी मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं और वहाँ पर बांस पर आधारित कागज बनाने का एक नया संयंत्र स्थापित किया जा सकता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ,

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयहम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एंड पेपर मिल्स लि० द्वारा तैयार किये गये मखबारी कागज का विषय का मूल्य 21-4-79 से 3200/- प्रति मी० टन तक बढ़ा दिया गया था।

(ख) तथा (ग) बांस तथा हार्ड वुड पर आधारित विभिन्न प्रकार के कस्करत तथा औद्योगिक कागज का 50,000 मी० टन तक प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन करने के लिए बालाघाट जिले में (मध्य प्रदेश) में एक एकक स्थापित करने हेतु मैसर्स नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एंड पेपर मिल्स की योजना को सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति दी गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य औद्योगिक विकास विभाग ने श्री बांस और हार्ड वुड पर आधारित छपाई तथा लिबार्ड के 50,000 मी. टन तक कागज बनाने के लिए बिला बस्तर (म० प्र०) में एक एकक स्थापित करने के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस हेतु आवेदन पत्र दिया है।

Training to police officers for dealing with assemblies of political

demonstrations

10964. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving any special training to senior and experienced police officers in the country in the matter of effectively and honourably dealing with assemblies and crowds of political agitators and demonstrators;

(b) if so, how and when; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) A note is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

Note

Officers of the rank of Assistant Superintendents of Police are given basic course of training at the National Police Academy, Hyderabad. Officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, who are recruited by several States in the country are given training in their respective Police Training Colleges. The ingredients of training for the Assistant Superintendent of Police at the National Police Academy and the Deputy Superintendent of Police in the State Police Training Colleges are the same as laid down by the Committee on Police Training, which submitted its report in 1973. The course content relating to the matter dealing with assemblies and crowd are as follows:—

INDOOR

Maintenance of Order:

- (i) Counselling and mediation
- (ii) control of lawful and unlawful assemblies.

- (iii) Agitations—political, communal, linguistic, agrarian, labour and student.

RELEVANT LAW

Criminal Law Amendment Acts, 1932 and 1961. Criminal and Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 1969. Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911. Indian official Secrets Act, 1923—scope during emergencies.

OUTDOOR

Crowd Control

A. Lathi Drill

B. Mob Dispersal Drill (riot drill)

C. Tear Smoke

Field craft and Tactics.

Unarmed Combat.

Apart from the training imparted as above, specialised courses are run by the Internal Security Academy at Mount Abu for the Effectively dealing with assemblies and crowds. The details of the courses are as follows:—

(1) 3 Weeks' Internal Security Course for Deputy Superintendents of Police (8 courses per year)

(2) 10 days' Internal Security Course for District Magistrates and Senior Superintendents of Police (4 courses per year)

(3) 6 days' Internal Security Seminar for Deputy Inspectors General of Police (4 seminars per year).

These courses are open to all Central Police Organisations, States and Union Territories. The average capacity of each course is about 20. Till now the Internal Security Academy has trained 154 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 68 Senior Superintendents of Police and District Magistrates, 74 Deputy Inspectors General of Police. It is contemplated that

most of the officers of the senior level will be put through these courses during the coming years.

Working Group to Assess success and failure of Family Planning Programmes

10965. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission set up a working group on population policy;

(b) whether the Working Group will consider the success and failures of the family planning programme and demographic situation for the current and the subsequent plans; and

(c) if so, how much time has been or is likely to be taken to complete the reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c). The terms of reference and the time indicated to the Group for submission of Interim and Final Reports are enclosed. The Group has already submitted an interim in March, 1979.

Terms of Reference of the Working Group on Population Policy set up by the Planning Commission.

(i) To consider the demographic situation, achievements and perspectives and suggest a fertility control programme alongwith feasible levels of achievements, for the current and subsequent plan periods including realistic demographic goals, highlighting the priorities, with particular regard to the factors which could lower the fertility rate;

(ii) To take an integrated look at the social, economic and environmental variables, related to fertility control and family welfare and suggest appropriate measures and related developmental programme;

(iii) To suggest how to integrate various schemes designed under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme which are run by different Ministries and State Governments so that the fertility control programme can be made more popular and effective by creating necessary linkages.

The Working Group will submit an interim report to the Planning Commission within six months and the final report after another six months of the submission of the interim report. The total duration of the Group work will depend on the completion of the various demographic and other studies that might be required to be undertaken.

बहुराष्ट्रिक कम्पनियों के ब्राण्ड नामों का भारतीयकरण

10966. श्री कचरुलाल हेमराज जैन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय का बहुराष्ट्रिक कम्पनियों द्वारा बनाई जा रही उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ब्राण्ड नामों का भारतीयकरण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो परीक्षण के आधार पर सिगरेटों के, ब्राण्ड नाम बदलने में सरकार को कितनी हानि है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयबन्धी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) विदेशी ब्राण्ड नामों का उपयोग विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम 1973 तथा व्यापार एवं पञ्च बिहू अधिनियम, 1958 द्वारा विनियमित होता है ।

Mob violence in Trinagar, Delhi

10967. SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.R.P. was deployed in Trinagar Delhi to control a violent mob on the 15th April, 1979;

(b) if so, the causes thereof and whether the local police authorities had failed to control it;

(c) the details of the incident that took place and the number of arrests made so far; and

(d) the measures proposed to be adopted for preventing recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). Disputes between two groups of people arising out of elections to the Janata Party Mandal of the area led to a tense situation near Trinagar bus stop on 15-4-1979. The local police, with the help of some respectable citizens of the locality, were able to control the situation before it could turn violent. C.R.P. re-enforcements were requisitioned but they reached the spot after the situation was brought under control. Three cases registered in this connection, are under investigation. No arrests have been made.

(d) Intelligence about areas where tension is likely to occur is obtained and necessary preventive measures are taken.

Pay Anomalies of Pondicherry Electricity Department

10968. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the case of finalising the pay anomalies on the basis of re-

commendations of III Pay Commission of certain categories of posts such as Line-man, Line Inspector, etc. of Pondicherry Electricity Department is pending;

(b) if so when this will be finalised from the date of announcement of III Pay Commission of Central Government; and

(c) if implemented already, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The question of revised scales of pay to the posts of Line-man and Line Inspector of the Pondicherry Electricity Department was referred to the Industrial Tribunal by the Pondicherry Administration under the Industrial Disputes Act. The Industrial Tribunal has awarded that the basic pay of the Line-man and Line Inspector in the Electricity Deptt. Pondicherry, should be fixed at Rs. 330/- and Rs. 380/- respectively. The award is under consideration of the Government.

Production of Chassis by Ashok Leyland and Benz

10969. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Chassis by Ashok Leyland and Benz and the extent to which demands are met by the production;

(b) the methods of distribution adopted by the two Companies to meet demands;

(c) whether any complaints have been received in regard to the equity of the distribution;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Centre to ensure proper distribution; and

(e) the number of chassis of the two companies which have been distributed and registered for road by the public in Tamil Nadu during the last 2 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Production of chassis of Ashok Leyland and TELCO during 1978-79 was 11,392 and 33,046 respectively. There is a sizeable waiting list for these vehicles.

(b) to (d). The manufacturers of these vehicles have adopted procedures for supply of vehicles according to registration of demand. Priority however is accorded to requirements of public transportation and the manufacturers have also been advised regarding priority releases to educated unemployed members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Cooperatives of transport operators, national/composite permit-holders and applicants who are required to replace their chassis within a specified period. Specific complaints regarding distribution etc. are attended to and remedial action taken in order to reduce the scope for malpractices. Government have issued an order on 21st March, 1979, restricting the resale of new commercial vehicles for a period of 2 years from the date of its purchase. Measures have also taken to augment the production. Details in respect of increased production of TELCO and Ashok Leyland are given below:

	1977-78	1978-79
Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Ltd.	23,069	33,046
Ashok Leyland Ltd.	8,347	11,572

(e) The number of chassis distributed by the two companies in Tamil Nadu during the last two years as

reported by the manufacturers is as under:—

	No. of vehicles sold	
	1977-78	1978-79
Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited	830	1,306
Ashok Leyland Ltd.	1,706	1,936

Production of Chassis of Ashok Leyland and Benz

10970. **SHRI R KOLANTHAIVELU:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Chassis by Ashok Leyland and Benz, the quantity available for distribution in India; and the quantity exported; and

(b) the reasons for export in the light of unsatisfied internal demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The details are furnished below:

Make of Chassis	Production 1978-79	Distribution in India	Quantity exported
Leyland	11,392	10,582	938
Tata	33,046	28,448	3,598

(b) Exports have been made against prior commitments and to retain entry secured with great difficulty in competitive markets abroad.

H.M.T. Made Tractors

10971. **SHRI ABDUL LATEEF:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tractors made by H.M.T. during the last 3 years ending 31st March, 1979 and their distribution in different State in each year;

(b) the number of private dealers appointed in each State in recent days and terms allowed to these distributors; and

(c) the number of indents & extent of demand registered by the H.M.T. for supply of these tractors on the eve of recent rise in prices and the number of tractors supplied to agriculturists and private dealers in a period of two months prior to the increase in the price in recent weeks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The production of HMT Zetor tractors for the last 3 years has been as under:—

1976-77	4500 nos.
1977-78	6457 nos.
1978-79	8500 nos.

Information regarding State-wise distribution of tractors is given in the statement attached.

(b) According to the information received from M/s. HMT Ltd., 8 private dealers (7 in Bihar and 1 in Tamil Nadu) were appointed during the last 4 months. The appointment of dealers is made on non-exclusive basis for a period of one year or less

ending on 31st March, renewable for the next financial year at a commission of Rs. 1,600/- per tractor in case of Zetor-2511 and Rs. 2,000/- in case of Zetor-5711 tractor.

(c) It has been reported by M/s. HMT Ltd. that no special demand was registered prior to increase in the price which was given effect from 28th March, 1979.

M/s. HMT Ltd. are distributing tractors in the country to farmers etc. through their network of the State Agro Industries Corporations and private dealers. The information regarding the requirements for the supply of tractors received by M/s. HMT Ltd. and the actual supplies made during the period January-March, 1979 is given below:—

	Requirements received	Supplies made
January, 1979	913	600
February, 1979	721	182
March, 1979	1,246	1,237

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State	1976-77 Nos.	1977-78 Nos.	1978-79 Nos.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91	55	116
2.	Assam	14	..	8
3.	Bihar (including pacts)	612	836	598
4.	Delhi	5	30	80
5.	Gujarat	112	111	171
6.	Haryana	297	1303	1618
7.	Himachal Pradesh	30	15	29
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	10	21
9.	Karnataka	22	52	113
10.	Kerala	44	7	28
11.	Madhya Pradesh	689	19	388
12.	Maharashtra	58	53	169

13. Orissa	42	7	45
14. Punjab	303	2604	2477
15. Rajasthan	82	313	373
16. Tamilnadu	35	28	13
17. Uttar Pradesh	907	2181	1733
18. West Bengal	70	14	81
19. Chandigarh	112	34	14
20. Nepal	23	12	..
21. Others (Including exports)	5	4

TOTAL	3566	7689	8079
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Vehicles stolen from Safdarjang Hospital New Delhi

10972. SHRI RAM VILAS PAS-

WAN:

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) whether it has come to his notice that many scooters and other vehicles belonging to doctors and other staff of Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi and of Patients/Public-men had been stolen from the premises of the said Hospital on one single day on March, 30, 1979;

(b) will he place on the Table of the House a statement showing the number and make of each vehicle with the name of its owner stolen from the said Hospital during the months of March and April, 1979;

(c) whether any of the vehicles so

stolen has since been recovered and restored to its owner;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what action has been taken against the erring Police Officers who have shown laxity in the matter of tracing stolen vehicles and catching the Gang of thieves who are operating in the said Hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Only one case of theft of a scooter No. DHI 4462 was reported from Safdarjang Hospital on 30th March, 1979.

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

(d) and (e). Efforts are still being made to trace the three remaining vehicles which are as yet unrecovered. No laxity on the part of the investigating police officers has come to notice.

Statement

S.No.	FIR	Date	Section of law	No. and make of vehicle	Name of Owner	Recovered or not Recovered	Restored to the Owner
1.	155	17-3-79	379 IPC	Scooter No. DHO-5580 Lambretta.	Shri B. B. Bahuguna r/o 187 Raj Nagar, New Delhi (S.J.H. quarter).	Recovered	Restored to the owner.
2.	163	21-3-79	379 IPC	Scooter No. UTB-7071	Sh. Mohinder Kumar Mungil r/o Sh. M. L. Sharma r/o Defence Service Enclave.	Recovered	Restored to the owner.
3.	183	30-3-79	379 IPC	Scooter No. DHI-4462	Dr. G. L. Sabrawal r/o B-169 Naresh Pura, South Moti Bagh, New Delhi.	Not Recovered	
4.	186	31-3-79	379 IPC	Scooter No. DHK-2205	Sh. H. C. Banjal r/o Qr. No. 57 Maszid Moth A. IIMS Quarter.	Recovered	Restored to the owner.
5.	208	12-4-79	379 IPC	Motor Cycle DEW-2413 Ro, al Enfield.	Sh. Prem Isharaji r/o III G-21 Laipat Nagar New Delhi.	Not Recovered	..
6.	192	15-4-79	379 IPC	Scooter No. DHV-9198 Vespa.	Dr. K.L. Thakur r/o E-56 Ansari Nagar, New Delhi.	Not Recovered	..

नाई, बस्ती, आनन्द पर्वत, नई दिल्ली में छुरेबाजी

19973. श्री पीयूष तिरकी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नाई बस्ती, गली संख्या 13, आनन्द पर्वत के लोगों द्वारा 27 जनवरी, 1978 को हुई छुरेबाजी की घटना के बारे में की गई संयुक्त शिकायत में क्या क्या सुई उठाये गये हैं और उन पर मंत्रालय ने क्या कार्यवाही की है , और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में किन किन व्यक्तियों का गिरफ्तार किया गया है, किन-किन धाराओं के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया है, उनकी गिरफ्तारी की तारीखें क्या-क्या हैं और इस समय उनके विरुद्ध कितने मामले धारा-वार, पुलिस के विचाराधीन हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख) : शिकायत का सम्बन्ध, जगदीश चन्द्र और भोम प्रकाश द्वारा सर्वश्री उमराव सिंह और धासी राम को तथाकथित छुरा घोंपने और नाथू राम को लाठी मारने से था। मामला उपर्युक्त दो अभियुक्तों द्वारा, उमराव सिंह जो पीड़ितों में से एक है, की बहन को छेड़ने से उठा। गली नं० 13 नाई बस्ती, आनन्द पर्वत के निवासियों ने 28-1-78 की अपनी शिकायत में अभियुक्तों को भीष्म गिरफ्तार करने की मांग की थी। नाई बस्ती, आनन्द पर्वत के श्री जगदीश चन्द्र और श्री भोम प्रकाश को भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 307/324/34 के अन्तर्गत कमश दिनांक 30-1-78 और 4-2-1978 को पुलिस स्टेशन पटेल नगर में गिरफ्तार किया गया था। मामला न्यायालय में विचाराधीन है। दिल्ली पुलिस ने सूचित किया है कि दोनों अभियुक्तों के विरुद्ध अन्य कोई अपराधिक मामले विचाराधीन नहीं हैं।

Transfer of officers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

10974. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers belonging to Central Cadre, who were posted during/before Emergency in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, were ordered for transfer in the file by the then Home Minister Shri Charan Singh;

(b) whether the said order of the Minister was carried out; if so, when, if not, why not; and

(c) is it a fact that some of such officers are in the verge of retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). Shri Charan Singh, when he was Home Minister, desired that one IAS officer serving in the Andaman and Nicobar Administration might be transferred from there. It had not been possible to find alternative posting at suitable level for the officer concerned and, hence, he could not, therefore, be transferred. The officer is due to retire from the service with effect from the afternoon of 30th June, 1979.

Allotment of House-sites at South point Duggonabad in Port Blair

10975 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many house-sites were allotted at South Point and Duggonabad in Municipal area of Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) how many of such allottees have actually constructed their houses and how many of them sold out the house sites to other persons; and

(c) the names of persons who have sold out house-sites alongwith the names of persons to whom these were sold; and

(d) whether such sale is legally permitted by the Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). During the last three years only one house-site was allotted at South Point where the allottee has since constructed his house. No house sites have been allotted at Duggonabad.

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

Delay in Launching satellite for earth observation

10976. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Satellite for Earth Observation (SEO) that was scheduled to be launched in the second quarter of this year may get delayed in launching;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the nature and extent of earth observation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH):

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The nature of observation of SEO is mainly remote sensing observation over Indian territory with the aid of TV Cameras and Microwave radio meters installed in the satellite. The imagery thus obtained will provide information relating to forestry, hydrology, water resources, snow cover, snow melting and large water and land masses. The microwave radiometers will obtain information relating to the ocean surface winds, ocean temperature and water vapour content which are important inputs to meteorology. The satellite will also carry on an experiment to observe x-rays from x-ray stars and will also collect meteorological data from untended remote platforms.

Experimental Flights by Satellite launch vehicles (SLV-3)

10977. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the experimental flight of the Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3) will take place towards mid 1979;

(b) whether there may be delay in launching;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the height and the speed at which this SLV-3 will fly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) After lift-off from the ground, SLV-3 follows a pre-programmed trajectory to an estimated height of about 300 km attaining a maximum velocity of about 7.8 km. per second.

Manufacture of Photographic Cameras

10978. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to manufacture high quality 35 mm amateur, prosumer and single lens reflex type of photographic cameras by a public sector undertaking in the country;

(b) if so, the site selected;

(c) whether it will be established with collaboration or indigenously;

(d) if collaboration, with which country and on what terms and conditions; and

(e) if indigenously, whether the parts will be imported or will be manufactured in the country itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (e). Government had approved in 1976 the proposal of National Instrument Limited, Calcutta for manufacture of 35 mm. lens shutter cameras and single lens reflex

cameras in technical collaboration with M/s. Regula Werk King KG of West Germany on payment of lump-sum and royalty. The scheme of manufacture involves import of components.

Stagnation in Engineering unit, CSIR

10979. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even persons with 12—18 years of service are stagnating on the same posts in Engineering Unit, CSIR;

(b) if so, number of such persons, category-wise;

(c) the steps being taken to provide promotional avenues to such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The following staff of the Engineering Unit of the CSIR have been working for more than 12 years in the same post;

(1) Civil Engineers	11
(2) Junior Engineers	14
(3) Senior Architectural Assistants	1
(4) Senior Draftsmen	2

(c) There is a scheme for creation of Special Grade posts. This scheme covers also Junior Engineers, Senior Architectural Assistants and Senior Draftsmen. According to this scheme Special Grade posts can be created, restricted to 20—25 per cent of the

total number of posts in each category which have been in existence for 3 years or more. To be eligible for promotion to the Special Grade, a qualifying service of 11 years in the lower post has been prescribed.

Recently the architectural and engineering services have been categorised and additional posts in various categories are being created.

सीमेंट के मूल्य में वृद्धि

10980. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमेंट की कीमतों में गत पांच वर्षों में वृद्धि हुई है, यदि हाँ, तो 1974—75, 1975—76, 1976—77, 1977—78, और 1978—79 में हुई मूल्यवृद्धि का व्योरा क्या है और इस समय, 1979—80 में क्या कीमत है ; और

(ख) क्या सीमेंट की उत्पादन लागत और बिक्रय मूल्य में काफी अधिक वृद्धि हुई है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उत्पादन लागत तथा बिक्रय मूल्य को कम करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाये गये हैं, यदि हाँ, तो, तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगज्ज्वा प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). 1 अप्रैल, 1974 से 3 मई, 1979 तक की अवधि के सीमेंट के रेल तक भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य, उत्पादन मुक्त व वैकिंग व्ययों को दशति वाला एक विवरण (धनुबन्ध) संलग्न है। सीमेंट की उत्पादन लागत को पूरा करने के लिए उत्पादकों को अनुमत संभारण मूल्य में भी बढ़ोतरी हुई है।

(ग) उत्पादन लागत को कम करने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। सीमेंट की उत्पादन लागत को कम करने के लिए प्री-प्रेसिजिटेड प्रीकास्टिंग, सूखी प्रक्रिया के स्थान पर गीली प्रक्रिया अपनाएँ व सीमेंट के उत्पादन में पोजलामिक माल का अधिक उपयोग करने आदि जैसे कुछ तरीके अपनाए गए हैं।

विवरण

1 अप्रैल, 1974 से अब तक के सीमेंट के रेल भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य, उत्पादन शुल्क व वैकिंग व्यय

वर्ष	अवधि	कुली सीमेंट के प्रति मी० टन रेल तक भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य रुपए	प्रति मी० टन उत्पादन शुल्क रुपए	प्रति मी० टन वैकिंग व्यय रुपए	प्रति मी० टन कुल रेल भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य रुपए
1974	1-4-74 से 16-5-74	151.00	37.75+ 3.775*	38.19	230.715
	17-5-74 से 30-6-74	155.00	38.75+ 3.875	38.19	235.815
	1-7-74 से 31-7-74	155.00	38.75+ 3.875	43.33	240.955
	1-8-74 से 1-8-74	155.00	45.50+ 4.650	43.33	249.480
	2-8-74 से 14-9-74	190.00	57.00— 5.700	43.33	296.030
	15-9-74 से 30-9-74	202.50	60.75+ 6.075	43.33	312.655
	1-10-74 से 31-12-74	202.50	60.75+ 6.075	43.60	312.925
1975	1-1-75 से 28-2-75	202.50	60.75+ 6.075	48.17	317.495
	1-3-75 से 31-3-75	202.50	70.88+ 7.088	48.17	328.638
	1-4-75 से 30-7-75	202.50	70.88+ 7.088	48.91	329.378
	1-7-75 से 30-9-75	202.50	70.88+ 7.088	46.37	326.838
	1-10-75 से 31-12-75	211.00	73.85+ 7.385	40.98	333.216
1976	1-1-76 से 15-3-76	211.00	73.85+ 7.385	41.00	333.235
	15-3-76 से 30-6-76 (5 महीने का)	211.00	82.00	41.00	334.00
	1-7-76 से 30-9-76	213.65	82.00	41.56	337.21
	1-10-76 से 31-12-76	214.65	82.00	40.94	337.59
1977	1-1-77 से 26-1-77	214.65	82.00	40.95	387.60

1	2	3	4	5	
	27-1-77 से 31-1-77	214.65	65.00	40.95	320.60
	1-2-77 से 31-3-77	231.65	65.00	40.95	337.60
	1-4-77 से 30-6-77	231.65	65.00	41.77	338.42
	1-7-77 से 30-9-77	231.65	65.00	41.62	338.27
	1-10-77 से 31-12-77	231.65	65.00	41.65	338.30
1978	1-1-78 से 6-1-78	231.65	65.00	41.63	338.28
	7-1-78 से 28-2-78	248.65	65.00	41.63	335.28
	1-3-78 से 21-3-78	248.65	68.25	41.63	358.53
	1-4-78 से 30-6-78	248.65	68.25	47.34	364.24
	1-7-78 से 2-7-78	248.65	68.25	47.35	364.25
	3-7-78 से 30-9-78	253.35	68.25	47.35	368.95
	1-10-78 से 6-12-78	253.35	68.25	47.27	368.87
	7-12-78 से 31-12-78	293.26	68.25	47.27	408.78
1979	1-1-79 से 31-3-79	293.26	68.25	50.79	412.30
	1-4-79 से 2-5-79	293.26	68.25	52.50	414.01
	3-5-79 से आज तक	318.25	68.25	52.50	439.69

* 1-3-1974 से उत्पादन शुल्क पर 10 प्रतिशत सहायक शुल्क लगाया गया था। सीमेट निर्यात किस्मों की सीमेट पर जिन पर कि निश्चित शुल्क लगाया जाता है अब यह शुल्क नहीं लगाया जाता।

सबु उद्योगों के उत्पादों की बिक्री के लिये गुजरात में बाजारों का निर्माण

10981 श्री धर्म सिंह [भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गुजरात के सीराष्ट्र प्रदेश के जूनागढ़, राजकोट और जामनगर जिलों में ग्रामीण और सबु उद्योगों के उत्पादों की बिक्री के लिए बाजारों का निर्माण किया है और यदि नहीं तो उक्त बाजारों का निर्माण कब तक किया जायेगा तथा तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उद्योगों को अपने उत्पादों को बेचने में कठिनाई हो रही है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और यदि अभी कार्यवाही की जाती है तो कार्यवाही कब तक की जायेगी और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) गुजरात, जूनागढ़, राजकोट तथा जामनगर जिलों में ग्राम तथा सबु उद्योगों द्वारा तैयार किये गये माल के लिए अलग से किसी बाजार की स्थापना नहीं की गई है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त जिलों में उत्पादकों के बेचने से सम्बन्धित कठिनाइयों के बारे में सबु तथा ग्रामीणों से कोई भी अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता

**Liabilities of National Co. Ltd
Calcutta**

10982. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether National Co. Ltd., of
Calcutta which is under management

and control of Government of India is under heavy liability from a large number of parties, if so, the names of the parties whose claims are outstanding against the company for more than Rs. 8 lakhs;

(b) whether Government have imposed moratorium on the payment of liabilities by the company, if so, the reasons therefor, the date on which it was imposed and the time by which it is proposed to be lifted;

(c) whether Government are aware that the parties whose claims are outstanding are facing considerable hardship due to non-payment of dues; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to liquidate this liability in the near future, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). It is a fact that National Co. Ltd., which is under the management of Government of India is under heavy liability from a large number of suppliers etc. However, parties whose outstanding dues against the Company were more than Rs. 8 lakhs at the time of take over were Jute Corporation of India and Shri Krishna Trading Co. Ltd. In order to give relief to the undertaking and to avoid the possibility of creditors bringing it under liquidation, Govt. of India have declared moratorium on the payment of prebake over liabilities by the Company. The moratorium was first declared on 1st November, 1977 for a period of one year, which was further extended by another year on 1st November 1978. There might be cases of hardship due to non-payment of dues to the suppliers etc., but Government do not propose to relax the moratorium immediately in the interest of the revival of the Company.

Take over of National Co. Ltd., Calcutta

10983. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Co. Ltd. of Calcutta was taken over by the Government of India during the period of emergency, if so, the date of its take over and the total liability of the Company as on that date;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Company has since started earning profit, if so, the month-wise details of the profit earned by the Company; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that in spite of profit, the company has not yet started liquidating its liability, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) National Co. Ltd., Calcutta was taken over by Government on 30th July 1976. The total liability of the Company at the time of take over has been reported to be about Rs. 1605 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

बीजल कारों का निर्माण

10984. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स लिमिटेड को 300 बीजल कारों का निर्माण करने की अनुमति दी गई थी, उक्त कारें कब बनकर तैयार हुई और किन-किन व्यक्तियों को ये कारें सप्लाई की गई थी ;

(ख) देश में पेट्रोल की भारी कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए अधिक संख्या में बीजल कारों का निर्माण करने की अब तक अनुमति न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स लिमिटेड को अज्ञात किसी अन्य कंपनी को भी बीजल कारों का निर्माण करने की अनुमति देने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त कंपनी का नाम क्या है ; और

(ब) क्या मंत्री बहुजन प्राथमिकता के आधार पर संसद् सदस्यों को बीजल कारों का आवंटन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेंगे ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (बीमती बाणा भाईति) : (क) मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स लिमिटेड को 1489 सी० सी० बीजल इंजन वाली 300 अम्बेडेकर कारों का निर्माण करने और परीक्षण तथा प्रदर्शन के लिए उन्हें अपनी पसन्द के गाहकों को बेचने हेतु तबई अनुमति दी गई है जिससे वास्तविक परिचालन परिस्थितियों में बीजल वाली कारों के काम के बारे में वे प्रतिबुद्धि प्राप्त कर सकें। फर्म ने बताया है कि उन्होंने ये कारें विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के गाहकों को बेची। आवंटित की हैं, जिनमें से अधिकांश टैक्सी व्यवसाय करते हैं।

(ख) मोटर गाड़ी उद्योग को अद्यतन बनाने के लिए अनेक अध्ययन किए जा रहे हैं, जिनमें यात्री कारों की ईंधन क्षमता में सुधार करना और माँग की तुलना में बीजल और पेट्रोल की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए कारों का बीजलीकरण और बीजल का प्रयोग शुरू करने के तकनीकी आर्थिक और प्रौद्योगिकीय पहल सम्मिलित हैं।

(ग) किसी अन्य निर्माता से कोई भी प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) बीजल वाली कारों के आवंटन के लिए सरकार के पास कोई कोटा नहीं है। संसद् सदस्यों के प्राचीन पत्र निर्माताओं के पास भेज दिए गए हैं।

House sites allotted to the poor in school, lane Panchayat area in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

10985. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1977 a number of house sites were allotted to the poor and weaker section of people in the School Lane, Panchayat area in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the total number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). During 1977, 280 House sites were allotted in the School Lane, Panchayat area in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. 18 of the above cases of allotment have since been cancelled by the Administration because the allotments had been made in contravention of the existing Revenue Rules

and Regulations and the priorities for allotment laid down by the Administration in this regard.

Provision of funds for Tribal sub-plan by Government of Orissa

10986. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN. GO. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa provided money for tribal sub-plan areas for the year 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) the names of the departments which have earmarked funds for tribal sub-plan areas in the said years with quantum of money sanctioned and spent;

(c) the Centrally sponsored schemes launched in these areas and funds released; and

(d) the administrative expenditure and developmental outlays out of total outlays of the tribal sub-plan areas for those years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) and (b). The approved allocations (sector-wise) for the tribal sub-plan areas from the State Plan of Orissa for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 are as given in the statement. The expenditure figures are not yet available with the State Government.

(c) The Centrally Sponsored Schemes, for Scheduled Tribes, administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the money released for these schemes to the Government of Orissa for the year 1978-79 are given below:

Name of Scheme	Money released for 1978-79 (Rs. in lakhs)
Post-matric Scholarship Scheme (for Scheduled Tribes)	14.00
Girls' Hostel for Scheduled Tribes	3.75
Research and Training	2.00

The allocation for the year 1979-80 for these Schemes are not yet finalised.

(d) Out of the total allocation for Orissa of Rs. 6711.88 lakhs (from State Plan and Special Central Assistance) for the year 1978-79

Rs. 94.00 lakhs was allocated for Economic Services and General Services. For the year 1979-80 the proposed figures are Rs. 6690.78 lakhs and Rs. 130.00 lakhs respectively. Besides this, there may be an element of administrative expenditure in the allocations for some other Sectors

Statement

Approved outlays from State Plan to Sub-Plan 1978-79 and 1979-80—ORISSA

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Head/Sub-head of development	Approved allocations from State Plan to Sub-Plan	
		1978-79	1979-80
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS			
1.	Agri. excl. land reforms	325.00	361.24
2.	Land Reforms	50.00	27.77
3.	Soil and Water Conservation	30.00	52.22
4.	A. H. and Dairy Development	40.00	61.76
5.	Fisheries	4.85	36.42
6.	Forestry	45.00	55.57
7.	C. D. and Panchavats	21.53	17.13
8.	Minor Irrigation	376.30	443.47
9.	Area Dev./D.P.A.P./Others	32.20	2.00
10.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions . . . . .	..	32.00
TOTAL (I)		924.88	1079.58
II. COOPERATION		180.00	130.58
III. WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT			
1.	Irrigation.	877.01	1302.00
2.	Flood Control		
3.	Power Projects	1445.00	2282.81
TOTAL (III)		2322.01	3584.81

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Head/Sub-head of development.	Approved allocations from State Plan to Sub-Plan	
		1978-79	1979-80
IV. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS			
1.	Large and Medium Industries	12.00	40.50
2.	Vill. and Small Industries	50.00	22.76
3.	Mining and Metl. Industries	109.83	33.46
TOTAL (IV)		171.83	96.72
V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION			
1.	Roads and Bridges	312.07	338.38
2.	Road Transport . . . . .	..	..
3.	Tourism	1.50	..
TOTAL (V)		313.57	338.38
VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES			
1.	General Education	340.19	237.42
2.	Tech. Education	9.58	15.22
3.	Medical, Pub. Health and Sanitation	73.32	93.41
4.	Sewerage and Water Supply	135.00	138.40
5.	Housing and Urban Development	42.05	41.10
6.	Inf. and Publicity . . . . .	..	..
7.	Welfare of Scs., STS. and O.B.Cs.	75.92	38.75
8.	Labour Welfare	7.89	12.49
9.	Social Welfare	0.25	..
10.	Nutrition/Others	125.00	43.90
TOTAL (VI)		809.30	620.69
VII. ECONOMIC SERVICES			
VIII. GENERAL SERVICES			
GRAND TOTAL		4751.39	5860.76

10987. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the acts enacted to protect the tribals from exploitations so far State-wise, and the steps taken to implement those Acts/Laws;

(b) how far these Acts and Laws protected the interests of the tribals;

(c) whether any changes are contemplated in these Acts and Laws; and

(d) the guidelines issued by this Ministry for social legislations; if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) Most States have enacted legislation for the prevention of land alienation, regulation of money-lending, debt redemption, abolition of bonded labour etc. and are taking steps in accordance with these laws. The last of available Enactments is appended herewith,

(b) to (c). Reviews made from time to time indicate that more rigorous implementation is necessary to protect tribal interests. At present no major changes in the laws are contemplated. However, loopholes which come to notice are proposed to be plugged. Our guidelines to the States emphasise that the steps taken for elimination of exploitation should be intensified and their gains consolidated.

PREVENTION OF LAND ALIENATION

State	Name of the Act
Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation 1971.
Assam	The Assam Land and Revenue Regulations, 1886 as amended in 1964.
Bihar	(i) Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 (ii) Santhal Pargana Tenancy (Supplementary Provisions) Act, 1940 (iii) Scheduled Area Regulation, 1969.
Gujarat	Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.
Kerala	(i) The Kerala Land Assignment Rule, 1964. (ii) The Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Restriction of Transfer of Lands and Restoration of Alienated Lands) Act, 1975.
Madhya Pradesh	(i) Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959. (ii) The Madhya Pradesh Land Distribution Act, 1964.
Manipur	Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1975.
Maharashtra	Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1974, The Maharashtra (Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes) Act, 1974.

State	Name of the Act
Orissa	(i) The Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956. (ii) Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960 as amended in 1965.
Rajasthan	(i) The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955. (ii) The Registration (Rajasthan Amendment) Act, 1976.
Tripura	The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1974.
West Bengal	The West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1959 as amended in 1971.

LAWS IN FORCE TO CONTROL MONEY-LENDING

State/Union Territory	Legislation in force
1. Andhra Pradesh	(i) The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Regulation) Scheduled Areas Moneylenders Regulation, 1960. (ii) The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area Scheduled Tribes) Debt Relief Regulation, 1960. (iii) The Agency Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation, 1964.
2. Assam	(i) The Assam Moneylenders Act, 1934. (ii) The Lusha Hills District (Moneylending by non-tribals) Regulation, 1953. (iii) The Mikir Hills District (Moneylending by non-tribals) Regulation, 1953.
3. Bihar	(i) The Bihar Moneylenders Act, 1938. (ii) The Bihar Moneylenders (Regulation of Transaction) Act, 1939. (iii) The Bihar Scheduled Areas Regulation, 1969.
4. Gujarat	The Bombay Moneylenders Act, 1946.
5. Karnataka	The Mysore Moneylenders Act, 1961.
6. Kerala	(i) The Kerala Agriculturists Debt Relief Act, 1958. (ii) The Kerala Moneylending Act, 1958.
7. Madhya Pradesh	(i) The Madhya Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief (Amendment) Regulation, 1963. (ii) The M. P. Anusuchit Janjati Rini Sahayata Ordinance, 1966.
8. Maharashtra	The Bombay Moneylenders Act, 1946.

State/Union Territory	Legislation in force
9. Orissa	(i) The Orissa Moneylenders Act, 1939. (ii) The Orissa Moneylenders (Application of certain Provisions) Regulation, 1930.
10. Rajasthan	(i) The Rajasthan Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness (Amendment) Act, 1962. (ii) The Rajasthan Moneylenders Act, 1963. (iii) The Rajasthan Sagri System Abolition Act, 1961.
11. Tamil Nadu	The Madras Moneylenders Act, 1957.
12. West Bengal	The Bengal Moneylenders Act, 1940.
13. Himachal Pradesh	The Punjab Redemption Mortgages Act, 1913.
14. Manipur	The Bombay Moneylenders Act, 1946, as extended to the Union Territory.
15. Tripura	The Bombay Moneylenders Act, 1946 as extended to the Union Territory.

BONDED LABOUR

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 dated 9th Feb. 1976. It extends to the whole of India.

Tribal advisory board

10988. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have not yet considered the reconstitution of the Tribal Advisory Board of his Ministry so far;

(b) if so, when it was formed and discontinued;

(c) the reasons for discontinuing the Board at Central level; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for reconstitution of the Board in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). The Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare was first set up in 1948. In 1968 the Parliamentary Committee on Schedul-

ed Castes and Scheduled Tribes was constituted, and the Board was discontinued to avoid duplication of advice and direction.

Mizo Hostiles causing havoc in Jampui hills

10989. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mizo hostiles often cross the borders into Tripura and cause havoc in the border villages in Jampui hills;

(b) if so, the number and details of such incidents during each of the past three years indicating the loss of human life and property involved therein; and

(c) what steps have been taken to prevent and guard against such incidents both by the Central and State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House.

News Item Captioned "In-fighting Threatens Kamani Group"

10990. SHRI A. K. ROY:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state,

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the new-item appeared in the Economic Times, Bombay dated the 10th April, 1979 on the front page under the heading "In-fighting threatens Kamani Group" if so facts in details and reaction there of, and

(b) whether he has received a memorandum dated the 10th April, 1979 on the same by the Kamani Employees Union, if so, details of it and the steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Kamani group of concerns comprises partly of trading companies and partly of those which own industrial undertakings engaged in manufacturing activities. As the various representations received earlier related to possible violations of the Companies Act, the Department of Company Affairs were requested to ascertain whether it would be feasible to inquire into the working of the undertakings terms of the provision of the Companies Act.

An inspection under Section 209-A of the Companies Act was carried out in respect of 10 companies belonging to the Kamani Group including Kamani Metallic Oxides Ltd. and Kamani Tubes Ltd., referred to in the Press Report that appeared in the Economic Times of

10th April, 1979. Action as appropriate under the provisions of the Companies Act is being taken in respect of these reports. A letter dated 10th April 1979 from the Kamani Employees' Union drawing attention to problems of liquidity and labour in respect of Kamani Metallic Oxides Ltd. has also been received and is under examination in the Department of Company Affairs.

As regards Kamani Engineering Corporation, due to family disputes, the company started incurring losses in early seventies and as a result, the management of the company passed into the hands of the Financial Institutions in November, 1975. Since then, the accumulated losses have been wiped out, the company is making profits and declaring dividends.

The affairs of one of the undertakings coming within this group viz., M/s Jaipur Metals and Electricals Ltd., were inquired into under Section 15 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act 1951. The Screening Committee set up to consider the future course of action in respect of sick industrial undertakings had recommended certain measures which are being examined by the financing institutions and the State Government.

Vacant Land acquired by Heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi

10991. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether 1/3rd of the land acquired for the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi is lying vacant if so, the reasons for acquiring land in excess of requirement; and

(b) how Government propose to utilise this surplus land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The total area of land acquired for the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, is 7187.43 acres. The Corporation has utilised an area of 5262.03 acres for development of the plant and the township with the balance 1925.40 acres representing 27 per cent of the total area still lying vacant. The acquisition of land by HEC, initially, was in accordance with the normal and justified practice of providing for future expansion of both plant facilities and township and civil amenities. Though plant facilities have not been expanded so far for various reasons the same cannot be ruled out in the foreseeable future. A part of the land is, however, being progressively used for construction of residential houses, schools, markets etc.

हिंसा का प्रदर्शन करने वाले फिल्म पोस्टर

10992. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को हिंसा का प्रदर्शन करने वाले ऐसे बड़े बड़े फिल्म पोस्टरों की जानकारी है जिनका युवकों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है जो उनमें हिंसक प्रवृत्ति उभारते हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो ऐसे पोस्टरों के प्रदर्शन रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलिक लाल मंडल) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को ऐसे पोस्टरों के प्रदर्शनों की जानकारी है। किन्तु युवकों पर तत्कालित प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के सम्बन्ध में कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। कोई कार्रवाई करना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि ऐसे पोस्टरों का प्रदर्शन कोई अपराध प्रतीत नहीं होता है।

Alleged Abuse of contract and business facilities given to SC & ST

10993. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that certain con-

tracts and other business facilities for which priority is given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are appropriated by others who fill in the names and signatures of dummy persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes who are paid nominal amounts for affixing the signatures;

(b) whether these persons not belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes thereby become entitled to concessions because the contracts etc., are run in the name of the dummies;

(c) whether such practices do not defeat the purpose of Government in giving up crores of Government revenues, tax and fees for the benefit of the backward classes; and

(d) what steps are contemplated to prevent such abuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Private Detective Agencies in Delhi

10994. SHRI JYOTIRMOY ROSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) names, address and particulars of private detective agencies in Delhi;

(b) who are the owners of the following private detective agencies in Delhi namely:

(i) M/s. Goliath Detective (P) Ltd. and

(ii) M/s. Fideli Facts Private Ltd.;

(c) details of the activities of these agencies;

(d) whether CBI inquired into some allegations against the owners of these two companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) The following detective agencies are reported to be functioning in Delhi:—

1. Globe Detective Agency, 601 Meghdoot Building, Nehru Place, New Delhi.

2. Modern Selective Detective Service, 138 Babha Gang Nath Market Munirka, P.S. Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.

3. M/s. Goliath Detectives, 39 Bara Bazar Marg P.S. Rajinder Nagar.

4. M/s. Eldeil Facts Pvt. Ltd., 39 Bara Bazar Marg, P.S. Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi.

(b) Shri R. C. Madan

(c) Mainly to provide private security guards to various organisations.

(d) and (e). No such enquiry has been conducted.

Supply of Sub-standard Explosive

10995. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that the Indian Explosives Ltd. a British Multinational, is supplying substandard explosives to the Public Sector Coal Mines resulting in accidents in the mines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). An accident occurred at Bhatke Colliery on 15-6-78 resulting in severe burn injuries to a worker who later died. The accident has

been attributed to the use of Soligex explosives manufactured by Indian Explosives Ltd. The Director General of Mines Safety has, subsequently prohibited the use of Soligex explosives in the blasting of coal in degree-II and degree-III gassy mines. He has been asked to take appropriate action against those found responsible for the accident.

New System of Interview evolved by UPSC

10996. **SHRI S. S. SOMANI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to make interview more scientific, the Union Public Service Commission has evolved a new system of interviewing candidates; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) There has been no change in the system of interview of candidates by the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss to B. H. E. L.

10997. **SHRI SARAT KAR:**
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. has lost orders worth over Rs. 100 crores as a result of the long delay by Government in approving the company's controversial collaboration proposed with Siemens;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that five years ago, BHEL could easily outbid its competitors in virtually all electrical equipment but now several private sector firms have modernised themselves, and in the absence of a new tie-up, BHEL finds itself unable to complete for several items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Although Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. has not been able to participate in a few tenders for turbines, switchgears etc. in recent months due to their inability to satisfy the specifications (for products) laid by the customers, it is difficult to put any precise figure (like Rs. 100 crores) on the value of orders that might have been lost in the process.

(b) While more than the usual time has been taken in processing BHEL's application for entering into a collaboration agreement with Siemens, the matter is still under the active consideration of the Government and a decision is expected soon.

(c) Competition from some private firms who have updated their technology for certain products is becoming stiffer for BHEL, who may soon be excluded from the market unless they also update their technology for their products. For this purpose, necessary steps are being taken.

Implementation of Recommendations of Shah Commission

10998, PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take follow-up steps for implementation of the recommendations of the Shah Commission;

(b) if so, latest position about the steps taken in this direction; and

(c) the progress made for giving effect to the contemplated legal measures against the emergency offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir; Government has taken effective measures to implement all the recommendations of the Shah Commission. Each recommendation has been given careful thought and consideration and whatever action was called for, be it legislative, constitutional, legal, administrative or departmental, has been taken with utmost urgency.

The C. B. I. has registered 19 criminal cases. Chargesheets have been filed in two cases, and the remaining cases are under investigation.

The Special Courts Bill has since been passed by both the Houses of Parliament.

Legal Advice on Nagarwala Case

10999, SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some legal advice has been sought by the concerned agencies to re-open the Nagarwala case, so that the guilty officers of the State Bank of India could be dealt with for lapses and dereliction of duty;

(b) if so, the nature of advice given in the matter; and

(c) the reaction of the advice seeking authorities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Assessment System Fixing Targets
and Achievements and Targets for
Rolling Plan**

11000. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the assessment system adopted in respect of fixing of targets and target achieved under the present rolling plan;

(b) the years for which detailed statistics for the various items (item wise) have been taken for preparing the present plan and the sources thereof;

(c) whether the plan formulated on the basis of old statistics can reflect the needs in the context of fast changing circumstances; and

(d) if not, the details of the concrete measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) The Draft Five Year Plan (1978-83) was presented to the National Development Council in March, 1978. Thus the technical and preparatory work on the Plan was completed before the year 1977-78, which was adopted as the base year, was over. As a result, the assessment of performance of the economy during 1977-78 had to be based on the then available information.

Overall national targets and sectoral projections were first arrived at on the basis of technical studies in the Planning Commission and the work done by the Working Groups, Task Forces, etc. set up by the Planning Commission and the Ministries. The technical basis of the targets consisted of the input-output table to get consistent sectoral growth rates and the material balance exercises to arrive at demand estimates for major agricultural and industrial products as well as power and railway freight traffic.

Through a system of monitoring of Plan performance and reviews in selected sectors, information is being developed for indicating achievements in physical and financial targets as well as fixation of annual plan targets.

(b) Available statistics for the base year 1977-78 or, in the absence of this, for the most recent year formed the starting point for Plan formulation. However, reliance was not placed exclusively on the statistics of any single year. Data for a longer period was generally considered for projecting the future. The information was derived from Central Ministries and Research and Survey Organisations. The availability of information varies widely from sector to sector both in terms of sources and the latest year and the period for which such information is available.

(c) While it is true that circumstances keep changing, planning has to be based on the best available information. The data base is continuously reviewed and new information, wherever available, is taken into account. If recent or expected trends are different from past-long term trends, forecasts are suitably adjusted in the light of expected developments.

(d) In order to provide timely and accurate information for effective Plan formulation and implementation, steps have been taken to strengthen the monitoring and information systems and organisations both in the Central Ministries and State Governments. The details are indicated in the Draft Plan document. The use of electronics computers is also being encouraged for streamlining information systems and setting up of data banks. A Standing Committee has also been set up for directing and reviewing improvements in the data base for planning and policy making.

Posts lying vacant in Indian Economic Service

11001. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in Grade I, II, and III of the Indian Economic Service lying vacant and since when lying vacant;

(b) the number of officers who have completed 5 years service in Grade IV but have not been promoted to Grade III posts inspite of their lying vacant;

(c) who are responsible for these irregularities; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against these persons for these irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) There are three posts in Grade I of the Indian Economic Service lying vacant since 24.7.1978, 27.2.1979 and 18.4.1979 respectively. No post in Grade II or III of the Service is lying vacant.

(b) No post is lying vacant in Grade III of the Indian Economic Service. There are 25 Grade IV officers who have completed 5 years of service in

that Grade but are yet to be considered for promotion to Grade III for want of vacancies.

(c) and (d). Do not arise since there are no irregularities.

Deployment of CRP and BSF in West Bengal

11002. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of occasion, during the last two years, the United Front Government of West Bengal sought the help of CRP and BSF for dealing with State matters; and

(b) the strength of the CRP and BSF used for the purpose in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). A statement showing the deployment of CRP and BSF for internal security duties in West Bengal during the last two years is attached.

Statement**INTERNAL SECURITY DUTIES IN WEST BENGAL DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS**

In addition to four battalions of CRP deployed in West Bengal for law and order duties since May, 1977, the following additional CRP/BSF battalions were also made available to the Government of West Bengal:—

	CRP	BSF
1. June 1977 . . .	4 battalions	8 Battalions—Assembly Elections
2. May 1978 . . .	1 battalion	8 Battalions—Panchayat Elections
3. September, 1978 . . .	1 battalion	1 Battalion and 1 company—Flood Relief.
4. December, 1978 . . .	..	5 Coys.—Bansal Bundh
*5. December, 1978 . . .	..	1 Coy.—Communal disturbances.

*Out of the four Bns. of C.R.P.F. made available to State Government on long term basis, one C.R.P.F. Bn. was withdrawn in November, 1978 and at present, only three C.R.P.F. Bns. remain placed at the disposal of the Government of West Bengal for Law and order duties.

Killing of political workers in West Bengal

11003. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received many reports from Members of Parliament and Central intelligence sources regarding many facts about political violence leading to killing of political workers in West Bengal;

(b) if so, details of the facts about such political killings during the last one year;

(c) whether Government had addressed the Government of West Bengal for dealing with such violent political activities in the State; and

(d) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information as furnished by the Government of West Bengal on 27-3-1979 for the period from January, 1978 to January, 1979 is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) Complaints of political violence are brought to the notice of the Government of West Bengal for making appropriate inquiries. The Prime Minister also wrote to the Chief Minister, West Bengal in the matter. In reply, the Chief Minister informed that the State Government had taken appropriate action in all such cases. The State Government assured that it has taken all possible steps to protect the rights of the people to life and liberty.

Statement

Details of incidents in which persons were killed in West Bengal during the period from January 1978 to January, 1979.

1. On 21st January, 1978 a group of labourers (100) of Samabao Tea Estate P.S. Gorubathan District Darjeeling,

belonging to District Chis Kaman Mazdoor Union (CPI-M) came to the Tea Estate and attacked the labourers belonging to District Chairbari Sramik Congress with deadly weapons over trade union rivalry. As a result 8 Congress supporters lost their lives (7 died on the spot and one succumbed to his injury in hospital in February 1978). The names of persons killed in the incident are as follows:—

- (1) Moniraj Gurung
- (2) Deshman Gurung
- (3) Prem Kumar Gurung
- (4) Man Bahadur Sumar
- (5) Man Bahadur Manager
- (6) Ranbir Gurung
- (7) Agam Singh Gurung
- (8) Sarboy Chhotri

all of Kalikhola Division, Samabeong Tea Estate, P.S. Gorubathan, District Darjeeling. On this incident Gorubathan P.S. Case No. 3 dated 22nd January 1978 under Sections 149/324/325/426/427/302/379 IPC was started. 23 CPI(M) supporters were arrested in connection with the case.

2. On 4th May 1978, some SFI (student wing of CPI-M) supporters attacked some members of the Chhatra Sangram Committee inside a sweetmeat shop at Kalyani, P.S. Kalyani, District Nadia. As a result, four Chhatra Sangram Committee members sustained injuries and were removed to hospital. Of them, Swapan Sen Gupta (Chhatra Parishad-Congress) expired at S.S.K.M. Hospital, Calcutta, on 13th May, 1978. The above incident was the outcome of rivalry over student union elections. Over the incident Kalyani P.S. Case No. 8(5)78 under Sections 147/148/324/326/307 was started. 3 SFI supporters were arrested and two surrendered in Court.

3. On 10th June 1978, Nikhil Showmick and others (CPI-M) supporters

assaulted Nihil Saha (Congress-I) at Shyamaprosad Pally P.S. Bixpur, District 24-Parganas over political rivalry, causing serious injuries to him; Nihil Saha died in hospital. This refers to Bixpur P.S. Case No. 10(8)78 under Section 302 IPC, 1 CPI-(M) supporter has been arrested and 9 others surrendered in court.

4. On 13 June, 1978, one Rajanul Haque (Congress-I) of Jibanpur P.S. Bhagabangola District, Murshidabad was killed by Sk. Jasimuddin and other (CPI-M) over political rivalry concerning Gram Panchayat elections. This refers to Bhagabangola P.S. Case No. 10(8)78 under Sections 147/148/149/302/114/120B IPC. 61 persons mostly (CPI-M) were arrested

5 On 26th August, 1978 about 20 supporters of Congress-I ransacked the houses of some CPI(M) supporters in village Bhairabatala P.S. Raghunathganj, District Murshidabad and seriously assaulted Malek Sk. (CPI-M) causing his death over political rivalry. This refers to Raghunathganj P.S. Case No. 18(8)78 under Sections 148/149/326/448/302 IPC. 30 Congress (I) supporters were arrested

6. On 19th September, 1978 members of Rastriya Cha Mazdoor Congress (INTUC/Cong-I) attacked some members of CITU (CPI-M) at Chanmoni Tea Estate, P.S. Siliguri, District Darjeeling with deadly weapons over Trade Union rivalry causing death of one Sahid Mia (CITU). This refers to Siliguri P.S. Case No. 92-(9)78 u/s 147/148/149/326/307/304 IPC 27 Congress-R supporters were arrested.

7. On 11th October, 1978, some workers of Dhotaria Balason Tea Estate P.S. Jore Bungalow, District Darjeeling belonging to INTUC (Congress-I) assaulted one Sukhaman Sanwar (CPI-M), a worker of the said Tea Estate causing his death, over political

cal rivalry. This refers to Jore Bungalow P.S. Case No. 12(10)78 u/s 302 IPC. 5 Congress-I supporters were arrested.

8. On 14th October, 1978, a clash took place between the supporters of Forward Block-Marxist and CPI(M) at Bamunara P.S. Galsi, District Burdwan over distribution of relief materials for flood affected people. One F.B-M supporter fired from his gun causing death to one Lakai Sk. (CPI-M). This refers to Galsi P.S. Case No. 9(10)/78 u/s. 147/148/149/326/307/302 IPC and 25/27 Arms Act. 8 persons (FB-M) have so far been arrested in the case.

9. On 28th October, 1978, CPI-M supporters set fire to the houses of Umesh SK and Hamid Sk (both Congress-R) at village Lakshmidanga, PS Murari, District Birbhum and assaulted the inmates of the house over political rivalry. The miscreants also exploded bombs. One Jafar SK (Congress-R) died at the spot due to burn injury and another Morjem Sk. (Congress-R) died in hospital on 31st October, 1978 due to burn injury. This refers to Murari P.S. Case No. 28(10)/78 u/s 147/149/323/324/308/307/380/448 IPC. Fourteen persons (CPI-M) were arrested, 69 surrendered in court and 3 were granted anticipatory bail

10. On 11th November, 1978, one Sital Goswami (INTUC/Cong-I) was stabbed by Sankar Garai and others (CITU/CPI-M) at Raghunathchak, P.S. Raniganj, District Burdwan over Trade Union rivalry. Sital Goswami died in hospital on 14th November, 1978. This refers to Raniganj P.S. Case No. 20 dated 11th November, 1978 under Section 147/148/149/326/307/304 IPC. One person (CITU) was arrested.

11. On 13th November, 1978, a clash took place between the supporters of Congress-I and CPI-M at village Jhamatpur P.S. Ketugram, District Burdwan over political rivalry

concerning Panchayat affairs. During the clash, one of Nani Ghosh and others (Congress-I) assaulted Shankar Lal Samanta and Subhash Ghosh (both CPI-M) with lathis, iron rods etc. causing serious injuries to them. Sankar Lal Samanta died on the spot and Subhash Ghosh died in hospital on 16-11-1978. This refers to Ketugram P. S. Case No. 14(11)78 u/s 302/304 IPC. One Congress supporter has so far been arrested.

बिड़ला ग्रुप के उद्योगों तथा एकाधिकार वाले व्यापार संस्थानों पर छापे

11004. श्री हुकमदेव, नारायण यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिड़ला ग्रुप उद्योगों तथा अन्य एकाधिकार वाले व्यापार संस्थानों पर वर्ष 1976 से 1977 तक मारे गये छापों के परिणामस्वरूप यह दावा किया गया कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने करोड़ों रुपये के गोसमाल का पता लगाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ छापे मारे गये तथा इनके बारे में पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा चिप, ग्याय और कम्प्यूटरी-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० जी० पाटिल) : (क) तथा (ख) तथ्यों का पता लगाया जा रहा है और उन्हें सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Setting up of Handicrafts in Birbhum West Bengal)

11005. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Birbhum in West Bengal is industrially one of the recognised backward districts in our country;

(b) if so, the concrete schemes and programmes so far taken up for setting up handicrafts, village and cottage industries, agro-based industries for development of the district and the allocation of funds, grants, assistance to the West Bengal Government for the purpose; and

(c) number of units set up with location and amount of grants/assistance provided by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A District Industries Centre has started functioning in Birbhum district. Its objective is to promote development of decentralised industrial sector. During the year 1978-79, credit assistance to the small and village industries in the district from States Funds was Rs. 0.87 lakhs and Rs. 6.65 lakhs from Financial Institutions. Seed money and cash subsidy were given to 28 units involving an amount of Rs. 0.81 lakhs. During the year 1979-80 the State Government propose to promote establishment of 57 artisan oriented and 30 small scale industries in the district. The financial assistance expected to be given to the units during the year 1979-80 is Rs. 1.17 lakhs from District Industries Centre Fund, Rs. 1.42 lakhs from State Fund and Rs. 9.35 lakhs from financial institutions making a total of Rs. 11.94 lakhs. The units are expected to produce goods worth Rs. 117.45 lakhs providing employment to 161 persons during the current year.

An outlay of Rs. 5.60 crores has been approved for the development of Village and Small Industries in the State of West Bengal in the Annual Plan for 1979-80.

Delhi Police officers and anti-social Elements

11006. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Delhi Police is giving protection to the anti-social elements as

a result of which law and order situation is deteriorating in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether some cases of certain police officers and employees indulging in such acts have come to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c) 5 cases of complicity of certain police personnel with anti-social elements has come to notice during the period from 1-1-1978 to 30-4-1979. Departmental proceedings against the concerned police officials are in progress. The law and order situation in the capital is well under control.

Production of Glass Textiles by Multinational Company

11007 SHRI A. K. ROY. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether any multinational company is entering into the glass textiles industry production, and

(b) if so, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). At present M/s. Fibreglass Pilkington Ltd, a foreign majority company, is engaged in the manufacture of glass textiles in the organised sector. The company was granted an Industrial Licence in November, 1961 for manufacture of 600 tonnes of glass textiles per annum. Subsequently in April 1973, the company was allowed substantial expansion up to an annual capacity of 1,000 tonnes. The company has since imported two automatic shuttle less looms for making woven rovings including fibreglass reinforcements (called fibreglass cloth) and installed them.

भारी इजीनियरिंग निगम [रांची] में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या

11008. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारी इजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची में प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों पर, पृथक्-पृथक्, कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं,

(ख) बिहार के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है,

(ग) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है, और

(घ) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है जिनकी भूमि भारी इजीनियरिंग निगम के निर्माण के लिये अर्जित की गई थी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती साधा माईति) : (क) तथा (ग) 1 अप्रैल, 1979 को एच0ई0सी0 में कर्मचारियों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार थी —

	कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारी	अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारी
प्रधिकारी	2,421	17	53
पर्यवेक्षक	11005	—	15
अन्य कर्मचारी	17,943	810	4,457
	21,369	821	4525

(ख) राज्यवार कर्मचारियों की संख्या का लेखा नहीं रखा जाता है ।

(घ) जिन कर्मचारियों की भूमिका एच0ई0सी0 द्वारा अधिग्रहण किया गया था उनकी कुल संख्या 2,724 थी ।

Setting up of Industries in Alipurdwar, and Jalpaiguri

11009. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the numbers of small scale cottage industries in Alipurdwar, Jalpaiguri District, West Bengal;

(b) the number of such industries proposed to be set up in near future and the location thereof;

(c) what are the reasons that made North Bengal industrially backward; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to expedite industrial growth in North Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal.

(c) While the reasons for industrial backwardness of North Bengal are similar to the reasons for backwardness of other regions in the country, lack of communication and other transport infrastructural facilities is, perhaps, an important factor for its backwardness.

(d) To promote the growth of small scale, cotton, village industries in North Bengal, District Industrial Centres (DICs) have been set up in all the districts of North Bengal. All the five districts of North Bengal viz., Cooch-Bihar, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Malda and West Dinajpur have been made eligible for concessional finance from term-lending institutions. The Darjeeling Hill Area has also been made eligible for assistance under the Central Scheme for Transport Subsidy.

Central Government Employees working in West Bengal

11010. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government employees serving in West Bengal in Class I, II, III and IV posts;

(b) which are the departments in West Bengal where backlog vacancies exist for want of suitable candidates;

(c) whether Government propose to fill the vacancies in specified period of time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (d). The power to create posts in various grades, filling them up according to job requirements and recruitment rules is exercised by various Ministries, Heads of Departments and Heads of Offices all over the country under the powers delegated to them in this respect. This is a continuing process and such information is not maintained centrally by the Department of Personnel.

Industrial Licences for setting up of Industries in Orissa

11011. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial licences/letters of intent granted for setting up of industries in the State of Orissa from 1975 to 1978; and

(b) the particulars of licences and particulars of the parties who have been granted licences during the year 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The following number of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences were granted during the years 1975 to 1978 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for setting up of new industries in the State of Orissa:—

Year	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences
1975	86	7
1976	8	4
1977	6	1
1978	5	1

(b) Only one Industrial Licence was issued during the year 1977-78 for setting up of a new industrial unit in the

State of Orissa. The particulars of that licence are given below:—

Name of the party & location of the Unit	Date of issue of Industrial Licence	Item of manufacture & annual capacity licensed.
M/s. Utkal Gases Ltd., Calcutta (Dhenkanal—Orissa).	28-4-1977	Oxygen Gas = 0.378 Million Cubic Metres. Acetylene Gas = 0.127 Million Cubic Metres.

Industry-wise employment under.. Khadi and Village Industries

11012. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the State-wise, industry-wise, investment and employment under khadi and village industries during the last three years;

(b) the details regarding the financial allocations for khadi and village industries during the last three years as against the demand of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, and

(c) whether Government have received complaints regarding the non-

availability of facilities particularly in the villages so far as the question of marketing is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBĪ PRASAD YADAV): (a) The detailed information is available in Statistical Statements C & E to the Annual Report of Khadi and Village Industries Commission pertaining to the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 already laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament. These publications are available in Parliament Library for perusal.

(b) The information is furnished below:

Year	Allocation asked for by the Khadi & V.I. Commission (Rupees in crores)	Allocation made by the Government (Rs. in crores)
1977-78	67.62	40.00
1978-79	90.45	70.74
1979-80	131.39	91.18

(c) The Working Group on Khadi and Village Industries in its Report submitted to Government in December, 1978 has pointed out certain difficulties in the marketing of the Khadi and Village Industries products such as the small number of marketing outlets, lack of alert and marketing network etc.

Performance of J. C. I.

11013. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are very much distressed at the extremely poor performance of the Jute Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Prices of raw jute have generally ruled above the minimum support price in spite of the industrywide strike for 49 days, because of the intervention of Jute Corporation of India. It has progressively increased its efforts to reach the growers. Number of D. P. Cs. in 1975-76 was 83 and it went up to 100 in 1977-78. Similarly the number of Sub Centres has been increased to 40 and 214 village huts have been covered during the current year. Procurement of raw jute has been stepped up from 550 lakhs bales in 1975-76 to 830 lakhs bales in 1978-79 resulting in a rise of about 50 per cent.

(b) Question does not arise.

Personal Posts Attached to a Cabinet Minister and State Minister

11014. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total number of employees working in each Ministry (cate-

gory-wise) as on 31st March, 1979 in the Government of India;

(b) what are the personal posts attached to a Cabinet Minister and a State Minister; and

(c) which are the posts which are filled on tenure basis with a Cabinet/State Minister, full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) This information is not available in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(b) A statement showing the prescribed scale of posts on the personal staff of Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) All the posts created on the personal staff of a Cabinet Minister/Minister of State are co-terminus with the term of the Minister concerned.

Statement

Prescribed scale of posts on the personal staff of Cabinet Ministers and State Ministers.

I. Minister of Cabinet

Category of Staff	No.	Scale of Pay	Remarks
Private Secretary	1	Rs. 1100—50—1600.	Unless higher pay is due by virtue of the officers grade, pay or the present scale of pay, but only if there is no officer on a higher grade on the personal staff of the Minister.
Assistant Private Secretary	1	Rs. 650—30—740— 95—380—EB—40— 1040.	Grade I (now Grade B of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service).
First Personal Assistant	1	Rs. 650—30—740— 95—810—EB—35— 880—40—1000— EB—40—1200.	Selection Grade (now Grade A) of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service.

Category of Staff	No.	Scale of Pay	Remarks
Second Personal Assistant	1	Rs. 425—15—500— EB—15—560—20— 700—EB—25—800.	Grade II (now Grade C) of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service.
Hindi Stenographer	1	Do.	If required by Minister.
Clerk	1	Rs. 260—6—290 — EB—6—326—8 — 366—EB—8—390 —10—400	Central Secretariat Clerical Service Lower Division Grade.
Jamadar	1	Rs. 200—3—206— 4—234—4—250	
Peons	3	Rs. 196—3—220— EB—3—232.	
II. Minister of State :			
Private Secretary	1	Rs. 1100—50—1600	
Assistant Private Secretary	1	Rs. 650—30—740— 35—880—EB—40— 1040 (Grade I, Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service) (now Grade B).	This may be given only to Ministers who are in over-all charge of a Ministry and if required by the Minister concerned.
First Personal Assistant	1	Rs. 650—1200	Selection Grade of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service (now Grade A)
Second Personal Assistant	1	Rs. 425—800	Grade II of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service (now Grade C).
Hindi Stenographer	1	Do.	If required by the Minister.
Clerk	1	Rs. 260—400	Central Secretariat Clerical Service Lower Division Grade.
Jamadar	1	Rs. 200—250	
Peons	2	Rs. 196—232.	

Inter-State Council for Inter-State Disputes

11015 SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of establishing, under Article 263 of the Constitution, an Inter-State Council, as

recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission, to inquire into Inter-State disputes as well as Union-State disputes is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, whether such a Council is likely to be set up in the near future:

(c) when it will be so set up,

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). The Government had considered the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission about the establishment and composition of an Inter-State Council under Article 263 of the Constitution, in consultation with the State Government and taken the following decision:

"Article 263 of the Constitution enable the setting up of an Inter-State Council. However, there is no proposal to constitute one at present, as adequate arrangements exist".

There is no change in the position

Suspension of the Employees of Slum Department ..

11016. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about a dozen employees of the Slum Department of the D.D.A. (now transferred to the D.M.C.) were suspended in February-March, 1978 and only one of them has so far been reinstated while decisions in respect of rest of them are still pending;

(b) whether their cases have been entrusted to the police has not initiated any action, nor any enquiries made from the suspended employees; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and steps being taken by Government to dispose of the cases of all the employees expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). According to the Slum Department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, only five employees were placed under suspension in February/March, 1978 and of them, four em-

ployees have since been reinstated pending departmental enquiry. No case has been entrusted to the police.

Rise in Price of Electronic Items ..

11017. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-

SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRI-
NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of electronic items have risen to a record high after the Finance Bill 1979,

(b) if so, the electronic items for which the prices have gone up;

(c) whether this price rise on electronic items will have a great effect on the electronic industry;

(d) if so, the steps Government are considering to take to reduce the prices of electronic items to help the industry; and

(e) whether Union Government are considering to give some concession by reducing the excise duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (e). The Finance Bill for 1979-80 notified the following increases in excise duties on some electronic products and increases in customs duties on computers and components:

Excise duties :

- (i) TV sets, tape recorders and combination sets costing more than Rs. 500 and computers . +10%

- (ii) Radio Receivers having more than three bands, calculators (all types) stereo amplifiers, speakers and speaker systems, TV-radio combination sets and Record Players . +5%

- (iii) All items under excise tariff head 68 . +3%

Customs Duties:

Computer Systems .	+14%
Electronic Components .	+17.6%
Electronic Equipment .	+14% to 18%

These increased duties came into effect from March 1, 1979. As such it is too early for the impact of these increased duties on the prices of electronic products to become manifest.

Import of Electronics Know-how

11018. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronic Department is identifying areas requiring import of know-how at the Research Development and production level; and

(b) if so, the area identified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A list of electronic systems, equipment, and components for the production of which, foreign technical collaboration will not normally be permitted, has been finalised, and is attached. The list is illustrative in character and so, for products not included in it, import of know-how would not be automatically permitted without consideration of the merits in individual cases by the Department of Electronics.

Illustrative List of Electronic systems, Equipment, and Components for which Import of Know-how would not be permitted.

General purpose transistors & Diodes Wirewound Resistors and Potentiometers other than professional type. Paper and Mica Capacitors, consumer grade Variable Capacitors and Trimmers, Loudspeakers, Ferrites (excluding some types of pot cores), TV Deflection Components, Transformers, Chokes and Coils, Radio Receiver, TV Receiver, Tape Recorders, Record Players changers, PA systems, Electronic kits/toys, Oscilloscope 50 MHz and below Digital Multimeters. Digital Voltmeters, Audio and Low Frequency Oscillators and Signal Generators, Video-Pulse Distribution Amplifiers, Wobuloscope, TV Pattern Generator, X-Y Plotter, GRT Display, Ultrasonic and Eddy Current Flaw Detectors Annunciators, Power Line Carrier Communication System Paper tape readers and punches for use with computers.

Funds for construction of Buildings by Central Forensic Science Laboratory at Hyderabad

11019. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds were allotted for the construction of buildings of Central Forensic Science Laboratory at Hyderabad; and

(b) the stage of work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A contract has been awarded for the construction of Central Forensic Science Laboratory building in the Central Forensic Institutes complex at Hyderabad on the 14th April 1979 and the construction has commenced. It is hoped construction of the building will be completed by 1980.

Particulars of Criminals hanged in 1978

11020. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no record was maintained of hanging of criminals in the country; if so, why; if not, the figures with the names and addresses of the persons hanged with the names of jails in each case, in the year 1978; and

(b) the reform if any contemplated by Government in the methods of hanging?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No proposal for any change in the methods of hanging is under the consideration of Government.

Shortage of Cement in Maharashtra

11021. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of Government and non-Government construction works in Maharashtra are pending due to cement shortage;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the construction of Godowns by sugar factories for storage of sugar is held up due to cement shortage; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to allot additional quota of cement to Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):

(a) and (b). There is a general shortage of availability of cement in the country and it is likely that some works are affected due to the shortage.

There is however no precise information regarding the number of Government and Non-Government Works which have been affected due to this shortage. In so far as Sugar industries in Maharashtra are concerned, such of the factories which fall under large and medium scale sector and are registered with Central sponsoring authorities like Indian Sugar Mills Association and National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Mills Association, are allotted cement by the Regional Cement Controller directly on a quarterly basis subject to availability of cement under Central Category.

(c) In view of some additional availability expected during quarter April-June, 1979 the State of Maharashtra has already been given an additional allocation of 49,500 tonnes of cement over and above the basic allocation of 4,95,000 of tonnes per quarter. Keeping in view the likely short fall in supplies from imported cement due to congestion in Bombay port, further allocation of 25,000 tonnes has also been released to the State from certain cement factories.

Posting of Police Constables at Residence of District Collectors and District Superintendents of Police

11022. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules for posting police constables at the residence of District Collectors and District Superintendents of Police;

(b) whether there is any restriction on the number of these constables to be on duty at a time;

(c) how many other Government servants, such as peons, cooks, etc. are supposed to be on duty at the residential quarters of these officers; and

(d) whether Government propose to get over the British legacy and reduce the expenditure on such servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):
(a) to (d). The required information is
being collected from the State Govern-
ments and will be placed at the Table
of the House in due course.

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि में विभिन्न
क्षेत्रों में परामर्शदाताओं की नियुक्ति

11024. श्री अनन्तराम ज्ञानसहाय :

श्री गंगा प्रकाश सिंह:

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय
योजनावधि के दौरान योजना आयोग ने विभिन्न
क्षेत्रों में परामर्शदाताओं को नियुक्त किया
जो एक निश्चित वेतन पाते थे और योजना आयोग
के वेतन चिह्ने (पे रोल) में भी शामिल नहीं
थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे परामर्शदाताओं की
नियुक्ति के क्या कारण हैं जिनके कारण योजना
आयोग के नियमित कर्मचारी पदोन्नति के अवसरों
से वंचित हो गये हैं ;

(ग) इन परामर्शदाताओं की नियुक्ति तथा
इनकी सेवा की जलें किन नियमों से शासित
होती हैं ; और

(घ) 31 मार्च, 1979 को ऐसे कितने
परामर्शदाता नियुक्त किये गये और कितने परामर्श-
दाताओं ने नियुक्ति के बाद योजना आयोग छोड़
दिया और उन में से प्रत्येक ने योजना आयोग में
कितनी अवधि तक कार्य किया ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रबुद्ध
रहमान) : (क) जी, हां। परामर्शदाताओं को उनकी
सेवाओं के लिए प्रतिमास एक नियत शुल्क दिया
जाता है ।

(ख) परामर्शदाता विभिन्न विषयों के विशेषज्ञ
होते हैं और ऐसे विशिष्ट अध्ययनों को करने के
लिए नियुक्त किए जाते हैं जो योजना आयोग
के लिए तात्कालिक महत्व के होते हैं परन्तु
जिन्हें आयोग के प्रभागों में उनके दिन प्रति दिन
के कार्य के रूप में सामान्यतः नहीं किया जा
सकता है । परामर्शदाताओं को योजना आयोग
के नियमित कर्मचारियों के रूप में नहीं माना
जाता है और उन्हें किन्हीं नियमित पदों पर
नियुक्त नहीं किया जाता है । इसलिए उनके द्वारा
आयोग के कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नति के उनके
अवसरों से वंचित किये जाने का प्रश्न उपस्थित
नहीं होता ।

(ग) परामर्शी कार्यों के लिये विशेषज्ञों का
चयन प्रायः विश्वविद्यालयों, अनुसन्धान संस्थाओं
तथा वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी निकायों से किया
जाता है । उन्हें एक नियत शुल्क की अदायगी
पर नियुक्त किया जाता है और वे नियमित
सरकारी कर्मचारियों के अनुसूचियों के लिए पात्र
नहीं होते हैं । आयोग में उनके कार्य की अवधि
माधारणतः एक वर्ष तक होती है परन्तु आवश्यकता
होने पर इसे वित्त मंत्रालय की सहमति से बढ़ाया
जा सकता है ।

(घ) विनांक 31-3-1979 को योजना
आयोग में 30 परामर्शदाता थे । वर्ष 1975
से अब तक 3 वर्ष तक की अवधियों के लिए
काम करने के बाद 51 परामर्शदाताओं ने योजना
आयोग को छोड़ दिया (सूची संलग्न है) ।

सूची

गैर-सरकारी परामर्शदाता जिन्होंने 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 और 1978 में योजना आयोग में कार्य
सम्भाला और बाद में छोड़ कर गए ।

क्रम सं०	नाम	योजना आयोग में कार्य सम्भालने की तारीख	योजना आयोग को छोड़ने की
1	2	3	4
1	श्री एस० पी० सैनी	1-6-74	31-5-75
2	श्री एस० जे० कामत	1-6-74	31-5-75
3	श्री आर० रवि	1-6-74	31-5-75
4	श्री के० एम० पणिकर	19-8-74	18-8-77

1	2	3	4
5	श्री ए० पी० सक्सेना	18-9-75	31-12-78
6	श्री भार० के० जुह्वा	25-8-75	6-1-76
7	श्री आ० पी० भटनागर	17-12-75	31-7-76
8	श्री भार० पी० एस० जोहर	27-12-75	11-10-76
9	श्री अशोक श्रीनिवासन	1-1-76	19-1-78
10	कु० मनिता तोलाणी	16-1-76	5-12-76
11	श्री स्वाम सुन्दर एस० बी० बी०	1-1-76	16-12-77
12	श्री डी० पी० न्ययर (सेनानिवृत्त सहाकार)	1-5-76	31-7-76
13	डा० (श्रीमती) तारा गोपालदास	28-8-76	31-5-77
14	श्री टी० देवनाथ	1-6-76	14-2-77
15	श्री के० पी० भार० अय्यर	1-6-76	1-7-77
16	श्री सुदे राव	16-7-76	30-11-78
17	श्री पी० के० विश्वोई	1-5-76	30-4-77
18	श्री पंकज जैन	14-7-76	19-6-78
19	श्री भार० बेकटेसन	16-7-76	31-10-78
20	श्री आशीष चन्द्र	14-7-76	13-7-78
21	श्री पी० रवि	5-6-76	31-10-77
22	श्री ए० बी० कृष्णमूर्ति	2-12-75	31-12-78
23	श्री एन० विनोदचन्द्र	11-8-76	15-10-76
24	श्री पी० सी० शाह	4-3-76	30-6-78
25	श्री एस० के० मजुमदार	8-4-76	15-2-78
26	श्री एन० एस० एस० नारायण	17-3-76	29-8-77
27	श्री डी० पी० भारतीय	1-3-76	31-3-78
28	कु० रितु आनन्द	7-4-76	6-10-76
29	श्री सुदेश सायल	नवम्बर, 76	31-12-76
30	श्रीमती मीना मुप्ता	3-7-76	31-12-78
31	डा० भगत सिंह	7-8-76	31-12-78

1	2	3	4
32	श्री कुलदीप माथुर	3-6-76	31-12-78
33	श्री प्रमोद माथुर	17-5-76	31-12-78
34	डा० सी० एम० मालवीय	16-8-76	31-12-78
35	डा० बशीर अहमद	3-6-76	31-12-78
36	डा० अशीष नन्दी	3-7-76 21-7-77	31-8-76 31-12-78
37	श्री सजल लाहिरी	12-7-76	11-7-77
38	श्री भार० सी० बकशी	2-5-77	29-11-78
39	श्री एस० सुब्रह्मण्यन्	29-9-77	28-9-78
40	श्री ए० क्यू जे० आगा	18-8-77	8-1-79
41	श्री पी० कल्याण	12-8-77	18-9-78
42	श्री बाई० पी० सिंहल	23-8-77	4-11-78
43	श्री के० श्याम सुन्दर	25-8-77	4-7-78
44	श्री भार० बामुदेवन	1-8-77	5-12-77
45	श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह	1-11-77	21-8-78
46	श्री अजय छिन्नर	1-11-77	11-9-78
47	डा० समर सिंह	1-11-77	31-3-79
48	श्री एम० एन० त्रिपाठी	1-8-77	12-10-78
49	श्री पी० वी० नारायणन	1-8-77	27-9-77
50	श्री जगदीश राव	14-2-77	26-4-78
51	डा० डी० एल० सुब्रह्मण्यन्	18-12-78	17-4-79

Size of Annual and Five Year Plan of West Bengal

11025. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have reviewed the position on the size of the annual plan and the five year plan for the West Bengal Government in the light of discussions held recently between

West Bengal Government representatives and the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). The Annual Plan for 1979-80 and the Five Year Plan of West Bengal are being finalised in consultation with the State Government.

सीमेंट, लोहा और बिजली की कमी के कारण औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कमी

11026. श्री मुबराक : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1978 में औद्योगिक उत्पादन और निर्यात में अपेक्षित वृद्धि की वजह गिरावट आई है ;

(ख) क्या दोषपूर्ण आयोजन के कारण सीमेंट, लोहा, बिजली आदि का भारी संभाव रहा है, जिस से विकास दर पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा घटकर आधी रह गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार और उद्योगों के बीच इस बाहरी खाई को नहीं पाटा गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो औद्योगिक विकास की बाधाएँ दूर करने हेतु कौन सा कदम उठाया जायेगा तथा कब तक उठाया जायेगा और विकास का लाभ समाज के निम्नतम स्तर के व्यक्तियों को कब तक प्राप्त होगा और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख) यह सच नहीं है कि वर्ष 1978 में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में गिरावट आई। प्राप्त आंकड़ों के अनुसार, 1977 में हुआ औद्योगिक उत्पादन 1977 में हुए औद्योगिक उत्पादन से 6.8 प्रतिशत अधिक था। सीमेंट के उत्पादन में 2.3 प्रतिशत तथा विद्युत् क्षमता में 11 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। किन्तु कच्चे लोहे के उत्पादन में 4 प्रतिशत तक गिरावट आई। सीमेंट तथा इस्पात के बड़ी मात्रा में हुए आयात के कारण इन वस्तुओं का देश में कुछ उपलब्धता पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा वर्ष 1978-79 में 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक बढ़ गई है। निःसन्देह इन वस्तुओं की अस्थायी तौर पर कमी महसूस की गई थी लेकिन इन कमियों का मुख्य कारण निवेश के कार्यों के लिये फिर से प्रारम्भ हो जाने से माँग का अधिक होता रहा है ?

कलैंडर वर्ष के आधार पर उत्पादित वस्तुओं के निर्यात के अलग अलग आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किये जाते तथा 1978-79 के बारे में जानकारी केवल अप्रैल जून, 1978 की प्रथम तिमाही के लिए ही उपलब्ध है। अतः यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि औद्योगिक उत्पादों के निर्यात में गिरावट आई है।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार उद्योग के बीच की खाई नहीं भरती है। सरकार उद्योगों के विकास तथा उसके सामने आने वाली कठिनाइयों पर निरन्तर निगरानी रख रही है। एक अभिन्न अंग के रूप में औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर नजर रखती

है तथा उद्योगों से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं की गतिविधियों का समन्वय करती है। तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय उद्योगों से सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों तथा योजना आयोग में भी उच्च अधिकार प्राप्त निगरानी प्रकोष्ठ कार्य कर रहे हैं। कच्ची सामग्री की कमी का अनुमान लगाने तथा सुधारात्मक उपायों पर शीघ्रता से निर्णय करने के लिए सक्षम स्तर पर भी दो समितियों का गठन कर दिया गया है।

Setting up of Cement Factories based on Lime-stone in Gulbarga, Karnataka

11027 SHR S R REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large quantities of lime-stone deposits are found in Gulbarga district (Karnataka);

(b) if so, whether any survey in this regard has been conducted by the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would consider in view of the cement shortage in India to encourage cement factories in that area; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). As per the records available with Cement Research Institute, there are 283.80 million tonnes of measured reserve and 15,006.89 million tonnes of inferred reserve of cement grade limestone deposits in Gulbarga district.

(c) and (d). There are already three existing cement plants in the District Gulbarga as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Location	Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
1	Associated Cement Companies Ltd.	Shahabad	5.74
2	Do.	Wadi	4.00
3	C.C.I. Ltd.	Kurkunta	2.00

Besides these, a letter of intent has been issued to M/s. A.C.C. Ltd. for expansion of their Wadi factory by 5.00 lakh tonnes per annum. Their application for further expansion by another 7.00 lakh tonnes is being processed. Two more applications of Karnataka State Industrial Development Corporation and M/s. Daccan Alkali Ltd. for setting up of cement plants at Chittapur, Distt. Gulbarga are also being processed.

निम्नलिखित पांच उदाहरण हाल ही में सामने आये हैं :—

[भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड को बाटा

11028. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 17 अप्रैल, 1979 के 'इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर गया है जिसमें बताया गया है कि भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा विभिन्न विदेशी और भारतीय कारखानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में मास सप्लाई न करने के कारण उसे भारी बाटा होने की सम्भावना है, और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) निविदाओं के अनुसार सप्लाई न किये जाने के कारण कितनी हानि होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) कितनी निविदाएँ अभी तक अनिर्णीत हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद बाबू) : (क) जी, हाँ । हाल के महीनों में बी० एच० ई० एल० ने टर्बाइनों, स्विचगियरों इत्यादि के कुछ क्रयदेश खोये हैं क्योंकि उपलब्ध औद्योगिकी के आधार पर विभिन्न उत्पादों के लिए ग्राहकों की विशिष्टियों को पूरा कर पाने में यह समर्थ नहीं था । कुछ उदाहरण जहाँ बी० एच० ई० एल० ने क्रयदेश खोये हैं, संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) तथा (ग) इस प्रबन्ध में इस प्रकार के बाटे का सही अनुमान तथा अनिर्णीत निविदाओं की संख्या बताना कठिन है ।

विवरण

खपने उत्पादों के लिये क्रयदेश हासिल करने में बी० एच० ई० एल० के समर्थ न हो पाने के

(1) विद्यमान डिजाइनों के आधार पर 2×67.5 मे० वा० के लिये मै० हिन्दासको द्वारा अपेक्षित तकनीकी विशिष्टियों को बी० एच० ई० एल० पूरा नहीं कर सका । हिन्दासको ने बी० एच० ई० एल० तथा सीमेन्स के एक कंसाटियम को क्रयदेश दिया है जिसके अन्तर्गत एक पूर्ण टी० जी० तथा दूसरे टी० जी० का लगभग 50 प्रतिशत सीमेन्स उपलब्ध करा रहा है । क्रयदेश का मूल्य लगभग 10 करोड़ रुपये था ।

(2) स्टील प्रचारिटी ग्राफ इण्डिया में 30 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के पांच 60 एम० डब्ल्यू० टर्बी जनरेटर सप्लाई करने के लिए एक निविदा जारी की थी । बी० एच० ई० एल० इस सप्लाई की बोली लगाने में असमर्थ था, क्योंकि ग्राहकों द्वारा अपेक्षित मशीनों की तकनीकी विशिष्टियाँ पूरा करना इसके लिए सम्भव नहीं था ।

(3) लगभग 8 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के 2×60 एम० डब्ल्यू० मशीनों की सप्लाई करने के लिए साइप्रस ने बिस्व बैंडर दिये थे । बी० एच० ई० एल० इसमें अपने भाग नहीं दे सका । क्योंकि ग्राहक द्वारा अपेक्षित तकनीकी विशिष्टियाँ पूरी करने में यह समर्थ नहीं था ।

(4) टाटा इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी की 500 एम० डब्ल्यू० के ट्राम्बे पावर प्लांट के लिए बी० एच० ई० एल० ने अपने 500 एम० डब्ल्यू० बायलरों के साथ 18 नग बायलर आक्सिलरी मोटरों की प्रस्ताव की थी । यद्यपि बी० एच० ई० एल० के बायलरों के लिए क्रयदेश दिया गया था, लेकिन ग्राहक ने मोटरों के लिए आर्डर बी० एच० ई० एल० की नहीं दिया, क्योंकि बी० एच० ई० एल० द्वारा प्रस्तुत डिजाइन ग्राहक द्वारा दी गई कास विशिष्टियों के पूरी तरह अनुकूल नहीं थे । ग्राहक ने अब मोटरों के लिये नए नये बिस्व बैंडर आर्जित किये हैं ।

- (5) बी० एच० ई० एल० के प्रतिस्पर्धी जैसे टेक और हिन्दुस्तान ज़ाउन बोवरी ने हाई कोल्टेज क्लास में एस० एफ०-6 टाइप के स्विचगियर प्रारम्भ किये हैं, जो अपेक्षाकृत श्रेष्ठ तकनीक युक्त हैं। बी० एच० ई० एल० के कार्यों के लिए इस क्षेत्र में यह एक खतरा है। यद्यपि बी० एच० ई० एल० ने एस० एफ०-6 टाइप स्विचगियर बनाने की योजना बनाई थी परन्तु अभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि यह पश्चिम जर्मनी की सीमेंस के साथ प्रस्तावित व्यापक करार के अन्तर्गत आने वाले उत्पादों में से है।

मणिपुर में जलाई गई धार्मिक पुस्तकें

11029. श्री राघवजी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को पता है कि जनवरी, 1979 में मणिपुर में मीता, रामायण और अन्य धार्मिक पुस्तकें सार्वजनिक रूप से मीताई नेशनल फ्रंट द्वारा जला दी गई थी और हिन्दु धर्म तथा हिन्दुओं के विरुद्ध घृणा उत्पन्न करने वाले कार्य भी किये गये और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापार क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 2 मार्च, 1979 को एबोंगाई में ममाज-बिरोधी तत्वों द्वारा हिन्दुधर्म पर आक्रमण किया गया था , और

(ग) इन गतिविधियों की रोकथाम करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, कि साम्प्रदायिक द्वेष न बढ़े, केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल जखनल) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विदेशी मिशनरियों का पूर्वी भारत में प्रशासकीय कार्यों में लगे होने का आरोप

11030. श्रीराघवजी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को पता है कि पूर्वी भारत में, विशेषकर मणिपुर राज्य में, विदेशी मिशनरियों प्रशासकीय कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं जो धार्मिक पुर्नर्जागरण और घृणा उत्पन्न कर रही हैं जिस से देश के विरुद्ध हिंसा और विद्रोह पैदा होता है और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में विवरण क्या है ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उन की इन गतिविधियों की रोकथाम के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल जखनल) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर-पूर्वी-क्षेत्र में सभी राज्य और संघ शासित क्षेत्र या तो सुरक्षित या प्रतिबंधित क्षेत्र हैं और इन स्थानों पर जाँच के दृष्टिकोण विदेशियों को विशेष परमिट मंगा होता है। ऐसे परमिट केवल उन मामलों में ही दिए जाते हैं जब संबंधित व्यक्ति के वहाँ जाने की आवश्यकता निश्चित हो जाए। केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के पास उन विदेशियों से निपटने के लिए पर्याप्त शक्तियाँ हैं जिनकी कोई प्रतिकूल कार्यवाही मजूर आती है। जब मिशनरी सहित किसी विदेशी की प्रशासकीय गतिविधियाँ प्रकट किसी कानून का उल्लंघन ध्यान में आता है तो उपयुक्त कानून के अधीन उचित कार्रवाई की जाती है। मणिपुर में कोई विदेशी मिशनरी नहीं है।

Married Girls Burnt for dowry

11031. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-
TA: Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that many married girls were burnt by their relations and others for non-payment of big amount of dowry in marriages in Delhi in the last 3 years;

(b) if so, the number of such cases along with the details;

(c) what specific steps Government has taken to see that such incidents do not occur or are minimised; and

(d) how many challans have been made against those who demanded dowry before marriage in Delhi in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW,
JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b).
90 such complaints were received
during the period 1976 to 1978. In
81 of these, allegations were not sub-
stantiated. Cases have been registered
in the remaining 9 cases. The details
of which are given in the Statement.

(c) A proposal to amend the Dowry
Prohibition Act, 1961 so as to make it
more effective is under the considera-
tion of the Government. The Govern-
ment have also amended the Central
Government Servants Conduct Rules
to provide that no Government

servant shall give or take or abet the giving or taking of dowry or demand directly or indirectly from the parents or guardians of a bride or bridegroom as the case may be, any dowry.

(d) Nil.

Statement

Details of the cases registered

1. Case FIR No. 607 dated 26-11-76, U/S 307/30/34 IPC and 3/4 D.P. Act, P.S. Shahdara

On 21-11-76 Smt. Surinder Kaur W/o Ujagar Singh r/o 1/5544, Shivaji Park, Shahdara, was admitted in Irwin Hospital. In the first instance, she stated that she accidentally caught fire from gas 'Chullha' while working on it. Later on 26-11-76, she stated that she was set ablaze by her in-laws as they were insisting her to bring more dowry to which she was not prepared. The case was initially registered U/S 307 IPC on the latter statement. The section was changed to 302/34 IPC and 3/4 D.P. Act, as Smt. Surinder Kaur succumbed to injury on the night between 28/29-11-76. This case was initially investigated by local police and later on the investigation was carried by Crime Branch and the case was sent as untraced on 11-9-77. No arrest was made in this case.

2. Case FIR No. 49 dated 24-1-77 U/S 302 IPC P.S. Sadar Bazar

Shri Jagan Nath S/o Khuki Ram, 2/4 Harijan Basti, Sarai Rohilla, Delhi, alleged that his daughter Bhagwati Devi was beaten by her-in-law due to non-fulfilment of demand of dowry. On 24-1-77 she was burnt to death by her mother-in-law Smt. Angoori Devi by throwing burning kerosene stove on her. Initially the case was registered U/S 307 IPC. Later on, after the death of Bhagwati, the section of law was changed to 302 IPC. The case was challaned on 10-6-77. The accused Smt. Angoori Devi has been acquitted from the court of Shri N. C. Kotcher, A.S.D. on 26-4-78.

3. Case FIR No. 604 dated 10-3-77 U/S 302 IPC P.C. Tilak Nagar

In this case, Shri Kundan Lal r/o C-167, Raghbir Nagar, J. J. Colony, reported that he had married his daughter Chhindo with Jagdish Lal about 6/7 years back. Shri Jagdish Lal and his parents demanded financial aid from him which he could not afford to give. He suspected that his daughter was burnt alive by her husband. It was transpired during investigation that Shri Jagdish Lal and brother-in-law of the deceased were not present at the time and place of burning of the deceased. The deceased was not having cordial relations with her husband and then she committed suicide by setting fire to herself. A cancellation report in this case was sent on 14-6-78.

4. FIR No. 400 dated 28-4-77 U/S 302 IPC P.S. Gandhi Nagar, Delhi.

The above mentioned case was registered on the complaint of Shri Puran Mal that his daughter Smt. Laxmi Guddo was murdered by her husband and her in-laws because he could not pay the required amount of dowry. During investigation these allegations could not be substantiated and it was found to be a case of suicide. The case was finally Cancelled.

5. FIR No. 215 dated 27-5-77 U/S 302 IPC P.S. Najaf Garh

This case was registered on the complaint of Shri Mauji Ram who had alleged that his daughter Bala Devi was murdered by her in-laws because their demand of money was not met by him. During the investigation, it was proved that the deceased had committed suicide by burning herself and accordingly the case was sent as untraced.

6. Case FIR No. 1229 dated 13-12-77 U/S 302 IPC P.S. Kalkaji

One Mamta Kumari w/o Shri Siri Niwas r/o Rly. Colony Tughlakabad was burnt on 20-5-77 in her house.

She was admitted in Safdarjang Hospital where she expired on 24-5-77. Inquiries U/s 174 Cr. P.C. were conducted by the local police. Sh. P. K. Gupta father of the deceased alleged that his daughter was burnt to death by her husband and her in-laws because he could not give more dowry. On this report, the above noted case was registered and investigated by the Crime Branch. It transpired during the investigation that the deceased's cloth had caught fire accidentally in her house while carrying an Angitha. A cancellation report was sent on 15-6-78 in this case.

7. Case FIR No 1014 dated 31-8-78
U/s 302 IPC P.S. Karol Bagh

On 29-8-78 at 4.25 P.M. an information was received from Police Control Room that one lady had received some injuries in her house No. 3911, Gali No 28, Ragharpura, Delhi. A Sub-Inspector of Police Station Karol Bagh reached the spot and found that Smt. Rakesh w/o Shri Shiv Nath Puri was lying dead in her kitchen. After observing usual formalities the dead body was sent for postmortem examination to ascertain the cause of death. On 31-8-78, the brother of the deceased suspected some foul play in the death of his sister Smt. Rakesh due to non-fulfilment of demand of dowry. Hence the above mentioned case was registered. During the investigation the complainant's version could not be corroborated and it appears to be a case of suicide. The case is still under investigation.

8. Case FIR No. 1278 dated 13-9-78
U/s 302 IPC P.S. Gandhi Nagar

This case was registered on the statement of Smt. Nirmal Kaur W/o Amrik Singh r/o 683, Guru Angad Nagar, that on the night between 11/12-9-78 while she was sleeping, her husband Amrik Singh set fire to her by sprinkling kerosene oil on her clothes. The relations between husband and wife

were strained due to non-fulfilment of demand of dowry. Amrik Singh was arrested and challaned who is facing trial in the court of law.

9. Case FIR No. 1207 dated 28-12-78
U/s 302 IPC Gandhi Nagar.

On 28-12-78 Smt. Gurmit Kaur W/o Avtar Singh was admitted in L.N.J.P. Hospital with burnt injuries. She stated that she was set to fire by pouring kerosene oil on her clothes by Smt. Ranjit Kaur, mother-in-law, for non-fulfilment of demand for dowry. Smt. Ranjit Kaur has been arrested and the case is still pending investigation for want of C.F.S.L.; result.

भारत हीरो इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा दिल्ली
पब्लिक स्कूल, हरिद्वार को शूल्स के रूप
अंशदान की सहायता

11032. श्री बुद्ध राव सिंह : क्या उद्योग
मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हीरो इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड
कर्मचारियों के दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल हरिद्वार
में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों के शूल्स के २० में प्रति बच्चा
कितनी राशि भुगत कर रहा है और वर्ष 1978-79
में उस ने कुल कितना अंशदान भुगत किया ;

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 में भारत हीरो इलेक्ट्रिकल्स
लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार ने दिल्ली पब्लिक
स्कूल पर कुल कितनी राशि किस रूप में खर्च की ;

(ग) मैनेजर के पद से नीचे तथा ऊपर के
पढ़ने वाले कर्मचारियों के कितने बच्चे वर्ष 1978-
79 के दौरान इस स्कूल में पढ़े और वर्ष 1978-79
के दौरान भारत हीरो इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के
कर्मचारियों से अन्य लोगों के कितने बच्चे इस
में पढ़े ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1978-79 के सत्र में इस स्कूल
में कुल कितने बच्चे रहे ?

उद्योग अंशदान में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलधारी
प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) बी० एच० ई० एल० के
कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली पब्लिक
स्कूल, बी० एच० ई० एल०, हरिद्वार को 1978-79
में बी० एच० ई० एल० 13 वषर प्रति बच्चा
बी० 1978-79 में स्कूल को कुल 37,397 रु०
की राशि सहायता दी गई थी ।

(ख) 1978-79 में दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल पर
बी० एच० ई० एल० हरिद्वार द्वारा कुल रु० 8.38 लाख

रुपए की राशि वर्ष की गई थी, जिसका व्योक्तः निम्न प्रकार है :—

	(लाख रुपयों में)
(1) भवन पर व्यय	3.95
(2) फर्नीचर तथा उपकरण के लिए अनावर्ती राजसहायता	1.04
(3) बी०एच०ई०एल० के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की फीस के लिए राज सहायता	0.37

योग 5.36

(ग) 1978-79 के दौरान स्कूल में अध्ययन कर रहे बी० एच० ई० एल० के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों तथा अन्य बच्चों का व्योक्त निम्न प्रकार है :—

(1) बी०एच०ई०एल० के कर्मचारियों के बच्चे	
(क) प्रबन्धक तथा इनसे ऊपर	44
(ख) अन्य कर्मचारी	189
(2) अन्य	124

(घ) 1978-79 के शिक्षा सत्र में स्कूल में कुल 357 बच्चे पढ़ रहे थे।

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड स्कूल, रानीपुर, हरिद्वार

11033. श्री बुज राज सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण बना पढल पर रखेंगे :

(क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, रानीपुर, हरिद्वार द्वारा संभालित या सहायता प्राप्त प्रत्येक स्कूल के प्रबन्ध में (1) स्कूल का नाम क्या था (2) संभालक विभाग का नाम क्या

1197 I.S.—7

है (3) शिक्षा किस कक्षा तक दी जाती है (4) छात्रों की कुल संख्या कितनी है (5) कारखाना श्रमिकों के पुत्रों और पुत्रियों की संख्या कितनी है (6) अन्य बच्चों की संख्या क्या है (7) 1978-79 के दौरान बी०एच०ई०एल० द्वारा कुल कितना व्यय किया गया (8) 1979-80 के लिए प्रस्तावित बजट क्या है (9) पुरुष अध्यापकों की संख्या कितनी है (10) महिला अध्यापकों की संख्या कितनी है (11) अध्यापकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ,

(ख) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार द्वारा शिक्षा पर 1978-79 के दौरान कितना व्यय किया गया ;

(ग) 1978-79 में दो केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों पर कितना व्यय किया गया ; और

(घ) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा 1978-79 में दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल पर कितना व्यय किया गया ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनकश्री प्रसाद यादव) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) 1978-79 में बी०एच०ई०एल०, हरिद्वार द्वारा शिक्षा पर 28.57 लाख रुपए व्यय किया गया था।

(ग) 28.57 लाख रुपये में से दो स्कूलों के लिये केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन को 1978-79 में 12.00 लाख रुपये की राशि की प्रतिपूर्ति की गई थी।

(घ) 1978-79 में दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल, बी०एच०ई०एल० पर राजसहायता के रूप में 1.41 लाख रुपये व्यय किये गये थे जिसमें बी०एच०ई०एल० के कर्मचारियों की फीस के लिये आवर्ती राजसहायता (0.37 लाख रुपये) तथा फर्नीचर व उपकरणों के लिए अनावर्ती राजसहायता (1.04 लाख रुपये) शामिल हैं।

विद्यार्थ

स्कूल का नाम	जिस स्तर तक शिक्षा दी जाती है	विद्यार्थियों की कुल संख्या	कारखाने के कर्म-चारियों के पुत्र/पुत्रियों की संख्या	सम्यक् वर्षों की संख्या	1978-79 में बी०एच० ई० एल० द्वारा किया गया कुल व्यय (सहायता अनुदान / राजसहायता)	विभिन्न शैलिक कार्यों के लिए विशिष्ट बजट (समो० 79-80)	शिक्षकों की संख्या		शिक्षकों की कुल संख्या	टिप्पणी
							पु०	स्त्री		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. बी०एच०ई०एच०के शिक्षा प्रबन्ध बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत										
बी०एच० हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल सेक्टर-1	10	1134	तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है	7	25 57	43 44 लाख रुपये	26	12	38	
2. बी० एम० जूनियर हाई स्कूल, सेक्टर-5										
	8	375					11	7	18	
3. बाल मन्दिर [प्राइमरी स्कूल सेक्टर-1										
	5	1266					11	31	42	
4. बाल भारती (पी) स्कूल सेक्टर-4										
	5	972					8	23	31	
5. बी०एच०ई० एल० गर्ल्स स्कूल, सेक्टर-1										
	के० जी०	326					कुछ नहीं	11	11	
6. बी०एच०ई० एल० गर्ल्स स्कूल, सेक्टर-5										
	के० जी०	473					—	19	19	
7. शिशु विहार [सेक्टर-1										
	के० जी०	397					—	14	14	
8. टाइवी डोइस, सेक्टर-3										
	के० जी०	195					—	9	9	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के अन्तर्गत											
9. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय—I	7	1127						30	34	64	
10. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय—II	8	981						15	17	32	
डी०पी०एस० शासी निकाय											
11. दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल	8	361			बी०एच०ई०एस० द्वारा कोई खर्च नहीं किया जाता है।			3	18	21	
उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार											
12 उ०प्र० राजकीय उ०मा० विद्यालय	10	352						16	कुछ नहीं	1-	
उ०प्र० बेसिक शिक्षा परिषद्											
13 गवर्नमेंट जूनियर हाई स्कूल	8	1						—	2	2	
14. बेसिक प्राइमरी पाठशाला	5	247						—	8	8	

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, रानीपुर हरिद्वार के स्कूलों की संख्या

11034. श्री बुद्ध राज सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, रानीपुर हरिद्वार में जून, 1975 तक कितने स्कूलों में और इन स्कूलों को कौन चलाता था ;

(ख) शिक्षा सस्थानों (केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य दोनों) के कर्मचारियों को क्या वेतनमान दिये जाते हैं ; और

(ग) इस समय स्कूलों की संख्या क्या है और इन्हें कौन चला रहा है और उन का आयतनी तथा अनावर्ती व्यय कौन वहन करता है तथा कर्मचारियों को क्या वेतन मान दिये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयप्रकाश आर्य) : (क) जून, 1975 तक रानीपुर (बी० एच०ई०एस० की अन्तर्गत), हरिद्वार में तीन

स्कूल थे तथा ये स्कूल बी०एच०ई०एस० की शिक्षा समिति द्वारा चलाये जा रहे थे।

(ख) जून, 1975 में शिक्षा समिति द्वारा चलाये जा रहे स्कूलों में जो वर्षमान (संशोधन से पूर्व) लागू थे वे दो श्रेणियों में आते हैं, और सलग विवरण में बताये गये हैं।

(ग) इस समय रानीपुर में 14 स्कूल हैं। इनमें से 8 स्कूल बी०एच०ई०एस० शिक्षा प्रबन्ध बोर्ड, जो एक रजिस्टर सोसाइटी है, द्वारा 2 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा, 1 उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा, 2 उत्तर प्रदेश बेसिक शिक्षा परिषद् द्वारा तथा शेष 1 दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल सोसाइटी दिल्ली द्वारा चलाये जा रहे हैं। स्कूलों के असंग अलग शासी निकाय आयतनी तथा अनावर्ती व्यय वहन करते हैं। बी०एच०ई०एस० शिक्षा प्रबन्ध बोर्ड तथा दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल सोसाइटी की बी०एच०ई०एस० अनुदान/राजसहायता देता है। यह केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन को आयतनी तथा अनावर्ती खर्चों की प्रतिपूर्ति भी करता है।

स्कूलों के अत्यापकों की दिद् जाने वाले वेतनमान सम्बन्धित शासी निकायों द्वारा निर्धारित किये जाते हैं ?

विवरण

क्रम सं०	पद की श्रेणी	बी० एच० ई० एल० अकादमी (हायर सेकण्डरी स्कूल)*	विद्या मन्दिर हाई स्कूल तथा जूनियर हाई स्कूल**
1	2	3	4
		रुपये	रुपये
1	प्रिंसिपल	700-1100	400-800
2	जूनियर हाई स्कूल के लिए प्रधानाध्यापक	—	300-600
3	वरिष्ठ अध्यापक	350-700	—
4	कनिष्ठ अध्यापक ग्रेड I	250-550	—
5	हाई स्कूल कक्षाओं के लिए सहायक अध्यापक	—	250-550
6	कनिष्ठ अध्यापक ग्रेड-II	220-430	—
7	6 से 8 कक्षाओं के लिए सहायक अध्यापक (अल्प)	—	165-350
8	वार्षिक शिक्षा अध्यापक	250-550	—
9	वार्षिक प्रशिक्षण अनुदेशक	—	165-350
10	प्राथमिक अध्यापक	165-350	165-350
11	महोदय अध्यापक	165-350	—
12	प्रयोगशाला सहायक	165-305	165-305
13	बुक लिफ्टर	100-130	100-130
	बैर अध्यापन स्टाफ		
14	लेक्चरर-सह-ट्रेड स्कूल	210-475	210-475
15	यू० बी० की०	130-300	130-300
16	एल० बी० की०	110-180	110-180
17	बकरी	—	75-95
18	व्युथ श्रेणी के पूर्णकालिक कर्मचारी	70-85	70-85

टिप्पण :

*केन्द्रीय शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित माहौलाओं का अनुसरण किया जाता है। शैक्षिक आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए।

**हाई स्कूल तथा इंटर मीडिएट शिक्षा बोर्ड, उत्तर प्रदेश, इलाहाबाद तथा उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित माहौलाओं का अनुसरण किया जाता है।

भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड लिमा प्रबंध बोर्ड, हरिद्वार

11035 श्री कुल राज सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह ज्ञानों की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड लिमा प्रबंध बोर्ड, हरिद्वार का कब गठन किया गया था और अब तक इसकी कितनी बैठक हो चुकी है और क्या उनमें लिये गए निर्णय क्रियान्वित किये जा चुके हैं, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ख) क्या मेल, हरिद्वार के पास अपने स्कूलों को सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिए एक शिक्षाविद की नियुक्ति करने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ग) भेल, हरिद्वार तथा दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल के बीच, हरिद्वार में इन स्कूलों के चलाने के सम्बन्ध में एक करार का व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयबन्सी प्रसाद यादव) (क) भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के लिमा प्रबंध बोर्ड का गठन फरवरी, 1977 में किया गया था और इसमें अप्रैल, 1977 से काम करना शुरू किया। अब तक बोर्ड की पांच बैठकें हुई हैं और इसके निर्णयों को क्रियाकलात कार्यान्वित किया गया है और बाकी कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) स्कूलों को सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिए एक शिक्षाविद की नियुक्ति करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(ग) मेल, हरिद्वार और दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल के बीच करार की प्रमुख बातें सलग विवरण में दी गई हैं।

विवरण

(1) निर्माणधीन स्कूल बच्चों से एक भवन दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल को सौंप दिया जाएगा। 1600 बच्चों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए अधिष्ठान में विस्तार मेल के प्रबंधकों द्वारा प्रावस्थापक तरीके से किया जावेगा।

(2) निर्माण टाइम के 13 क्वाटरों को दिखायी भावास के लिए आवंटित किया जावेगा।

(3) केवल प्रथम पांच बच्चों के लिए कुल 10.91 लाख रुपये तक की राकस राक सहायता।

(4) स्कूल भवन, भूदान, उपकरण, भूमि आदि मेल की संपत्ति बने रहेंगे।

(5) स्कूल दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल सोसायटी के नियंत्रण में होगा और इसका प्रबंध बच्चों के द्वारा स्वभावी बोर्ड द्वारा किया जावेगा जिसमें सामान्यतः सात सदस्य होंगे, जिनमें से चार स्कूल के बच्चों के

दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल सोसायटी के और तीन संस्थान मेल के नामित व्यक्ति होंगे।

(6) दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल का प्राथमिक भारतीय स्वरूप होगा और यह केन्द्रीय शिक्षा बोर्ड से सम्बद्ध होगा।

(7) जाति, धर्म और सम्प्रदाय के निरपेक्ष सम्पूर्ण भारत में सभी बच्चों को प्रवेश मिलेगा लेकिन निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों को बरीयता दी जाएगी —

(क) भेपन, रानीपुर के कर्मचारियों के बच्चे।

(ख) सम्पूर्ण भारत से मेल के कर्मचारियों के बच्चे, जब यह स्कूल भनावाली छाल-ब-बोर्डिंग स्कूल बन जावेगा। स्कूल में अध्ययन करने के लिए निम्न प्राव सम्पूर्णों के योग्य बच्चों की योग्यता-ब-साधनों का आधार पर कुछ छात्रवृत्तियां दी जा सकेंगी। इस प्रावधान के लिए मेल के समुदाय के जरिए एक छात्रवृत्ति निधि इकट्ठी की जावेगी।

(8) मेल के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों से पहले वर्ष में 50 रुपये प्रतिमास की फीस ली जाएगी, आगामी चार वर्षों में फीस में वृद्धि करने का विकल्प होगा जो 75 रुपये प्रतिमास से अधिक नहीं होगी। अन्य शर्तों के बच्चों के लिए फीस नहीं होगी जो दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल, मधुरा रोड, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ली जाती है अर्थात् कक्षा के आधार पर 80 रुपये से 100 रुपये प्रतिमास तक।

(9) स्टाफ के वेतन तथा परिश्रमियों के लिए नियमानुसार नहीं होगा जैसा दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल में है।

(10) यदि किसी अवस्था में मेल के प्रबंधक यह महसूस करते हैं कि यह स्कूल संतोषजनक रूप से नहीं चल रहा है या परिवर्तन में इसका बना रहना किसी अन्य कारण से समाप्त की हित में नहीं होगा तो यह स्कूल के प्रबंधकों को 6 महीने का नोटिस देकर अवस्था को समाप्त कर सकेंगे। इसी भाँति यदि स्कूल के प्रबंधक ऐसा निर्णय करें तो वे लिखित में कारण दे कर 6 महीने का नोटिस देकर अवस्था को समाप्त कर सकेंगे। किसी भी वक्त द्वारा अवस्था को समाप्त करने की वंश में और उर्वर श्रेणियों के बीच करार की शर्तों, यदि कोई हो, दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल के प्रबंधकों द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए स्टाफ की सेवाएं उनकी नियुक्ति की शर्तों के अनुसार सौंपी कर दी जावेगी।

Joint Ventures in Bangla Desh

11036. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KID-WAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the nature of the plans joint venture schemes that he is taking to Dacca as a follow up action after Prime Minister's visit to that country;

(b) whether he has any indication as to where Bangladesh can help India in our industrial development; and

(c) whether he will take the house into confidence about his proposed visit in the above context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Industrial projects identified for cooperation between India and Bangladesh during the visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh relate to cement, sponge iron, urea, and infrastructural facilities required for these projects. For this purpose it has been agreed that discussions will be held by a delegation to be headed by the Union Minister of Industry, Shri George Fernandes with their counterparts in Bangladesh. The question of cooperation for the development of machine tools, agro-based rural industries, mini textiles, agricultural implements and other small scale industries was also discussed during the visit of the Prime Minister and it was agreed that in these fields collaboration between the two countries could be forged and India could extend her helping hand to Bangladesh for securing economic development of Bangladesh. The scope and modalities of cooperation, participation by Indian enterprises, etc., is expected to emerge during the further discussions with the Bangladesh Government.

(c) The Prime Minister in his statement to the Lok Sabha on 19th April, 1979 has informed the House

of the results of his visit to Bangladesh and has also referred to the scope of further discussions in respect of cooperation between the two countries on industrial projects.

Marketing and Losses of Scooters Companies

11037. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether difficulties are being faced, by the scooters factories in Punjab, Rajasthan and Karnataka in marketing their scooters; and

(b) what is the extent of loss suffered by each of those factories so far and the details regarding the programmes of Government for making these factories profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b) The extent of approximate loss suffered by each of the units is indicated below:

1 Punjab Scooters Ltd.—Rs 113.99 lakhs (during 1977 and 1978)

2. Aravalli Svachalit Vahan, Alwar.—Rs. 103.16 lakhs (upto 31.12.78)

3. Karnataka Scooters Ltd, Bangalore.—Rs. 155.00 lakhs (upto end 1978).

The main difficulties relate to productionising and marketing of the scooters for evoking increasing consumer response. Measures have been taken to improve the production of Scooters India Ltd., a public sector undertaking of the Government of India, which has sub-licenses in various parts of the country. These measures are hav-

ing their impact in increased production and consumer response for these scooters.

Finalisation of Annual Plan of 1979-80.

11038. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Annual Plan for the year 1979-80 has been finalised;

(b) if so, what are the details of the lay outs and the targets fixed thereunder; and

(c) what are the details regarding the rate of agricultural and industrial growth contemplated under the Annual Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) to (c) The work on the preparation of the Annual Plan 1979-80 is in progress, and the document will be presented to Parliament shortly

Issue of Licence to General Electric Company

11039. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Electric Company of India Ltd. (GEC), a British multinational has recently been issued an industrial licence to produce six new items;

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

(c) the reasons why this British multinational corporations are being allowed to expand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PARSAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s General Electric Company of India Limited (GEC), Calcutta have been issued an industrial licence dated the 22nd March, 1979 for the manufacture of following new articles of switchgear, at their existing industrial undertaking at Garden Reach, 24-Paraganas in the State of West Bengal;

Item of Manufacture	Annual capacity (on maximum utilisation basis)
	No.
1 Circuit Breakers :	
15 KV, 750 MVA	200
33 KV, 1000 MVA } 66 KV, 2500 MVA }	200
2 11 KV Ring Main Switch and switch fuse units upto a rating of 800 A	1,000
3 Contactors AC & DC upto 600 amp 11 L KV (Conventional airbreak and vacuum type)	5,00,000
4 L.T. Moulded Case Circuit Breakers upto 3000 A.	2,500
5 Tap Changers for furnace and power transformers upto a rating of 20 MVA, 132 KV	100
6 High Voltage control panels for control of power capacitors, motors etc., upto 11 KV system voltage	500

The above industrial licence has been issued, subject *inter-alia* to the conditions that (i) the party would be undertaking to export 10 per cent of their annual production for a period of five years, and (ii) the company shall comply with such directives as may be issued by the Reserve Bank of India under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973 and shall reduce the non-resident interest in the company to the level stipulated by the Reserve Bank of India in any such directive.

(c) The above mentioned items fall under Appendix-I to the Industrial Policy, 1973 and the larger houses and/or foreign-owned companies can participate in this line of manufacture.

Alleged Delay in Atomic Power Programme

11040. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI S. S. LAL:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that while India's atomic power programme is plagued by delays, their costs have been escalating;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): Yes, Sir.

(b) Commissioning of the second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project is behind schedule because the full quantity of heavy water required for initial filling up and commissioning is not yet available.

The Madras Atomic Power Project and the Narora Atomic Power Project are behind schedule owing to

delays in the manufacture of some critical nuclear equipment which could not be obtained from other sources. The cost estimates in respect of the Madras Atomic Power Project and the Narora Atomic Power Project have gone up by more than 50 per cent of the original estimates mainly due to general escalation arising out of the oil crisis, additional facilities, design modifications and improvements not contemplated at the time of project sanction and increase in statutory levies like customs duty.

(c) Government have already made arrangements for the procurement of the bulk of heavy water required for the initial inventory and the balance requirement is expected to be met from indigenous production and imports to enable commissioning of the Unit-II of RAPP during 1979. As for MAPP and NAPP, all efforts are being made to expedite the manufacture of critical nuclear equipment. Stricter financial controls are being exercised to minimise cost over-runs.

Enquiry against Birla-owned Orient Paper Mills

11041. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government's enquiry into the affairs of the Birla-owned Orient Paper Mills has been stayed by the Calcutta High Court; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Calcutta High Court has admitted a writ petition of M/s. Orient Paper & Industries Ltd., Amlal and has granted injunction and stay from the Central Government investigating under Section 13 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. The Central Government

has moved an appeal against the said Stay Order to allow the appointed Committee to proceed with the investigation.

**Appointment of Lower Division Clerks
Recommended by Staff Selection
Commission**

11042. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the appointment of candidates recommended by the Staff Selection Commission on the basis of written test and type-writing test in the grade of Lower Division Clerk is considerably delayed owing to many formalities which are to be completed before the appointment;

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to simplify the procedure so that the adhocism may be done away with immediately and successful candidates may not be required to wait unnecessarily; and

(c) what is the maximum period within which the candidate should expect appointment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) It is not correct to say that the appointment of candidates recommended by the Staff Selection Commission on the basis of the results of Clerks Grade Examination is considerably delayed. Under the Government's orders, such candidates can be appointed only after completion of certain formalities like verification of character and antecedents, medical examination, etc. and these take some time but efforts are made to restrict the delay on that account to the minimum.

(b) Ministries/Departments are required to replace the ad hoc appointees by the qualified candidates of Clerks Grade Examination as soon as possible but the prescribed formalities have to be completed before they can appoint the candidates.

(c) As the completion of prescribed formalities varies in individual cases, it is not possible to indicate any specific period within which a candidate could expect appointment.

**Encouragement to Small Scale
Industries**

11043. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) based on his statement in the Lok Sabha on the 19th April, 1979 as to how he proposes to give more encouragement to small scale and cottage industries;

(b) how such small scale and cottage industries will be able to compete with organised sector; and

(c) what progress has so far been made towards developing small scale and cottage industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Several steps are being taken to promote the growth of small scale and cottage industries. The list of items reserved for production in the small scale sector is being continually expanded as new products and new processes capable of being manufactured in the small scale sector are identified. A legislation for giving protection and encourage the growth of small scale, cottage and village industries is under consideration. Steps for channelling additional funds into the small scale and the decentralised sector are also being taken. A proposal to set up a separate financial agency to meet the credit requirements of the small scale and decentralised sector is being examined. Marketing support through greater purchase preference in the Government programme is also under consideration. District Industries Centres (D.I.Cs) are being set up all over the country as a major instrument of administrative decentralisation and rural industrial development. The number of D.I.Cs is being progressively increased to cover the

entire country. It is expected that these various measures would increase the competitive strength of the small scale, cottage and village industries sector vis-a-vis the large organised sector.

'लिम्का' में आयातित तत्व

11044. श्री छीतुबाई गणित : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'लिम्का' में कुछ आयातित तत्व हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन तत्वों का पता लगाने के लिए प्रयोगशालाओं में कोई अनुसंधान किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो अनुसंधान के क्या परिणाम निकले और क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने की विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनकजी प्रसाद यादव) (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

B.S.F. Personnel shot dead in Imphal

11045. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four B.S.F. personnel were shot dead in the main marketing centre of Thangal Bazar, Imphal;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) the steps taken by Government of India to stop repetition of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

At about 1640 hours on the 26th JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: (a) fired at point blank range on 4 B.S.F. personnel of 73 Battalion, who were

sitting in a jeep parked in front of Marwari Dharamsala, Thangal Bazar in Imphal. The driver of the jeep died on the spot and his body rolled out. The other three occupants of the jeep were wounded. The miscreants then jumped into the jeep and drove away taking with them the three injured B.S.F. personnel. The Police search party later recovered dead bodies of the two B.S.F. personnel and one Constable, who although seriously injured was still alive. The injured Constable was rushed to the hospital. He, however, succumbed to his injuries later in the night. Four B.S.F. personnel therefore lost their lives in the incident. The miscreants took away one light machine gun with one magazine and 65 round, one sten gun (9MM) and 2 rounds, two SLR rifles with two magazines and some ammunition. One SLR rifle and some ammunition have since been recovered. Two suspects have been arrested in this connection and search for others is continuing. Strict vigilance is being maintained.

Export of Woollen Carpets

11046. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum contributed to export of woollen carpets by Messrs Modi Carpets Ltd. and Messrs. Tufted Carpets Ltd. during the last 3 years;

(b) the quantum contributed to export of woollen carpets by small scale units for the same period; and

(c) the quantum of carpet yarn supplied to the above two mechanised units and the quantum supplied to the small scale units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Stopping the use of Pozzolana Cement

11047. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether various Government Departments have stopped the use of Pozzolana cement in the construction of bridges and other vital projects because of the poor quality;

(b) whether the use of Pozzolana (like fly ash) upto 20 per cent as allowed by the Director General of Technical Development has brought down the quality of cement;

(c) whether the Inter Ministerial group of technical experts has submitted its report in this regard; and

(d) if so, the main recommendations and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Government Departments have not been using Portland Pozzolana Cement on reinforced concrete items for want of sufficient engineering data and not because of its poor quality.

(b) Use of Pozzolanic material (like fly ash) up to 20 per cent in the manufacture of cement has been allowed by the Indian Standards Institution in the relevant specification (and not by Directorate General of Technical Development). The question of bringing down the quality of cement does not, therefore, arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Indo-Swiss Synthetic Gem
Manufacturing Co. Ltd.**

11048. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Swiss Synthetic Gem Manufacturing Co. Ltd., the monopoly manufacturer of rough

synthetic gem boules, have been raising the prices as and when they wished which has adversely affected the synthetic gem cottage industry employing lakhs of people;

(b) whether this has also adversely affected the export of artificial jewellery; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to redress the grievances of the synthetic gem cottage industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) During last 3 years i.e. after 1-6-75, M/s. Indo-Swiss Synthetic Gem Manufacturing Co. Ltd., are reported to have increased, on 1st July, 1978; price of only one variety, namely Dark Ruby, out of 15 varieties of synthetic gem stones being produced by them. This increase was reported to be owing to the higher cost of production. The craftsmen engaged in the synthetic gem cottage industry in South India had represented against this increase in price.

(b) To a certain extent, the increase in prices of indigenous synthetic stones has affected the exports of artificial jewellery.

(c) On receipt of the representation of the craftsmen, the All India Handicrafts Board had written to their representatives for agreeing to discuss the matter with the representatives of the company, the Industry Department of the Government of Tamilnadu etc. & Officials of Handicrafts Board with a view to arrive at an agreed solution to this problem. A dialogue is on between appropriate authorities & Craftsmen.

With a view to assist export of artificial jewellery Government has raised replenishment rate from 25 per cent to 50 per cent for the import of rough synthetic stones against the export of cut or polished synthetic stones.

Setting up of a Bagasse based Paper Factory in T. N.

11049. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have decided to set up bagasse based paper factory; and

(b) whether the said paper factory would be in the public sector or in the joint sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Tamil Nadu Government have applied for an industrial licence for the setting up of a new unit in Salem District for the manufacture of 83,000 tonnes/annum of newsprint and 17,000 tonnes/annum of printing and writing paper primarily based on bagasse.

It is, at present, proposed to be set up in the public sector with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 crores.

Filling up class I posts carrying Economic Statistical functions through Deputation

11050. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Class I and Sr. Class-I posts carrying economic and statistical functions have been filled by the Central Ministries/and Departments there under/public undertakings through deputation;

(b) if so, the Ministry-wise details of such Class I and Sr. Class-I Officers on deputation as on the 31st March, 1979 with break-up of those who have completed normal deputation period of three years and others below three years; and

(c) what is the policy of Government in regard to filling of the posts through deputation and finalisation of recruitment rules for ex-cadre posts

carrying economic and statistical functions and details of instructions/revision in rules issued by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Efforts are made to encadre all Group 'A' posts carrying economic and statistical functions in the appropriate grades of the Indian Economic Service or the Indian Statistical Service. However, short-term posts or those requiring specialised experience or knowledge not generally available with members of these two Services, are allowed to be filled by deputation or by other methods. As recruitment rules for all posts are required to be approved by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, care is taken to ensure that all posts carrying economic/statistical functions which are eligible for encadrement in the IES/ISS, are offered for inclusion in these Services. Recruitment Rules for the isolated posts are framed keeping in view the job description of the post, qualification/experience needed, extent to which promotion opportunities are available to lower post holders etc.

Lock out declared by management of Public Sector Hindustan Photo Films at Ootacamund

11051. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'lock-out' declared by the management of the public sector Hindustan Photo Films at Ootacamund following the indefinite strike by the employees from 21st April, 1979 in connection with their demands including revision of wages and payment of interim relief etc.; and

(b) if so, what would be Government's role to arrange negotiation between the management and employees and also for the immediate opening of the establishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The management of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (HPF) Ootacamund, declared a lock out on 23rd April, 1979 following indefinite strike by the employees with effect from the 21st April, 1979 and their unruly behaviour.

(b) As a result of the settlement between the management and the employees the strike was called off and the lock out has been lifted with effect from the 11th May, 1979.

आवागति सीमेंट की बटिया किस

11052. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण बटिये: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय आयात किया जाने वाला सीमेंट बहुत बटिया किस का है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बहुत सी सस्वाओं ने इसे लेने से इन्कार कर दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो यह किन किन स्त्रांों तथा किननी मात्रा में प्राप्त किया गया।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) बटिया किस के आधार पर आयातित सीमेंट की न लेने के बारे में किसी भी संस्था से कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Visit by members of Planning Commission to foreign countries

11053. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or more members of the Planning Commission visited

one or more foreign countries during the years 1977 and 1978;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether the said visits were official;

(d) total expenditure incurred by Government in this regard; and

(e) concrete results and achievements, if any, of the said travels abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) Three Members of the Planning Commission visited foreign countries during the years 1977 and 1978.

(b) A statement showing the details of the visits of the Members to foreign countries during the years 1977 and 1978 is enclosed.

(c) and (d). In the case of Prof. Raj Krishna and Shri B. Sivaraman, the visits were on invitations received from sponsoring organisations which incurred the entire expenditure on their visits except on pay and allowances for the period of deputation abroad which was borne by the Government of India. Therefore no travel expenditure was incurred by the Government of India. Five of the seven visits of Prof. Raj Krishna and both the visits of Shri Sivaraman were to Conferences/Seminars organised by United Nations Agencies. The visit of Shri V. G. Rajadhyaksha was sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs.

(e) The visit of Shri Rajadhyaksha resulted in the completion of one stage of negotiations for a long-term agreement on economic cooperation between India and the USSR. He was the leader of the Indian side set up under the Indo-Soviet Commission to work out the details of the long term programme of economic, trade, Scientific and technical cooperation between

India and the Soviet Union. The visits of Dr. Raj Krishna and Shri Sivaraman were to attend and contri-

bute to discussions of international bodies as experts in their respective fields.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Member	Date(s) of visits	Name of country/ place of visits	Subject of the Conference/ Seminar	Name of the organiser	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Prof. Raj Krishna	Nov. 5-6, 1977	Sri Lanka (Colombo)	Food & Development in South Asia.	Overseas Development Council	Expenses on the visits borne by the organisers.
		Nov. 7-8, 1977	Thailand (Bangkok)	Development Policy and Planning.	ESCAP, United Nations.	Do.
		April, 11-14, 1978	Finland (Helsinki)	Impact of Trans-National Corporations.	UNESCO, United Nations.	Expenses on the visits borne by the organisers.
		April 26-28, 1978	Sri Lanka (Colombo)	Research Priorities for Population Policy.	International Review Group of Social-Science Research on Population and Development (Mexico)	Do.
		May 3-5, 1978	Thailand (Bangkok)	Research on New Directions in Industrial Policy.	ESCAP, United Nations.	Do.
		July 25-30, 78.	Washington (USA)	(i) Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 (ii) Indian Food Policy.	World Bank, United Nations. International Food Policy Research Institute.	Do.
		Sept. 24-29, 1978.	Paris & West African Countries	TAC Quinquennial Review Mission for Semi Arid Tropics.	F.A.O., United Nations.	Do.
	Shri B. Sivaraman	June, 21-22, 1977	Rome	To attend the meeting of the Advisory Panel of FAO on the Forestry for Local Community Development Programme.	F.A.O., United Nations.	Expenses on the visits borne by the organisers.

Sl. No.	Name of Member	Date(s) of visits	Name of country/ place of visits	Subject of the Conference/ Seminar	Name of the organiser	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		5th to 9th Sept.,	Bangkok	To attend the Consultative meeting on development and environment convened by the Asian Development Institute/ UNEP.	Asian Development Institute/UNEP, United Nations	Do.
3	Sbri V. G. Rajadhyaksha	First-Second week of July, 1978 (For a fortnight)	USSR	As Leader of Indian Delegation to the Economic Co-operation and bilateral Trade Exchanges between India and Soviet Union.	Ministry of External Affairs.	Sponsored by MEA. Sanction issued by MEA and expenses borne by them.

Violation of Traffic Rules and Regulations in Delhi

11054. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the tremendously chaotic situation obtaining in the capital due to violation of traffic rules and regulations by all sorts of drivers of public and private vehicles as also by pedestrians;

(b) if so, what urgent remedial action is being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) is it a fact that the said situation is causing and adding to the unsafe road and travel conditions in the capital; and

(d) if so, how are Government settling it right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). There has been a

sharp increase in violation of traffic rules and regulations as a result of the increase in vehicular and pedestrian traffic in recent years. The matter is under the active consideration of the Government and effective steps, as mentioned below, are being taken to improve the situation;

(i) Several restrictions, such as one way traffic on certain roads, prohibition of movement of heavy and medium auto vehicles and slow moving vehicles on certain roads, the maximum speed of vehicles of different types etc., are being enforced.

(ii) The strength of traffic police has been further increased by creating 184 additional posts of various ranks.

(iii) Exercises have been carried out to instal automatic traffic light signals at important inter-sections.

(iv) Pending such installations arrangements have been made for manual regulations of traffic during peak hours.

(v) The traffic offenders are being prosecuted vigorously by tightening up the enforcement measures, which includes prosecution on the spot of traffic offenders by empowering Inspectors of Police (Traffic) to collect cash security deposit on the spot against regular cash receipts for traffic offences.

(vi) Steps are being taken for construction of slow moving and pedestrian paths, electrification of roads and parking facilities for better traffic regulation.

(vii) Recourse is being taken to debates, discussions, seminars, etc. to educate the public on traffic rules and road safety measures.

Closure of Industries in U.P.

11055. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 per cent industries in Uttar Pradesh have been closed due to the shortage of coal and many trains which were run by coal had to be cancelled as a result thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that lakhs of workers have been rendered unemployed as a result of the closure of industries and the country is suffering loss of crores of rupees on account of the production coming to a stand still; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard and the estimated loss suffered so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Two cement factories in U.P. reported full/partial closure because of shortage of coal. On receipt of intimation to this effect, the matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways and the Department of Coal for rushing supplies of coal to the affected cement factories so as to re-open the kilns and also for main-

taining supplies to other plants to prevent their closure. Three units manufacturing castings and forgings, tyres and tubes and organic chemicals in UP have also reported that they were not receiving adequate quantities of coal against sponsored quotas. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways and Department of Coal to afford necessary assistance to the parties. It is not true that many trains which are run by coal had to be cancelled due to non receipt of coal nor has any report been received that lakhs of workers have been rendered unemployed as a result of closure of industries in U.P.

संसद सदस्यों के कक्षों का जिला अधिकारियों द्वारा उत्तर दिया जाना

11056. श्री बबाराज साक्व : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकारों को इस आशय का पत्र लिखने का है कि वे संसद सदस्यों द्वारा लिखे गए पत्रों का उत्तर देने के लिए राज्यों के जिला अधिकारियों को निर्देश दें, और

(ख) क्या जिला अधिकारी संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों का न तो कोई उत्तर देते हैं न उन पर कोई कार्यवाही करते हैं जिस के परिणामस्वरूप संसद सदस्यों के निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों के निर्माण कार्यों में कोई प्रगति नहीं होती है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री एस० डी० वाडिल): (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने सभी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अनुदेश जारी कर दिए हैं। अपने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अनुदेश जारी करना और इस बात की जांच करना कि क्या ऐसे अनुदेशों का पालन किया जा रहा है राज्य सरकारों का काम है।

अथ हुए कारखानों का, आयात

11057. श्री बबाराज साक्व : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि अनेक हुए कारखानों की देख में प्राचीन खानों के अन्वेषण इस के अन्वेषण पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भरे हुए कारखानों के आगमन के लिए जाइसेस देने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सिद्ध धार्मिक, गाजीपुर तथा मेहरा सिंह एण्ड सन, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को भरे हुए कारखानों के आयात के लिए किस कारण से लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मन्डल) : (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

भारत सरकार ने सिद्धान्त रूप में गोलाबारूद त्रिमको नागरिकों को आवश्यकता है और जिसका उत्पादन देश में निजी क्षेत्र अथवा मार्जिनल क्षेत्र में किया जा रहा है के आयात की अनुमति न देने का निर्णय किया है । सरकार उपभोक्ताओं को वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए देशी उत्पादन बढ़ाने के तरीके पर विचार कर रही है ।

2 जम्मू के मैमर्ग मेहरा सिंह एण्ड सन और गाजीपुर के सिंह धार्मिक को भरे हुए कारखानों को आयात करने के लिए अनुमति नहीं दी गई है । किन्तु उनको क्रमशः अधिक से अधिक 1,65,000, और 20,000 भरे हुए कारखानों का उत्पादन करने की अनुमति दी गई है ।

3. शस्त्रों और गोला बारूद का कुल आयात त्रिमको नागरिकों को आवश्यकता है 1978-79 से राज्य व्यापार निगम की एजेंसी द्वारा किया जाता है ।

महरीली के निकट बिस्कोट

11058. श्री ब्रज राम शास्त्री :

श्री जगत राम :

श्री यंगरा जगत सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में महरीली के निकट एक गांव में की जा रही खुदाई के दौरान मिले एक पचास वर्ष पुराने बम के बिस्कोट के कारण हुई पांच व्यक्तियों की मौत के बारे में कोई जांच की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(ग) मुक्तकों के परिवारों को किसरी, विलीय सहायता दी गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मन्डल) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ, श्रीमान । दिल्ली जिले के अतिरिक्त बी०सी०पी० द्वारा की गई जांच में यह बताया गया है कि निर्माण कार्यों में लगे हुए मजदूरों द्वारा जंग लगे और पुराने कीची बम को लापरवाही से बालने के कारण इसके फट जाने से एक बटना घटी । बिस्कोटक पदार्थ अग्निनिबध की धारा 314 और भारतीय दण्ड संहिता 304-क के अधीन पुलिस स्टेशन महरीली में तारीख 20-2-1979 को एक मामला प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट सं० 73 भी दर्ज किया गया था । मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) मृतकों के परिवारों को कोई विलीय सहायता नहीं दी गई है ।

भारतीय तम्बाकू निगम द्वारा अधिक उत्पादन

11059. श्री कलकलाल हेमराज जैम : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय तम्बाकू निगम द्वारा अपनी अनुमोदित लाइसेंस क्षमता में अधिक उत्पादन किये जाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है ;

(ख) क्या इसे एक अपराध माना जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो निगम को दंडित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क), (ख) और (ग). मैमर्ग इण्डिया टोबैको कम्पनी (न कि इण्डियन टोबैको कार-पोरेशन) जिसे अब आई०टी०सी० लिमिटेड के नाम से जाना जाता है, उसके पास सिगरेट बनाने का पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र है उनका उत्पादन स्तर स्वीकृत क्षमता की सीमा में है ।

बड़े गृहों में परिवारिक आधिकार्य

11060. श्री बलराम सिंह परस्ते : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों की व्यवस्था में पारि-वारिक आधिकार्य संशोधन करने के लिए एक योजना बनाने के बारे में निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) योजना में सम्मिलित औद्योगिक गृहों का क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद) : (क) उद्योग मंत्री ने अपने कुछ भाषणों में बड़े घरानों के पारिवारिक स्वामित्व को विकेन्द्रीकृत करने तथा इन सूर्यों में व्यवसायविविध प्रबन्ध समिति बनाने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख किया था। कसकता में 24 अप्रैल, 1978 को हुए प्रेस सम्मेलन में उन्होंने बताया था कि वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मण्डल के उत्तर और शायद प्रस्ताव भी प्रेषित हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में उद्योग मंत्रालय में अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Bringing down the Price of Refrigerator

11061. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI SARAT KAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment or conducted any survey regarding the waste of perishable foodstuffs every year; and

(b) if so, the efforts made to bring down the price of family size refrigerator so as to make the same within the reach of the common consumer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No assessment or survey has been conducted regarding waste of perishable food-stuff every year in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

Plethora of Regulations

11062. SHRI P. A. SANGMA:

SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plethora of regulations, the administrative super structure to implement the various regula-

tions and even the procedural legacy of the second world war cost the economy and the tax payers annually Rs. 1575 crores according to a study prepared by the Birla Institute of Scientific Research;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to eliminate or simplify the regulations and procedure for getting the approval and consent of the Government and improve rules to control and distribute various products and thereby avoid vertical growth of expenditure; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Government have seen the study reports made by the Birla Institute of Scientific Research on the "Cost of Government Regulation"

(b) and (c). Government have already set up a Committee to evaluate and review the system of controls on prices, production, distribution, licences and imports and to examine the manner in which they have been actually operated and whether or not the objectives sought to be achieved have actually been achieved. The report of the Committee is awaited.

आस्ट्रिया और भारत के बीच सहयोग

11063. श्री सुबराज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और आस्ट्रिया के बीच उद्योगों में सहयोग के अवसर और बढ़ गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या आस्ट्रिया ने लिबेरी स्ट्रक्चरल में, जिस में भारत सरकार ने 51 प्रतिशत पूंजी निवेश की है और आस्ट्रिया का 349 प्रतिशत शेयर है, एक करोड़ रुपये की और पूंजी निवेश करने का निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव को कब तक कार्यान्वयन दिया जाएगा और इस पर कुल कितनी लागत आयेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (ग). मत विसम्बर में आस्ट्रिया के साथ मंत्रिस्तरीय बात-चीत के दौरान औद्योगिक तथा तकनीकी क्षेत्र के व्यापक आपसी हितों पर बातचीत हुई थी।

त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लिमिटेड जिसका आस्ट्रिया की मै० बोएस्त एल्पाइन के साथ सहयोग है, के विस्तार एवं विद्यीकरण पर भी बातचीत हुई थी। आस्ट्रिया की ओर से अपनी इन्विटी में वृद्धि करने में रुचि प्रकट की गई बसते कि त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लिमिटेड कुछ क्षेत्रों में क्रयादेश शामिल करे। प्रस्तावों पर आगे कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Defective Power Generators built by B.H.E.L.

11064. SHRI S S LAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the columns of Indian Express of April 14, 1979 where under the heading "BHEL's inexperience, Badarpur's headache" it has been reported that power generators and boilers built and designed by BHEL are no good in terms of operational efficiency;

(b) if so, what are his reactions to this serious matter;

(c) whether similar complaints have also been received from other major power projects also where machines supplied by BHEL have been installed;

(d) if so, the nature of complaints; and

(e) what immediate necessary measures are being adopted to remove these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The items of equipment under reference are those supplied by BHEL in early 1970's. These had certain de-

sign defects, but some modifications were carried out and the availability factor for BHEL equipment during April, 1978 to December, 1978 was 81 per cent which cannot be deemed unsatisfactory.

(c) to (e). There have been certain complaints about equipment supplied in other stations also as per earlier design, and in these areas also modifications have either been carried out or are being carried out. The design for boiler and certain auxiliaries, which are causing difficulties have been changed through updating of technology with fresh collaboration and the products now being manufactured and supplied are giving much better results.

Report of Law Commission on Official Secrets Act

11065 SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has submitted its report on the Official Secrets Act;

(b) if so, the principal recommendations; and

(c) action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The 43rd Report of the Law Commission which deals with offences against National Security also takes into account the provisions of the Official Secrets Act, 1923, besides other laws, having a bearing on National Security. The Commission's Report was laid on the Table of the House on 9th May 1972.

(c) The Official Secrets Act, 1923, and the suggestions made by the Law Commission with reference to this Act are currently under review of the Government.

Enquiry against Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation

11066. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CBI and Anti-Corruption Deptt. have completed their enquires into serious irregularities, mismanagement and charges of corruption against the Delhi Small Industries Corporation; and

(b) if so what are the findings and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Enquiries into charges of corruption, irregularities and mismanagement against the Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation have not yet been completed in all the cases. Preliminary enquiry reports have, however, been received from the CBI in a few cases and the Anti-corruption Department has also furnished its findings in one case. Further action according to rules is being taken in these cases.

Welfare Centres of S.C./ST. in Madhya Pradesh

11067. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of welfare centres of SC/ST and Backward Classes in Madhya Pradesh under the Centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) the number of such centres in District Guna, Murena and Bhind of the State;

(c) whether Government propose to expand those centres in near future, specially in Guna and Murena districts and if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANIYAL): (a) The Government of India

has no Centrally sponsored scheme for "welfare centres of SC/ST and Backward Classes."

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

Reduction in Non-Official Representation on Small Industries Board

11068. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for reducing the non-official representation on the Small Industries Board from 50 per cent to 5 per cent;

(b) the reasons for not inviting any non-official members of the National Small Industries Corporation to the recent meeting of the Board; and

(c) the number of meetings that the Board has held during the past two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The non-official representation on the Small Scale Industries Board has not been reduced from 50 per cent to 5 per cent. Out of 55 members of the Board, the number of non-official members is 15 including 4 members of the Parliament. This works out to 28 per cent.

(b) Since there are no non-official members on the Board of Directors of the National Small Industries Corporation the question of inviting any non-official director to SSI Board meeting does not arise.

(c) Only one.

Collection of Security by Coca Cola and Fanta

11069. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturers and bottlers of Coca Cola and Fanta used

to take security deposits from retail dealers for supplying crates of Coca Cola and Fanta for sales; if so, the quantum of such deposits with them now;

(b) whether these manufacturers and bottlers are today owing several crores of rupees of retail sellers; if so, details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that M/s. Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi who owe to dealer, about 2 crores of rupees are refusing to return the deposits and insisting the dealers to sell their new drinks "Campa", "Campa Cola" etc. so that the pending security will get adjusted against the supply of these new drinks; and

(d) if so, whether Government have taken steps to make these soft drink borrowers to retain the small security deposits they collected from poor retail sellers all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) There has been reports of the manufacturers and bottlers of Coca Cola and Fanta having taken security deposits from retail dealers for supplying crates of Coca Cola and Fanta for sales. Government have no information on the quantum of such deposits.

(c) Government have no information in this regard.

(d) In view of (c) above does not arise.

Block Level Employment—Oriented Programme

11070, SHRI CHATTUBHAI GAMAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to undertake block level employment-oriented experimental programme in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). The Draft Five Year Plan (1978—83) envisages area planning for full employment as one of the strategies for eliminating unemployment and significant under-employment within a period of 10 years. The programme has been initiated in 2000 blocks out of about 3000 blocks already covered under the on-going rural development programmes, such as SFDA, DPAP and CAD. Each of these blocks is provided with special assistance over and above the outlay under the normal development programme for the implementation of the full employment programme. The programme would be extended gradually by taking up 300 additional blocks each year during the period 1978-83 for similar development.

Radiation Process for Preservation of Food and Seeds etc.

11071, PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether AEC developed various processes of radiation for preservation of food, improved varieties of various seeds etc.

(b) if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) whether the Health Department have not given clearance yet for utilisation of radiation processes for the above purposes; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Feasible methods have been developed for post-harvest preservation of various food commodities. These relate to (a) disinfection of wheat; (b) sprout inhibition in potatoes and onions; (c) shelf-life exten-

sion of sea foods; and (d) delayed ripening of fruits.

Several improved varieties of crop plants like groundnut mustard, til, rice, tur, moong, jute and sugarcane have been developed after exposing seeds to radiation. Two groundnut varieties have already been released for cultivation and other varieties are at different stages of testing.

(c) and (d). Clearance from the health and safety angle has been sought from the Ministry of Health for the use of radiation for preservation of wheat and potatoes. This is awaited.

अर्थशास्त्र, समाज-विज्ञान में अनुसंधान करने और योजनाएँ तैयार करने के लिए विशेषज्ञ समिति

11072. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अर्थशास्त्र/समाज विज्ञान आदि में अनुसंधान करने के लिए मंत्रालय में एक समिति का गठन किया गया है और समिति सरकार का स्वतंत्र सलाह देती है और योजनाएँ भी तैयार करती है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या समिति में आने क्षेत्र का अनुभव रखने वाले अधिकारियों को शामिल करने की बजाये अनुसंधान प्राई० ए० एस० अधिकारियों को शामिल किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो 31 मार्च, 1979 को ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या किन्नी थी और उनमें से किन्ने अधिकारियों को अनुभव प्राप्त था तथा किन्ने प्राई० ए० एस० अधिकारी थे ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन पदों पर विभागीय अनुभवही अधिकारी नियुक्त करने का है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णलाल रहमान) : (क) जी, नहीं । तथापि योजना आयोग ऐसी सामाजिक-आर्थिक समस्याओं में सम्बन्धित अनुसंधान अध्ययनों को प्रायोजित करता है और उनकी विपणन करता है जिनका योजना के निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन पर प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव होता है । ऐसे अनुसंधान अध्ययन प्रतिष्ठित विद्वानों और अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सौंपे जाते हैं । योजना आयोग की वार्षिक रिपोर्टों में, जो बजट सत्र में संसद सदस्यों को परिचालित की जाती हैं, आयोग द्वारा अनुसंधान अध्ययनों के बारे में सूचना दी जाती है ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते ।

विभिन्न राज्यों की वार्षिक योजनाओं में वृद्धि

11073. श्री रंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि विभिन्न राज्यों और वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए सब राज्य क्षेत्रों की वार्षिक योजना में वर्ष 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना की तुलना में 2 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त मामूली वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और वार्षिक योजना का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णलाल रहमान) : (क) और (ख). राज्यों और सब राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए 1979-80 के लिए अनुमोदित योजना परियोजनाओं में समग्र रूप में 1978-79 के लिए योजना परियोजना से लगभग 2 प्रतिशत का वृद्धि दिखाई देती है । तथापि 1978-79 के लिए परियोजना में व्यय के लगभग 829 करोड़ रु० को 1979-80 में योजनावत् विकास परियोजना के रूप में वर्गीकृत "आवश्यकताएं लिए गए व्यय" के रूप में माना जा रहा है । इन आवश्यकताएं लिए गए व्यय के आकड़ों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, 1979-80 में राज्यों और सब राज्य क्षेत्रों में विकास प्रक्रिया के सहमति परियोजनाओं में पिछले वर्ष से 18.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दिखाई देती है ।

11-30 hrs

श्री लालू प्रसाद (छपरा) : अध्यक्ष जी, बिहार के खगड़िया मण्डल के छिनकोरी गांव में हरिजन के घर जला दिए गए हैं—यह खबर अखबार में छपी है । इस पर काल-एटेंशन भी दिया गया था... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविशाल पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, हम ने कल काल-एटेंशन दिया है— बिहार के खगड़िया मण्डल के अलीगंजी प्रखण्ड के छिनकोरी गांव को, जहां सब हरिजन आबादी थी, पूरा गांव को जला दिया गया है... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am on my legs. The Calling Attention came late.

श्री मोहन लाल मिश्र (खुर्जा) : सारे गांव को तबाह कर दिया गया है, यह पासवान जी को जन्मभूमि है...

श्री विनायक प्रसाद (सदरहा) : हमने कल ही काल-एटेंशन दिया था... 4

श्री बाबू ब्रजमः ये मनी जो कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं, वहाँ सारे हरिजनों के घर जला दिए गए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: You must follow the rules. Whatever is given after 10 A.M. in accordance with our rules, will not come up today. It can be considered for tomorrow or day after tomorrow.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Now it is 9-30.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Yes. You are right. I know you have been absent for some time.

श्री जगन् मोहन सिंह (बाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 12 अप्रैल के करेड कम छपा है

MR. SPEAKER: No notice has been given to me. No, I am sorry I am not allowing you. Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

श्री जगन् मोहन सिंह: मैंने कल 10 बजे के पहले नोटिस दिया था और यह निवेदन किया था ...

MR. SPEAKER: If you give notice it will be considered if it is within the rules. No notice has been given. I am sorry. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

RE. QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, Shri P. M. Sayeed, has given notice under Rule 222 against me in respect of a speech delivered by me on the 12th of this month under the auspices of Vasant Vyakhyanmala at Puna. Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, has also written a letter to me in that connection. The subject of my lecture was "The role of Legislatures under our Constitution". The basis of the notice is the report of the speech appeared in *Times of India* dated May 14, 1979.

It is embarrassing to be a Judge in one's own cause. But an analysis of the rules and the examination of the precedents leave me with no other alternative.

Under the existing rules it does not appear to be possible to move a motion under Rule 222 against a Speaker. It is well established parliamentary practice that the conduct and action of the Speaker "cannot be criticised incidentally in debate or upon any form of proceedings except on substantive motion."

But all the same, I would like to place before the House the correct facts to remove any misunderstanding that might have been created by the report in the *Times of India*. My speech lasted for more than one hour. It covered a large area. The paper reporting is sketchy. Ideas have been picked up at random by the reporter and he has used his own words for conveying my ideas. This has given room for certain misunderstanding.

Shri Vithalrao Gadgil, Member of Rajya Sabha, presided over the meeting. In his introductory remarks, he formulated certain issues and invited me to deal with them. Two of the issues formulated by him were:

(i) The existing legislative process and the changes required;

(ii) Does the Parliament effectively oversee the work of the executive?

I detailed the legislative fields falling within the purview of the Parliament and the corresponding executive functions. I expressed my opinion that the legislative burden of the Parliament should be reduced, if the Parliament is to work effectively and the Members are to oversee the work of the Executive carefully. I suggested that subjects which are primarily within the responsibility of the State

**Not recorded.

[Mr. Speaker]

Legislatures must be discussed in the State Legislatures themselves. I explained that law and order is primarily a State subject. The responsibility of the Centre is only secondary and when that subject is discussed in the Parliament, the Central Government generally present the viewpoint of the State Government. That being so, the law and order issues, however, grave they may be, are desirable to be discussed in the State Legislatures. This has always been my view and I have discussed this problem with the Leaders of the Parties/Groups at the meetings held. Some Members might take a different view. But an expression of my view would not amount to a breach of privilege of the House or any of its Members. In all these matters, difference of opinion is bound to be there.

Thereafter, I took up the question of the procedure adopted in the matter of legislation. I expressed my dissatisfaction with the existing procedures and I commended the Committee system. In the course of my lecture, I told the audience that legislations are conceived and Bills prepared by the concerned Ministries. The policy underlying a legislation is discussed by the Cabinet but it is likely that the Cabinet would not go into details of the legislation which sometimes are as important as the policy itself. I also criticised the procedure of having three Readings in the House.

Coming to the debate on the legislations I mentioned that Members, by and large, are interested in some subjects and not in all subjects. In the very nature of things it is not possible for the Members to know about every subject. Hence, large sections of the House would not take special interest in most of the legislations. This is so in all countries having the parliamentary form of Government. I even gave the example of Britain. This state of things facilitates the Government to push through its legislation without difficulty. If, on the other hand, every Bill is sent to a

House Committee consisting of Members interested in the legislation or who have specialised in that subject, then there will be a thorough and searching examination of the measures and the Government will have to justify not merely the policy underlying the Bill but also various other aspects I did not use the words "at present the Members of Parliament did not understand the implications of legislations brought before them by the Government" reported in the *Times of India*. On the other hand, I mentioned that some Members take interest in questions, some in Committees, yet others in various subjects. My criticism was not of the Parliament or of its Members but of the existing system prevailing not only in this country but in several other countries including Great Britain. I therefore referred to those countries also. I decline to accord my consent to the motion.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) I do not dispute whatever ruling you have given in this matter. You say that you have not uttered the sentence which I have quoted in my letter. In that case, please give me permission to move a privilege motion against the Editor of the *Times of India*.

MR. SPEAKER: It is too trivial.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: The sentence I quoted reads as follows:

"At present the Members of Parliament do not understand the implications of legislation brought before them by the government; as a result the cabinet could push through any defective measure."

You say that these are not your words. At the same time the *Times of India* have quoted you.

MR. SPEAKER They are giving a summary; they have not quoted me.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: It is not against you; in that case it should

be against the Times of India and you should give me permission.

MR. SPEAKER: A notice of question of privilege was given by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, M.P., re an alleged misleading statement made by Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, former Minister of State incharge of the Department of Revenue and Banking on 19-1-1976 regarding Voluntary Disclosures of income and wealth in the context of the recommendation on Public Accounts of Lok Sabha contained in para 207 of their 123rd Report (Sixth Lok Sabha). The House would recall that on the 23rd April, 1979, I had made an announcement in the House regarding a notice of question of privilege by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, M.P., in which he had stated that Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, former Minister of State incharge of the Department of Revenue and Banking, while speaking in Lok Sabha on 19th January, 1976, on the "Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Bill" had stated *inter alia* that "the scheme of voluntary disclosure has proved highly successful" and that "according to the latest available information, it appears that 2,42,400 persons made declarations of income amounting to Rs. 741.24 crores in the aggregate". Shri Basu relying upon the 123rd Report of the Public Accounts Committee presented to Lok Sabha on the 4th April, 1979, had observed that this statement of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee was a wrong statement and that it was a clear case of breach of privilege of the House.

I had then observed that "it appears that the information given to this House was wholly wrong. The question is whether the House was deliberately misled? If so, who is responsible for it? I expect the Government to direct an enquiry into these questions without delay". I had also observed that I would keep the matter pending till the enquiry report was available on the assumption that the enquiry would be held urgently.

I have since received a detailed note from the Ministry of Finance which has been sent with the approval of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance on the matter.

In their note, the Ministry of Finance after describing the manner and circumstances in which the figure of voluntary disclosures stated by Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee in Lok Sabha on the 19th January, 1976, was calculated concluded that "the figure of Rs 812.11 crores was arrived at by aggregating the amount of wealth/value of assets disclosed for different assessment years in declarations made under Section 15(1) of the Ordinance". The Ministry of Finance further stated that "in para 207 of the 123rd Report of Public Accounts Committee, the Committee have recommended an independent enquiry in the matter" and that "this recommendation will be pursued by the Government and the results reported expeditiously to the Public Accounts Committee." In that Report no finding was given fixing up the responsibility for the incorrect information.

In view of the about position stated by the Ministry of Finance and in view of the fact that Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee is a sitting member of the other House against whom a question of breach of privilege can be dealt with only by the other House in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Report of the Joint sitting of the Committees of Privileges of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha which was adopted by both Houses of Parliament, I refer the matter to the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order. In the report of the Public Accounts Committee under reference, it has been clearly stated:

"The Committee are unable to dispel the suspicion that a deliberate attempt was made to magnify the achievements of the scheme nearly four times and thereby mis-

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

lead the Parliament and the people.
The committee recommended..."

I would now come back to the report of the joint sitting of the Committee of Members of the Lok Sabha and the Council of States, 1954. That report says:

"I, Chairman of the sitting of the Committee of Privileges of the Lok Sabha and the Council of States, having been authorised to present the report on their behalf present this report..."

(2) Coming to the point of privilege raised by Shri N. C. Chatterjee in the Lok Sabha, the Speaker observed in the House on 14th May 1954..."

MR. SPEAKER: That portion is not necessary. You come to the recommendation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They have said quite clearly that

"...have been committed by a Member of the House."

Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee has committed a breach of privilege as a Minister and not as a Member of Rajya Sabha. The Minister uttered these things in Lok Sabha not as a Member of Rajya Sabha, but as a Minister. Therefore, I regret, your ruling in this instance does not apply. I can quote some more. They have clearly said:

"The Committee observed that British procedures..."

MR. SPEAKER: They have rejected the British procedure....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please give me two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Your two minutes are over. I do not see any point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Kindly hear me. Kindly do not allow the Parliament to be taken for a ride like this.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am doing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are compelling me to involve another Minister, a Member of this House...

MR. SPEAKER: Any way, that is not before me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I request you to reconsider this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have very carefully considered this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have not gone through this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through it twice.

11 47 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND AUDIT REPORT OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING, NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78, REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF BOARD OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING (NORTHERN REGION), NAGPUR FOR 1977-78 ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): On behalf of Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the Audit Report of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the

year, 1977-78 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4475/79].

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions);

(a) (i) Annual Report of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region) Kanpur, for the year 1977-78 alongwith the Audited Accounts.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region) Kanpur, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4476/79].

(b) (i) Annual Report of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Western Region), Bombay, for the year 1977-78 alongwith the Audited Accounts.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Western Region), Bombay, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4477/79].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955, JUTE (LICENSING AND CONTROL) ORDER, 1961, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION ACT, 1956 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Imported Cement Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 241(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1979, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4478/79].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 260(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1979 regarding the minimum prices of jute and mesta of different varieties and

grades for purchase and sale in different areas during the season 1979-80 issued under the Jute (Licensing and Control) Order, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4479/79].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 alongwith Statistical Statement.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1977-78.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above documents. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4480/79].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT OPHTHALMIC GLASS LTD., DURGAPUR FOR 1977-78 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): On behalf of Shrimati Abha Maiti, I beg to lay on the Table—

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

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited Durgapur, for the year 1977-78 alongwith the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4481/79].

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1-4-1978 TO 31-12-1978 AND A MEMORANDUM RE: THE REPORT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Vigilance Commission for the period from 1st April, 1978 to 31st December, 1978.

(2) A copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in certain cases mentioned in the above Report [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4482/79].

11.52 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

MINUTES

SHRI D. AMAT (Sundergarh): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitings of the House held on the 4th April and 10th May, 1979.

11.53 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from

the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 9th May, 1979, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April 1980, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee'

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following member of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1 Shri M. Anandam

2 Shri Sitaram Kesari

3. Dr. Bhai Mahavir

4 Shrimati Purabi Mukhopadhyay

5. Shri Kalp Nath Rai

6. Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy

7. Shri Gian Chand Totu.

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 9th May, 1979, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

"That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for

the term ending on the 30th April, 1980, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

- 1 Shri Ganpat Hiralal Bhagat
2. Shri Bhagwan Din
3. Shri N. P. Chaudhari
- 4 Shri Sriman Prafulla Go-wami
5. Shrimati Jamuna Devi
- 6 Shri S. Kumaran
- 7 Shri K. K. Madhavan
- 8 Shri K. Chathunni Master
9. Dr. (Smt.) Sathiavani Muthu
10. Shri Piare Lall Kureel urf. Piare Lall Talib.'

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 9th May, 1979, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertaking:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1980 and do proceed to elect in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above

motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri Sadashiv Bagaitkar
2. Shri Harisinh Bhagubava Mahida
3. Shri K. N. Dhulap
4. Shri Murasoli Maran
5. Shri Narendra Singh
6. Shri Sultan Singh
7. Dr. Rafiq Zakaria.'

11.56 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DEATH OF SEVERAL PERSONS
 IN VIOLENT INCIDENTS IN ALIGARH AND
 THE CLOSURE OF THE ALIGARH MUSLIM
 UNIVERSITY

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (मोरखपुर) : मैं प्रविलम्ब-
 नीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की घोर गृह
 मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता
 हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें :

"धनौगढ़ में हुई हिंसक घटनाओं में अनेक
 व्यक्तियों के मारे जाने तथा उनके कारण धनौगढ़
 मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के प्रतिष्ठित काल के
 लिए बन्द हो जाने के समाचार"

THE MINISTER OF HOME AF-
 FAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, on
 the 9th May itself some tension began
 to develop in the Aligarh Muslim
 University Campus when news of the
 unfortunate incident at Dadri started
 reaching Aligarh, particularly after
 some six or seven injured students,
 who had decided to discontinue their
 journey to Delhi, arrived. Late in
 the afternoon one U.P. Roadways Bus
 was set on fire in the Shamshad Mar-
 ket, which is located in the University
 Campus on the main thoroughfare
 from Aligarh to Anupahar. It is
 this incident of burning of a bus whi-
 ch led the District authorities to de-
 cide to post some PAC personnel in

[Shri H. M. Patel]

the market area as a precautionary measure. Later in the evening University authorities suggested to the District Administration that the location of the P.A.C. personnel in the Campus was aggravating the tension and that, therefore, they should be shifted elsewhere. They also assured the District authorities that they (University Authorities) would be able to maintain complete peace in the Campus area. The suggestion made by the University authorities was accepted and the P.A.C. personnel were moved out of the Campus area and were located outside the Campus but close at hand at places mutually agreed upon between them

From the morning of the 10th, minor incidents started to take place. There was an attempt to set fire to a petrol tanker near the Radio Colony area adjacent to the University Campus. Then there began sporadic brick-battling and harassment of passersby. On the whole however, the day remained relatively peaceful though there were obvious signs of tension within the University area. The University authorities kept in touch with the district authorities right through the day.

At about 7.30 p.m. a sizeable number of students attacked the Hydel Inspection House, situated on the periphery of the campus, where a marriage ceremony was going on and damaged a private car parked there as well as gate lights etc. A little later, a large number of students collected on the sounding of a siren installed in the University. I am informed that the siren was sounded three times which is the usual method of assembling the students in the Campus. Thereafter a series of incidents were reported including burning some shops, and attempt to set the Radio Colony on fire. It was at this stage that the DM and SSP Aligarh, accompanied by two companies of the CRPF decided to move along the main tho-

roughfare which divides the campus. They found road barricades erected at several points. Some of the barricades were in the form of setting furniture stacked across the road and set fire to. As the DM's party attempted to proceed along the road, they were subjected to heavy brick-battling. Attempts were made to disperse the crowds of students at different points by lathi-charge, but they were not successful. Then began firing from the roofs of the hostels. Six CRPF personnel received pellet injuries. It was under these circumstances that the CRPF was ordered by the Magistrate to open fire. One of the CRPF officials, was seized by the students along with his weapon and was belaboured. Though he was rescued, his weapon was snatched from him and it has not yet been recovered, according to latest information. News of these incidents in the University area increased the tension that had already developed in other parts of the city. Apprehending more serious disturbances, the district authorities decided to impose strict curfew at about mid-night.

In the course of the incidents during the night of the 10th and 11th about 34 shots in the Shamshad Market and three other nearby market areas were burnt and the goods in some of the shops were also looted. Shops in the Shamshad Market were the worst affected. Attempts to set fire to the Radio Colony failed only as a result of strenuous resistance of the people.

The CRPF had to fire 23 rounds in all in the course of the night. It is most unfortunate that five persons were killed. According to post-mortem reports, only one person was killed by rifle fire. The other four had died either on account of stab injuries or gun-shot wounds not inflicted by police service weapons. 35 police personnel, of whom 6 were CRPF personnel, received injuries including pellet injuries. The State Government have reported that 48 others have been injured, of which only 5

are admitted in the University Hospital.

The University authorities in consultation with the district administration decided on 11th evening to close down the University. The transport of students to their destinations was arranged by the district authorities using special buses, extra bogies in trains and a special train. Adequate security arrangements were made and escort was provided for the buses and trains.

The situation has been under control and free from any incidents since the morning of 11th. The curfew was relaxed partially and in a phased manner for specified periods in different parts of the city on the 13th May. The periods of relaxation of the curfew have been increased on successive days.

Tension still prevails in the city and it is to be hoped that sustained efforts will be made by all concerned to see that tension eases and normalcy returns.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मान्यवर, माननीय गृह मंत्री का वक्तव्य मैंने सुना। यह वक्तव्य पूरी तरह से भ्रामक वक्तव्य है जो कि वहाँ की डिस्ट्रिक्ट म्यौन्टिड मुख्य मंत्री को बता रहे हैं और साथ ही माघ संमेल को भी गुमराह करने के लिये गृह मंत्री का महारा ले रहे हैं। कल हम सात समद सवय्य सर्वश्री हरिकेश बहादुर, सईब सुतजा, यहमूद हमन खां, समशान हमन खां, लियाकत हुसैन, रामलाल राही और फाकिर अली अमारी उस जगह की पूरी जांच करके आ रहे हैं। मान्यवर, पी० ए० सी० को भेज कर डिस्ट्रिक्ट गज-मिनिस्ट्रेशन ने जानबूझ कर प्रोवोकेशन किया। जब दादरी की घटना हुई थी तो तत्काल जिलाधिकारियों को चाहिये था कि वह विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों से बातचीत करने के बाद एक ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जिससे पुलिस न भेजनी पड़ती और यह स्थिति न पैदा होती। लेकिन उन्होंने किसी भी प्रकार से विश्व-विद्यालय के अधिकारियों के साथ कोई भी सम्पर्क नहीं किया और मनमाने तरीके से कार्य करते रहे। जब यहाँ पर टैन्क बढ़ रहा था, उस समय भी जिला अधिकारियों ने विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों से बात करने की कोशिश नहीं की। उन्होंने बहाना बनाया कि अमराव मार्केट में जब एक बस में रात के समय भाप लगने लगी घटना हुई तो बहाना बनाकर बिना मुनिबसिटी म्यौन्टिड से बात किये पुलिस लेकर वहाँ पहुँच गये, जबकि शहीद विश्वविद्यालय का यह कम्प्लेक्स रहा है कि जब वहाँ कभी भी पुलिस भेजी गई है तो हुक्मा ही विश्वविद्यालय के अधि-

कारियों से बात हुई है। लेकिन विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों की पूरी उपेक्षा की गई है, वाइस चांसलर से बात करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई और यहाँ तक कि वाइस चांसलर को समय समय पर हूमिनेट किया गया और उनकी इन्स्टल की गई। झूठ तरीके से वाइस चांसलर को कहा गया कि रेडियो कालोनी और एन० सी० सी० का शस्त्रागार जो कि मुनिबसिटी कैंम्पस में है, उसे जला दिया गया है। यह खबर झूठी थी। इस डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट और वहाँ के सुपरिटेण्डेंट आफ पुलिस ने ही यह झूठी बात वाइस चांसलर को बताई। जब वाइस चांसलर ने कहा कि चलिए हम देखते हैं तो पुलिस का एस० पी० वहाँ ने दूसरे रास्ते पर भेजा गया, उस जगह पर नहीं गया। वहाँ पर जाकर जब वाइस चांसलर ने देखा तो वहाँ पर न तो कोई छात्र थे और न किसी प्रकार की धाग लगाई गई थी।

इस प्रकार से गलत और भ्रामक बयान देकर यह जिला अधिकारी पूरे देश को गुमराह कर रहा है और उसने पूरी तरह से विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस चांसलर के साथ बहुत दुर्व्यवहार किया है। जो पत्र उन्होंने वाइस चांसलर को लिखा है उसकी थोड़ी-सी इन्वयरी होनी चाहिये। उस पत्र को वाइस चांसलर ने हमको दिखाया, उसमें साफ साफ डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट ने लिखा है कि :—

"I hereby ask you to close down the University."

कभी भी हम प्रकार की भाषा का प्रयोग एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट को वाइस चांसलर के लिये नहीं करना चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा कि जब तक हम एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर से बात नहीं कर लेते, जब तक एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल से बात नहीं कर लेते, जब तक एकाडेमिक काउंसिल इसके लिये नहीं कहती, हमको खुद भी अधिकार नहीं है कि सीधे इसको क्लोज डाउन कर दें।

वहाँ के वाइस चांसलर ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से बात की थी। जैसा उन्होंने बताया, प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि ठीक है, अगर आप मानते हैं कि विश्व-विद्यालय क्लोज नहीं करना चाहिये तो आप इस बात को वहाँ के जिला अधिकारियों से भी कहिये और अगर आप समझते हैं कि क्लोज नहीं करना है, तो उस पर एक निर्णय लीजिये, लेकिन जिसके अधिकारियों से भी सम्पर्क बनाये रखिये। उन्होंने जाकर कमिशनर से बात करने की कोशिश की, कमिशनर ने उनकी बात सुनने के बाद साफ तौर पर कहा कि ठीक है प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आप से कहा है, लेकिन हम लोगों ने मुख्य मंत्री से बात की है और मुख्य मंत्री जी को हमने सारी स्थिति बता दी है। आपको विश्वविद्यालय बन्द करना पड़ना और उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि दो घंटे में विश्वविद्यालय बन्द कर दीजिये, जोकि सम्भव नहीं था जब तक कि एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल और एकाडेमिक काउंसिल की बैठक नहीं होती। उसके बाद उन पर तमाम बवाल पड़ा और जो पत्र भेजे गये, उनसे लगता है कि इस डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट को कतई मंत्री की भाषा का कोई ज्ञान नहीं है। जरूरत थी नहीं की कि अंग्रेजी में वाइस चांसलर को बिट्टी लिखते, क्योंकि वह हिन्दी जानते

[श्री हरिकेश बहावर]

वे और उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्तर हिन्दी ही वहाँ की भाषा है। अगर उसको संघर्ष नहीं आती तो उसे संघर्ष में कोई बिट्टी लिखने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। उस बिट्टी की भाषा बहुत डैरोगेटरी और वाइस चान्सेलर की डिग्री के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है।

इतना ही नहीं, सारे लोगों ने जाकर देखा है कि वाइस चान्सेलर के साथ स्थिति यह है कि पूरी तरह से वहाँ के जिला प्रशासन ने उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया।

जब शाम को हमने उनसे कहा कि हम आपको बात करेंगे, जिला अधिकारियों से, तो पहले तो वह जिला मजिस्ट्रेट टेलीफोन पर एवलेवल नहीं था, जब श्री लियाकत हुसैन ने उनको टेलीफोन किया तो उस पर भी एवलेवल नहीं थे, किसी प्रकार एम० एस० पी० मिले जब हमने उनसे कहा कि हम आपको भी बात सुनना चाहते हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास यूनिवर्सिटी में आने का समय नहीं है, आप लोग स्वयं आ जाइये, तो बात कर लेंगे।

हमने कहा कि हमने बहुत से लोगों को समय दिया है वह सब माने वाले वाले हैं, हम उनसे बात करेंगे तो उन्होंने कहा कि ठीक है, मैं आपको बात जिला अधिकारी को बता देता हूँ। जिला अधिकारी को उन्होंने टेलीफोन किया। हम लोगों के टेलीफोन पर जिला प्राधिकारी नहीं मिल सका था और एस० एस० पी० के टेलीफोन पर वह गैर-जिम्मेदार आफिसर मिला और उनमें हमको टेलीफोन किया और कहा कि आप लोग हमारे पास आ जाइये। लेकिन हमने कहा कि हमारे पास समय नहीं है, अगर आप आ सकते हैं तो आइये, नहीं तो हम लोगों ने तमाम लोगों को समय यहाँ का दे रखा है हम बीच में समय निकालकर नहीं आ पायेंगे। वह हम लोगों को दिये गये समय को छोटकर सब चार बजे आये और बड़े गैर-जिम्मेदाराना तरीके से हमसे बात कर रहे थे। उससे लगता नहीं था कि अलीगढ़ में कोई घटना हुई है और 7 समद सदस्य उनमें कोई बात कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने, एम० एस० पी० ने मासिक निकासी, सिगरेट जलाई, मैंने उनसे कहा कि एम० एस० पी० साहब, आप या तो सिगरेट पी लीजिये बाहर जाकर, तब आकर बात कीजिये, नहीं तो कम-से-कम सिगरेट मत पीजिये। इस बात पर दोनों ही बड़ी तेजी के साथ उठे और यह कहते हुये बाहर निकल गये कि हम लोग यहाँ पर इन्सुल्ट सहने के लिये नहीं आये हैं। इस तरह की बदतर्फीयों अगर एम० पी० जी० के डीप्रीगेशन के साथ यह अफसर कर सकते हैं तो वहाँ पर रहने वाले लोगों के साथ कैसा बर्ताव करेंगे। सरकार पर मेरा आरोप है कि इस देश में व्यंग्नेस्की को इस प्रकार बर्ताव किया जा रहा है। अगर व्यंग्नेस्की को हमें इस प्रकार बेइज्जत करना दिया जायेगा, तो हम काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय चाहते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट को खत्म कर दिया जाये? क्या पार्लियामेंट की कोई सैविटी नहीं है? हम इन दोनों अधिकारियों के सत्प्रेषण की माँग करते हैं। इस देश में जो स्थिति और अशांति फैला हो गया है, वह निहायत निम्नाजनक

है। देश में अराजकता की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है और उसके लिये मुख्य रूप से नीकरवाह जिम्मेदार हैं, जिन पर माननीय गृह मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री का कोई कंट्रोल एस्टाब्लिश नहीं हो पाया है।

12.00 hrs.

अन्त में मैं आपको एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात बताना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर साम्प्रदायिकता को भड़काने के लिये एक पचास चारों तरफ बाटा और चिपकाया गया है। मैं उसका केवल एक पैगदाफ पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। इससे पता लगता है कि सारे देश में साम्प्रदायिकता की आग भड़काने की एक साजिश की गई है। इस पत्र में कहा गया है।

"9 मई, 1979 को अलीगढ़ से दादरी स्टेशन तक रेलगाड़ी में बैठे महिलाओं और यात्रियों के साथ अश्रद्धा व्यवहार करने के बाद 10 और 11 मई को सु० वि० वि० के मुस्लिम छात्रों और शिक्षकों ने उपकुलपति श्री खुमरो के इशारे पर हिन्दुओं की लगभग 150 दुकानों का जला दिया है, दर्जनों हिन्दू छात्रों और ग्रामीणों को मार दिया है तथा लगभग 351 हिन्दू छात्रों का लापता कर दिया है। वि० वि० परिसर में रहने वाले हिन्दू शिक्षकों और डाक्टरों ने जान बचा कर नगर में शरण लाई है।"

यह बात बिल्कुल झूठ है कि हिन्दुओं की 150 दुकानों का जला दिया गया है। यह बात भी ग़लत है कि दर्जनों हिन्दू छात्रों और ग्रामीणों का मार दिया है, और न ही 350 हिन्दू छात्रों का लापता किया गया है—काई लापता नहीं है। यह पचास स्टेशनों पर बाटा जा रहा है, ताकि जो ट्रेने वहाँ से गुजरती हैं, उन के यात्रियों के द्वारा यह पचास देश के कान बोलें में पहुँच जायें। लेकिन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को हम बात की कतई परवाह नहीं है। न तो वह इन पत्रों का हटाने की कोशिश कर रही है और न इन लोगों का पकड़ने की कोशिश कर रही है, जो इस प्रकार की साम्प्रदायिक दुर्भावना को फैलाने का कार्य कर रहे हैं। इस पत्र पर किसी प्रेस का नाम नहीं छपा हुआ है।

वहाँ पर पी० ए० सी० ने बड़ी बेरहमी के साथ लोगों की पिटाई की। गृह मंत्री महोदय इस बात की जांच करवायें कि सहजाव के साथ किस प्रकार की पिटाई की गई है। इसी भयंकर बात है कि पार्लियामेंट को गरिमा को ध्यान में रखते हुये मैं उन सबको का इम्तेमान नहीं कर सकता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय इस की जांच करवायें। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने वाइस चान्सेलर को जो पत्र लिखा, मंत्री महोदय उसकी भी जांच करवायें और इन अधिकारियों को अदिलत समर्पण करें, जिनके बारे में मुख्य मंत्री ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि वे अच्छा कार्य कर रहे हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इन सारी घटना की म्याथिक जांच करवाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कहेंगे और क्या वह इन अधिकारियों की तलाश कर लेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Also about the insult of the MPs by the police officers.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: That was a very bad thing: (Interruptions)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member has recounted what he and some of his colleagues who went there several days after the events gathered presumably from various enquiries they made; he has recounted the whole story and has said that the statement which I have made and which is based on information received from the UP Chief Minister and his officers is incorrect, is misleading, and that the statement which he has made is correct and is a statement of facts..

AN HON. MEMBER. Because he had gone there.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Going there a week later is not something.. (Interruptions) I do not comment anything on that; I do not say anything more than this that that is also based on information given to him by other people..

SHRI RAJ NARAIN (Rae Bareli): This is not the way for a Minister to answer. You teach him, Sir..

MR. SPEAKER: He is still answering.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: The Minister should answer in a particular, limited way.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, he is not prepared to take lessons either from you or.... (Interruptions).

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: He is a bureaucrat.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The questions he has put to me—I will certainly go into them. He has asked me whether...

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Do you want that we should be insulted?

And you are not going to take any action against those arrogant officers? What is this? You have become Home Minister and you are not caring for us.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandinagar): If it is an insult, he should explain. Our colleague has to explain it fully.

MR. SPEAKER: He has explained it... (Interruptions)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): The matter is of great concern because seven members have been insulted there.

MR. SPEAKER: He is answering it.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: He cannot take it so lightly. It is a matter of dignity of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He is answering that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I shall go into the statements that have been made.

With reference to the statement made, whether the PAC has acted in a particular way, my information is that that is not how it has behaved. We shall go into this matter also because these are facts which have now been brought to my notice.

Similarly, he says that the letter written by the District Magistrate to the Vice-Chancellor is in a language which was not proper. We will certainly go into that also.

Thirdly he asked whether we shall suspend these officers. Certainly if the inquiries show that they did anything wrong, appropriate action will certainly be taken.

(Interruptions)

श्री श्री प्रकाश त्वाणी (बहराच) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अलीगढ़ में जो कुछ हुआ है वह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। जो कुछ वहाँ पर हुआ है उसके उत्तरदायी अलीगढ़ में नहीं हैं, इसी समय में बैठे हैं। (अवकाश)

श्री राज नारायण : यहाँ पर पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन नहीं होना चाहिये, यह मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ। त्यागी जी के कहने का मतलब यह हुआ कि...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Nothing will go on record. You are interfering in everybody's affair.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: You are not a teacher and we are not Students here.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing that. You cannot do that. Every Member has a right to know... (Interruptions) I am not allowing—don't record.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: **

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Mr. Raj Narain do not worry, he is indulging in self-criticism.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : इस झगड़े के पीछे जो कम्युनल रूप दिया गया उसका कारण यह है कि वहाँ जाकर विद्यार्थियों को भड़काया। वे विद्यार्थी जिन्होंने, जब भी अलीगढ़ में झगड़ा हुआ, सेक्युलर भावना प्रकट की और वहाँ शहर के लोगों की सेवा की। उनको यहाँ के मेम्बरों द्वारा पार्लियामेंट में जाकर (ब्यवधान) राज नारायण जी, आप भी उनमें से एक हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन।

MR. SPEAKER: First let me hear him.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में बोट की राजनीति चल रही है। कोई भी सवस्य संसद में आकर सब कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। अपनी पार्टी चलाने के लिये साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ों को भड़काया जा रहा है। यहाँ से अलीगढ़ विश्व विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों को भड़का कर भेजा गया (ब्यवधान)।

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV: **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अलीगढ़ के विद्यार्थी और अधिकारियों ने यहाँ की भावनाओं को देखते हुए विचारमंती बैठकें कीं। अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के सी०एच०पी०एफ० के लोगों को लवा

दिया गया ताकि साम्प्रदायिक दंगे न होने पायें। वहाँ की यूनिवर्सिटी के अधिकारियों ने उनसे कहा कि हम यूनिवर्सिटी में ला-एन्ड-आर्डर की कायम रखेंगे, आप धाके जवानों को यहाँ से हटा लीजिये। यह हमारी जिम्मेवारी है। उसके बाद वहाँ के अधिकारियों ने उस पुलिस फोर्स को वहाँ से हटा लिया। उनके हटते ही दिन में बसें जलाई गईं, वहाँ के धार्मिकों पर हमले हुये, वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों पर हमले हुये। टीचर्स को बेइज्जत किया गया दूसरे बर्ग के। इस तरह की घटनाएँ वहाँ होती रहीं। उसके पश्चात् 10 बजे रात को बाकायदा सायरन बजा जो कि यूनिवर्सिटी के लड़कों को बुलाने के लिये बजाया जाता है। उनको संग्रह करने के लिये तीन बार वह सायरन बजा और वहाँ के विद्यार्थी जमा हुये। शमशाद मार्केट जकरिया मार्केट में आग लग गई। ये सब हमले बाकायदा हुये। अब सी०एच०पी०एफ० को हटाया गया तो वहाँ रोखब्लाक लगा दिये गये। जब वहाँ से घटायें हो रही थी—उस समय यहाँ से सी०एच०पी०एफ० के लोगों ने वहाँ जाने की कोशिश की। तो अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के लड़कों ने अपनी छतों पर खड़े होकर गोशियाँ बनाई, पत्थर फेंके...

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : यह गलत बात है।

All this is totally false.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाजार में बाकायदा आग लगाई गई। यहाँ से पार्लियामेंट के जो मेम्बर गये—श्री हरिकेश बहादुर और दूसरे लोग—कम से कम वह आधू तो बहाते—उन लोगों के लिये जिनकी दुकानें जलाई गईं, लूटी गईं—लेकिन एक शब्द भी किसी ने नहीं कहा। यह साम्प्रदायिक दंगा.....

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR. Sir, I want to give you the facts on this issue. I have got a right to say (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am more sympathetic than him. He cannot accuse me. (Interruptions). But, I can say that it is some of these people who are doing all these things. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU. Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow this debate to go on.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, साम्प्रदायिक दंगे-दुर्भावकाई है—देख के लिये

** Not recorded.

बाहे जमसेकपुर में हों, धलीगढ़ में हो। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमको साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के लिये खेद प्रकट करना चाहिये, बाहे वे मुसलमानों की दुकानें जलें या हिन्दुओं की—हमें खेद प्रकट करना चाहिये। हमारा कर्तव्य इस प्रकार का है कि किसी भी प्रकार के साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को भड़काने का हमें अधिकार नहीं है। लेकिन ऐसा हुआ है, इस प्रकार की बात आई है। अभी चीफ मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेंट आया है, वहाँ के जिलाधीश की रिपोर्ट आप के पास आई है, होम मिनिस्टर ने भी रिपोर्ट दी है। चीफ मिनिस्टर की रिपोर्ट भी झूठी है, इनकी रिपोर्ट भी झूठी है और ये लोग जो वहाँ गये थे और जो रिपोर्ट लेकर आये हैं, वह सही है? मेरी समझ में नहीं आया—हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने अगर वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर से रिपोर्ट मांगी है, वहाँ के होम मिनिस्टर से रिपोर्ट मांगी गई, जो रिपोर्ट आप के सामने आई है। उस में यह है कि इतनी दुकानों में आग लगाई गई। क्या उन दुकानदारों ने स्वयं आग लगा ली? वहाँ दुकानदारों को सूटा गया और एक कार में आग लगा दी। वहाँ क टीचर्स को किस ने मारा? वहाँ क विद्यार्थियों को मारा गया। (ब्यवधान)।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to raise a point of order under Rule 41(2)(ii). During the Calling Attention the Member is to make a brief statement and put the question. The hon'ble Member has mentioned about certain things and the Rule says—

“(ii) If it contains a statement the Member shall make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement.”

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. You are trying to make a speech.

(Interruptions)

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हादसिक व्यवहार और बर्बादी देता हूँ उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री की, जिन्होंने इतने साहस का परिचय दिया है और सही बात बोली है कि साम्प्रदायिकता, बाहे वह हिन्दु साम्प्रदायिकता हो और बाहे वह मुस्लिम साम्प्रदायिकता हो, उस को कड़ाई से निपटा जाएगा। और रेलवे की रिपोर्ट आई है और दूसरी रिपोर्ट भी आई है, दादरी के आगे की भी रिपोर्ट आई है। जो वहाँ बोले हैं कि वह जगड़ा कैमल या और वे बाकायदा वहाँ हो कर आये हैं, वह सब शलत साबित हुआ है। ... (ब्यवधान) ... मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब, जो आप का यह स्टेटमेंट है, उसमें यह लिखा हुआ है कि बाकायदा यूनिवर्सिटी के

अधिकारियों ने सी० आर० पी० फोर्स को वहाँ से हटवा दिया वहाँ के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को यह कह कर कि इस कानून और एण्ड ऑर्डर को वहाँ पर कायम रखेंगे। वहाँ साहरन बना और बाकायदा बच्चे, लड़के जमा हुए और उन्होंने हमला किया। तो क्या मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि क्या वह बात सही नहीं है कि यह सारा झगड़ा प्री-प्लान्ड था और उसमें यूनिवर्सिटी के अधिकारी भी शामिल थे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how can this thing go on record. (Interruptions)

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन के स्टेटमेंट से यह निकलता है। यह जो स्टेटमेंट आया है, उसमें से यह निकलता है... (ब्यवधान) ... यह जो स्टेटमेंट होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने दिया है इस पर प्रश्न करने का मुझे राइट है। इन्होंने नाम लिया है। ... (ब्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon'ble Member has already taken seven minutes. Please ask question only. I am not allowing it any further.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूँ। मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि आप के स्टेटमेंट में यह है कि बाकायदा विद्यार्थियों की ओर से गोलियाँ चलाई गई, पिस्तौल चलाये गये और वहाँ से गोली चली और आप के एक अफसर की बन्दूक छीन कर ले गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप की पुलिस ने वहाँ विद्यार्थियों के पास इस्त्रीगल धार्य थे, उन को आपने पकड़ा या नहीं और जिन लोगों ने दुकानें जलाई, उन में कितने छात्राधियों की गिरफ्तारियां हुईं?

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go on like this. May be you can have one or two questions. The rule provides one question. Generally we allow two questions. You cannot go on like this.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : साम्प्रदायिक दंगे वहाँ हुए और उन में जिन के वहाँ आग दुकानों में लगी, जो लोग मारे गये उनकी आपकी ओर से या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की ओर से क्या कोई मुआवजा दिया गया है और उन लोगों का जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसकी कुछ क्षतिपूर्ति की गई है?

श्री राज नारायण : मैं व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहता हूँ। जिस को धरौजी में कहते हैं परतमल एक्स्प्लोनेशन वह मैं करता चाहता हूँ। मेरा दुर्भाग्य है कि मैं धरौजी बोल नहीं

[श्री राज नारायण]

सकता हूँ। मुझे धक्का मिला है कि हमारे परम पुनीत आरक्षीय मित्र श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी ने हमारे बारे में यह कहा है कि इन्होंने बंगा बडकाया है...

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : यह मैंने नहीं कहा है। मैंने यह कहा है कि आप भी उन से मिलने वालों में से।

श्री राज नारायण : इन्होंने यह कहा है कि ये अस्पताल में गये .. (अव्यवधान) .. जब कोई बोलता है तो मैं बोलता नहीं हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि डबल स्टैंडर्ड एप्पॉइंट किया जाए। मैं कोई प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर रेंज करता हूँ तो प्रसंग से करता हूँ श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी भी बोल रहे थे तो मैं बराबर चुप रहा। कोई बोले मैं चुप रहता हूँ। लेकिन कोई यह कहे कि हम प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर रेंज न करें तो यहूनिरा प्रिविलेज है। मैं आपको एक घटना की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। लार्ड एटली जब आए उत्तर प्रदेश प्रसीम्बली को देखने के लिए—चौधरी चरण सिंह जी साक्षी हैं तो धाकर उन्होंने कहा कि हमने मारे देश का भ्रमण किया है लेकिन अगर कोई लाइवली प्रसीम्बली हमने देखी है तो उत्तर प्रदेश की देखी है जहाँ लीडर आफ दी प्रपोजीशन ने बहुत अच्छा मन्ना किया है।

MR. SPEAKER: What is your Personal Explanation? You are not representing the Chief Minister. What is your Personal Explanation?

श्री राज नारायण : मदन को शांत रखना आपकी इयूटी है मेरी नहीं है। इन्होंने कहा है कि राज नारायण अस्पताल में विचारार्थियों से मिलने गये। यह 16 घाना और 17 घाना भी हो तो भी प्रसंग है। राज नारायण उस समय ब्लड प्रेसर से ग्रस्त थे। डाक्टर हमारे पास बैठे थे। हमारा जो सेक्रेटरी था, हमने प्रति व्यक्ति बस स्पया फल खाने के लिए उनके जरिये और उनके हाथ से भिजवाये थे...

एक मामूली सबस्व : पैना कहाँ से आया ?

श्री राज नारायण : हमारे बाप की कमाई घरी है और बहुत से लोगों ने वादा किया है। जो वाइस प्रेसीडेंट थे श्री प्रफजल हुसैन उन्होंने हम को जो बात लिखा उस में उन्होंने लिखा कि नेता जी, हम लोग जब बने ट्रेन से तो केवल यही रास्ता कि हमारा नेता राज नारायण धार एस एस की छाती फट गई। प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई बैठे हुए हैं...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not Personal Explanation. It is to be Personal Ex-

planation. You have made your point. Please resume your seat.

श्री राज नारायण : सब बात कही। एक एक भावमी को परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन के लिए बस बस मिनट मिलते हैं और आप हमें दो मिनट भी बोलने नहीं देते हैं। मैं एन मिनट में खत्म कर देता हूँ.....

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Please resume your seat.

श्री राज नारायण : धार. एस. एस. यही बंगा करा रहा है और सारे देश में बंगा कराने की इनकी साजिश है।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more. Order please. You have made your Personal Explanation. You have had your say. It has already gone on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order under Rule 353. Mr. O. P. Tyagi, a senior member has chosen in his wisdom to say that the Vice Chancellor of Aligarh University had hatched this plan. That cannot remain on record, because it is derogatory and it has no substance in it. It should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER Now, Prof. Samar Guha. Are we to have debate in respect of every matter?

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister has yet to reply.

MR. SPEAKER Yes, Mr. Patel.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have listened to what Shri Tyagi has said. In my last paragraph I have particularly pointed out that tension still prevails in Aligarh and, therefore, I think; it is very much desirable that whatever one says here is said with as much restraint as possible. I would only say this.

The points that have been made by Shri Tyagi will certainly be looked into by me. I cannot say anything more than that.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is regrettable that the Aligarh Muslim University students who showed admirable courage in keeping themselves cool during Aligarh riots have been made to suffer. During Aligarh riots, they were maintaining peace in the University campus and they gave shelter to different people belonging to different communities who were affected and earned the admiration of the whole country. Very recently, they have been dragged into this communal incident as it has been said now, although the whole thing started from an issue which is not really communal, the Dadri incident. It was a right of the students to make a representation to the Government of India, whether you agree or not, about the minority status of the Aligarh Muslim University. On that day, the hon. Home Minister should have made a very clear statement in regard to the nature of the incident that took place there. Even Shri Banatwalla admitted that there was a clash between the passengers and the students and there were certain incidents also. I do not want to mention those, that is known, things like certain misbehaviour towards certain girls by some students which was not becoming of them. Shri Banatwalla also admitted that those boys were finally rescued by the people belonging to the majority community there. Actually, it was not a communal issue. Accidentally, those students who were coming to Delhi belonged to a minority community. I would like to make a request to the hon. Members of this House to make a heart-searching of ourselves. What were the speeches that were made on that day? Hon. Members used the words like massacre, butchery and mass killing. One of the very responsible Member compared this incident with the atrocities committed by Nadir Shah, Tamur Ling, and Changer Khan. When these reports go out and get circulated, what will be the impression on the impressionable minds of youngmen to whatever community they may belong? When-

ever we make a speech on certain sensitive national issues, it should be looked from a national perspective, but we forget that these are not party issues and not political issues. If we want to motivate them politically, it may lead to disaster. I would say that what has happened in Aligarh afterwards is the outcome of not very responsible speeches that were made in this House and that got wide publicity there.

Before going into other aspects, I feel that both the Vice-Chancellor and administrative authorities have failed in one respect. The hon. Home Minister will excuse me when I say that on that day he made a major mistake by not giving all the facts which were available with him at that time and had been sent by the Station Master and by the authorities concerned. Perhaps that would have cleared many doubts that arose in the minds of all of us. It was the first duty of the Vice-Chancellor and the authorities concerned to clearly state the facts to the students. Some students got injured, they were manhandled and it was quite natural that when the students go back in anger, they would try to create some excitable atmosphere of revenge etc. It was quite natural, but it was the duty of the Vice-Chancellor or the university authorities to explain the whole situation to them, what actually happened at Dadri. It was equally the responsibility of the authorities to clearly tell them the facts, but that was not done.

Then there were some leaflets, some pamphlets. It was the duty of the authority, the police authority to immediately remove those leaflets and find out who were the miscreants who were trying to influence the people. It was their duty to do so, but that duty was not done.

One serious issue has been raised by my friend, Shri Harikesh Bahadur that

[Prof. Samar Guha]

seven Members of Lok Sabha went there and made an on the spot enquiry. Whether their enquiry was fool-proof or quite educative is a different issue. I think the hon. Home Minister will admit that 7 Members of Lok Sabha have a special status, special responsibility and special honour, if they behave honourably. There is nothing to say that they did not behave all right. If somebody wants to smoke, he can seek permission to do so. They can tell him to please go out, finish smoking and then come back. Even in the planes, there is a smoking and non-smoking area. Sometimes people are not allowed. Even they said, "That audacity the police officers showed that they did not come back?" They insulted their Waiter. I think this is a very serious matter. I think the Home Minister will take it very seriously; and we should not leave it to the local authority; some other responsible authority should be entrusted to go into the whole matter and find out whether 7 Members were insulted or not. You see the language in which the District Magistrate addressed the Vice-Chancellor. This is not the language in which the District Magistrate should address the Vice-Chancellor. The status of the Vice-Chancellor is far above even the ordinary politician, what to speak of the District Magistrate. It is generally expected that the police must not enter into the university campus; the police must not interfere within the university campus. When we had a talk with the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister also said that there were certain difficulties. I do not know to what extent the investigating authority has done anything about this matter. I do not know how the students could fire from the university hostel. This is a very serious matter. The Vice-Chancellor of the University authority should have gone into the matter. I request the Home Minister to request the Vice-Chancellor to go into the whole matter as to how this firing took place from the university hostel. This matter should have been enquired into. I request the Home Minister to make a

factual statement regarding what has actually happened. There were certain rumours. One person said that all the property was looted and five persons were killed and they belong to the minority. Then somebody else said that all of them belong to the majority.

After the Jamshedpur incident, every thing has come out in the Press. Even if we start from earlier, this kind of reports were not coming out in the Press. Now it has come out in the Press. I request the Home Minister to make a categorical statement dispelling all the doubts who were the five persons who had been killed and the shops that were looted belonged to which community. To what extent this is a factual report, the country should know?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member has said nothing very much about the new points which I need answer. He said that I should make an enquiry. I have already said about it.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: What about reports in the papers?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is a matter of one's judgment. I consider that in a certain situation certain facts are better not to be stated. You had just now asked me to make a statement about whose shops were burnt; you had just now asked me to make a statement as to who were the persons killed. Do you really want me to make a statement? It is not the practice to do so.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Then as the Home Minister it is your right and you did not exercise your right. In all the papers in all the weeklies everywhere, all over the country; what happened in Jamshedpur has come out. If the Government do not want to make a factual statement; then all kinds of rumours will be there in the country; all kinds of statements will be there. It is a very dangerous situation.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I must realise that I have no hesitation in making a statement in a matter where one is absolutely certain plus, as I say, in regard to certain type of information. Until the situation assumes a reasonable degree of normalcy, it is better to avoid making those statements. This is the position. That is why I have desisted from making certain statements. Certainly, all those points and matters that have been raised by hon. Members will be gone into very thoroughly and very fully and whoever is found to be responsible for doing something which he should not have done, appropriate steps will be taken.

12.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Has any of my points been answered? If you want to avoid you can. But none of my points, not even one of my points, had been answered. What is the necessity of calling attention or asking questions? Not a single question has been answered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He says that is all he has to say.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: You can make some comments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want to make any comments.

डा० राजबी सिंह (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चाहे हम संसद् में आधा दर्जन ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्तावों के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित क्यों न कर लें, लेकिन न तो अब प्रवीण कुमार लौट सकता है और न हासन हमारे बीच में आ सकता है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Is it about cow slaughter?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Man-slaughter.

डा० राजबी सिंह : जब यहाँ पर यह चर्चा चल रही है, तो जगता है कि हम लोग किसी बात के लक्ष्य या विरोध में आये हैं और प्रत्यावेक

में बातें करते हैं । अलीगढ़ से जो विद्यार्थियों, जान मुहम्मद अरिफ और की अलफाक अहमद ने एक जॉयंट स्टेटमेंट दिया है :—

“Recent trouble was due to irresponsible statements on the Dadri incident by some politicians to malign their adversaries.”

इसी सदन में, और दूसरे सदन में भी, दादरी में जो कांड हुआ और विद्यार्थियों के साथ जो व्यवहार किया गया, उसकी ओर ध्यान की गई । लेकिन कुछ राजनैतिक गिद्धों ने अपनी अवसरवादिता के कारण, और सस्ती लोकप्रियता को ध्यान में रखकर, उत्तेजनापूर्ण भाषण दिये । किसी व्यक्ति ने इसे नास्ती आक्रमण की संज्ञा दी और किसी ने इसे कम्यूनल हलोकॉस्ट कहा । जब हमारे नौजवान ऐसी बातों को सुनें, तो उनके हृदयों में कैसी भावना पैदा हो सकती है ? इस लिए मैं अलीगढ़ के उन विद्यार्थियों को उतना दोष नहीं दूंगा, जितना उन माननीय लोगों को दूंगा, जिन्होंने उनके जज्बात को भड़काने की गलत कोशिश की है । मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ हुआ, वह सब के लिए दुर्भाग्य की बात है, और वह बात प्रागे न बढ़े, इस विषय में विचार करना चाहिए ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने क्या बातें कहीं और क्या नहीं कही, मैं उस विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूँ । लेकिन उन्होंने स्पष्ट कहा है :—

“He was the biggest critic of Hindu communalism but he could not condone Muslim communalism either.”

आज दोनों की बात देखनी चाहिये । चाहे हिन्दू राष्ट्रवाद की बात करने वाले हों और चाहे किसी प्रकार से मुस्लिम संकीर्णतावाद की बात करने वाले हों, उन दोनों की ओर सख्ती से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है । जो लोग अपनी छोटे स्वार्थों को दृष्टि में रख कर किसी एक वर्ग के जज्बात को भड़काने की कोशिश करते हैं, वे देश के साथ बगावती कर रहे हैं ।

अलीगढ़ और दादरी की घटनाओं पर बोलते हुए गृह मंत्री ने यह स्वीकार किया था कि वहाँ की स्थिति में तनाव है । वहाँ तनावपूर्ण स्थिति तो थी, लेकिन सरकार ने किया क्या था ? वहाँ होस्टल से गोलियाँ चली । जब भी इस प्रकार की तनाव की स्थिति हो, तो सरकार का पहला कर्ज यह होना चाहिये कि हथियारों पर कब्जा किया जाये, चाहे वे हिन्दू कैनेटिक्स के पास हों और चाहे मुस्लिम कैनेटिक्स के पास हों । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बातें हुईं । वह ठीक है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रविषनी कुमार की

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

को दोनों बटनाओं की जांच करने का आदेश दिया है लेकिन अलीगढ़ का सबाल बड़ा संवेदनशील है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों बटनाओं की जांच से पता बिल्कुल साफ हो जाया चाहिए ताकि किसी को अपना राजनीतिक स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने के लिए मजबूत या तमाशा करने का अवसर न मिले। इसके लिए क्या केन्द्र की ओर से आप उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को सलाह देंगे कि दोनों बटनाओं की साथ साथ जांच करने के लिए न्यायिक जांच बिठावें ?

अन्तिम बात यह है कि जब विश्वविद्यालय खुलेगा तब जिस प्रकार की अपनी रिपोर्ट है—सही या गलत उसका स्पष्टीकरण आप देंगे—लेकिन कमिश्नर का भी स्टेटमेंट है और वहाँ के कुछ लड़के जो हैं, मैं सम्प्रदाय विरोध का नाम नहीं सुना उन्होंने आत्म रक्षा के लिये अपील की है तो विश्वविद्यालय खुलने पर आप कौन से उपाय करेंगे ? क्या ला एंड आर्बर ही इस समस्या का समाधान करेगा ?

साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ क्या अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय परिसर और नगर क्षेत्र में मिले जुले नागरिकों की कोई शांति समिति बन चुकी है या नहीं ? केवल आरोप प्रत्यारोप से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है—बाह्य आरोप मैं लगाऊँ क्या कोई और लगाएँ। मैं सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करूँगा कि यदि आरोप प्रत्यारोप भूलकर हम शांति और सद्भाव के लिए प्रयत्न करेंगे तो देश के साथ कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करेंगे। क्या मंत्री जी न्यायिक जांच की मेरी प्रार्थना पर ध्यान देंगे और उसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को सलाह देंगे ? साथ ही अगर कुलपति के साथ अपमान की कोई बात हुई है या विश्वविद्यालय को स्वायत्तता पर किसी प्रकार का प्रहार हुआ है तो क्या उसके लिये कड़े से कड़े कदम उठावेंगे ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I shall certainly consider both these suggestions as fully as possible and do whatever is appropriate.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Most of the points have already been covered. I shall confine to two points.

The tragedy that has taken place inside the campus of Aligarh Muslim University, I consider is an extension of the incidents that have taken place at Dadri Station. We had detailed discussion in this House about what

happened at Dadri. The students of Aligarh Muslim University came to Delhi to demand for the safeguarding of their constitutional right so that the minority character which has been demanded by them and the community element be retained in the new Bill. It was the fascist and vested interest which has created the situation so that their moral courage to demand their Constitutional right should be shattered. Therefore, I consider this incident inside the campus like that.

The Home Minister has given the statement. He has made an attempt even to thwart the enquiry to go into the details of what happened inside the campus. His statement will influence and squarely fix the responsibility on the University Vice Chancellor as well as the students. What have the students done? When they returned with the injuries, as if adding insult to injury, they found the security men who guard the institution as well as the PAC behaving in this manner. The vested interests and the fascists have tried to see that the constitutional rights are denied to them. But the students wanted them to be retained. For that purpose they have come here. When they returned, these people wanted to teach the students a lesson

He has said that a bus was burnt. It is an utter lie. No bus was burnt. If it was burnt, where is that half-burnt or fully-burnt bus? The whole matter was completely mis-managed. The District Magistrate and the administration, arbitrarily and as a dictator, wanted to issue force on the University Authorities. You can find this from the correspondence of the Vice-Chancellor with the District Magistrate. He even contacted the Prime Minister for guidance whether to close the institution or keep it open. The Prime Minister was not averse to it. Even that is mentioned in his letter to the District Magistrate. Since the Vice-Chancellor did not yield, the District Magistrate wanted through some evil design to

tarnish the image of the students of the Aligarh University.

Sir, you will remember last time when the discussion took place in this very House on the Aligarh riots, all sections of the House gave bouquets to the students for the commendable service they did at the time of the riots. So, this has been done in a calculated and pre-planned manner to tarnish the image of the students and the institution. So, I will confine myself to one point whether the Home Minister is prepared to lay on the Table the correspondence between the Vice-Chancellor and the District Magistrate so that the whole truth and who is at fault may be known not only to the House but to the entire country.

Then, the *Post mortem* report reveals that the bullets were fired by the PAC and not the students. Further, after the closure or at the time of the closure of the institution, all the students were searched and they were sent out under escort. Then the 16 hostels were search by the PAC and the police. They could find no weapons whatsoever. Therefore, I would say that these reports are stories cooked up by the State Government or the Home Ministry to clearly fix the responsibility on the students and staff of the University. It may also influence the enquiry agency that has been appointed to go into these incidents. The report as to what has been found after the search should also form part of the record so that the country at large may know what exactly transpired inside the campus of the Aligarh Muslim University.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am sorry in spite of my being very cautious in my statement, my hon. friend goes on making remarks which will provoke me to make certain observations in return; but I do not wish to do so. I have said that enquiry will be made. When all the facts are fully known, then we shall certainly furnish them to the House as well as the whole country.

श्री शारद बाबू (अकलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस को जरा ध्यान सुन लीजिए। वहाँ पर 7 एम0 पीज जो गये थे, उन के साथ कैसा व्यवहार हुआ है, वह ध्यान सुन लें।... (अव्यवधान)... नहीं तो यह हाऊस नहीं चलेगा।... (अव्यवधान)...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं चल सकता है।

श्री शारद बाबू : ध्यान इन को मुनिये। एक मिनट ध्यान सुन लें।

12.50 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Eleventh Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods mentioned against each:—

1. Shri Annasaheb Magar—18th April, to 18th May, 1979 (Seventh Session).

2. Dr. Henry Austin—9th April to 8th May, 1979 (Seventh Session).

3. Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao—18th April to 11th May, 1979 (Seventh Session).

4. Shri Sheshrao Deshmukh—21st February, to 12th April, 1979 (Seventh Session).

5. Shri Keshavrao Dhondge—17th April, to 18th May, 1979 (Seventh Session).

6. Shri K. Chikkalingaiah—9th April, to 18th May, 1979 (Seventh Session).

7. Shri Ram Murti—21st March, to 18th May, 1979 (Seventh Session).

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

(Interruptions)

12.52 hrs.

RE: ALLEGED DISCOURTEOUS BEHAVIOUR OF CERTAIN DISTRICT OFFICIALS AT ALIGARH TOWARDS SOME MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

श्री हरिश्चंद्र बाहदुर : बार हन को एक मिनट सुन लें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: 7 Members of Parliament yesterday visited Aligarh and Aligarh Muslim University where riots and killings took place. We went to enquire the whole episode. I went over there because my calling attention was admitted and I wanted to have the first-hand information. I tried to contact the District Magistrate. He was never available. Then I talked to the PRO of the University and he contacted the SSP and SSP contacted me. We wanted to find out their version of the incident. We asked him to come over there. He said that he would talk to the District Magistrate and then let us know whether they would come to us. Then the District Magistrate telephoned us and said that instead of their coming, we should go over there because they were controlling the control room and they wanted to get information from different parts of the city. We said that we had already given appointments to many people and it was not possible for us to go over there. Anyway, they came afterwards. Then they started talking in a manner as if nothing important was being discussed there and that they were not talking to the responsible persons. After some time, the SSP started smoking. I told him: you better smoke outside or smoke afterwards. Immediately the District Magistrate and the SSP left the room

saying that they had not come over here to be insulted. We went there to collect information. We wanted to find out their version but they did not inform us properly. So, they insulted us. Therefore, I feel that they have insulted us. If this type of arrogant attitude of the bureaucracy is not condemned, I feel that this is in no way going to help the country as a whole, the prestige of Members of Parliament and this House. We all take it very seriously. We demand that stern action should be taken against them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I want to make one submission. There was a circular issued by the Prime Minister's Secretariat some years ago which clearly defined as to how a civil servant should behave towards, and receive a Member of Parliament. (Interruptions). Sir, that Circular has been observed more in breach than in observance. I am very sorry to say that. Now, Sir, what is the normal courtesy? If I come to your room and if I want to light a cigarette, I ask you: "May I smoke?" If you say "Yes"—you usually say 'yes' then it is all right. But if several Members of Parliament object to smoking, the normal courtesy would demand that one should refrain from smoking. In the Committees, in the Public Undertakings Committee or the Public Accounts Committee—I have chaired both these committees—I tell them that they could not smoke till I tell them: "If you wish..." (Interruptions). If you read the books that govern the sittings of these Committees, you will see smoking is prohibited, but we use our discretion and when the occasion is befitting, when I feel that they could smoke, I tell them: "Gentlemen, if you wish to smoke, you can do it." Mr. Patel is here, he knows very well. Now, it is a congregation of a team of seven M.Ps. Agreed that it was not a parliamentary delegation, it did not carry the rubber stamp on its head, but seven Members of Parliament who enjoy much higher position in the

Warrant of Precedence went there for doing a duty to the Parliament, to the House. Sir, it is expected that this civil servant should have received them well and should have accorded the normal courtesy that is clearly defined in the Circular issued by the Prime Ministers' Secretariat.

(Interruptions).

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: One sentence, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. If everybody starts a sentence, we will get nowhere.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I request that that Circular of the Prime Minister's Secretariat should now be again issued and clear emphasis be laid...

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: And action taken.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think I heard enough.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, to my mind the matter comes dangerously close to breach of privilege. An hon. Member who had tabled a Calling Attention Motion had gone to visit that place in order to collect information in the execution of his parliamentary duty. He was not treated properly along with six of his other colleagues. Sir, you will recall that when a Member was being handcuffed, this House had taken very serious notice of that. One can say that if a Member happens to be a criminal, he can be handcuffed, but that is not the view which the House took about this and the House has clearly laid down that no Member of Parliament should be handcuffed at any time. Similarly,

Sir, when we go for our parliamentary duty and we are not only impeded in our work, but we are also insulted, then it becomes an insult to us and an affront to the entire House. (Interruptions). And we take it as such and we would like the Chair to go into the matter personally and refer that matter to the Privileges Committee, if necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, we will go into the matter and whatever is to be done will be done.

SHRI G. M. BANAIWALLA: Sir one sentence and I have done. And that is that the reply to the Calling Attention Motion. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is over.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am not going into it. This is full of untruth... **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, you cannot go into the Calling Attention again. (Interruptions). ** Nothing will go on record. That point is over.

13.00 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO REVIEW THE WORKING OF THE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA, ITS COMPOSITION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): As Honourable Members are aware, the Life Insurance Corporation of India has, over the years made noticeable progress in providing life insurance cover to an increasing number of persons and in mobilising the resources of the community. With the growth of life insurance, however, expectations in respect of service and benefits to the

[Shri Charan Singh]

policy-holders have gone up considerably, and both in Parliament and outside, demands have been made for more economic management, better return and improvement in the service to policy-holders and reorientation of the investment policy. Suggestions have also been made to the effect that the present organisational set-up of the Corporation calls for a radical change for achieving the desired objectives. That apart after the Corporation was established, there have been vast changes in the economic scene and national priorities, and increasing emphasis is now being laid on rural development, removal of unemployment and provision of essential social services. It is necessary therefore, that the life insurance industry's structure, business operations and investment policy are geared to meet the changing requirements of the insuring public and the national economy.

The last independent reviews of the Corporation were made a decade ago, by the Administrative Reforms Commission which reported in December, 1968, and the Morarka Committee which reported in April 1969. Government have, therefore, decided to appoint a high level Committee to review the Corporation's working in all major aspects and to suggest measures for improvement.

The Committee will be headed by Shri Era Sezhiyan Member (Rajya Sabha). The other Members of the Committee are:—

(1) Prof. V. M. Dandekar, Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Poona, and Director, Indian School of Political Economy, Lonawala.

(2) Shri A. Rajagopalan, Former Chairman of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay.

(3) Dr. S. K. Charkravarty, Professor of Financial Management, Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta

(4) Dr. D. P. Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Rajendra Agricultural University, Patna (Bihar).

(5) Shri R. M. Mehta, Former Managing Director, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay.

(6) Shri S. Ramanathan, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.

Shri A. Srinivasan, Executive Director, Life Insurance Corporation of India will be the Secretary of the Committee.

The terms of reference of the Committee would be as follows:—

(a) Review the progress of life insurance since nationalisation, to assess the potential for its growth, particularly in the rural areas, and to suggest steps for accelerating the development of the business;

(b) Examine the organisation of the Corporation at different levels including the set up of the field force and to suggest such changes as may lead to greater efficiency and economy in operations;

(c) Recommend measures for improving the quality of service to policyholders;

(d) Examine the existing pattern of investment of the Life Fund and to suggest such changes, as may be considered necessary, for improving the return on the investments consistent with the safety of the capital and the national priorities; and

(e) Make any other recommendations which will contribute to more effective management of life insurance business.

The Committee will be required to submit its report within six months.

The Government hopes that as a result of the study by the high-level Committee, it would be possible to effect substantial improvement in the working of the Life Insurance Corporation.

श्री राज नारायण : मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : किस चीज पर ? इस पर ?

श्री राज नारायण : आज आपके दफ्तर को मैंने अपने दो निवेदन पत्र दिए थे । हम को वस बजे के करीब दफ्तर में कहा

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दफ्तर में क्या दिया और क्या नहीं दिया उसके बारे में प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाने से कोई फायदा नहीं है ।

श्री राज नारायण : आप परसों से मुझे कोई एनराज नहीं है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रेन्साइज्ड फार्म में दिया जाएगा तब लिया जाएगा या अपने पैड पर दिया जाएगा तब भी लिया जाएगा ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बहुत झंझट की तरह से जानते हैं कि किस फार्म में देना चाहिये और किस फार्म में नहीं देना चाहिये ।

श्री राज नारायण : यह कभी नहीं हुआ है ।

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Should we submit our requests only on printed forms? It had never happened before, we have been writing out our requests even on ordinary paper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. That will also be considered and it is being done. So, there is no point at all.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Then, why...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are other things which go into consideration of a motion.

श्री राज नारायण : तो यह कहिए जबकि उसमें रा० बुरली मनोहर जोशी का उल्लेख है जिन्होंने 1 करोड़ 20 लाख का खर्चा किया है जाने प्रावि पर और सिमला में स्पीकर का इलेक्शन इल्कीगन तौर पर हुआ है, इसलिए उसको नहीं लिया गया ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. What happened to 377?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order, unless you want to raise one on Shri Advani's Bill.

Please take your seat.

13.06 hrs.

PRASAR BHARATI (BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF INDIA) Bill*

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Broadcasting Corporation of India, to be known as Prasar Bharati, to define its composition, functions and powers and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I do not feel happy while raising this point of order with regard to this progressive measure, which should be welcome to all sections of the House. But I daresay you will agree and the House will agree that we should at all times comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Rules. Earlier the hon. Speaker had observed that it would be a healthy tradition if Bills are scrutinised by a Committee at the pre-introduction stage. That reform has not yet arrived, and the Rules have not yet been amended for that purpose. But with the rules as they are, I would invite your attention to sub-rule (1) of Rule 69:

"A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum...

—that has been done—coming to the latter part of the Rule—which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure..

—so far so good—

...and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law."

Now most Bills which I have seen in the past have given separate paras for recurring and non-recurring expenditure. Unfortunately, in this financial memorandum appended to the Bill, there is a general statement about the deficit etc. Please see the Memorandum. The first two paragraphs are with regard to the appointment of the Members of the Board.

In the last paragraph, the Minister has explained the difficulties in giving the estimate of the expenditure involved after the constitution of the various Complaints Boards, the Corporation and other agencies of the Organisation. Leaving that apart, this Memorandum does not say specifically what is recurring and what is non-recurring. The last paragraph only says:

"The Corporation's deficit is estimated to be about Rs. 6.50 crores on revenue account in 1979-80. This may go up progressively...."

I am not going to tire the patience of the House in reading out in detail, *in extenso*.

The Minister should make it clear even at this stage—I can understand his difficult position—whether he can tell the House, even now, after I have made my submission, what is recurring and what is non-recurring about the expenditure.

My second point is more important. It is a two-fold point of order, and this is more important in my humble judgment. Over the years, I have been a lover of language, words and style, of any language. I am *bhasha premi*, lover of all languages—Hindi, English, Tamil, Telugu, German, Russian. Unfortunately, the human life span is too short; we cannot learn many languages. I would like to learn many languages. But it is not possible. I would not, however, like to mix up the languages, two or three languages,

particularly in legal enactments. When we speak outside when we make a speech in Parliament, it is all right; we mix up languages. But in a legal enactment, we should stick to one language, as pure as possible, as laid down in the Constitution.

I would like to read out article 348, Clause (1), sub-Clause (b) (i):

"(1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, until Parliament by law otherwise provides—

(b) the authoritative texts—

(i) of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament or in the House or either House of the Legislature of a State,

* * * * *

shall be in the English language."

There is some concession given later on in regard to States. In Clause (2), it is provided that the State can with the previous consent of the Governor/President authorise the use of the Hindi language, or any other language used for any official purposes of the State in the High Courts and in the State Legislature also. There is a different provision but there also it makes it clear that the official text, the authoritative text, of the translation will be in the English language.

I know, the Minister is a Hindi pandit and also an English pandit, pandit in both the languages. Now, the title of the Bill is, "The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Bill, 1979." I do not claim to be a pandit of either language. My knowledge of English language as well as of Hindi language is meagre...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You are unique in many ways.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It is open to you to say that. But, here,

there has been an inappropriate—I will not say, unholy—mix of the two languages. I know, so far as proper nouns are concerned, proper names are concerned, you can have a Hindi and English mix-up, the two languages together, as in article 1 of the Constitution, “India, that is Bharat”—this is what the Constitution says. That is all right. But when you introduce other kinds of nouns or adjectives, it is wrong. It is improper. It is in dissonance with the provision of the Constitution, to mix up two languages, because it says specifically, categorically and unambiguously that the authoritative text of a Bill to be introduced in Parliament shall be in the English language. Now, here, the title is ‘Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Bill.’ I do not know whether the word ‘Prasar’ has been incorporated into the English language like ‘Sanyas’, ‘Yoga’, ‘Catamaran’ etc ‘Catamaran’ has been introduced into the English dictionary, I find. (*Interruptions.*)

Therefore, I would like to know whether it is in consonance with Art. 348, sub-clause (b)(i)—whether this is appropriate and whether this is in consonance with the Constitution.

There is another aspect to this matter. Even assuming that this word ‘Prasar’ is permissible by usage, right or wrong—sometimes it is said usage, whether it is right or wrong usage, makes it permissible—I am doubtful whether the word ‘Prasar’ is a correct and appropriate Hindi word. To my mind, it is rather clumsy and unlovely and not a euphonic word—I do not know whether other Hon. Members agree with this. There was the word ‘Akash’ proposed by the Working Group, but it has been given up; perhaps it is not appreciated by the Minister and the Government. The word ‘Akash’ has a material-cum-spiritual dimension, but it has been given up, and the word now used is ‘Prasar’. I looked up the Hindi-English Dictionary.

I could not get hold of Dr. Raghu Virra’s Hindi-English dictionary. I could get from the Library only his English-Hindi dictionary. So, therefore, I looked up Bhargava’s Hindi-English dictionary, and the meaning of the word ‘Prasar’ in that dictionary (1967 edition) is ‘extent’, ‘exit’. The proper word, in that dictionary, is ‘prasarana’ and not ‘Prasar’. So, it can be ‘Prasarana Bharati’. The meaning of the word ‘prasarana’, according to the dictionary, is ‘spreading’ (or broadcasting), ‘extending’.

One last word and I have done. If the Minister and the Government want to stick to a Hindi word, instead of this unlovely, clumsy and not a euphonic word, and if ‘Prasarana’ and ‘Akash’ are also not acceptable, I would suggest ‘Antariksha’. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: ‘Antariksha’ is not an English word either.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: That is why I said it should be given up, but if they still want to have a Hindi word, let it come in the Hindi translation of the Bill as ‘Antariksha’. The English title should be ‘The Broadcasting Corporation of India Bill.’

Article 348(i) of the Constitution is very clear. It does not allow any concession, there is no compromise on this score. So, I would suggest that, firstly, the Bill should be entitled ‘The Broadcasting Corporation of India Bill’ and..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Article in the Constitution talks about the Bill and not the name.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Is not the title part of a Bill? I am surprised to hear you say so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It says that the Bill shall be in English.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Is not the title a part of the Bill? Why, otherwise, do you put it to the vote?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The name can be anything.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Why do you put the title to vote? Why do you put the Long Title, Enacting Formula and all that to vote? Therefore, it is part and parcel of the Bill. Art. 348(1) of the Constitution says that the text of all Bills in Parliament shall be in the English language.

Moreover, with all my love for Hindi, English and other languages, I am sorry to say that it is not in the proper place: it is mis-placed. 'Bharati' is all right: it is a proper noun....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you have made your point.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It should not be mis-placed.

The Minister may also kindly explain how he proposes to cross the Constitutional hurdle.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I am happy that the Hon. Member prefaced his points of order with saying that he does not object to the Bill but welcomes the Bill.

He has raised two points of order. Firstly, he referred to the Financial Memorandum in which, he has stated that under the rules, we have to indicate the recurring as well as the non-recurring expenditure. I think the Hon. Member is correct and if he goes through paragraph 5 of the Financial Memorandum, he would notice that, although the words 'recurring' and 'non-recurring' have not been used as such, figures have been given to the extent it is possible to compute at this stage, because, as he himself pointed out, it is difficult to be precise and particularly so when it has been left to the Corporation itself to determine what is going to be the salary etc., and the conditions of service etc. of the employees. That makes it all the more problematic. But even then, a computation has been made both of the recurring and of the non-recurring ex-

penditure, though the words have not been used.

As to the second point, he referred me to Art. 348 of the Constitution which, I think, is totally irrelevant in the present context. Even though we may have our own views as to whether 'Prasar' is 'upayukt' or right or 'Akash' is more right, so far as....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: He said 'Antariksh' also.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: That is the ultimate solution.

The objection was on the basis of Art. 348 which insists on all Bills being originally in English....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: That is clear.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The Bill itself is in English, even though the word 'Prasar' is used, just as when the term 'Lok Sabha' is used in English, it does not make it a Hindi version. We have the 'Lokpal' Bill also.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): The term 'Lok Sabha' was used in this House for the first time on the basis of the statement of the Speaker. If I remember correctly on 18th May 1954, the then Speaker made a statement....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not go into the history of when it was first used.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I am aware of that history also. But what I am pointing out is that the use of the words 'Lok Sabha' in any statute does not make the statute a Hindi one.

As to the choice of the word, I am sure we will have occasion to discuss it when we discuss the Bill itself either in the Select Committee, if the Government proposes it, or in the House, when we discuss it. That is a matter of substance. But so far as Government's own thinking is concerned, we

thought that the words 'Akash Vani' and 'Doordarshan' are both good terms which should be preserved, but if we have 'Akash Vani' and 'Akash Bharati' there is a kind of overlapping and confusion arises. Therefore, we thought it necessary to describe the Corporation which covers both Akash-vani as well as Doordarshan, by the words 'Prasar Bharati' which gives a sense of 'broadcasting', and 'The Broadcasting Corporation of India' is the English title.

I am sure the points of order have been met, and I seek the leave of the House to introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Broadcasting Corporation for India, to be known as Prasar Bharati, to define its composition, functions and powers and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I introduce* the Bill.

13.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNTS OF STAFF OF UNITED BANK OF INDIA, CALCUTTA.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to raise the following matter under Rule 377:—

A great resentment among employees has been continuing in the United Bank of India, Calcutta, since the detection of fraud in the staff Provident Fund Account. It is alleged that the Trustees and Management of the United Bank of India, Calcutta, are involved in the malpractices and have been supplying

wrong information to the Finance Ministry from time to time.

As an instance, in the last year, the Finance Minister himself informed me affirming the fact of detection of fraud in the Staff Provident Fund Account and termination of a petty employee from his service for alleged involvement in the fraudulent activities, but surprisingly very recently, this year, I have been informed by the Lok Sabha Secretariat quoting from the Information furnished by the Ministry of Finance that "the Bank has reported that no frauds have been detected in the accounts after completion of the special audit investigation by M/s. Ray and Ray".

There is every reason to believe that the Bank authorities have been playing a doubtful role thereby creating confusion and suspicion and taking anti-employee measures, violating all sorts of discipline.

In the meantime, the United Bank employees of Calcutta have started 'mass stay' from 10th May, 1979, demanding a probe into the Staff Provident Fund scandal and reinstatement of employees dismissed from service on political grounds during Emergency.

In this connection I request the Finance Minister through your good offices to institute a thorough enquiry immediately and fix the responsibility. A statement giving the factual details may please be made available to the House.

(ii) GROVER COMMISSION REPORT AND ACTION TAKEN THEREON.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, with your kind permission, I raise the following matter under Rule 377:—

The Grover Commission has come out with its findings. The Commission upheld twelve of the 67 charges levelled against the Karnataka Chief Minis-

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

ter and some of his colleagues. The interim report submitted by the Commission early last year indicated the Karnataka Chief Minister on similar counts—in four of the seven charges examined by it. Eight more allegations have been established as correct, either wholly or partly, in the final report. In respect of five other allegations, the Commission has felt that there are grounds of suspicion although firm evidences are not available. It is strange to note that the Commission's findings have been forwarded by the Central Government to the very person who has been indicted by the Commission for follow-up action. It is, therefore, an ironical coincidence that the very same person who has been indicted has been entrusted the work of taking appropriate action against himself.

The Karnataka Chief Minister is credited to have observed during the debate in the Assembly that the Commission's report is merely a report and not a judgment.

The Statesman, Delhi, writes on May 13, 1979:

"The Karnataka Chief Minister, Mr. Devraj Urs, said today (12th May) that he considered the findings of the Grover Commission against him as 'some sort of a blemish' on him and he is determined to wipe it off."

The House may recall that the Karnataka Chief Minister, immediately after the 1978 Assembly election, withdrew the State Government's consent for the CBI's investigations into the allegations against him and his colleagues. The CBI has thus been denied the jurisdiction from examining the findings and further proceeding in the direction of instituting judicial action.

An anomalous situation has thus been created. This anomaly of the situation has been acknowledged by the Grover Commission itself, and it has recommended suitable legislation, including the amendment of the Con-

stitution, to remove the infirmities in the existing Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.

The episode has acquired a new dimension particularly after the enactment of the Special Courts Bill. The Special Courts Act, 1979, is not now limited to Emergency excesses and aberrations alone. It has a permanent place in the Statute Book and it must not be frustrated in its main objectives in compelling the politicians to accept a measure of accountability for their conduct in the public office.

A statement from the Government is, therefore, called for to explain the Government's attitude in this regard.

The Home Minister is there. He may make a Statement.

(iii) GROWING INEFFICIENCY ON THE RAILWAYS.

श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव (महरासा) : उत्त-
रप्रदेश मण्डल, नवभारत टाइम्स, नई दिल्ली, —
सोमवार, 14 मई, 1979 एवं अन्य राष्ट्रीय
पत्रकारों के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर छपे "भौमिक की खगोली
या आन्दोलन ? उत्तर भारत में भी रेल सेवाएँ अल्प
व्यस्त" जिनके फलस्वरूप देश के हर कोने में रेल
प्रशासन ठप्प सा हो गया है। कोयले की तथ्यांकियत
कमी का हवाला दे कर तो विगत एक वर्ष से देश
के विभिन्न हिस्सों में सैकड़ों आवश्यक ट्रेन रद्द
ही कर दी गई थी जिस के चलते छात्रों, सामान्य
यात्रियों और नौकरी पेशा वाले की तो दुर्गति ही
हो रही थी, इधर एक महीने से बाँकिया चासू यात्री
गाड़ियाँ, चाहे एक्सप्रेस हो या मेल हों, समय पर न
चलने से हम कड़ाके की गर्मी में लाखों यात्री धूप
में हर स्टेशन पर कराह रहे हैं। कोई भी गाड़ी
समय पर नहीं चल रही है। 2-4 घण्टे को कौन
पूछे 20, 22 घण्टे तक गाड़ियाँ सेट रहती हैं और
कईयों की अल्प में कैंसिल की घोषणा की जाती है।
स्टेशन पर कोई यह बताने वाला भी नहीं मिलता है
कि कौन गाड़ी कितनी सेट है ? इन्फार्मरी में
टेलीफोन करने पर कोई टेलीफोन नहीं उठाता है।
छूप में सुबहसे नागरिकों को कोई पानी देने वाला
नहीं मिलता है। दूर से चलने वाले यात्रियों को
रिजर्वेशन कैंसिल कर दूसरे यात्री को वैसे ले कर
बैठक दिया जाता है जब कि सवक के मानवीय सदस्यों
को डिब्बों के वैसेज या लगेज कीच या डाइनिंग कार
में चलने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है। जिकायत
पुस्तिका मांगने पर भी नहीं दी जाती है और यहाँ
तक कहा जाता है कि कम्प्यूट बुक इतनी सस्ती नहीं
होती है। सचता है कि रेल प्रशासन को लकवा मार

गया है जिसके चलते यात्रियों में बिस्कोटक स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है। यदि सरकार ने इस धोर प्रबिलम्ब ध्यान नहीं दिया तो लोगों को कानून अपने हाथ में लेना पड़ेगा और फिर रेल का हर स्टेशन कुम्हल बन जाएगा।

धन: रेल मंत्री का ध्यान इस धोर दिलाते हुए प्रबिलम्ब कार्रवाई की मांग करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri K. B. Chettri—not here. Father Anthony Murmu.

(1V) REPORTED STARVATION DEATH AMONGST THE TRIBALS AND HARIJANS IN SANTHAL PARGANAS (BIHAR).

FATHER ANTHONY MURMU (Rajmahal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the House and the Minister concerned to a matter of public importance of national dimension.

Reports are pouring in of starvation deaths amongst the tribal and Harijan population in Santhal Parganas, particularly, in extensive areas of Dumka District. The harijan bonded labourers of Gadi Jamua village in Deoghar block are dying prematurely. It is reported that the toll comes to 2,000 every year as if a quota is fixed. Anaemia is the killer.

The tragedy of the situation is that the F.C.I. godowns packed with bags of food are out of the reach of the helpless population—tribals and harijans. The result of continued hunger is malnutrition and disease. It is stated that some mysterious disease visited the areas and takes its annual toll. The question is why do 'mysterious diseases' invade only the Santhal tolas and harijan bastis.

The destitution, malnutrition; disease and death; these; seem to be the facts of life in these areas with a progressive Government claiming to do all that is possible for removal of poverty and hardship of the people. How does it justify that people in Santhal Parganas shall die like this every year?

I would urge the hon'ble Minister concerned to make a statement before the conclusion of this session of Lok Sabha and suggest steps that are contemplated to be taken to remove these regional disparities and see that people are brought on an even keel so that they can take to their normal avocations in life.

13.35 hrs.

MOTION RE: TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we continue further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal on the 9th May, 1979, namely:—

"That this House do consider the Twenty-Third and Twenty-fourth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1974-75, and 1975-76 and 1976-77, laid on the Table of the House on the 1st March, 1978 and 9th May, 1978 respectively"

Shri Ram Naresh Kushwaha was on his legs.

Shri Kushwaha.

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि किस तरह से अंग्रेजों के जाने के बाद रात भर में काले लोग शासन चलाने के योग्य हो गये और हम जो पिछड़े हैं, हरिजन हैं, पता नहीं कब तक अयोग्य रहेंगे। योग्यता कभी कभी किसी से भी आती है। कहा जाता है कि तैरना सीखने के लिए पानी में जाना चाहिये क्योंकि तैरना खड़े खड़े नहीं सीखा जा सकता है। तैरना सीखने के लिए पानी में ही जाना पड़ेगा। ये जो लोग पांच हजार वर्षों से पद से, सब से सब चीजों से वंचित हैं अगर इनको पदों पर बिठा कर योग्य नहीं बनाया जाएगा तो ये किसी भी पद के योग्य कैसे हो सकते हैं। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक ये बड़े हुए लोगों के समकक्ष जाने वाले नहीं हैं।

जैसा सोइयल में बताया गया है कि इतनी जगहें खाली हैं और ये इसलिए खाली हैं कि वीथी उन्नी-

[श्री राम बरेल कुलवाहा]

उम्मीदवार नहीं मिले। मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ कि योग्य उम्मीदवार न मिलने के कारण उन पर्वों पर निम्नस्थित नहीं हुई। धात्र जो रिजर्व करने वाले लोग उभर बैठे हुए हैं वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि हरिजन या पिछड़े लोग भर्ती हों। वे इन लोगों को वहाँ भर्ती नहीं देना चाहते, भुलने नहीं देना चाहते।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दू समाज का यह सबसे बड़ा गुण है। श्रीमन् मुझे तो भय है कि हिन्दू राष्ट्र कैसा होगा, किस प्रकार का होगा। जवाहरलाल जी से लेकर मोरारजी वेसाई तक सब हिन्दू ही प्रधान मंत्री हुए हैं। जहाँ तक मेरी सीटी बुद्धि में समझ में आया है कि पाकिस्तान का मतलब ही मुस्लिम राष्ट्र है चाहे लिखा जाये या न लिखा जाये, हिन्दुस्तान का मतलब ही हिन्दू राष्ट्र है चाहे लिखा जाये या न लिखा जाये। जब तक इस देश में लोकतन्त्र है तब तक इस से फिल इसका कोई धर्म नहीं है। क्या जवाहरलाल नेहरू से लेकर मोरारजी भाई हिन्दू नहीं हैं? फिर क्या कोई आस किस्म के लोग हिन्दू होंगे? अगर वे हिन्दू होंगे तो इन पिछड़े और हरिजनों का उनमें क्या स्थान होगा? जो धात्र तक इनका स्थान रहा है क्या इस से भी ग़या बीता इनका स्थान होगा? मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक इस तरह की संकीर्णता इस देश से जुदा नहीं होगी तब तक निश्चित रूप से समाज का कल्याण नहीं होगा और हरिजनों और पिछड़े लोगों की समस्या भी हल नहीं होगी।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर ने कहा कि हम हरिजनों को इधियार देंगे। मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जहाँ पर हरिजनों पर भ्रष्टाचार हुए वहाँ पर सामूहिक जुमाना करने की व्यवस्था की। उन्होंने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की रक्षा के लिए एक भ्रजन फोर्स बनाने की घोषणा की और कहा कि उसमें हरिजन और आदिवासी ही भर्ती होंगे। अगर इस तरह के कदम उठाये जाएं तो निश्चित रूप से हरिजनों पर होने वाले भ्रष्टाचार कम होंगे। मुझे भय है कि श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर को हटाये जाने में यह भी एक कारण था। मुझे यह भी भय है कि जब उनके हटाये जाने के बाद क्या उन नीतियों को चलाया जाएगा या नहीं? उन्होंने पिछड़े और हरिजनों को कुछ सुविधाएँ देने का काय किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि पुलिस सेवान में जब तक रिजर्वेशन का कोटा पूरा नहीं हो जाएगा तब तक दूसरों को भी भर्ती नहीं किया जाएगा। दूसरों की भर्ती पर भी उन्होंने रोक लगा दी थी। अगर जब तक धात्र भी इस तरह से काम नहीं करेंगे तब तक हरिजनों का या दूसरों का रिजर्वेशन का कोटा पूरा होने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि कानून में छेब है और छेब का बहाना बना कर यह कोटा पूरा नहीं किया जाएगा।

श्रीमन् जब तक धात्र धात्री पर नहीं वे तब तक हम लोग सच्चे थे। जब धात्र धात्री पर बैठ गये तो आप सच्चे हो गये। अब सुधीन क्या है? हम कुछ भी कहें लेकिन कुछ नहीं होता। आपके अफसर

जो रिपोर्ट दे रहे वही ठीक है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने फतवा दे दिया है कि निर्णय हो कर काम करें। फिर एम० एम० ए० का किसी और की क्या सुनेगे वे? अगर वे नहीं सुनेंगे तो उनका क्या कसूर। कसूर तो हमारे अफसरों का है बसियों का है जिन्होंने इस तरह का फतवा दे रखा है। उन्होंने के कागजों को वे देखते हैं, उन्ही की बातों को वे सुनते हैं। निजी तौर पर जानते हैं कि यह काम चलन है लेकिन फिर भी उनको यह करना पड़ता है। कारण यह है कि नीकरवाही का शिकंजा, लाभ फीतावाही का शिकंजा बहुत ज्यादा कसा हुआ है। श्री राम जी साल मुमन के गांव को ही फूंक दिया गया है। अब उनका क्या कसूर था? उनका कसूर केवल यही था कि वे लग सीना तान कर बड़े हो जाते थे जब कोई भ्रष्टाचारी धात्रा था और उसका वे लोग मुकाबला करते थे। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि मोका पा कर उनका गांव का गांव ही फूंक दिया गया है। इस तरह की घटनाएँ क्यों हो रही हैं इसी की तह मैं आपको जाना चाहिये।

जब तक हम लोग कागजी गोरखधंधे में रहेंगे, जब तक हम लोग सचमुच में धरती पर उतर कर काम नहीं करेंगे, उन में मिल बैठ कर काम नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम चलने वाला नहीं है। गांधी जी क्यों हरिजन बस्तियों में जा कर रहा करते थे, क्या वहाँ ठहरा करते थे, भंगियो में जा कर क्यों रहा करने थे? इसका कारण यह था कि उनका कहना था कि जो कोई भी उनसे मिलने के लिए आता है, बात करने के लिये आता है तो उसको हरिजन बस्ती में जाना पड़ेगा। इस बास्ते वे वहाँ जा कर रहा करते थे। जो लोग उनसे मिलना चाहते थे उनके वहाँ जाना पड़ता था। हमारे मंत्री क्या ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं? क्या वे कम से कम साल में एक दो दिन का समय वहाँ जा कर बिना नहीं सकते हैं? बड़े बड़े लोग बड़े बड़े नेता जा कर एक दो दिन तक साल में हरिजनों में रहें तो वेष्ठा देखी और भी लोग वहाँ जाएंगे, इन लोगों से मिलेंगे जहाँ और जो भ्रष्टाचार की भावना है वह दूर होगी। ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो हम एक दूसरे से भ्रष्टाचार छोड़ें रहेंगे। जब तक हिन्दू धर्म में जातपात की दीवार जो खड़ी है इसको तोड़ा नहीं जाता है, जब तक कट्टरपन्थी लोग बने रहेंगे तब तक हरिजन समस्या का कोई समाधान नहीं हो सकेगा।

हमारा केवल मात्र एक ही निवेदन है। हम सब को अपने हृदयों को टटोलना चाहिये और टटोल कर सचमुच में इनकी समस्याओं को हल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। सभी लोगों को मिल जत कर यह काम करना चाहिये। गांधी जी जब जन्मा थे तब वे आजादी के बाप थे ही नहीं बल्कि आजादी मिलने से पहले से भी हम हरिजनों को ऊँचा उठाने की कोशिशें करते आ रहे हैं, हम कहते आ रहे हैं कि पिछड़े धीनों को हम उठा रहे हैं लेकिन वे ऊँठ क्यों नहीं रहे हैं, इनकी समस्याओं को हल करने के बजाय बढ़ क्यों रही हैं, इस पर भी हमें सम्मोहता से निवार करना चाहिये। एक सीधी सी बात है। भोजपुरी में एक कहावत है :

हनुमत् के हथौड़ी का दूत होना,
 कानों के द्वार बिबाध के द्वार ।

इस उपरोक्त शब्दों से तो सब कुछ दे देने, चीजें पाने
 तो बहुत ही कर देने लेकिन जब लिख कर देने
 का वक्त आया तो कुछ नहीं देने । यह उपरोक्त शब्दों
 वदामि व ददामि न । अब देने का वक्त आता
 है तो कुछ नहीं देते हैं । यह इनका काम है । हम
 तरह से न हरिजनों का कोई कल्याण होने वाला है
 और न ही भाविवासियों की समस्याएँ ही हल होने वाली
 है । किसी को भी कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है ।
 मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सरकार को वस्तुस्थिति का
 ज्ञान करावें, उन से कहें कि वह वस्तु स्थिति को
 देखने हुए जन प्रतिनिधियों, अधिकारियों और समाज
 के लोगो, तीनों के दिमाग का समन्वय करें और
 समन्वित रूप से आगे बढ़ें ।

इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता
 हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY
 (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker,
 Sir, if a nation has to be strong every
 Member of that nation must be strong.
 Whether he is Harijan or belongs to
 any religion he must be strong. Unfor-
 tunately, there are so many weak peo-
 ple of this country whom we call
 weaker sections and it is the duty of
 the government to make them strong.
 If they become strong the nation be-
 comes strong. If we want to construct
 a good and a strong house then the
 material that is used for its construc-
 tion must also be of very good quality.

Unfortunately, in our country still
 we have not given proper attention to
 the welfare of the Harijans and tribals.
 Whatever be the Reports—reports may
 come and report may go—I want to
 tackle the basic features as to how to
 improve the lot of Harijans. 'Chhut'
 and 'Achhut' are superfluous terms.
 Let me quote the example of Babu
 Jagjivan Ram. Even high caste men
 go and touch the feet of Babu Jag-
 jivan Ram because political power
 is there. If a man is financially
 sound then this 'Achhut' and
 'Achhut' business does not come
 in the picture. To do away with
 this thing we have to improve the lot
 of the people. I would like to give
 three or four concrete suggestions. In
 Gulf countries there is lot of demand
 for manual labour. The National Build-
 ing Construction Corporation and

Gammons (India) are giving prefer-
 ence only to Harijans in recruitments
 to work abroad. Each worker is earning
 Rs. 25,000 per year if he is employed
 abroad. EPI is neglecting these people
 in the matter of recruitment of hari-
 jans. They are not recruiting the hari-
 jans. The National Building
 Construction Corporation and
 Gammons (India) immediately
 ask these people whether they be-
 long to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
 Tribes. They ask them to produce cer-
 tificates from the concerned authorities.
 The moment the certificates are given,
 they are appointed. Even if they are
 not physically so strong as others, still,
 they are given preference. How can
 we improve the lot of these people?
 Regarding Education, we have given
 lot of help to them in my State, to
 make the Scheduled Castes and
 Scheduled Tribes people politically
 strong. Our Chief Minister has intro-
 duced this scheme that wherever hari-
 jans are in sizeable number the post of
 Sarpanch goes to the harijans or the
 tribal there. So also is the case with
 the Smiths. I wish that the Janata
 Government also issues similar
 instructions to Chief Ministers of the
 Janata-ruled States. Sir, until and
 unless political power goes to the
 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
 Tribes people, nothing is going to
 happen. You have to give proper re-
 presentation to them in the Legisla-
 tures and also in Parliament. Then
 only you may be able to solve these
 problems. Wherever developmental
 activities are concerned, there must
 be proper representation given for the
 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tri-
 bes people. By nature the Scheduled
 Castes and the Scheduled Tribes peo-
 ple are very intelligent. With some
 more opportunities given, they become
 very great scholars. In ten years or
 so these people have to be brought up
 to the level of persons of other com-
 munities.

Regarding educational opportunities,
 in Andhra Pradesh, the Chief Minis-
 ter, Mr. Chenna Reddy, is giving lot of
 help and scholarships to them. We
 must be liberal to them. There is a

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

backlog of several hundreds and thousands of years. They have all along been neglected. With compound interest they should be paid back and I want that they should be helped in every way. I am sure our Mandal ji will definitely look into the matter and see that proper action is taken in the matter and they are brought to the level of his expectations. He must take some strong action against these States which are not following this expectations or his instructions. States where harijans are being ignored and ill-treated. He has got sufficient power to dismiss even that Ministry and bring the State under President's rule. And if one or two States are punished in this manner the other States will learn a lesson and that will help these scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people.

Sir, it is really a blot on the country itself that so many of our brethren are ill-treated. This blot can be obliterated in 3 years of Janata rule which still remains before their term is over. These scholarships to the harijans and the scheduled caste people must be doubled, irrespective of which State they belong to. The Harijan boys are very intelligent. Our former Congress President Shri D. Sanjivayya has been a very brilliant scholar. We have Mr. B. S. Murthy, former MP and others. With a little of encouragement and a little of education they will come up to the level of the high-caste people and they can compete with persons of any other community. You know that Mr. Damodaram Sanjivayya has been a brilliant scholar. So also Mr. Punniiah our former MP and Mr. B. S. Murthy, also our former MP. They are scholars in Telugu. So, all these things show that with a little education, they can come up to the level of the persons of the other communities. I want that all opportunities must be provided to these scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people. I say this not only in the interest of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people, but also in the interest of the fair name of this

country itself. The Government must do everything that is possible in this matter. I hope that the hon. Minister will take some action in this regard and at least dismiss one or two ministries which do not follow his instructions, before it is too late. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री महोदय (बिजनौर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सबसे पहले भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह हम भारतवासियों का अब ऐसी शक्ति दे कि हम जो जानियों में, सम्प्रदायों में केवल बटे हुए ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि हमने उस बंग से सोचना भी शुरू कर दिया है, विशेष तौर पर राजनीतिक लोग। ने, उसमें हमें शक्ति दे। वह दिन सौभाग्यशाली होगा जब भारवासी जातीयता के अभिशाप से मुक्त हो जायेंगे।

भारतवर्ष मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि कम से कम हमें ने केवल हिन्दू धर्म की बात कही थी कि हिन्दू धर्म में जातीयता का अभिशाप है, लेकिन मैं तब मानता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष का ऐसा कोई धर्म नहीं रहा जहाँ जातीयता का प्रकोप न हो, चाहे हजरत मोहम्मद का धर्म हो, ईसा मसीह का धर्म हो, गुरु नानक देव का धर्म हो, भारतवर्ष का कोई धर्मव्यवस्था ऐसा शायद ही मिले जिसमें जातीयता न पाई जाती हो। इसलिए मैं भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह खामती से राजनीतिक लोगों को ऐसी सबुद्धि दे कि ये जातीयता, सम्प्रदाय से ऊपर उठ कर देश के गरीबों और मेहनतकश लोगों की बात सोचने लगे और जो बाधन यहाँ लोक-सभा में किये जाएं, जो तर्क और विचार रखे जाएं वह भी जातीयता और सम्प्रदाय से ऊपर उठ कर किये जाएं।

कुछ दिन पहले लोक-सभा में हरिजनों के उत्पीड़न का वातावरण बना था और आज सम्प्रदाय के उत्पीड़न का, मतभेद का वातावरण बना हुआ है, जब कि कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि हम सम्प्रदायवाद को मिटाने की बात करें, जातीयता को समाप्त करने की बात करें। देश के गरीब और निर्धन, देश के लिए चीलन पैदा करने वाले लोगों के जीवन के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा करें और उसी के लिए अपने विचार भी रखें। मेरा तो यह बड़ा विश्वास है कि आर्थिक विषयता सब से बड़ा रोग है। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए गरीबी सबसे बड़ा अभिशाप है, जिस दिन उनकी गरीबी दूर हो जायेगी, उस दिन उनके प्रति उत्पीड़न और भेदभाव समाप्त हो जायेंगे।

जबकि उदाहरण हमारे सामने हैं। भारतवर्ष में कुछ राज्य आदिम जातियों के हैं, जैसे बलर, त्रिपुरा, बंगाल की स्टेट, झाड़खण्ड यह आदिम जातियों की स्टेट थीं। राजा आदिम जाति के थे लेकिन उनकी सादियां, उनके सम्बन्ध राजस्थान के अति

राजाओं के साथ होते थे। इसी प्रकार के उदाहरण हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के देवरिया के स्टेट के हैं, वहाँ के भूमिहूँ की बाढ़ियाँ अखिल राजाओं के यहाँ होती थीं। यह इस बात का ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है कि अमीरी और गरीबी का अन्तर सबसे बड़ा अभिप्राय है इस देश के हरिजनों और जन-जातियों के लिए।

मुझे आज बड़ा दुःख होता है, जब कभी सोचता हूँ। 30 साल पहले गांधी जी की फौज में जितने लोग रहते थे कांग्रेस में, वह सब एक दूसरे की जाति को नहीं जानते थे। कांग्रेस वाले, कांग्रेस वाले एक जाति थी, लेकिन आजादी के बाद जातीयता का भेदभाव किस तरह से हमारे राजनीतिक लोगों में, विशेष कर राष्ट्र के हर बच्चे तक पहुँच गया है, मुझे कहते हुए दुःख होना है, पिछले महीने मेरी भाजी को कालेज में अपमानित किया गया हरिजन होने के कारण और वह उस अपमान को सहन नहीं कर सकी और पागल हो गई।

हरिजनों में अब अपमान को सहन करने की क्षमता नहीं है, हमारे बच्चे अपमान सहन नहीं कर पाते। तो यह जो अपमान है, इसका मुख्य कारण गरीबी और निर्धनता है। गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए पिछले तीस सालों के दौरान नारे लगाये गये, कानून बनाये गये, योजनाये बनाई गई, भूमि की सीमा निर्धारित की गई, भूमि के आवंटन की घोषणा की गई, लेकिन रफ़्तार बँडगी जो मैंने उस वक्त देखी, वह मैं आज भी देख रहा हूँ।

मण्डल साहब मुझे माफ़ करें, वह कोशिश और प्रयास कर रहे हैं, और उसके लिए वह बधाई के पात्र हैं, लेकिन उनकी कोशिशों और प्रयासों का नतीजा अभी हमारे सामने नहीं आया है। पिछले तीस सालों में सीलिंग लगाई गई और भूमि के बंटवारे का नारा दिया गया। लेकिन सीलिंग के बाद जो भूमि बची, वह भूमि उन भूमिपतियों के पास ज्यों की त्यों रही। मैं ऐसे एक नहीं, पचास उदाहरण पेश कर सकता हूँ। कांग्रेस के एक बड़े भारी नेता की भूमि सीलिंग में निकली, वह कोर्ट में गये और स्टेट से आये, और भूमि ज्यों की त्यों उनके कब्जे में है। मुझे यह कहने में तनिक भी संकोच या शिश्नक नहीं है कि इनाम में उनको मंत्री-पद और वे दिया गया। सीलिंग की भूमि के चोर हैं, और सरकार में मंत्री-पद पर बैठे हुए हैं।

यह सब कुछ तीस साल तक चलता रहा है। मैं आपकी माध्यम से मण्डल साहब से, और उनके माध्यम से इस सरकार से, यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार हरिजनों के प्रश्न पर पिछले तीस साल तक जिस रास्ते पर चली है, कृपा कर के उस रास्ते को बदले, कथनी और कर्तनी में जो अन्तर रहा है, उसको मिटाये, जो कुछ वे कहते हैं, वे उसको करें।

इस रिपोर्ट में स्पष्ट कहा जाता है कि बैंकों से ऋण देने की जो व्यवस्था होगी, उसमें आधा परसेंट

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को 4 प्रतिशत ब्याज पर उधार दिया जायेगा। आयुक्त महोदय ने सिफारिश की है कि इस अनुसूचित को बढ़ाना चाहिये। मुझे संदेह है कि क्या आधा परसेंट लोगों को भी ऋण दिया गया है—मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्हें भी नहीं मिला होगा, बढ़ाने की बात तो दूर रही।

मण्डल साहब जो कोशिशें कर रहे हैं, उनके लिये उन्हें हृदय से बधाई देते हुए मैं उनसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वह बैंकों और वित्त मंत्री पर मारल प्रेशर डालें, बैंकों को अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को अधिक ऋण देने पर मजबूर करें और बैंकों से हर तीसरे माह यह रिपोर्टें लें कि उन्होंने कितना ऋण इन वर्गों के लोगों को दिया है।

यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की मजबूरी है कि वह अनुदान दे सकती है, लेकिन रुपये का उपयोग राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से होता है। और राज्य सरकारों के जो तरीके हैं, उन्हें मण्डल साहब भी जानते हैं, और, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी जानते होंगे। हरिजनों के मकानों और कुम्भों के लिए यहाँ से अनुदान के रूप में रुपया गया, मगर खिला परिषद् के अध्यक्ष महोदय ने, जिनके माध्यम से रुपया बंटता है, अपने फ़ार्म में क्वार्टर और कुछा बनवा लिया। शांती के तालवेहट प्लाक में हरिजनों के कुएँ के लिए खपटा गया, लेकिन प्रमुख ने अपने खेत में कुम्भा खुदवा लिया। केन्द्रीय सरकार जो रुपया देती है, उसका यह हाल होता है।

इसलिए मैं यह बहुत ज़रूरी समझता हूँ कि इस सदन की एक मूल्यांकन समिति बनाई जाये, जो हर एक स्टेट में जा कर देखे कि भारत सरकार ने जो रुपया दिया है, उसका कितने प्रतिशत सही मानों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण पर खर्च हुआ है, क्या नेताओं के कल्याण पर उसका उपयोग तो नहीं हुआ है?

14 00 hrs.

दूसरी बात यह है कि केवल ऋण की ही बात नहीं है, बिजली की भी कमी है। अनुसूचित जाति के पढ़े-लिखे लड़के नौकरी नहीं करते तो किसी कारोबार में लगना चाहते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की बात मैं जानता हूँ। हरिजनों के पढ़े लिखे नौजवान लड़कों को पाँच और दस हाई पावर का बिजली का कनेक्शन नहीं दिया गया जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ही जिन लोगों ने स्टेट की राजधानी में जा कर चढ़ावा बढ़ा दिया वे 200 और 300 हाई पावर की मंजूरी करा कर ले आए। आप सभी हरिजन पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान लड़कों को नौकरी नहीं दे सकते हैं। वह फिर करीब आ गया है जब यह प्रति लड़के लिखित प्रैमि और धारण क नाम पर सभी की नौकरी नहीं मिल पायेगी। वे पढ़े लिखे बेरोजगार लड़के जिन्हें

भी नहीं लाता]

बाप दादा दास जीवते हैं, मां भगवते हैं, भूत की सम्मति करते हैं, अब पढ़ने लिखने के बाद उसी काम पर वापिस नहीं आवेंगे क्योंकि उस काम को मान नहीं मिलता। उनको मान और सम्मान चाहिये और मान सम्मान के लिए उन्हें काम चाहिये। और काम पाने के लिए उन्हें आपका सहारा चाहिये। इसलिए मैं मन्त्रालय जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जब तक उनकी आपका और सरकार का सीधा सहारा नहीं मिलेगा तब तक अगर आप यहाँ से एक रुपया देंगे तो उनको मासिक 50 पैसे या 25 पैसे भी नहीं मिलेंगे।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक नया आवेग आ रहा है कि अगर कोई हरिजन नौजवान कोई सर्टिफिकेट लेना चाहता है, बोर्डिंग हास्ट होने का, तो उसके लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट के यहाँ एप्लीकेशन पर डेढ़ रुपए का टिकट लगाना होता है तभी उसको सर्टिफिकेट दिया जा सकता है। किसी पार्सिपेट के मेम्बर का लिखना काफी नहीं है, किसी विधायक का लिखना काफी नहीं है, उसके लिए डी० एम० का सर्टिफिकेट चाहिये। इसके लिए वहाँ पर टिकट चाहिये। और केवल टिकट की ही बात नहीं है, उसके लिए लेखपाल के रिपोर्ट चाहिये। लेखपाल, कॉन्सुल लाइब और तहसीलदार के पास एक पैसे लिखे हरिजन नौजवान को कितना अपमानित होता पड़ता है और कितना खर्चा करना पड़ता है, यह सभी लोग जानते हैं।

जहाँ तक रिजर्वेशन की बात है, मुझे एक शिकायत है, मैं चाहूँगा कि माननीय अध्यक्ष तक मेरी भावनाओं को पहुँचा दिया जाए। लोकसभा के स्टाफ में ही आरक्षण की पूर्ति नहीं है। यहाँ पर बोर्डिंग हास्ट का कितना परमेनट रिजर्वेशन है, इसकी आप निम्नलिखित कर दें। चिराय तने ही अधेरा है। इसी प्रकार से मजिस्ट्रेट में आरक्षण की कितनी पूर्ति है, यह भी आप देख लें। जब यह हालत है कि लोक सभा के स्टाफ में पूर्ति नहीं है, सामन के स्तर पर मजिस्ट्रेट में पूर्ति नहीं है फिर आप कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि जिला और तहसील की लेबल पर आरक्षण की पूर्ति की जायेगी? इसलिए कृपा करके आप इसको ऊपर से शुरू करें। और जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया, आप कथनी और करनी के अन्तर को मिटा दीजिए। कथनी और करनी में जो अन्तर करने वाले हैं उनको जनता ने हटा दिया है। आप बराबर शासनाच्छाद रहें—यह मेरी कामना है। मैं आपके माध्यम से, उन्हें छोड़ कर यहाँ आया हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब नारेवाजी से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। कबल मेरी ही नहीं, इस देश के निर्धन मेहनतकों की भी यह प्रतिक्रिया है कि इस सरकार के भले के बाद सामान्य तन्त्र में कोई तब्दीली नहीं आई है, विशेष तौर पर मेहनतकश लोगों को उँचा करने के मामले में। आपके यह विभाग ने सभी विभागों को एक परिपक्व देखा है कि हरिजनों के हितों की देखरेख के लिए सभी विभागों में हरिजन के काम किए जायें। जो काम हो गए हैं लेकिन

कृषि विभाग में उस पत्र पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई? अन्तः सचिव, बरा पत्र लगावे कि कृषि विभाग में या दूसरे विभागों में, कितने विभागों में हरिजन के काम गये हैं, कही बने भी हैं या नहीं? मैं तीसरी बार इस बात को कहता हूँ—उतना कहिये कितना आप कर सकें। नारेवाजी करने वाले जिन्होंने बिनोबा जी की हमदर्दी में बत रखा, दूसरों को बत रखने की प्रेरणा दी, लेकिन जब स्वयं करने का वक़्त आया, तो पीछे हट गये कि हम सहयोग नहीं दे सकते। अब ज्यादा दिनों तक भारतवर्ष की जनता को बहकाया नहीं जा सकता, भुलावे में नहीं खलावा सकता। आज जगह-जगह खर्चा है कि इन्दिरा जी तो बिनोबा जी की सिम्पथी में बत रख रही थी, अब जब कि विधान बनने आ रहा है, आज वह विधेयक आ रहा है तो उसके समर्थन के लिये भी तैयार नहीं है। क्योंकि उन्हें खतरा है, बोट कम हो जायेगी। बोट की परवाह जब तक नहीं छोड़ेंगे तब तक गरीबों का कोई भला नहीं कर सकते। इस तरह से आप के हाथ गरीबों की भलाई नहीं होने वाली है।

मैं मंडल माहब के प्रयासों की सराहना करते हुए उन से अनुरोध करता हूँ—अपनी मोरल-सपोर्ट के साथ, अपनी शक्ति के साथ कथनी और करनी के अन्तर को मिटा कर गरीबों की भलाई के लिए काम करें।

श्री ए० के० राय (धनबाद) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग आज यहाँ तीन मोटी-मोटी किताबों पर, जिन को अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की रिपोर्ट कहा जाता है

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think we have already exhausted the time allotted for this. Is it the pleasure of the House that we extend the time by an hour or so?

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: By two hours. One hour for the Minister and one hour for the others.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I think one hour will be enough

श्री युवराज . 2 घंटे बढ़ा दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only those names that are already here will be called. We are not going to take fresh names.

श्री महीशाल . माननीय मंत्री जी, दो घंटे बढ़ा दीजिए, इस से दूसरों को भी मौका मिल जाएगा।

उपस्थित महोदय : इस की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि जिसने नाम है, उन के हिसाब से एक बच्चा बढ़ाना काफी होगा, उस के बाद मही महोदय जवाब देंगे ।

14.08 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair.]

श्री ए० के० रत्न . सभापति महोदय, हम लोग अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की तीन साला की रिपोर्टों पर, जो इस समय हमारे सामने हैं, बहस कर रहे हैं । हम लोग यहाँ बहस करते हैं, लेकिन अगला भी हाते जा रहे हैं । हम सबाल पर हमारा यह कहना है कि हम लोगों का इन तमाम समस्याओं की जड़ म जा कर इन का समाधान खोजना चाहिये । अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जो समस्याएँ हमारे सामने हैं उनमें सबाल सुविधा का नहीं है या किसी सम्प्रदाय के प्रति घृणा का मवाल नहीं है या कोई नौकरी या किसी चीज में हिस्से का मवाल नहीं है बल्कि इस समुदाय के प्रति न्याय का मवाल है, इस समुदाय के प्रति होने वाले अत्याचारों का मवाल है, उन लोगों के अस्तित्व तथा उद्योग का मवाल है । इस लिए हमें इस समस्या का इस दृष्टिकोण से देखना चाहिये ।

वा दिनों में इस समस्या पर जो विचार हुआ है— उन में एक तो वे लोग हैं जो हरिजन और आदिवासियों की समस्याओं के प्रति हमदर्दी रखते हैं और उनके बारे में कहते हैं—मैं उन की बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ । लेकिन जो लोग मजबूत में चाहते हैं कि हरिजन, आदिवासियों तथा कमजोर वर्गों का उत्थान हो—हम पहले उन के दृष्टिकोण को देखते हैं । लोहियावादी सदस्यों का जो दृष्टिकोण है—वे कमजोर वर्गों के अधिकारी, नौकरियों और दूसरी विभिन्न सेवाओं और सुविधाओं में उन लोगों के रिजर्वेशन तथा हिस्से का सबाल सामने लाकर रखते हैं । दूसरी ओर मार्क्सवादी इस चीज को देखते हैं कि समाज के अन्दर लोगों में आर्थिक समबंटन हो । वे इकोनामिक इसूज को देखते हैं कि समाज के अन्दर धन का समबंटन हो, जमीन का समबंटन हो और भूमि सुधार हो । वे इन चीजों को सामने रखते हैं । आज लोगों में एक वर्ग का दृष्टिकोण है और दूसरा वर्ग का दृष्टिकोण है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में किसी भी समस्या का समाधान वण एव वर्ग दोनों को अलग अलग करने से नहीं मिल सकता । वर्ग और वर्ग दोनों को मिला कर देखना पड़ेगा ।

हरिजन और कमजोर वर्गों की समस्या न धन के समबंटन से न नौकरी-वाकरी और सुविधाओं के समबंटन से पूरी तरह से हल हो सकती है । यह तो एक आर्थिक समाधान है, एक सेक्यूलर समाधान है । हम लोगों को यह समस्या को पकड़ना है । हिन्दुस्तान में हरिजन, आदिवासी तथा कमजोर वर्गों की जो समस्या है, उस में समाज के जो अम विभाजन है, जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन और लैबर है, उस की पुनर्विभाजन का मवाल है । यह चीज हम को समझनी चाहिये ।

It is a question. It is an issue. It is a problem of re-distribution of labour, division of labour that is already prevailing in the society.

जमीन को अगर हम बाँट दें, धन को बाँट दें, सब भी यह समस्या पूरी तरह से हल नहीं होगी और नौकरी-वाकरी में 60, 70 परसेन्ट रिजर्वेशन हम करते बने जाए, तो भी इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा । आप को समाज के अन्दर फिर से अम विभाजन करना होगा ।

You are to re-distribute the existing division of labour. You have to look into the pattern of division of labour.

सभापति महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में जो हरिजनों की समस्या है, इस के लिए आप वर्ण की जड़ को खोजिये । ऋग्वेद के अन्तिम मंडल में एक श्लोक है, जिस को पंडितों ने मोबा और बाद में उम का घुसाया गया । ओरीजिनल ऋग्वेद में यह चीज नहीं है । किस रूप में दुनिया की उत्पत्ति हुई, इन बात की कल्पना उस में की गई है । यह कल्पना की गई है कि एक बिराट पुरुष है, जिस के मांसे से ब्राह्मण, जिस की सुवाधों से क्षत्रिय, जिस की जांघों से वैश्य और जिस के चरणों से शूद्र की उत्पत्ति हुई । यह चीज उस में रखी गई है जिस से समाज के अन्दर अम विभाजन, डिस्क्रिमिनेशन और लैबर का स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया गया है अर्थात् ब्राह्मण का काम शास्त्र, क्षत्रिय का काम शास्त्र, वैश्य का काम व्यापार और शूद्र का काम सेवा निश्चिन किया गया था । आज तक हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में, हजारों सालों के इतिहास में और बाहर के भी बहुत से हमले हुए, देश के अन्दर भी विभिन्न राज्यों में परिवर्तन हुआ, लेकिन मूलभूत रूप से जो ऋग्वेद के टाइम में पैटर्न था, जो अम विभाजन का पैटर्न था, वही आज भी लागू है । आज भी आप देखें कि समाज के शीर्ष स्थानों पर ब्राह्मण लोग, ऊँचे वर्ण के लोग ही बैठे हुए हैं, मही सभा में, सदन में और अफसरों के वर्ग के अन्दर, चाहे मैनेजरियल क्लास हो, चाहे कोई और क्लास हो समाज के ऊँचे स्थानों में ब्राह्मण लोग बैठे हुए हैं और क्षत्रिय जो आज तमाम सा एण्ड आर्डर की महीनरी है, आप के यहाँ पर जो पुलिस है या जो आप की मिलिट्री है, उन तमाम जगहों पर उन लोगों का बहुमत है और वैश्य लोग व्यापार कर रहे हैं और जो शूद्र लोग हैं वे लोग सफाई का काम करते हैं या जो आप के महा फोर्ष कंटेगिरी के लोग विभागों में हैं, वे वही लोग हैं । इस तरह से समाज का जो पैटर्न है, वह वही है । आप किसी सफाई मजदूर की मजदूरी या तत्कालीन 1,000 रुपये कर दीजिए लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की समाज व्यवस्था का जो मूल ब्रिडज है, उस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा । इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो हमारे अर्थिक काम मजदूरी की महीनरी है, हम सब लोग परिचित हैं कि कमजोर वर्गों के प्रति इन की काफी हमदर्दी है लेकिन इस के बावजूद इन के

बी १० के ० राय]

राज्य में जिसने अत्याचार कमजोर क्यों पर हुए हैं उतने पहले कभी नहीं हुए।

व्यवस्था का बेईमानी व्यक्ति विशेष की ईमानदारी को डक देता है। यहाँ पर वह डक दी गई है। यहाँ पर हम लोग कहते हैं कि वैज्ञानिक ढंग से, साइंटिफिकल्ली इसकी जाँच की जाना है। जब तक हम इसको नहीं खोजें तब तक यह बुराई दूर नहीं हो सकती है।

सभापति महोदय, यहाँ पर कहा गया कि हरिजन मंत्री हो। यह कहकर एक विभिन्न समाधान खोजने को कहा। मुझे याद है कि जब बिहार में भोला पासवान इलाकी मुख्य मंत्री थे, हम लोगों को हरिजन मंत्री थे तो उनके टाइम में आदिवासियों पर हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे भयंकर अत्याचार हुए थे। पूणिया जिले में 25 आदिवासियों को जिन्दा जला दिया गया था। हरिजन मंत्री होने के बाद यहाँ पर आदिवासियों पर ये अत्याचार हुए थे।

हमारी फौज के, सेना के, हमारे प्रभुत्व के मंत्री भी जगजीवन बाबू हैं। क्या उनके होने से कोई अन्तर पड़ा है? कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ा। मुझको याद है कुछ दिन पहले हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जगजीवन बाबू ने बनारस में भाषण दिया था और कहा था कि जब राजपूत ब्रिगेड हो सकती है, जाट ब्रिगेड हो सकती है तो चमार ब्रिगेड क्यों नहीं हो सकती है? हम पर तमाम बड़े बड़े अखबारों में एंटीटोरियल निकले थे जिसमें कहा गया था कि यह बहुत भयानक बात है। हरिजन के हाथ में आप झाड़ू दे सकते हैं, हरिजन की पाकेट में पैसा दे सकते हैं लेकिन हम उनको हथियार नहीं दे सकते हैं। कम से कम इस देश के एक मुख्य मंत्री ने यह तो एलान किया था कि हम और कुछ नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम हम उनके हाथ में हथियार देंगे। वे जो नये हरिजन मुख्य मंत्री आये हैं, मैं इनके बारे में कुछ कमेंट्स नहीं कर सकता हूँ लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहता हूँ कि तब से कोई हरिजन मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री बिठा देने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। जिस तरह से बंधूभा मजदूर होते हैं, उसी तरह से हमारे बंधूभा एम० एल० ए० हो सकते हैं, बंधूभा मंत्री भी हो सकते हैं। आज हमने बिहार में देखा कि जो मंत्री बिहार में हरिजनों को हथियार देकर खड़ा करना चाहते थे वे मंत्री नहीं रहे। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि हरिजन मंत्री भी कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मण्डल जी यहाँ बैठे हैं। आप अनुभवों मंत्री हैं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि हरिजन मंत्री होता है उसका भी कोई प्रेस्टिज नहीं होता है। धनिकलाल जी जब बिहार विधान सभा में स्पीकर थे तब हम लोगों ने देखा था कि उनमें कुछ क्षमता थी। आज वह भी उनको नहीं है। हमने हरिजन और आदिवासियों पर अत्याचारों के लिए, कम से कम पचासों दरबानों की और पूछा कि आप बताइये कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट से आपको इनके बारे में फाइनेल रिपोर्ट मिली है या नहीं। उन्होंने उनमें से एक प्रतिशत का भी जवाब नहीं दिया। यही उनकी काबिलियत है, यही उनकी क्षमता है।

सभापति जी हमने हरिजन और आदिवासियों की प्राइमरी के बारे में यहाँ पर क्वेश्चन किया। हमने उसमें यह पूछा कि हमारे यहाँ क्या है, कोलिराईड से पिछले छह सालों में 50 हजार लोगों को काम से निकाला गया है और उनमें सम्भवतः 45 हजार हरिजन और आदिवासी निकाले गये हैं। हमने यह क्वेश्चन किया था कि आप बताइये कि उनमें से कितने हरिजन और आदिवासियों का छटनी किया गया? सभापति महोदय आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि यह क्वेश्चन 1977 में किया था लेकिन उसका आज तक जवाब नहीं दिया गया। इसलिए जवाब नहीं दिया गया कि एक का जवाब देने से तमाम चीजों का भण्डाफोड़ होता है। क्या इन लोगों से उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि वे लोग नौकरी देंगे? आपको जमाने में माइनिंग इंडस्ट्री से हरिजन आदिवासियों को निकालने का प्राव किया गया है। मैंने इन बात के बारे में अश्वोरेंस कमेटी में कहा कि मंत्री जी ने हमको अप्रयोर किया है कि हम जवाब देंगे, अब आप जवाब निकालिये। 6 जुलाई, 1978 को अश्वोरेंस कमेटी में कहा उसके बाद भी मन्त्रों जवाब नहीं मिला। देखिये अश्वोरेंस कमेटी ने क्या कहा—

"The Committee observe that the Ministry had taken the matter which related to Harijans and Adivasis in a very casual manner. The Committee were apprised by the Government that the required information had been collected and was being scrutinised. The Committee hope that the assurance would be implemented expeditiously."

आज तक भी जवाब नहीं मिला है। संयाल परगना में दुमका जिले में आपको मून कर दुख और आश्चर्य होगा कि पिछले दो महीने में मैकडॉ गान्धिमती महिलाओं पर अत्याचारों की घटनाएँ घटी हैं, उनके साथ बलात्कार हुए हैं। यहाँ पर गांव के गांव उजाड़े गये हैं, गोलियाँ खली हैं, लोग मारे गये हैं लेकिन इनके पास कोई इनफॉर्मेशन नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं। भागलपुर के कमिश्नर के पास इस मामले की भेजा गया था और उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दे दी है कि कोई रैप नहीं हुआ है। किस आधार पर उन्होंने इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट दे दी है इसको सुनकर भी आपको आश्चर्य होगा। इस सदन की बारह वरिष्ठ महिलाओं ने लिखकर प्रधान मंत्री को दिया था कि इनकायरी कराई जाए। अब जो रिपोर्ट भागलपुर के कमिश्नर की है उसको भी आप देखें। बिहार सरकार ने एक सर्वेयर निकाला था जिसमें लिखा गया था कि जिन जिन महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार हुआ है, रैप हुआ है वे आकर वरकबास्त करें और उनको एक एक हमारा रुपया दिया जाएगा कर्मसंशान के तौर पर। क्या यह स्त्रियों का अपमान करना नहीं है। मैं सर्वेयर भी लाया हूँ। अब कमिश्नर साहब ने इस आधार पर कि किसी महिला ने एप्पल नहीं किया है, इस बातसे कह दिया है कि कोई रैप का केस नहीं हुआ है। इस प्रकार के जवाब भी इन लोगों की द्वारा आज भी इन लोगों को दिए जाते हैं।

आदिवासी महिलायें जैसे ही कम पड़ती हैं और एक बाघ ही होती है जो उष्ण लिखा प्राप्त करती है। एक आदिवासी लड़की ने एम० बी० बी० एस० पास किया और पास करके भाल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैथिकल साइंस में रिमच फेलोशिप के लिए कोशिश की। इसका आपकी स्वागत करना चाहिये लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि क्या होता है। जो काइटीरिया किस किया गया था उसमें उसको फेल कर दिया गया, इस वास्ते फेल कर दिया गया कि उस काइ-टीरिया से एक परसेंट मार्क्स उसके कम हैं मैंने श्री रावि राय को पत्र लिखा कि एक परसेंट से इसको फेल किया जा रहा है, इसको आपकी कमिडर करना चाहिये लेकिन उन्होंने भी वही जवाब दिया जो जवाब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के जमाने में मिला करता था। वह लैटर भी हमारे पास मौजूद है।

बी० चरण सिंह कूरल सेंक्टर की बहुत बात करते हैं और किसानों के नेता हैं, ऐसा वह कहते हैं। आदिवासी और हरिजन जो कूरल एरिया में रहते हैं उनके साथ कैसा व्यवहार होता है इसकी भी एक घटना मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। हमने यहाँ पर क्वेश्चन किया था। हमने पूछा था कि कौन सी पब्लिक फाइनेंसिंग इंस्टीट्यूट कितना-कितना पैसा कूरल सेंक्टर में दे रही है और कितना हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के पास गया है? इसके जवाब में बता दिया गया कि हमारे पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है। आपके पास नहीं है लेकिन मेरे पास है। एक हरिजन नौकरी छोड़ कर-शैयूल्ड कास्ट कस्टीयुएँसी में कंट्रोल क्लाय की दुकान करना चाहता था। सरकार भी चाहती है कि व्यापार करने के लिए अगर कोई हरिजन भागे भाता है तो उसको प्राथमिकता दी जाए। उसकी दरखास्त बिहार डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रीज आफिसर से रिकोमेड होकर सेंटर के पास भेजी गई। उसको रिजैक्ट कर दिया गया। यह इंदिरा गांधी के जमाने की बात है। हमने बी० चरण सिंह को लिखा कि आप चाहते हैं कि हरिजन आदिवासी भागे भाएँ इस काम में आप न्याय करें। उन्होंने उत्तर दिया :

"The State Bank of India has informed that the application could not be entertained because, in the first place, Shri Rajak did not submit the required information. Secondly, the State Bank has pointed out that the village Mazurdubi, where Shri Rajak wanted to set up his business, is at a distance of 30 km from the Bokaro Steel City Branch and 10 km from the Chandankiari Branch of the Bank, and that the village is not connected by an all-weather road, being inaccessible for 4-5 months in a year due to water-logging. Shri Rajak also happens to be the only applicant from the village, thus rendering the sanction and follow up of the advance by the Bank difficult.

The Bank has, therefore, regretted that the request cannot be accepted. The Additional Director of Industries Patna, was informed accordingly in November, 1977."

यह पत्र एडीशनल डायरेक्टर ऑफ इंडस्ट्रीज को भेजा गया था जहाँ से रेफेंस आया था। यह जो आपका एंटी-ट्यूड है, आउटलुक है, यह हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के उत्थान में सहायक नहीं हो सकता है।

शैयूल्ड कास्ट के साथ शैयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के सवाल को नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता है। दोनों की समस्यायें। भलग भलग हैं, दोनों के सवाल भलग भलग हैं यह आप का नेशनल माइनारिटीज का सवाल है और वह माइनर नेशनलिटीज का सवाल है। आप चारों ओर आदिवासियों की और जनजातियों को भन्दर बिहार में एक नया जन-आंदोलन खड़ा हुआ है, बिहार में भारी खंड आन्दोलन चल रहा है जिस की मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं। आज आदिवासीयों के लिये एक समस्या है। अगर उनके लिये अपने आत्म नियंत्रण का अधिकार, अपनी संस्कृति, आर्थिक नीति को ठीक से संरक्षण नहीं दे सके तो उनका अस्तित्व खतरे में है। इसलिये भसम में जिस प्रकार विभिन्न जनजातियों के लिये अपने अपने राज्यों में व्यवस्था की गई है मैं कहता हूँ कि उसी प्रकार हिन्दुस्तान के बीच में जो विभिन्न प्रकार के आदिवासी हैं जिन की तादाद हर रोज घट रही है उनके लिये भी एक आत्म नियंत्रण का अधिकार भीदोनामी भलग राज्य तथा अपने जीवन में विकास करने का भलग दायरा दिया जायेगा इस पर मंत्री महोदय प्रकाश डालेंगे।

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आयुक्त की रिपोर्टों पर जो 1 मार्च 1978 और 9 मई 1978 को मभा की मेज पर रखी गई है, उस पर बहस चल रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में निवेदन है कि जो वार्षिक रिपोर्ट निर्धारित अवधि से एक वर्ष से पीछे चल रही है तो कम से कम जब यह रिपोर्ट आ जाती है तो ठीक समय पर इस को पेश करने की आवश्यकता है। और अब तो जो रिपोर्ट आयी है उस में सुझाव दिये गये हैं या जिन त्रुटियों की तरफ ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया है उनमें से कितनी पर काम किया गया है कितने सुझावों को माना गया, रिपोर्ट के अनुसार किन किन त्रुटियों को दूर करने की चेष्टा की गई इस सम्बन्ध में भी एक मूल्यांकन होना चाहिये कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की जो बात रिपोर्ट में है उस पर कितनी प्रगति हुई, कितने सुझाव माने गये और उनसे कितना काम भागे बढ़ा, वह भी मदन को मासूम होना चाहिये। अनुसूचित जाति और जनजातियों को प्रदान किये गये कई संवैधानिक संरक्षणों का संचालन यह सरकार करती है। यो हम उसे तीन चार हिस्सों में बांट सकते हैं, एक आर्थिक विकास, [सरे] सामाजिक विकास और तीसरे सामाजिक विकास सभापति जी इनकी बहुत बड़ी आबादी है और अनुसूचित जाति जिसकी जन-जन 15 प्रतिशत आबादि है कुछ आबादी में से और

[बी वृद्धराज]

जनजाति की करीब करीब 7,8 प्रतिशत है किन्तु यद्यपि सभी लोगों को बराबर राजनीतिक सामाजिक न्याय है, लेकिन आर्थिक और सामाजिक न्याय के अभाव में राजनीतिक न्याय बिल्कुल अर्थहीन हो जाता है। और यही कारण है कि इतनी बड़ी आबादी कुल जिसका 22 प्रतिशत आबादी में हिस्सा है सबसे गरीब निरक्षर और सबसे कमजोर वर्ग है। इसलिये कि न केवल आर्थिक इनको सहूलियतें दी गई हैं, बल्कि जो सामाजिक न्याय है वह भी इन को नहीं मिला हुआ है। आस्पृश्यता का एक केस हम लोग से ले एक अनटचेबिलिटी कानून बना और फिर उस में संशोधन हुआ लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत जो दरखास्तें आती हैं अनटचेबिलिटी के सम्बन्ध में वह करीब 22,000 हैं और उसमें से बर्षों तक पड़ी रहती हैं। और आप को जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि पांचवीं योजना से 5 करोड़ रुपये इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत तन्त्र कोषों में डूब बनाने के लिये दिया गया था लेकिन वह 5 करोड़ 50 लाख नहीं हुआ। यानी जो दरखास्तें आती हैं उसमें कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों की मदद करने के लिये, जो उन पर एट्रॉसिटीज हुई उस सिलसिले में न्याय होना चाहिये या और जो लोग इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत काम करते हैं या उत्प्रेषण करते हैं, अत्याचार करते हैं उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिये थी। तो यह बरसी पड़ी दरखास्तें रह गई और जो हरिजन या आदिवासी न्यायालय के दरवाजे तक पीछे रहे, वह काफी इससे हताशाहित हुए, उनकी जो मोलानाहम मिला आदिमों कि उन्हें न्याय मिलेगा, जिन लोगों ने अधिनियम का उत्प्रेषण किया है, उन्हें सजा मिलेगी, लेकिन जो लेट-सर्वीस कारवां हमारा है, उससे लोगों को काफी हताशाहित होना पड़ा।

मैं 1971 की जनगणना की और आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। इसमें हरिजनों की आबादी 8.25 करोड़ है और आदिवासियों की 4.12 करोड़ है। पूर्वीय क्षेत्र से यानी पूर्वीय राज्य में नागालैंड से लेकर मणिपुर, मेघालय, अरुणाचल, बादरा व नागर हवेली, मिजोरम सब आसित क्षेत्रों में आदिवासियों की जन संख्या है और और अनुसूचित जन जाति के लोगों की बड़ा प्रधानता है लेकिन फिर भी देख लीजिये इन क्षेत्रों में उत्तर भारत में और दक्षिण भारत में जो पर-कैपिटा इनकम है जहाँ जन जातियों के लोग या हरिजनों की आबादी है, चाहे पूर्वीय क्षेत्र में हो या दूसरे राज्यों में उनकी पर कैपिटा इनकम इन जातियों की सब से कम है।

30 बरसों से उनको उठाने का प्रयास चल रहा है, लेकिन वह काम आज तक पूरा नहीं हुआ। जब से संविधान में यह प्रावधान है कि एक आयुक्त की नियुक्ति होगी और जो संरक्षण दिया गया है, उसका संभालन होगा, यानी आदिवासियों, हरिजनों को उचित मदद मिल सकेगी, इनकी देखरेख आयुक्त करेगा और अपनी रिपोर्ट देना करेगा तो उस परम्परा का तो हम विवर्धन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जिनकी रिपोर्ट से न तो कोई नक्कल मिल रही है और न आयुक्त परिवर्तन इनकी किन्तु भी नहीं रहा है। इस लिये मैं चाहूँगा कि एक नये दृष्टिकोण से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है और

जब तक हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, हम बड़े योजना नहीं बना सकते हैं, केवल कुछ सड़कों को उन्नत या कुछ गरीबों को जमीन देने से उनकी गरीबी और आर्थिक बाधता से उनको मुक्ति नहीं मिल सकती है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे इंडस्ट्रियल कॉम्प्लेक्स से हो या कृषि के क्षेत्र में हो, हर जगह अधिकतर जो मजदूर हैं वह हरिजन आदिवासियों में से हैं, लेकिन कृषि क्षेत्र में जहाँ से चाहे हम आते हैं या आप आते हैं, बड़ा निमिषम बेरोजगार एक सामू नहीं हो पाता है और उसके लिए जो कानून में प्रावधान है उसका भी कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो पाता है। इसका कारण यह है कि जो मशीनरी है, वह परिवर्तन करना नहीं चाहती है। वह मशीनरी यत नहीं चाहती है कि जो एक हम और आप बनाते हैं, उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो सके। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि एक ऐसी मशीनरी सैट-अप की जाय जो हमारे बनाये हुए कानूनों पर ठीक से प्रयत्न कर सके और ये हरिजन आदिवासी उनका लाभ उठा सके।

देश के संविधान में इन संप्रदायों के संरक्षण के अनेकों प्रावधान हैं लेकिन वह संरक्षण हा नहीं पाता। मेरा कहना यह है कि संरक्षण से सबधिन सभी मामलों की जांच होनी चाहिये।

संसद में जो रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रपति के जरिये से आती है, जिस पर हम बहस करते हैं, आप देख लीजिए कि रिपोर्ट में तमाम जिन बातों का हवाला है, वह करीब करीब यों ही पड़ी रह जाती है। थोड़ा बहुत उसमें सुधार होता है, लेकिन, मैं आपके सामने पेश करता हूँ कि जैसे विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग है, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन, उससे सिद्धांत के रूप से यह मान लिया गया है कि लेक्चरर के लिए हरिजन और आदिवासियों को आरक्षण मिलेगा, लेकिन एक्ट में परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है। तो जब तक यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन अपने एक्ट में परिवर्तन नहीं करेगा, नब तक यह इस्ट्रक्शन्स कालेजों को नहीं दिये जाते। तब तक हरिजन और आदिवासियों को लेक्चरर्स की जगह पर रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिल सकेगा। यह आप नहीं करते हैं।

बैंकों में प्रमोशन की बात है। आप सब कुछ तो देते हैं, लेकिन बैंकों में जो आदिवासी या हरिजन हैं, उनके प्रमोशन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है इसलिए उनको प्रमोशन भी बैंकों में नहीं मिलती है। सरकार कहती है कि नैमनेलाइज्ड बैंक हरिजन-आदिवासियों को भी ऋण देते हैं। लेकिन वे किनना ऋण देते हैं? अपनी कुछ थोड़ा पूंजी का तिरफ 0.5 परसेंट उन लोगों की आबादी कितनी है?—लगभग 22 प्रतिशत। इन देश में सब से ज्यादा गरीबी उनमें है, सब से ज्यादा मजदूरी उनमें है, सब से ज्यादा अन्धाय उनके बाव होना है, और उन्हें कितना ऋण दिया जाता है?—0.5 परसेंट। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कुल थोड़ा पूंजी का 5 प्रतिशत हरिजन आदिवासियों को क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है?

उन लोगों को 4 इंचिक्स व्यास पर कृष्ण दिया जाता है, और वह भी उस स्थिति में, जबकि किसी नौकरी के लिए 25,000 रुपये का जमानती बांड देना हो। अगर किसी हरिजन-आदिवासी की कही नियुक्ति हो, तो वह 25,000 रुपये का जमानती बांड कैसे दे सकेगा अगर किसी का सिलेक्शन हो गया, तो उसे किसी की सुझाव करनी पड़ेगी। इस लिए जहां जहां उन की नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में ऐसे प्रावधान हैं, उन्हें हट कराने की आवश्यकता है।

आज समाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से नमाम नीतियों में धामूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। आज हम सब हरिजन-आदिवासियों की स्थिति के बारे में रोते पाते हैं, मगर मैं जहां से जाता हूँ, उससे दक्षिणी क्षेत्र के बारे में आज माननीय सदस्य, पादर एन्थनी मूरुय, ने नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया। उन्होंने बताया कि राजमहल और साहिबगंज में हर साल हजारों पहाड़ियों की मौत होती है। पहाड़ों पर खेती की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और मैदानों में उनकी कोई उमीन नहीं है, जहां रह खेती कर सकें। उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है। जिनके पेट में रोटी नहीं है, वे अपने बाल-बच्चों को किन तरह से पटा सकेंगे? इस वरसों से साहिबगंज, सन्थाल परगना और छोटी नागपुर में आदिवासी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में मरते रहे हैं, लेकिन आज तक न तो राज्य सरकार ने और न केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जांच करने की कोशिश की है कि हजारों पहाड़ियों के मरने का क्या सबब है। आज तक सरकार ने इसका मरने नहीं कराया है। कम से कम इस बात की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि उन लोगों की भनाहार मृत्यु न हो और वह जानबूरी की तरह जिन्दगी न खिताये। अगर लाखों करोड़ों रुपये जगा कर भी हम हजारों लोगों को बचाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की जा सकती है, तो वह करनी चाहिए। सरकार को इन सिंगे हुए, दबे हुए लोगों को उपर उठाने का यह साहसिक कदम उठाना चाहिए।

मेरे मित्र, श्री ए०के०राय, कुछ बोल कर चले गये हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम जनतंत्र को वायम रखना चाहते हैं, तो हिंसा नहीं चल सकती समाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन हो, लेकिन उस के लिए हिंसा को कभी वर्जित नहीं किया जा सकता। जिस देश में लोकतंत्र है, वहां सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थितियों में परिवर्तन हिंसा के द्वारा नहीं होता है, बल्कि उसके लिए तमाम कृषि और वने हुए लोगों को संगठित कर के और उनकी उगा कर, और राजनीति पर दबाव डाल कर पुरानी लीक को बदलने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। जब तक हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तब तक पुरानी परम्पराओं के अनुसार रिपोर्ट पर बहस होती रहेगी, श्री मण्डल और श्री साय जबब देते रहेंगे। इस परम्परा को यह सरकार भी बचाए चला रही है। आज कुछ करने की जरूरत है। आज बजट का ज्यादा से ज्यादा हिस्सा दे कर प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, आर्थिक और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में—हरिजन-आदिवासियों की ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधाओं देने की जरूरत है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार समाज को नहीं बचल सकती है। कोई भी सरकार सामाजिक

स्थितियों में धामूल परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकती है। लेकिन सरकार अपने तंत्र और अपनी नीतियों को सुदृढ़ करे, और सरकार तथा दबी हुई जनता दोनों मिल कर उन स्थितियों को बदलने की कोशिश करें। जनता सरकार केवल इतना कर सकती थी कि वह परिवर्तन की गाड़ी की तेजी से धागे बढ़ा सकती थी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता कि जो रिपोर्टें आई हैं उसमें जो कारगर सुझाव दिए गए हैं और नृत्तियों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया है उनको कार्यान्वित किया जाए।

श्री किरली प्रसन्न (बासगांव) - आजनीय सभा-पति जी, मैं आप का बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि काफी प्रयास के बाद मुझे भी इस सदन में बोलने का अवसर मिला। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी हो रहा है वह कम है। मेड्यूस कास्ट रैंड मेड्यूस ट्राइब्स की रिपोर्ट पर जो बहस हुई है उस पर कुछ कहने से पहले मैं इतना कह देना चाहता हूँ कि किसी काम को करने के पिट्टे कुछ मसा होती है और उसका मूल्यांकन होता है। एक छोटी सी कहानी है। एक बच्चा फुलाल की रस्सी बटता जा रहा था और उसके पीछे बैम का पडवा था। धीरे-धीरे रस्सी बटता जाता था और पीछे प्रबवा उसको बचाव जाता था। पूरे दिन रस्सी बटने के बाद धधे ने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि मैंने कितनी रस्सी बटी तो पता चला सारी रस्सी पडवा जा गया, एक बिस्वा भी रस्सी नहीं बची। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हम सदन का इतना मूल्यांकन समय हमने इस रिपोर्ट पर बहुत में लगाया है इसलिए सरकार के लिए आवश्यक है कि इस रिपोर्ट में जो अनुसन्धाए और संस्तुतियां दी गई हैं उनको वह कार्यान्वित करे वरना इसका कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। कांग्रेस के शासन काल में तो केवल सीपा पोती हो गई लेकिन जनता पार्टी की सरकार से काफी उम्मीद है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी सामाजिक व्यवस्था रही उसी के आधार पर धीरे-धीरे हरिजन आदिवासियों की दुर्दशा होती रही। उसी के आधार पर परम्पराये निर्मित होती गई और उसके साथ दुष्प्रचलन, भेदभाव आदि अनेक किस्म की बातें होने लगी।

यह खुशी की बात है कि हमारे देश में चुनी हुई सरकार है जिसमें हर वर्ग के लोग होते हैं। सभी लोगों का बोट होता है लेकिन इस सरकार ने, बल्कि मैं कहूँ पिछली सरकार ने कभी इस बात पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया कि इस देश में गरीब तबका कौन है और उसकी क्या जरूरतें हैं। यहां पर बहुत से मुख्य रूप से आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और शैक्षिक बातों पर विशेष बल दिया गया है जिसकी बड़ी आवश्यकता थी है। मैं भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे समाज में जो गरीब लोग हैं उन्हीं को साथ सारे धन्याय होते हैं। चाहे वह किसी भी वर्ग का क्यों न हो। रामायण काल की ही हम जे लें। आप जानते हैं पिछड़ी जाति के केबट और हुनमान का बिक उस काम में जाता है। लेकिन मनी को बार कराने वाले केबट की हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेष रूप से बुद्धि हो रही है। भयवान के बे भक्त पेट की सुखा से पीड़ित होकर अनेक दुर्कर्म कर रहे हैं और आज उनके घर जलों में हैं। उसी प्रकार के हुनमान की के संज्ञा हमारे पूर्वी

[श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद]

उत्तर प्रदेश में, हमारे उपसेन जी प्रचंडी तरह से जानने हैं, एक डाल से दूसरी डाल और एक पेड़ से दूसरे पेड़ पर भाग रहे हैं लेकिन भगवान को बनावटी भक्त जो कि मंदिरों में बैठे हैं वे मालपुवा चाहते हैं।

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : इस देश में सबसे ज्यादा आयदा महन्तों के पास है।

श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद : आज समाज में जो चालाक है वही सब कुछ कर रहा है। आज चालाकी का प्रमाण-पत्र कुछ विशेष प्रगतिशील लोगों के पास है। यह भ्रष्टाचार, छद्माचूत, जुर्म जो कुछ भी हो रहे हैं वह उनकी तरफ से ही हो रहे हैं। आप जानते हैं आज एक हरिजन का लड़का किसी सवर्ण के घर में नहीं घुस सकता है लेकिन उसका पाला हुआ करता, जोकि पाखाना खाता है, वह किसी भी सवर्ण के घर में चला जाता है और जिन बर्तनों में वे भोजन करते हैं उनका चाटकर खला जाता है। उस कुत्ते को कोई नहीं मारता है। समाज की इस स्थिति को हम विशेष रूप से देख रहे हैं। इंग्लैंड में समझना है मौलिक रूप में समाज में जो बुद्धिमान विचार देती हैं उन पर शासन की ओर से प्रहार होना चाहिए। केवल शासन ही नहीं, अन्य अनेक को सामाजिक संगठन है उनका भी दायित्व हो जाता है कि वे मिलकर इस देश को सबल और मजबूत बनायें। ताकि अपने लोगों के बीच में जो भेदभाव, छद्माचूत की भावना प्रकट रूप में आ गई है, उस को छोड़ कर देश को सबल बनाने में लगे—तभी इस देश का कल्याण हो सकता है।

आप जानते हैं इस देश में काफी हरिजन आज धर्म परिवर्तन करते चले जा रहे हैं। इस सन्दर्भ में यह बात धार्मिक है कि हम धर्म परिवर्तन के मामले में हमें क्या करना चाहिये। श्री श्री 0 पी 0 त्पायी जी एक बिल लाये हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह धर्म परिवर्तन तब तक नहीं चलेगा जब तक शासन के स्तर पर उन को सुविधा नहीं दी जायेगी। आज जो हरिजन बौद्ध हो चुके हैं उन को शासन स्तर पर कुछ राज्यों में सुविधायें मिलती हैं, लेकिन अन्य राज्यों में उनको कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज यह प्रश्न धारणा है, आज हरिजन और धार्मिकियों ने यह समझ लिया है कि चाहे हमें कोई सुविधा शासन से मिले या न मिले—हम अपने पैरों पर स्वयं खड़े होंगे। जब हमें खूब कद के खाना है तो कहीं भी रह कर काम करेंगे और खाना लायेंगे। आज हरिजन और धार्मिकों इस सामाजिक बुद्धि का स्वयं प्रतिभाव कर रहा है और उस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि उस को सताया जा रहा है, डराया और धमकाया जा रहा है। आज जो लार्ड फिरंगी हैं, वे हम को प्रेरणा दे रही हैं कि सब खड़े हो जाओ, इस समाज में जो बुराई और अंधाधुनिय हो रही है—विशेष

लोगों की तरफ से—उन को सहव नहीं करेंगे—आज जो हो रहा है यह उसी ओर संकेत करता है।

एक बहुत बड़ी विडम्बना की बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—इस देश में एक छोटी जाति है, जो उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, दिल्ली, असम और त्रिपुरा में सेड्यूल्ड कास्ट मानी गई है। लेकिन तामिल नाडू, पंजाब, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, आन्ध्र आदि में इस वर्ग को सेड्यूल्ड कास्ट में नहीं माना गया है, हालांकि वहाँ भी इस जाति के साथ छद्माचूत की भावना है। वहाँ के लोगो ने माननीय मंत्री जी से मिलकर इस के बारे में आवेदन पत्र दिया है, उन प्रदेशों की सरकारों के मामले में प्रदर्शन भी किया है कि हमें सेड्यूल्ड कास्ट में शामिल किया जाये। धार्मिक ग्रन्थों में उनके प्रति जो छद्माचूत की भावना रही है, उस के उदाहरण देकर सरकार से मांग की है। मुझे मान्य नहीं है कि उन सरकारों की तरफ से माननीय मंत्री जी के पास कोई ऐसी मांग आई है या नहीं कि उन को भी सूची में शामिल किया जाये। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उन की मांग को मान लिया जाये।

भूमि सुधार की बात कही जाती है—इस में भी एक बड़ी विडम्बना की बात आ गई है। आज हम देख रहे हैं—मैं मुख्य रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कह सकता हूँ—वहाँ बड़े बड़े फार्म वाले हैं, जिनके पास बहुत ज्यादा जमीन है। सीलिंग कानून के आने के बाद उन्होंने कुत्ते और बिल्लियों के नाम जमीनों को कर दिया है। जिनके पास जहाँ जहाँ छावनियाँ हैं, अपने नौकर चाकरों, कमचोर वर्ग के लोगो के नाम अपनी जमीनों को कर दिया है—इस तरह से सीलिंग से बचने के उपाय किये गये हैं, और सारी पैदावार बड़े भूमिामी स्वयं ही ले रहे हैं।

श्री उपसेन : सुरेन्द्र सिंह मजीठिया के बारे में कहिये।

श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद : हमारे भाई उपसेन जी ने सुरेन्द्र सिंह मजीठिया के बारे में कहा। इस आवेदन का गोरखपुर जिले में बहुत बड़ा काम है। जिस समय देश की स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई लड़ी जा रही थी, उस समय का यह सब से बड़ा गद्दार था और उस को पारितोषिक के रूप में बहुत सारी जमीन मिली थी। वह सीलिंग के नाम पर काफ़ी जमीन को छुपाये हुए है। हमारे मंत्रालय देश की विकास, जो इस समय संसद सचिव है, जब उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि व्यवस्था और समिति बनी तो वे उस के अध्यक्ष थे। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी, जो राज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं, उनके भाई, उनके भइयों और अन्य लोगों के नाम जो जमीनों को बाँटा गया है, उन सब चीजों के बारे में लिखा है। इस तरह से जो बड़े बड़े राजनीतिक पंडित हैं, जो कहते हैं कि हम समाजवादी हैं, उन लोगों ने

काफ़ी जमीन को छुपाया है। उसी रिपोर्ट में उत्तर प्रदेश में ऊसर भूमि सुधार की बात भी कही गई है। इस में ऐसा है कि काफ़ी हरिजनों को पट्टे पर जमीन देने की बात है लेकिन मुझे इस में भ्रम मालूम में एक कठिनाई दिखाई देती है और वह यह है कि जो ऊसर जमीन है, उससे देहात में जो धोबी रहते हैं वे रेह साकर अपने व समाज के कपड़े धोते हैं। अगर यह जमीन दे दी जाएगी, यह सारी ऊसर की भूमि बांट दी जाएगी, तो उनका जो पैसा है जिस से वे अपनी रोजी रोटी कमाते हैं, उससे उनके सामने बहुत विकल्प आएंगी। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर आप को यह ऊसर जमीन बांटनी ही है, तो उन लोगों के नाम हम को कर दें। वे चाहें तो उनसे रेह ले या फिर उस में खेती करें।

एक बात में यह भी कहना चाहना है कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिए जब तक एक भ्रम मालूम की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तब तक कोई काम नहीं चल सकता है। इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो अनेक नौकरियाँ हैं और उन में इन के लिए स्थान आरक्षित है, तो संभावना में आने के बाद जब उनका प्रमोशन होने वाला होता है, तो उनको 'प्रयोग्य' कह कर वह प्रमोशन नहीं दिया जाता है और उन को निकाल दिया जाता है। यह एक विडम्बना है कि इन को नौकरी में आने के बाद प्रमोशन नहीं मिलता। न्यायिक दृष्टि से इन को भी प्रमोशन के मामले में न्याय मिलना चाहिए। आज तो जा ऊँचे पद हैं, वे बड़े बड़े पद उन्हीं लोगों को दे दिये जाते हैं जो इस देश में अपनी बुद्धि के बल पर राज्य करते हैं लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक विशेष अवसर देकर गरीब मजदूर, हरिजन और आदिवासियों को आप की तरफ से अवसर नहीं दिया जाएगा, तब तक इस देश का भला होने वाला नहीं है। आज ये लोग हमके लिये एक लड़ाई लड़ने वाले हैं, जो निश्चित रूप से एक निर्णायक लड़ाई होगी।

इन सबों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ और आप को सम्बोधित करता हूँ कि आप ने हमको बोलने का मौका दिया।

सभापति महोदय : श्री राम चरण।

श्री उपस्थित : हमको भी पांच मिनट बोलने के लिए दें। हमारे बोलने से इन लोगों को समर्थन मिलेगा।

नौबरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा भी नाम है, मुझे भी आप बोला समय दें।

सभापति महोदय : श्री राम चरण।

श्री राम चरण (जालौन) : सभापति महोदय, सेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और सेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशनर

की रिपोर्ट पर होने वाली चर्चा में आप ने जो मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, इस के लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

हम लोगो की मुख्य मांग यह है कि सन् 1980 में जो राजनीतिक आरक्षण समाप्त होने जा रहा है, इस के बारे में सेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और सेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगो में काफी चर्चा है और हम लोगो की मांग यह है कि कम से कम 30 वर्ष के लिये यह आरक्षण और बढ़ाया जाए। मैं मंडल जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकषित कर रहा हूँ कि वे अपने उत्तर में इस को जरूर बिलयर करेंगे जिससे जो शका पैदा हो रही है, वह शांका दूर हो सके। भूमि सुधार कानून जो देश में लागू किए गये हैं, उनसे गरीब हरिजनों का भला नहीं हो रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में जो भूमि निकासी गयी है उस अधिकांश भूमि में सरकारी कृषि फार्म बना दिये गये हैं। पहले जिस भूमि की ग्रामदानी जमींदार लोग खाते थे अब उस भूमि की ग्रामदानी अधिकारी लोग खा रहे हैं। जिस भूमि पर कृषक बनाये गये हैं अगर वह भूमि गरीब हरिजनों में आवंटित कर दी जाए तो काफी परिवारों का भला हो सकता है।

माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री मंडल जी हमारे बीच में बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उनसे मांग करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश शासन को यह निर्देश दें कि ऐसी भूमि जो निकासी गयी है और जिस पर कृषि फार्म बनाये गये हैं, वह भूमि और ही गरीब हरिजनों में आवंटित कर दी जाए।

सभापति महोदय, हरिजन बस्तियां में पीने के पानी के लिये जो कुएँ बनाये जाते हैं, वे कुएँ या तो बनाये ही नहीं जाते और अगर कहीं बनाये भी जाते हैं तो वे इतनी कम गहराई पर बनाये जाते हैं कि बरसात में तो उनमें पानी मिल जाता है लेकिन बरसात के बाद उन कुओं में पानी नहीं रहता। आजकल गर्मी का मौसम है। मैंने अपने क्षेत्र का दौरा कर के देखा है। वहाँ जो सरकारी कुएँ बनाये गये हैं उन कुओं में पानी नहीं है। जो भी पैसा शासन की ओर से उन कुओं को बनाने के लिये खर्च किया जाता है वह पैसा गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी के लोग खा जाते हैं और दिखावे के लिये ही कुएँ बनाये जाते हैं। इसकी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो पेयजल योजना है और जिन गांव में यह योजना लागू की जा रही है, उन गांवों में हरिजन बस्तियां में पाइप लाइन या तो डाली ही नहीं जाती, अगर घोड़े से बाल भी बी जाती है तो वहाँ पानी पीने के लिए स्टेन्ड पोस्ट नहीं लगाये जाते। हरिजनों की आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी अच्छी नहीं है कि वे तीन चार सौ रुपये खर्च कर के और टेक्स देकर के अपने घरों में पीने के पानी के नल लगवा लें। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं मंडल जी से निवेदन करना कि वे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को आदेश दें कि

[श्री राजकरण]

हरिजन बस्तियों में जहाँ पर पेयजल योजना लागू है वहाँ पर पानी पीने के लिये निशुल्क स्टैंड पोस्ट लगाये जाएं।

उत्तरप्रदेश में हरिजन छात्रावासों के लिये अनुदान दिया जाता है। कुछ प्राइवेट लोग तरह तरह के नामों से सस्थाएँ बना कर वह अनुदान हड़प कर जाते हैं। साक्षन को कागज से माफूम होता है कि बहुत से छात्रावास देश में चल रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में छात्रावास नाममात्र के लिए हैं। उन्हें प्राइवेट लोग क्लब करते हैं और धधे के तौर पर क्लब करते हैं। जो हरिजन विभाग के अधिकाारी या कर्मचारी हैं वे स्वयं रुपया लेकर के ठेकेदारों को अनुदान देते रहते हैं आधा पैसा आफिस जाता है और आधा पैसा ठेकेदार खा जाता है। इस तरह से हरिजनों को कोई लाभ नहीं मिल सकता है। प्राइवेट लोगों को छात्रावास बनाने के लिये आप जो अनुदान देते हैं इनको बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिए और सरकारी छात्रावास ही बनाए जाने चाहिए। इससे हरिजन छात्रों का ज्यादा भला होगा।

15.00 hrs.

इसी तरह से पुस्तकालयों के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ जहाँ पर वे पुस्तकालय खले हैं वहाँ आपको केवल बोर्ड लगे हुए मिल जाएंगे कि यहाँ हरिजन पुस्तकालय है लेकिन वहाँ आपको कोई किताब देखने को नहीं मिलेगी। गाँवों के नाम पर संस्थाएँ चलाई जाती हैं लेकिन वे संस्थाएँ कुछ करती नहीं हैं। पुस्तकालय बड़ा पर होते हैं जहाँ पर स्कूल नहीं है। जहाँ पर जरूरत होती है वहाँ पुस्तकालय खोलने को कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो भी हरिजन पुस्तकालय खोले जाएं वे सरकारी ही खोले जाएं। प्राइवेट लोगों को आप इस काम के लिए अनुदान देते जायेंगे तो उनको तो लाभ होता जायेगा लेकिन इन गरीब छात्रों को कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है।

जहाँ तक उत्पीड़न का सम्बन्ध है, उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं अधिकांशतः पुलिस के द्वारा ही वे किए जाते हैं, पुलिस हरिजनों को बेकसूर पकड़ लेती है, बन्द कर देती है। बेगुनाह हरिजनों को जेलों में डाल दिया जाता है। पुलिस वाले गाँवों में जाकर सम्बन्ध लोगों के यहाँ रहते हैं, वहीं खाना खाते हैं और उनके कहने के मुताबिक बेगुनाह लोगों को तरह तरह के अपराधों में बन्द कर देते हैं। यहाँ तक होता है कि उनकी पकड़ का बाहर ले जाकर गोली से मार दिया जाता है। और दिखा दिया जाता है कि यह डकैत था और मूठसेड़ में धारा नम्बर है। अगर पुलिस ईमानदारी से उत्तर प्रदेश में कार्य करे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के हरिजनों को राहत मिल सकती है। सम्बन्ध लोग अब कॉन्फ्रेंस से उठने लग गए हैं।

लेकिन उन्होंने अब पुलिस का सहारा लेना शुरू कर दिया है और पुलिस के जरिये वे तरह तरह के अत्याचार हरिजनों पर करवाते हैं। आप उत्तर प्रदेश शासन को आवेदन दें कि इस प्रकार का उत्पीड़न हरिजनों पर जो होता है इसको बन्द किया जाए।

एक अंतिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। कौट क्लब पर लोग घरना दिए बैठे हैं। उनकी मुख्य मांग यह है कि संसद के केन्द्रीय कक्ष में डा० अम्बेदेकर का चित्र (फोटो) लगाया जाए जैसे श्री राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की लगी हुई है। मेरी माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि वह इस समस्या का भी हल निकालें और उनकी मांगों को मान लें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Mavalankar will be the last speaker. I am going to call the Minister at 15-15 hours. Prof. Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir.. (Interruptions)

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह: मैंने भी नाम दिया हुआ है। पिछले हफ्ते भी मुझे समय नहीं मिला।

समापति महोदय: आपके विध्व ड्राग की गई लिस्ट में आपका नाम नहीं है।

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह: वह नाम न मैं तो हमारा कतूर नहीं है। हम आपको नाम देते हैं तो आपका फर्ज है कि आप देखें कि हमें भी मौका मिले। समापति का यह फर्ज होता है कि वे देखें कि जिन लोगों को वक्त नहीं मिल सका है उनको भी मिल जाए। नाम आपको दिया है तो आपको देखना चाहिये। कौन उनके आने पीछे घूमता फिरे और उनकी खुशामद करता फिरे।

श्री बेनाराम चौहान: रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी अपने लोगों का ही नाम देते हैं। यह हमें बरदान नहीं है।

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह: अध्यक्ष का फर्ज है देखना कि जिन लोगों को मौका नहीं मिला उनका मिले।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Balbir Singh, I can't help it. You are quite an experienced person. You know that after all, we proceed according to the list. Should I tell you just now the principles? Order please.

जीवने बसबीर सिंह: कुछ जादगी है जो
रोज बोलते हैं, हर द्यू पर उनको बक्त मिलता
है। इस दंग से काम नहीं चलेगा।

PROF. F. G. MAVALANKAR (Gan-
dhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I con-
sider it a privilege to participate in this
important debate, but, more than a
privilege, I consider this an obligation
and it is a sense of duty which com-
pels me to participate now and speak
on the two reports. In the past when
discussions took place on these reports
I could not possibly get an opportunity
of speaking. But I was glad to be able
to listen to a large number of friends
belonging to the Scheduled Castes and
the Scheduled Tribes as well as to other
communities who represent the various
constituencies in this Parliament.

From one angle one can say this,
that although we are discussing these
reports and this whole matter of Hari-
jan and Girijan welfare at such depth
and for such a long time one angle
which I want to say at the outset,—is
the general apathy which one sees, not
only in regard to the parliamentary
discussions, but a general apathy in re-
gard to administration on this matter,
and in regard to the approach on this
subject as enlightened, educated citi-
zens. I think when you take people
belonging to scheduled castes and sche-
duled tribes, and those who do not
belong to scheduled castes and schedul-
ed tribes, it is the duty and the obliga-
tion of those who do not belong to
scheduled castes and scheduled tribes
to see that the sins of centuries of the
past are washed out by constructive
and utilitarian approaches and pro-
grammes and implementations, now
that we are a free country and a
democratic country. Mr. Chairman,
Sir, you were good enough to make
some remarks on the 9th of May, to-
wards the end of the day. On that
day I remember how you expressed
a sense of agony as to the fact that
not more than a couple of members
were present. In fact, throughout this
debate I was watching on the 9th, on
the 10th May, and again in the fore-
noon today, when discussion was
1123 LS-17.

taking place on these matters. Sir,
it is not only that we come here to
talk, but we also come here to listen.
I have profited. I have benefited
immensely by listening to the speeches
even in the previous sessions of Par-
liament when people—especially from
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes—spoke with such agony and
bitterness. This bitterness is some-
thing which we have to understand.
The late Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
was nothing but bitter because of
the background from which he came.
But it was his eternal greatness that
he converted that bitterness into a
constructive opportunity of upliftment
of his own people. That is what is
required, because if you have only
bitterness then it goes wasted. But
if you convert your bitterness into an
opportunity of constructive imple-
mentation, and enhancement of your
own brethren as well as of the entire
Indian society, then, I think, we
shall have learnt the lessons better
from Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

Sir, I don't have to say like many
other friends that I also support the
demand that his portrait may be
there in the Central Hall or wherever
people would like to have it. But
the more important thing is not about
having a portrait in the Central Hall
or in the precincts of Parliament. Re-
garding Babasaheb Ambedkar,
Gandhiji and all such people—persons
like Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Maharaja
Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda and
many others who were there even be-
fore Gandhiji, and later on, even
Gandhiji himself and Babasaheb
Ambedkar—these peoples' portraits
must have been enshrined in our own
hearts and in our own brains. I say
this because, unless we have these
portraits in our hearts, merely having
them on the wall, even in the Central
Hall, will not carry us far. No doubt,
we may have some satisfaction that we
have put up a portrait. But Sir, put-
ting up a portrait and not following
the portrait and the message of that
portrait has not got much of a mean-
ing.

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

Having said that, I would like to ask this question at the outset again. Have we really—all of us—resigned to a particular situation which one finds all over the country today? Sir, 32 years of Independence have passed and although much has been done, much more has not been done. I do not want to under-score what has been done. But, Sir, I am bound to take the opportunity of telling this House that much more which could have been done, has not been done. I repeat it—much more which could have been done, has not been done. And that gives us a sense of agony. Sir, you will see that these colossal problems are there, these challenging tasks are there and in a sense it is a test of the stand and stand one takes on the vexed question of developing the right of equality of our friends belonging to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes that matters. Sir, there are constitutional provisions; there are legislative measures and there are any number of administrative steps and measures. But what is the net result? The result is very poor, as has been shown by these two reports. If I had more time, I would have gone into details. But I will not do that. Part II of the Report relating to the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 gives us very interesting and very revealing appendices, giving us facts on the kind of things which I have been telling just now, that much more which could have been done, has not been done. That fact has been very well pointed out in this report. Look at the first report under discussion of 1974-75. Shri Shankarrao Mane was the Commissioner then and I would like to quote a couple of lines from his Preface, because they are very beautifully worded and they show his attitude to the whole problem. He was not an official, or a bureaucrat or a man with status when he became the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. What was his attitude? He writes, and I quote:—

"I have never felt that I have held any position of authority while

in this post. I have worked only as a "Manav-Mitra" and had, throughout, that sense of duty towards my brethren who are still lagging behind in the race of development in our country. I for myself feel so small if I have to consider myself to belong to a particular caste, religion, or a sect, when really I belong to the great ocean of Humanity.

Am I not,—and also every human being, a symbol, a part and parcel of the "Divine Power" that runs the entire universe,—which does not discriminate between man and man in the enjoyment of the gifts of nature?"

That is what he asks. And Sir, what Mr. Shankarrao Mane has done, the same thing has been done by Shri Shishir Kumar, who succeeded him as Commissioner. Shri Shishir Kumar mentions in the 24th report of 1975-76 and 1976-77, on the first page—those sentences are worth reproducing—and I quote those lines:

"Three decades of independence and the dawn of freedom is yet to bestow a willing smile on many a hamlet and slums of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They continue to submit to the decrees of fate rather than have the benefits of the decrees of our basic law. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, so richly enshrined in the Constitution of the country have still to acquire any meaningful proposition for most of them."

Therefore, Sir, we cannot say that we have made lot of progress and yet, as I said, we cannot under-score what has been achieved, largely on the basis of constitutional provisions and administrative and legislative requirements.

But, Sir, the problem remains that there are certain aspects of this Harijan and Girijan development, which are very disturbing and angering. For example, you have the problem of Bonded Labour. Sir, Bonded

Labour was abolished by a fiat of a legislation during the Emergency. But can we be honest and truthful to ourselves to say that Bonded Labour has been abolished? Today we are in 1979 and we find that Bonded Labour still exists! And what makes me painful is the fact that a good number of those bonded labour are unfortunately our brothers and sisters belonging to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes—that is the tragedy. Not only are they the oppressed people, but I say, they are the most oppressed of the oppressed and the lowliest of the low. And, Sir, we have to go a long way in terms of Bhangī Mukti. There are still hundreds if not thousands,—and thousands if not lakhs—of Harijans, men and women, particularly women,—who have to carry the basket of dirtsoil of the so-called higher-class people. It is an eternal shame, and the sooner it is abolished the better it is. I would like my friend Mr. Mohan Dharīa and his colleague Mandal ji to take a pledge. Mandal ji will reply, I know. Let us all take a pledge that drinking water would be made available to all the people in the villages. Let this pledge also be taken that at least all those Bhangīs and scavengers involved in this most inhuman and absolutely dishonourable task should be at least freed from this scourge.

Then comes the problems posed due to economic distress as exemplified by landless labour. Most of the landless labour are found among the Harijans and the Girijans. So, this problem has to be tackled urgently. And I would point out—in the remaining few minutes at my disposal—what are the keys available to us, in solving these problems. They are three, that is, Education, Employment and Economic Betterment.

Unless you have education, employment and economic betterment—[include housing in the economic betterment—you cannot carry out

much development—and progress in this regard. Here, I have with me a monthly journal—Monthly Public opinion Surveys dated March-April 1979, 282-283—published by the Indian Institute of Public opinion. A very interesting All-India survey of Harijan conditions conducted by this Institute under Mr. Eric De Costa and they have produced some revealing statistics. I would only want to mention a few things out of many things. They say that although there are 22 per cent of SC and ST in the whole country, their political weight is not proportionate to their population for the simple reason that they themselves are unfortunately distributed and divided into hundreds and hundreds of sub-castes and even among the Harijans and Girijans there are the highest and the lowest. So, unless there is one single unified community of SC and ST, they will not be able to establish their right, their assertion of political freedom and economic freedom. Of course, we cannot make them and help them to become one overnight. That is one aspect.

Secondly, the survey says that the persistence of the untouchability is horrifying. The survey was first conducted in January 1974 and it was conducted again five years later, that is horrifying. The survey was first are printed in this issue. I would quote:

“Twenty-eight per cent of respondents were not allowed to fetch water from the common well. 13 per cent of Harijan children were segregated in schools; 15 per cent of these children were not allowed to play with the children of predominant castes and 40 per cent of respondents were and allowed to enter temples.”

Further, the great remedy, the panacea for this is education. The survey happily says ‘saving grace’. It says:

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

".....a saving grace in that figures decline significantly with rises in education and income."

So, as soon as the SC/ST have more education and income, they are able to go to temples, their children are able to play with those of higher castes and so on and so forth. I therefore, want to suggest that the time has come that we will have to give a fresh and bold look on the whole policy of reservation, I am not against reservation as such. But I want reservations to be used as an instrument for development and for making the society of Indians equal and integrated. What I am seeing today with great sadness is that there are equal rights being asserted under conditions of segregation. For example, Harijans stay separately in the Harijan hostels. I want that the Harijan students must be compelled and they must be encouraged to stay in the same hostels as the caste Hindu students stay. Moreover, it is no use having some important posts occupied by top Harijans. It is a good thing, of course, that we have Harijan Ministers in Janata Government, Harijan Speakers and I am glad to know that Mr. Tapase, Governor of Uttar Pradesh, is a Harijan and Mrs. Jyoti Venkatachalam, Governor of Kerala, is married to a Harijan. We have Dr. Narayanan Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University, who is a distinguished Harijan. I never knew that he was a Harijan and it is good to see that Dr. Narayanan is a man of great merit and he is now the Vice-Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University. We have Mr. Sahare who is the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission and he is also a Harijan. The Chairman of the Gujarat Public Service Commission is also a Harijan. Therefore, things have happened and I would not say that they have not happened.

Now, in conclusion, I would like to ask two pointed questions. One is, whether the former Prime Minister

has given that direction or not, and I want to know whether the present Prime Minister has given a similar direction that, there should be special cells not only in Delhi at the Prime Minister's level but in all the States at the Chief Ministers' level, to look into these problems of harassment, atrocities and other things on Harijans and to find out how best they could be implemented because it is the bureaucracy with prejudices against Harijans which is to implement. That is one point.

My second point is whether funds and concrete schemes are so envisaged that the work is partly done by governmental agencies, and I would say substantially by voluntary agencies having people both belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as well as the so-called caste Hindus. This is because unless people who belong to the so-called high class take it a challenge, a responsibility and an obligation, that they will look into this, I do not think, we can do much in this regard.

During the last thirty years because of awakening and awareness on the part of both scheduled castes as well as enlightened Hindus—why Hindus alone, there are enlightened Muslims, Christians and other minority communities—there is bitterness, anger, opposition, violence, militancy against his oppression and against atrocities. 'Dalit Panther' is one such organisation. In a way, I welcome militancy, but I do not want this to be converted into violence. I want this militancy to be converted into creative, constructive approaches to the whole problem, so that we have equal rights in an integrated community, equal but separate will not do. Now if you do that in the next 21 years at our disposal in this century, you will be able to achieve great credit not only for you, for the Government but for the entire Indian community. We want awakening, assertion and the revolution of rising expectations to be so fulfilled so that

we have a situation where this problem would become a matter of past and a record of history books rather than a very bad and a disgraceful and a distressing living reality.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA by one hour, but we have only taken forty minutes as yet, twenty minutes are still there... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, At 1.30, this discussion was resumed today and there were forty-five minutes left. At 2.15, the time was extended by one hour and it ended at 3.15 when I have called the Minister.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: There are still four-five Members, who have to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot help it.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: The time may be extended upto 3.30.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Minister now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have prepared my reply on the basis of the suggestion made by the hon. Members.. (Interruption).

I approach the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the debate on them with great respect. The institution of the Commissioner has become a valuable one over the ears and has been submitting to the Government reports on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes since 1951. These reports have served to bring at one place the status and problems of the Scheduled Castes and the extent of success in finding solutions to these problems. It stands

to the Commissioner's credit that these reports have highlighted various problems like bonded labour, shifting cultivation etc. which attracted attention and helped the Government to devise appropriate measures. e'

The House has debated at length the 23rd and 24th reports of the Commissioner and the hon. Members have given a number of valuable suggestions. I have no doubt that these reports as well as the suggestions made in the discussions will go a long way in helping the Government in chalking out the future course of action. The suggestions made by the hon. Members fall into a few categories. Some of them pertain to the economic development of the scheduled castes. A number of Members have suggested that the economic development of the Scheduled Castes should be given the top-most priority and the benefit of the economic development programme should go to the Scheduled Castes in all the plans. Amongst specified suggestions are the setting up of Finance Corporations for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and earmarking of adequate funds for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population.

(Interruptions)

श्री कचर लाल हेमराज जीन (बालाघाट) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। हरिजन आदिवासियों की रिपोर्ट पर हुई बहस का मंत्री महोदय जबाब दे रहे हैं। हमने निवेदन किया था कि आप हिन्दी में बोलिये। आज हरिजन-आदिवासी अशिक्षित हैं और साक्षरीय मशीनरी द्वारा जो बाध्य अंग्रेजी में पढ़ा लिखा जाता है, वही मन्त्री जी बोल रहे हैं, इससे समस्या का समाधान होने वाला नहीं है। अगर आप यहाँ अंग्रेजी बोलेंगे तो मैं इसको पसन्द नहीं करूँगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप को यहाँ की प्रथा मालूम है। आप का प्रार्थना करना ठीक है, उस के अनुसार वह हिन्दी में बोलेंगे तो यह उन की मर्जी है, लेकिन उन के सामने जो अंग्रेजी जानने वाले हैं, उन की सुविधा का भी प्रश्न है।

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: We want to hear his speech in English.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not raise a controversy. Those who want to hear his speech in Hindi, they can do so through the arrangement of simultaneous translation.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: There are also suggestions for expediting the land distribution to the Scheduled Castes, inclusion of land reforms measures under the 9th Schedule, improvement of the wages of sweepers and scavengers, and speedy rehabilitation of the bonded labour.

These suggestions and their focus on the economic development of the Scheduled Castes is in keeping with the approach that the Government have recently adopted in the matter of the Scheduled Castes, as was done earlier with regard to the scheduled Tribes. As one of the Members pointed out, their proportion in poverty groups like agricultural labourers, share croppers, leather workers and other such artisans, unorganised labour and generally in the population below the poverty line is much larger than their proportion in the general population of the country. The Government has recognised that disabilities imposed by the practice of untouchability, of which the Scheduled Castes are the victims, are largely connected with their weak economic status. Therefore, the new thrust of the Government is the economic development of the Scheduled Castes so that their uplift may have a sound economic base. The Working Group on the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 whose report was cited by one of the Members has emphasised that economic development programmes are crucial for the Scheduled Castes and has suggested many directions for securing their economic development.

We have identified a number of instruments which can help in securing the objective of the economic development of the Scheduled Castes, along a broad front. One of them is the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes which was recommended by the Working Group Members would have noticed that at page 80, para 4.11 of the 24th Report, the Commissioner has pointed out that there is no mechanism for the Scheduled Castes to get adequate benefits from the various general sector programmes, corresponding to Tribal Sub-Plans which he has reviewed in paras 4.4 to 4.10. I am happy to say that some progress has been made now in this regard. We have commended the idea of the Special Component Plans to the State Governments as well as Central Ministries. With the cooperation of the Planning Commission, other Central Ministries and the State Governments, it has now become possible to make a beginning in the formulation of a Special Component Plan by most of the State Governments with substantial population of Scheduled Castes. This mechanism will, we expect, become increasingly effective, in securing the flow of plan funds for the development of Scheduled Castes, especially their economic development, from the various general sectors of the State Plans.

This is the result of intensive dialogues with State Governments by a Central team which accompanied me to different States and Regions from October 1978 to December 1978. We have a programme to hold the next round of discussions for improving the Special Component Plans quantitatively and qualitatively with various State Governments in the next 3 weeks.

The special component plans are a mechanism by which the benefit of economic development programme in all the plans can be made to flow in due proportion to the scheduled cas-

tes and I seek the cooperation of all of you for its proper working.

In this context, I may mention that as observed by the commissioner in chapter 4 of the 24th report quantification of the funds from general resources to be spent on the welfare of the scheduled tribes in the sub plan areas has actually materialised on account of the mechanism of the sub plans. As mentioned by one of the members during the first day's discussion, the special central assistance for the sub plans has also gone a long way in bringing this about. The tribal division of this ministry has been in continuous touch with state governments with regard to sub plans in the last few years and this will continue. Now this process has been initiated for the first time for the scheduled castes.

Another important instrument identified by us is the development corporation for the scheduled castes. The commissioner has rightly made appreciative references to the role and potential of these state corporations, in paras 4.21 and 4.22, pages 82 and 83 of the 24th report. He has suggested that the remaining state governments should also set up such corporations. The working group also made a similar recommendation in August, 1978. We have taken this both officially and in my regional discussions with the state governments. The state governments of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have set up these corporations in recent months in addition to ten other states which had set them up earlier. The State of Orissa has also decided to set up a Corporation. We have thus not only gone ahead with the recommendations of the commissioner in this report, but also recently commenced from March 1979 a new scheme of central assistance to the states for investment in the share capital of the corporations. A token allocation was made in 1978-79 itself, the first year

of the present plan period and funds were released within days of the cabinet decision instituting this scheme. Members will be happy to know that in all the years prior to 1978-79, the total amount of share capital invested by the state governments in these corporations was Rs. 12.20 crores. While in 1978-79 alone the figures was Rs. 7.29 crores. The central government's interest in the corporations has contributed to this improvement. In the central budget for 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 10 crores has been provided. Central assistance will be released on the basis of a matching formula and based upon the performance, progress preparedness and programmes of the corporations. The objective of these corporations is to see that family oriented schemes are formulated for the scheduled castes with the cooperation of the various sectoral departments, institutional finance organised assistance to obtain income generating assets made available to the poor among the scheduled castes families like agricultural labourers, artisans, marginal farmers, small farmers, share croppers, etc., These corporations can play a major catalytic role and the central government assistance will strengthen them to attract benefits from different sources for the scheduled castes. The corporations will provide missing inputs necessary including margin money, which will help to secure institutional finance for bankable schemes. In this context, another important government decision of the last few months, arising from the Prime Minister's meeting with the bank executives in October 1978, is the enhancement of the level of advances by banks under the differential rates of interest scheme from the earlier half per cent to the present level of one per cent of their aggregate advances as in the previous year and the proportion out of this earmarked for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes from the previous one third to the present minimum of forty per

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cent. The Corporations will be able to dovetail their assistance to Scheduled Castes with the D.I.R. Scheme to the extent available.

Some Members have specifically referred to the Special Central assistance for the Scheduled Tribes and its need for the Scheduled Castes. This has also been recommended by the working Group. It is under the consideration of the Government.

Another specific suggestion of some Members pertains to land reforms and land distribution. A decision has already been taken to include land reforms legislation in the 9th Schedule. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are among the priority categories for distribution of surplus lands under the land ceiling laws in different States. Up to end of January, 1979, 5,72,365 families of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been allotted ceiling surplus lands. This is important for the Scheduled Castes whose assets are meagre. But this should be taken only as a first step. Even more important is to fully develop these lands to enable them to get maximum production and income from them. While the Sub-Plan provides a mechanism already for this task among the Scheduled Tribes, we have suggested to the State Governments to include this as an item in the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes.

Another problem faced by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is that the allottees of ceiling surplus lands are evicted unauthorisedly by others including the erstwhile land owners. The Ministry of Agriculture has written to the State Governments to take effective and quick decisions to evict the trespassers to restore the land to the allottees, award deterrent punishment to the trespassers and review the laws and procedures in the

States and undertake necessary amendments to make the above steps possible with speed. They have also been advised to launch a special drive to detect such trespassers and restore the land.

Some Members have referred to two categories among the Scheduled Castes who deserve the deepest sympathy namely the sweepers and scavengers and bonded labour. Members have rightly felt that sweepers and scavengers deserve higher wages. The Working Group has suggested that the wages of scavengers should not be lower than that of Class III employees and they should be given suitable occupational allowance for this purpose. It has also recommended a phased programme of conversion of dry latrines taking care simultaneously to find alternative employment for the individuals concerned as Prof. Mavalankar was suggesting. These recommendations have been commended to the State Governments and the Ministry of Works and Housing. The Special Component Plan provides a framework in which the State Governments and the Ministry can build suitable programmes for these and other purposes.

Regarding bonded labour, the Ministry of Labour has taken up a Centrally sponsored scheme for the rehabilitation of the bonded labour in collaboration with the State Governments. A provision of Rs. 1 crore was made in the Year 1978-79 and a similar provision has been made in 1979-80. Ministry of Labour are taking a number of steps to expedite this process. In the regional conferences which I held in different States, this issue has been emphasised. A recent survey has shown that two-third of the bonded labourers are of the Scheduled Castes and 18 are Scheduled Tribes, and therefore, from this point of view also, the Government is anxious to not only rehabilitate the bonded labourers who have been released but to secure the release and

rehabilitation of all other bonded labourers and put an end to this shameful and cruel system.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
 After releasing.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not now, let him finish first.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: A number of Members have spoken of atrocities on Harijans and of the continuing practice of untouchability. Some of them have suggested specific measures like the establishment of an Enforcement Directorate as a watch dog in respect of atrocities and the setting up of special courts. The Government fully shares the deep concern felt by the Members about atrocities. We are determined to put an end to it. From the long term perspective, the Government feels that the economic development of the Scheduled Castes will result in a permanent end to atrocities. This is one of the reasons why we have undertaken initiatives for the economic development of the Scheduled Castes in the recent period. At the same time, a number of suggestions have been put across to State Governments to check atrocities and untouchability practices. In an effort to improve the implementation of these suggestions and other possible measures, in the regional Conferences which I held with various State Governments from October, 1978 to December, 1978. I have discussed with them these matters in addition to the programmes for the economic development of the Scheduled Castes.

I have discussed with them these matters in addition to the programmes for the economic development of the Scheduled Castes. We have also begun to utilise the forum of the zonal councils for this purpose, starting with the recent zonal council meeting of Eastern States held at Bhubaneswar on May 12, 1979.

Even earlier, we had begun to use this forum for the economic development programmes. We intend to continue to use this forum in future also. With regard to special courts, we have pointed out to the State Governments the recent amendment of the Cr. P. C. whereby they may, after consultation with the High Court, establish one or more special courts for any local area. We have also invited their attention to Section 15A(2) of the P.C.R. Act. The State Governments have been requested to consider setting up special courts expeditiously in the light of these two provisions. I am happy to inform you that one State Government has communicated to us in this month itself its decision to set up special courts in some selected districts to deal with cases of atrocities. In another case, the Home Minister, Mr. Patel has asked the Bihar Chief Minister to sit with the Chief Secretary and try to find out a solution.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
 What is that State?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:
 Andhra.

Members will be happy to know that a cell in the Ministry has started monitoring reports from State Governments and analysing the trend of atrocities in different States. This will help us coordinate measures better with State Governments. With your cooperation and the cooperation of the State Governments, I hope that we shall be able to achieve more results in this matter in the coming months.

Regarding the problem of untouchability, its solution will also become less difficult as our economic development programmes for the Scheduled Castes make headway. Meanwhile, a comprehensive action plan for the eradication of untouchability is also being finalised in consultation with State Governments and other Central

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Ministries. Many of the measures which we have undertaken like the special component plans and the corporations will, no doubt help in the eradication of untouchability. A few weeks back, we have suggested to the State Governments to take up mass movements involving all those who are against untouchability, including Members of Parliament to eliminate the practice of untouchability in selected places, notorious for such practice. We hope that Members of Parliament will lead this. We feel that such mass movements involving all sections of society which have a healthy sense of shame about this practice, are an important instrument for the eradication of untouchability. This is a specific programme in which hon. Members can be of great help.

The Members will be happy to know that the provision of Rs. 50 lakhs in 1978-79 under our centrally sponsored schemes for strengthening the machinery for the protection of civil rights Act in the States has been enhanced to Rs. 2 crores in 1979-80. This will give a phillip to various measures for eradication of untouchability.

A related suggestion is that the caste system should be eradicated and inter-caste marriages should be encouraged. The Members would be interested to know that the working group has suggested that the children of inter-caste marriages where one of the spouses belongs to Scheduled Castes should be entitled to the same benefits of reservation as provided for the Scheduled Castes and each spouse of such marriages should be eligible for the highest priority in employment in the quota/category to which he/she will be ordinarily entitled, so long as there is no separation or divorce. This has also been commended to the State Governments and we shall continue to support such marriages in various ways possible, as part of the fight against untouchability.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL (Khurja): Are these recommendations or they have been accepted?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: As far as we are concerned, we have commended the same to the State Governments for acceptance.

As Members are aware, educational programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been receiving considerable attention all these years. To this we owe the steady improvement in the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services.

Nevertheless the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are much behind the rest of the population.

The recent emphasis of the Government of India on adult education and universalisation of primary education is of particular relevance to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The largest of the programmes for the Scheduled Castes has been the post-matric scholarship, which applies to the Scheduled Tribes also. Members have expressed concern about the late payment of such post-matric scholarships in some States. We have already taken up with the State Governments the need for streamlining the procedure for payment of these scholarships with a view to ensure timely disbursements. One State Government, namely, Gujarat, has introduced the system of payment through banks. We hope that the situation will improve in the other States in the near future.

Some Members have referred to certain restrictions imposed on post-matric scholarship such as the limit of two children in a family and income limit. I request Members to consider these small limitations to a generous programme, as measures intended to widen the coverage over

a larger number of families. The rate of stipend has also to be considered from the same point of view of widening the coverage of beneficiaries. It may be recalled that in 1974-75, the scheme was rationalised and rates were enhanced in all courts. More recently, in January 1978, the rates for medical courses were increased.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Now those who have three children are not able to apply for this scholarship. So, what would be the fate of their children? Therefore, this condition cannot be accepted.

श्री सुरज चान भम्बाला : यह इमरजेंसी की जो एक देन थी कि दो से ज्यादा बच्चों को स्कालरशिप नहीं मिलेगी, तो जहाँ आपने इमरजेंसी की धीरे जयावतियों को खत्म किया है वहाँ इसको भी खत्म करना चाहिए। दो से ज्यादा बच्चों को क्यों नहीं स्कालरशिप मिलना चाहिए।

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I agree with you that it should be done. Here I may also refer to the situation about reservation, about which so many hon. Members complained. The low percentage of representation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Class I and II services is primarily due to the reason that there was no reservations in promotions to and within class I and II. In all promotions by seniority-cum-fitness in all classes, including Class I and II, reservations were introduced only with effect from 27-11-1972. However, most of the promotion posts in Class I and II are filled on the basis of selection.

SHRI S. K. SARKAR (Joynagar): In the matter of selection, your order is not sufficient. Therefore, so far as selection is concerned, many candidates are being denied their legitimate claims and an opportunity for promotion. Would you kindly see that the lacuna in your order of 1972 is removed?

श्री सुरजचान: एक नॉनर पीइंट रहे गया है सुप्रीम कोर्ट के डिक्रीमेंट में यह कमी नहीं है कि सीनियर क्लास I के प्रोमोशन में रिजर्वेशन नहीं रखा।

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: We will certainly look into it.

In such promotions, upto the lowest rung of Class I, reservations were introduced with effect from 20-7-74. There are no reservations in promotions by selection within Class I, though senior Scheduled Caste and Tribe officers are given some protection, if they come within the range of vacancies to be filled in posts with a maximum pay of Rs. 2,250/.

SHRI S. K. SARKAR: How many times are such cases considered? It is at least six times.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: May be 3 to 5 times. Further, the percentages of reservations were 12-1/2 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes till 25-3-1970 when these were revised to 15 per cent and 7-1/2 per cent respectively. Besides, there was no reservation for Scheduled Tribes prior to 1950. This accounts for their very low representation. Till 1970, the unutilised reservations could be carried forward to two subsequent recruitment years, as against three years now in vogue. Further, till 27-12-1977, owing to a Supreme Court Judgment given in August 1963, not more than 50 per cent of the vacancies filled in a year could be reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other categories. In addition, the Scheduled Castes and particularly Scheduled Tribes have not been forthcoming in large numbers.

श्री कही बाबू : जूडिसियरी पर लागू होना या नहीं?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल हाँ, लागू होना। पहले स्थिति समझ लीजिए, फिर उसको सुधारने के लिये क्या हो रहा है, यह भी बताऊँगा।

Though the position regarding availability of Scheduled Castes has now considerably improved, they are still generally unavailable for technical services and posts requiring tech-

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nical qualifications and expertise. In IAS and IPS, for example, Scheduled Castes have practically availed of all the vacancies reserved for them since the 1964 Examination. The Scheduled Tribes have also been availing of the full quota except in two or three years.

It is significant that the total representation of Scheduled Castes in services under the Central Government (leaving out scavengers) stood at 14.84 per cent on 1-1-1978 and may well exceed 15 per cent as on 1-1-1979.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: In IAS and IFS there may be some quota, but in other Class I and Class II Services there is nothing. (Interruptions). In Class II there is no quota at all. Perhaps it is hardly 4 to 5 per cent, not more than that.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: It is 4.5 per cent, I know. I am explaining why it was so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the better course is, you don't get involved in all these things.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: In so far as the intake in Central Services is concerned, the following figures will show that even according to the existing measures, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are fast making up the deficiency in their representation in the various classes of Services. Now, since 1974 onwards, they are making up fast the deficiency, but still there is a backlog. There can be no denying the fact that there is still a backlog.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You should be able to tell us what was the figure in 1977 when you took over and what is the figure now. There is no point in giving us the figures since 1974.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: In 1977 and 1978 also the figures have gone up. The figure is now progressively going up but the point is that there is a backlog for a long time. Therefore, it will take some time....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't encourage the questions. You just address the Chair.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Here is the backlog. I have said myself that there is no denying the fact that there is a backlog. What has been done to make up the backlog is....

(Interruptions)

Government is, of course, not only alive to the existing low level of representation of SCs/STs but is also taking active steps to make up the deficiency in 3 to 5 years. For this purpose, data on representation of SCs/STs in Organised Services has been called for. As decided at the last meeting of the High Power Committee, a Senior Secretaries Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary to recommend ways and means of achieving the above Objective. Many Members have referred to article 335, which is a real bottleneck. It is in order to remove the bottleneck that the above committee was constituted in October, 1978, to devise ways and means to fill up the vacancies within a period of three to five years.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: It cannot be done unless article 335 is amended.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: A number of Members have referred to the inclusion of certain communities in the list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. These cases can be considered only after the receipt of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Orders) Amendment Bill, 1978.

One Member referred to the restoration of the field organisation of the Director General, BCW, to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This has also been referred to by the Commissioner at page 2 of the 24th Report and earlier by the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Members will be happy to know that the field organisation has already been transferred to the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As you may be aware, the organisation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will merge with the Commission after the Constitution (Forty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1978, is passed. Steps are already under consideration for further strengthening the organisation of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as proposed by one of the Members. We are ourselves not happy that it has not been possible to present to the House the Action Taken Statement in respect of the Commissioner's Report. But I am certain that Members will appreciate that action has been taken on a number of important recommendations of the Commissioner as I have explained earlier, like the Special Component Plans, Central assistance for the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations etc. In the last few months we have concentrated our attention on matters pertaining to the Medium Term Plan and Annual Plan.

16.00 hrs.

It was not advisable to miss this opportunity for the introduction of the Special Component Plan just as the Tribal sub-Plan was introduced at the beginning of the Fifth Plan. Steps are being taken to remind the Ministries and States whose replies are due so that we could place the Action Taken Statement before the House as expeditiously as possible. One Member referred to extension of reservation in Parliament and State Legislatures.

This question is already engaging the Government's active attention.

I would also like to say something about the Scheduled Tribes because all along I have been talking about the Scheduled Castes. During the Sixth Plan period in the field of Tribal development, our accent is in the following sectors namely, agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, forestry education and health.

For development of agriculture, family-wise schemes have been drawn up for supply of inputs like a pair of bullocks, fertiliser, agriculture implements pesticides etc. The schemes envisaged that 50 per cent of the cost of input will be given as subsidy and the other 50 per cent as institutional finance in case the tribal is not able to contribute the 50 per cent.

Taking up of horticulture plantation is one of the important programmes in the States of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Marginal forest and Government land as well as private land of tribals will be utilised for the purpose.

In this connection I may inform the hon. members that Madhya Pradesh Government has taken a decision to distribute two lakh hectares of land to Adhivasis and they have decided that not a single Adhivasi family will be landless.

This measure is also intended to check shifting cultivation. Marketing of fruits as well as processing are proposed to be organised.

Some progress had been made in the Fifth Plan period to create minor irrigation projects in tribal areas. The States have now been asked to prepare master plans for undertaking minor irrigation projects based on water potential. Adequate outlays are to be earmarked for the purpose. In this respect, wherever I have gone, I

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have said that money will not be a constraint.

An important institution on which we have laid considerable emphasis is the cooperative structure. By now 2400 Large Sized Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS) have been organised in the tribal areas of the country. Their three-fold functions are procurement of the surplus farm and forest produce of the tribal sale to him of his consumer necessities at reasonable or controlled rates and extension to him of production and consumption credit. Consumption credit of Rs. 100/- will be given to a tribal family through this plan.

LAMPS have been linked to secondary and apex bodies like the Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for marketing purposes and State Cooperative Banks for finance purposes.

श्री राज बेनी राम मैं बड़ी सहोदय से एक बात के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो हरिजन जमीन में बेवख्त हैं उनको जमीन वापिस दिलाने के लिए आपके पास क्या योजना है ?

श्री जलिक लाल मंडल : एक साल के अन्दर वापिस दिलाने की योजना है। अभी रीजनल कांसिल की अन्तिम बैठक मुक्तेश्वर में हुई थी। कांसिल की बैठक में निर्णय लिया गया है कि एक साल में, जो पेंडिंग केसेज हैं उनको डिस्पोज़ आक करना है।

अब (अब) मुक्तेश्वर की बैठक में बिहार के मिनिस्टर श्रीर अफसर वगैरह आये थे श्रीर वहाँ पर उनसे स्पेसिफिकली कहा गया था एक साल के अन्दर इसको करें। उनके आंकड़ों के अनुसार 35 हजार एकड़ जमीन पर बेवख्त किया गया है जिसमें 14 हजार एकड़ जमीन को रेस्टोर किया जा चुका है और 21 हजार करोड़ जमीन को रेस्टोर करना बाकी है। वहाँ पर जोनल कांसिल की मीटिंग में यह हुआ कि सिम्रन्स में हम लोग बैठेंगे।

Next to agriculture and horticulture, forestry is an important source of income to tribals. They collect minor forest produce, fuel and timber both for domestic consumption as well as sale. In addition, they collect fruits from the roots and herbs. The Forest Ministers' Conference held in July, 1978, resolved that tribal should have a right of collection of minor forest produce the Forest Labourers'

Cooperative Societies should be organised and the forestry programmes should be re-oriented in favour of tribal economy. These resolutions are yet to be implemented in the States. We are utilising the zonal council meeting also for the purpose of reminding the State Governments as to what they have done in this regard and they must inform us about it.

Exploitation takes place in acute form in industrial and mining areas. We have been insisting that micro projects should be formulated for such industrial zones, like, Chhota Nagpur belt, Rourkela complex, Bailadilla complex etc. Some States have started the work.

Unlike in the Fifth Plan period, education and health sectors are receiving a much higher priority. In the educational field, in the first instance particularly, low literacy and remote areas are being chosen for establishment of primary and secondary schools. Adult education is an important part of the programme. In the health sector those diseases to which the tribals are particularly prone as TB, Yaws, Filaria are being given special attention on the preventive side. The scheme of community health workers is being organised.

The total pool of finances for the Sixth Plan period is expected to be of the order of Rs. 3000 crores composed of Rs. 1850 crores from the states, Rs. 350 crores for special Central assistance, Rs. 500 crores from Central Ministries and Rs. 300 crores of institutional finance.

In the four year period 1974-78, the investment in tribal areas from the State Plan has been of the order of Rs. 550 crores and from the special Central assistance of Rs. 118 crores. As against Rs 550 crores, in the Sixth Plan, it is Rs. 300 crores i.e. 8 times.

In the Sixth Plan period apart from the sub-Plan areas already identified on the basis of Development Blocks having more than 50 per cent tribal

population, tribal pockets having a total of more than 10,000 population, with 50 per cent or more of tribal concentration are being located and these will be added to the sub-Plan area. In this manner, in the Sixth Plan period about 75 per cent to 80 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes population of the country is expected to be covered.

We are pressing forward with the frame-work already established for the development of the Scheduled Tribes. We have now seriously embarked on a programme for the development of Scheduled Castes as well as their protection. While some encouraging trends have begun to come in there is a long and arduous path ahead of us. One advantage we have in this task is that the Ministry of Home Affairs with its close tacts with State Governments, is the model Ministry incharge of Scheduled Castes as well as Scheduled Tribes. This has helped us earlier in the work of the Special Component Plans and other programmes for the Scheduled Castes. A separate Ministry may not be as well positioned as the Ministry of Home Affairs for this purpose. Apparently, the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had a broad appreciation of this aspect when they recommended in November 1969, that the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be re-transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

We can hope to succeed in this difficult task only with the help and co-operation of all the hon. Members. I hope, we will make some headway in the coming months.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I rise on a point of order.

The Minister has a bundle of papers which he is reading through-

out, one after the other. A better course would be to place them on the Table of the House. No Member of the House, according to the rules, can read out papers...

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: In this kind of a situation, it would be better to have a written thing, a considered thing, a final thing.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: But according to the Rules of Procedure, no Member, including a Minister, can read out a text like this. He can of course read in between, but not one paper after another paper. If he has a bundle of papers a better course would be to lay them on the Table. So may I request him to kindly read only some papers and not all papers in the way he has been doing?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: In this kind of a situation, when Hon. Members have labouriously thrown up some suggestions and recommendations, it is better to have all the suggestions considered and then come forward with our comments thereon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has been referring to papers as well as replying in between. He has been replying to Hon. Members also; he was not merely reading. (*Interruptions*).

Points of order will get preference. I will give you a chance later.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I have both a point of order and a question. Since you asked us all to keep quiet and listen to the Hon. Minister's speech and then, if there are any major points still left unanswered, we may ask one question each, I will request him to answer my question later on. But my point of order is this. In continuation of what Mr. Gupta has said, it has become a well-established practice for

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Ministers to read out long statements by way of replies. I have nothing against my friend. The written speech he has read out today of course contains certain facts etc. and these facts have to be written down but he read out the whole thing and then sat down. I was hoping that after having finished his speech, he will reply extempore at least to those points which were raised by various Members, including myself, today.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:
I am prepared to reply, if any point is left out.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
What he was given to read out covers the speeches only until yesterday. What about today's speeches? He has not covered them. He should cover those speeches also and then answer questions.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:
You may kindly ask the Minister not to continue such a practice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mavalankar, can the Hon. Minister not pre-contemplate what you are going to say today and get the replies ready?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
He is a far-sighted Minister!

श्री शिवनारायण सरस्वतिया (करोलबाग) : मैं एक सवाल तो यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप का जो बकिंग ग्रुप है, उसने जो तृतीय श्रेणी के बेंच की सिफारिश की है, उसे क्या सरकार ने मान लिया है ?

सभापति महोदय : अब आप डिबेट न करिये ।

श्री शिवनारायण सरस्वतिया : मैं डिबेट नहीं कर रहा हूँ । दूसरा मैंने टैबल के बारे में सवाल किया था । क्या आप टैबल को किसी तरह की कोई सुविधा देना चाहते हैं, जिससे ये काम जो करने हैं, उसमें उनको कुछ राहत मिल सके और वे बराबर न हों ।

16.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

तीसरी बात मैंने शिक्षा के बारे में कही थी कि सब को समान अवसर दिये जायें । अब तक शिक्षा का सब को समान अवसर नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक ये लोग बराबर कैसे आ सकते हैं ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : शिक्षा समान होनी चाहिये, समान अवसर प्रदान किये जाने चाहिये, यह बहुत बड़ी नीतिगत बात है । इसके लिये शिक्षा मंत्रालय से बात करनी चाहिये । हरिजनों और प्राविवासियों के लिये जो प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं उनके बारे में मैंने बताया है । आप एक नीतिगत बात कह रहे हैं । देश में समान शिक्षा होनी चाहिये, पब्लिक स्कूल खरम किये जाने चाहिये, सभी को समान अवसर प्राप्त होने चाहिये । समान अवसर का क्या अर्थ है ? इसका अर्थ है कि सबकी बराबर की हैसियत कर दी जानी चाहिये । जिनको खाना नहीं मिल रहा है, उन्हें खाना मिलना चाहिये, जिनको कपड़ा नहीं मिल रहा है उन्हें कपड़ा देना चाहिये । यह समान अवसर का अर्थ है ।

आपने टेनरी की बात की । इसके संबंध में मैंने आपको बताया है । मैं पहले भी कई बार सदन में कह चुका हूँ कि हमने लेबर डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन के बारे में पहले की है । इसके पीछे यही उद्देश्य था और जैसा कि इस सदन में माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा था कि हरिजन जो अपने पेशे से धकेले जा रहे हैं, चाहे वह धोबी का काम हो, चाहे नार्ड का काम हो, चाहे वह जमादार का काम हो जब वह काम मिकेनाइज्ड हो जाता है या मारगेनाइज्ड हो जाता है तो हरिजन वहां से गायब हो जाते हैं और ऊँची कास्ट के लोग वहां पहुंच जाते हैं, उनको मदद मिले । इसीलिये हमने इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री और राज्य सरकारों से कहा था कि लेबर डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन का गठन होना चाहिये । इसी भाव से हमने यह कहा था (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will ask the hon. Members who are standing to take their seats. There cannot be so many Members standing when the Minister is on his legs.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : महोदय मैं कह रहा था कि लेबर डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन के मामले में हमने कहा है कि शुरू में लेबर इन्स तक उन्हें फाइनेंस किया जाए । जो प्राइमरी वर्कर्स हैं, जो खाल निकालता है, उसे टेंड करता है, उससे जुता बनाता है और बना कर बेचता है उसको मदद दी जाये, फाइनेंसिंग हेल्प दी जाये । प्रारम्भ जब खली होती है जबकि कोई पेशा मिकेनाइज्ड और मारगेनाइज्ड हो जाता है तो ये प्राइमरी वर्कर्स वहां से गायब हो जाते हैं । जब पेशा फलदायी होने लगता है तो खुद हरिजन वहां से निकल जाते हैं क्योंकि उनके पास पैसा नहीं होता । इसलिये हमने लेबर डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन बना कर के उनको फाइनेंस करने, उनको मदद देने की बात कही है जिससे कि मिकेनाइज्ड और मारगेनाइज्ड होने पर हरिजन जो इस पेशे से लुप्त होते जा रहे हैं वे न हों । उनका जो इस पेशे से सम्बन्ध बन गया है, वह सम्बन्ध खत्म न हो । इसलिये जरूरी है कि उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारा जाये, उनका सोशल स्टेटस बढ़ाया जाये । इसलिये हमने इसकी व्यवस्था की है । इस पर हम सोच काम कर रहे हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very clear in my mind that those who have taken part in the debate will not ask questions. The others may, because they did not get a chance. (Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL (Khurja): I have not taken part in the debate. I would like to ask one question.

मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि देश में गरीबों, हरिजनों, खेतिहर मजदूरों को पट्टे मिले हैं—रहने के लिये, खेती के लिये। पट्टे के साथ उनको यह भी बना दिया गया है कि बहा जाइये, उस जमीन पर दखल कर लीजिये। कागज पर उनको दखल भी मिल गया है लेकिन बहा पर हमारे लोग काबिज हो गये। बहा पर न उनके भूकान बनने दिये गये, न उनको काश्त करने दिया गया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chhubiram Argal, please sit down. I must make it very clear that, when one Member is on his legs, nobody else should stand up like this in the House.

श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसा कोई कानून बनायेगी कि जो जमीनें केन्द्रीय सरकार ने या राज्य सरकारों ने हरिजन और खेतिहर मजदूरों को दी हैं, उनको अगर कोई छीने या उन पर कोई कब्जा करे तो उस पर दंडपात्र का केंस चलाया जा सके ? क्या आप ऐसा कानून बनायेगी या नहीं ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कानून बने दिये हैं। सवाल उनके निष्पादन का, इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का है। मैंने सदन में आज भी अपने रिप्लाय में कहा है कि एग्जीक्यूटिव मिनिस्ट्री से यह आदेश गया है कि हरिजनों को जहां भी पट्टे मिले हैं और उनको उस जमीन से बेवखल कर दिया गया है तो उस जमीन पर उनको कब्जा दिलवाया जाए। राष्ट्रों को कहा गया है कि इसके लिये जो भी आवश्यक कदम हैं वे उठाये। मैंने इसके बारे में एक प्रश्न का जवाब भी दिया था। 1978 में जब प्रधान मंत्री ने राष्ट्रों को लिखा था इसके संबंध में तो मैंने एक प्रश्न का उत्तर भी दिया था जिसमें मैंने कहा था कि जो भी खेती हरिजनों को मिली है, जिसका पट्टा इनको मिला है उस पर से उनको किसी भी हकत में बेवखल नहीं होने देना चाहिये। सार्वजनिक कामों के लिये भी अगर उस जमीन की जरूरत हो तो उनको धन से खरीदनी पड़ेगी लेकिन खेती उनको जरूर मिलनी चाहिये।

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जहां तक इसके लिये एग्जीक्यूटिव मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल है चाहे वो भी मैं इसके लिये एग्जीक्यूटिव मिनिस्ट्री के व्यवस्था पहले से ही है और कोई नया कानून बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI S. K. SARKAR (Joynagar): Through you, Sir, I want to put one question.

You are aware that I raised the question regarding Art 16(4) and to make it mandatory, and for that, our hon. friend, Shri Suraj Bhan brought a private member's Bill. This Bill has not been cleared by your Ministry. If this Bill can come to this House and get passed, I think there will be a binding provision and for that, to give it a statutory backing, I want to know whether your Ministry is prepared to clear it.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Regarding Art 16(4)—reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, I know this reservation is by an executive order. It is not statutory—I know it. But it has certain advantages....

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): It is full of disadvantages. We want a central enactment

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: It has certain advantages in the sense that whenever there is any need for modification due to some High Court or Supreme Court decision, then those adjustments and corrections can be made in the light of those observations and judgments. This is the virtue and we can immediately correct it and by some suitable phraseology or some other methods we can restore it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Same way the law also can be amended easily.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: For that you have to come to Parliament.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Some of the State Governments wanted to take up housing for Harijans and Girijans under the Food for Works scheme and the Food for Works Department is also willing but the Finance Ministry is saying that helping an individual will not come under Community Development. Harijans and Girijans are so weak financially that even helping them is good because in the Budget itself Rs. 250 crores are being given as subsidy to the industrialists individually. Therefore, what I say is that the Minister should persuade the Finance Ministry so that housing for Harijans and Girijans and other weaker sections must come under Community Development. If that is done, then it can be taken up under Food for Works scheme and with the co-operation of the States housing can be accelerated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made a suggestion.

श्री छवि राम जगरल (मैसूर) : अनक माननीय सदस्यो ने कहा है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के आवासन की अवधि जा 1980 में समाप्त हो रही है उनको वहाँ के बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं। इसका कोई रणनीतिरण आगे है।

सैपरेट मिनिस्ट्री की माग भी गारो और ने की गई है। इसका भी आपने अपने जवाब में जल्द ही किया है।

पीछे चार मीटिंग्स अनसूचित जातियों की खत्म कर दी गई और अनुसूचित जातियों की भी एक मीटिंग कर दी गई थी। इसी तरह से विधान सभाओं में भी कुछ मीटिंग्स कर दी गई थी। इसके बाद आपका क्या कहना है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सब बातों का आप स्पष्ट उत्तर दें।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : माननीय सदस्य ने मैने जो अपने जवाब में कहा है उसका सुना नहीं है। जहाँ तक रिजर्वेशन की अवधि बढ़ाने की बात है मैने कहा है कि यह बीज सरकार के एक्टिव कांसिडरेशन में है। इस पर विचार हो रहा है।

जहाँ तक सैपरेट मिनिस्ट्री की बात है, उसके संबंध में मैने कहा है।

A separate ministry may not be in as ideal a position as the Ministry of Home Affairs (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already expressed his opinion.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: A separate ministry may not be in as ideal a position as the Ministry of Home Affairs for this purpose. Apparently, the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had a broad appreciation of this aspect when they recommended in 1969 that the welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be re-transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs as the Home Ministry has certain advantages.

श्री राम बेनी राम (पनाम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप नमो नही दे रहे हैं जब कि हम आपके सामने ही बैठे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way. You took half an hour in the House you cannot get up and shout at. Please take your seat. I am sorry. I am not calling you Shrimati Rangenekar.

श्रीमती अहिम्या पी० रांगनेकर : (उत्तर-उत्तर मध्य) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं तुझना चाहती हूँ कि जा प्रो-क्लैमेट : उनका यह सही नियम है जायगी य नहीं ? महाराष्ट्र स्टेट में उनकी सही नियमों मिल रही हैं। (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I must tell you that you cannot bully the Chau. This is the last person I have called. There must be some way for discussing these things. You had eight hours on it. I am sorry. Please take your seat.

श्री बार० एल० कुरील : (मोहनलालगंज) नहीं, यह बहुत गलत बात है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आप कर रहे हैं वह गलत बात है। अपनी गलती तो आपको समय में नहीं आती।

श्रीमती अहिम्या पी० रांगनेकर : प्रिडो-बुकिंग्स को महाराष्ट्र में सीडकुड कास्टुड और सीडकुड ट्राइब्स की जो सही नियमों मिल रही हैं वही

वहलियमें उनको पूरे क्षेत्र में मिलनी चाहियें। इसके बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कोल माइन्स में जब मकेनाइसेकम होता है तो हरिजनों को पहले निकाल देते हैं। तो आपको एक सर्वेयर निकालना चाहिये कि जहां हरिजनों को निकाल रहे हैं, आदिवासियों को निकाल रहे हैं वहां उनको ही रखना चाहिये जब भी आप दूसरी जगह इन लोगों को रखना चाहें। उनका एम्प्लायमेंट किसी हालत में कम नहीं होना चाहिये। इसके बारे में आप कुछ कर रहे हैं कि नहीं?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : महाराष्ट्र में जो प्रीक्टिस है वह हमका मालूम है। उनको हरिजनों का दर्जा नहीं है, लेकिन हरिजनों को जो भी सुविधायें हैं वह सारी सुविधायें उनको दी जा रही है, यह ठीक है। और दूसरी जगह पर भी उनको बैकवर्ड क्लास ट्रीट किया जा रहा है और बैकवर्ड क्लास को जो सुविधायें मिल रही है वह सुविधायें उनको दी जा रही हैं।

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० गंगनेकर : एम्प्लायमेंट रनवा कम नहीं होना चाहिये कोल माइन्स में। वहां से 50,000 हरिजनों को निकाला है। इसीसे उनका एम्प्लायमेंट कम नहीं होना चाहिये। इसके बारे में आपको क्या कहना है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a bazaar or a public meeting where any body can get up and shout at any body.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल हममें हमारा बात झगडा नहीं है। मैं इसको मानता हूं। लेकिन अगर तो ऐम्प्लायमेंट करना होगा कि कितनी मिला गया। यह ठीक है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को जो कोल मैन्स में काम मिला हुआ है वह तो उनकी नहीं निकाला जाना चाहिये। बात यह गंभीर है, इससे हमारा कोई झगडा नहीं है।

श्री राजवेली राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं आपसे माफी मांगना चाहूंगा आपके विभाग में है कि मैं धमकी दे रहा हूं। ऐसा नहीं है। मैंने अपने आपण में कहा था कि आदिवासियों की तरह जो बेदखल जमीन बापस आदिवासियों को हो रही है शीक उसी तरह से हरिजनों की बेदखल जमीन को बापस करने की इस प्रकार की योजना आप बनाना चाहते हैं कि नहीं?

दूसरे आपके जितने प्रोजेक्ट्स बनकर तैयार होते हैं, उसकी सारी फैसिलिटीज सारे मुलाजिमों को तो मिलनी हैं, लेकिन बसल में बैठे हरिजन आदिवासी को नहीं मिलती हैं। बरकर सप्लाइ स्कीम उनकी पास है, लेकिन वह नहीं से पानी की रहा है, उनके घर में कनेक्शन है, उसके लिये सरकार व्यवस्था करना चाहती है या नहीं?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : जमीन के संबंध में मैंने विस्तार से बताया कि आदिवासियों को मिले कुछ कानून है, लैंड रेस्टोरेशन एक्ट है या इस तरह के कानून हैं कि आदिवासियों की जमीन मान-आदिवासी को ट्रांसफर नहीं की जाती है। कानून है तो उसका कुछ फायदा होता है, इसका लाभ उठाकर आदिवासियों की जमीन उनको मिलनी चाहियें, तो इस कानून को धीरे धीरे हम धमल में ला रहे हैं, और ऐसे प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

हरिजनों के संबंध में भी बताया कि जहां कहीं भी उनको जमीन मिली है, उसके संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कहा, अभी एपीकल्चरल मिनिस्ट्री ने भी कई कदम उठाये हैं। उन दोनों का मेरे जिक्र भी किया है।

श्री राम कंवर वैरवा (टोंक) : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों के साथ जो छद्मछुत होती है, सार्वजनिक स्थानों में बाजा बजाते हुये अगर कोई दुल्हा थोड़े पर जाता है, तो उनके साथ मारपीट के मामले होते हैं, इसके बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं। पिछली लोक सभा में श्री आर० डी० भंडारे की अध्यक्षता में यहाँ एक कमेटी बनी हुई थी, मैं भी उसका मेम्बर था, जहाँ कहीं भी हम जाने थे, देखते थे कि आई० जी० गुलाम के यहाँ कैसे तो रजिस्टर हुआ है, लेकिन इन मामलों में सजा एक को भी नहीं हुई। तो इस प्रकार रास्ते चलते जो मारपीट हो जाती है, अत्याचार होते हैं, क्या इसके लिये कोई ठोस कानून बनाना चाहते हैं जिससे 30 सालों का यह नलक खत्म हो सके?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल इसके लिये तो प्रोटक्शन आफ सिविल राइट्स एक्ट है। अगर किसी के साथ किसी प्रकार का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन होना है तो उसके अधीन मामला बनता है। यह प्रोफेस है और जो प्रोफेस के संबंध में होता है वह सारा होगा।

जहाँ तक इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की बात है, इसके लिये तो विभिन्न स्तरों पर कमेटीयों बनी हुई हैं। वह मारी कमेटीयों एक्टिव न हों, काम न करें। राज्यों में और केन्द्र के मामले में देख लीजिये। मैं बिहार की बात बतलाता हूँ एक तो हरिजन सेल वीफ मिनिस्टर के अन्डर में काम करता है और सैन्टेटेरिएट में एक थाना खोला गया है, अगर कहीं भी कोई केस दर्ज न करता हो तो वहाँ करावा जा सकता है। यह बात कही गई कि बहुत से थानेदार केस दर्ज नहीं करते, तो एक थाना सैन्टेटेरिएट में ऐसा खोला गया है कि अगर 5 पैसे का पोस्टकार्ड भी लिखकर डाल दे तो केस दर्ज कर लिया जाता है। हरिजन सेल हरिजन एट्रिब्यूटीज की रिब्यू करना है। बिहार में एक स्पेशल थाना सैन्टेटेरिएट में कायम कर दिया गया है जिससे किसी को यह कहने का मौका न हो कि हमारे केस को लिया ही नहीं गया।

इसी प्रकार रीज लेवल पर सेल बनाया गया है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर सेल बनाया गया है सारी अतिवासी हो रही हैं, लेकिन एक्वेयरमेंट नहीं है। मैं आपसे की बात बता रहा था कि यह सब काम हुआ है, लेकिन

[श्री धनिक लाल मंडल]

जितना काम होना चाहिये वह नहीं हुआ है। लोगों में एवेयरनेस होनी चाहिये कि कुशाछात और बेवभाव पाप है। यह एवेयरनेस नीचे के लेवल पर अभी परफेक्ट करके नहीं आई है। लेकिन इतना मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हमारा जो इतने दिनों का काम करने का ध्येय है, कि डिस्टिक्ट लेवल पर यह एवेयरनेस है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि डिस्टिक्ट लेवल के आफिसर पूर्ण रूप से एवेयर नहीं हैं या समझते नहीं हैं। यह यह समझते हैं कि यह बात खरम होनी चाहिये, यह कसक है, यह हमको कमजोर बनाता है, यह पाप है। लेकिन उनके भी नीचे के लेवल तक जो फील्ड लेवल है, वहां पर यह एवेयरनेस नहीं पहुंची है, इसलिए दिक्कत हो रही है। लेकिन हमारा यह सतत प्रयास हो रहा है कि यह एवेयरनेस डाउन टू द ग्राउंड पहुंच जाये। सभी लोग उसको इतना ही पाप समझने लगे जितना हम और आप समझते हैं।

श्री मीठा लाल पटेल मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा आदिवासी विकास खाते के अर्तिरस्त आदिवासी ट्राइवन पाकेट्स के नाम से जो 55 खंडों का विवरण आपके पास आया है और उसके 2-3 महीने पहले से एक स्वीकृत विचारगधीन है मने पहले निवेदन किया था लेकिन जानबूझकर यहाँ डिवाई के कारण वह स्वीकृति आज तक नहीं पहुंच रही है जबकि राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट के सर्वाधिकार मंत्री भी आपसे निवेदन कर चुके हैं और मिल चुके हैं, तो अब अब वह स्वीकृति आपसे चली जायेगी और नहीं जा रही है, तो इसका क्या कारण है?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल हम लोग इसकी तुरन्त देखेंगे।

श्री अनन्त दवे (कच्छ) मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि सभी राज्य सरकारों को लिखा गया है कि किसी हरिजन की जमीन न ली जाये। मैं इस बारे में एक स्पेसिफिक इनस्टेंस देना चाहता हूँ। कच्छ जिले के मोडकी तालुके के बिलेश्वर गाँव में हरिजन अमार रहते हैं। उनके मकान दस साल पहले के बने हुये हैं। अन्य जातियों के मकान भी वहाँ हैं। एक महीना पहले गुजरात सरकार ने वे मकान खाली कराने का आर्डर दिया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय गुजरात सरकार को लिखेंगे कि ये मकान खाली न कराये जायें और उस जमीन पर उन लोगों के अधिकाधिक को रेगुलराइज कर दिया जाये?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय - इस तरह तो हम इस शीवेट को खरम नहीं कर पायेगे। कलेक्ट्रिकेशन के तौर पर कुछ पूछना असल बात है, लेकिन इस तरह स्पेसिफिक इनस्टेंस के बारे में पूछना ठीक नहीं होता।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) मैं वो बातों के बारे में मंत्री महोदय से विस्तृत स्पष्ट और बो-टुक जवाब करना चाहता हूँ।

हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की एक बच से बड़ी समस्या यह है कि जहाँ उनके घर बने हैं, उस जमीन का भी स्वामित्व उन्हें नहीं मिला हुआ है। नतीजा यह होता है कि बड़े बड़े भूमिपति उन लोगों को निकाल देते हैं, जो उनकी बेघार नहीं करते हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि जिन जमीनों पर उन लोगों के घर बने हुये हैं, उनका स्वामित्व उन लोगों को प्रदान कर दिया जायेगा, उन्हें उन जमीन का पट्टा दे दिया जायेगा।

मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने यह तय किया है कि एक बरस में बाईं आदिवासी भूमिहीन नहीं रह जायेगा, उन लोगों को भूमि बांट दी जायेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास कोई बेशक्यापी योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत एक, दो या तीन बरस में कम से कम उन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के पास कम से कम एक हेक्टेयर जमीन अवश्य हो जाये, जो खेती पर निर्भर हैं, जो खेतिहर हैं। चाहें वह जमीन सीलिंग में निकाली जाय और चाहें बजर भूमि आश्रय सुविधाओं के साथ दी जाये, लेकिन एक हेक्टेयर भूमि हरिजन तथा आदिवासी परिवार के पास हो जाय, क्या सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई गारंटी है?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल जहाँ तक ग्रामों की जमीन, होमस्टेट लैंड का सवाल है, सब राज्यों में होमस्टेट लैंड बानन बना हुआ है और बहुत से लोगों या अधिकार दे दिये गये हैं। काल बिरले रह गये हैं, यह बात झूठी है। अगर माननीय सदस्य बाईं मामला हमारे ध्यान में लायें तो हम उसका देखेंगे।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं है। सैकड़ों बरसों से जिनके मकान बने हुए हैं, वे भी जमीन के मानिक नहीं हैं। जो हरिजन या आदिवासी खेती पर निर्भर हैं, कम से कम एक हेक्टेयर जमीन खेती के लिए उन्हें मिल जाये, क्या सरकार की ऐसी बाईं योजना है। मंत्री महोदय ने इस का जवाब नहीं दिया है।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल सीलिंग की जमीन हो, या सरकार की जमीन हो, इस तरह की जिनकी भी जमीनें हैं, जो बांटी जा सकती हैं, या जिन्हें बांटने के लिए कहा गया है, उनके लिए हरिजन प्रायर्टी सैक्टर में आते हैं। जो जमीन हम उनको देजसकते हैं, वह हम उन्हें देंगे। लेकिन यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि जितने भूमिहीन हैं, उन सब को एक एक हेक्टेयर जमीन दे दी जायेगी।

श्री राम निलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) मैं ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में वो सम्स्याओं की ओर सरकार का ध्यान खींचा था। मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि सरकारी सेवाओं में विधुल्य कास्ट्स और विधुल्य ट्राइब्स का कौटा पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं ने वह

सुझाव दिया कि एक कमेक रिपोर्ट में एक सिविल कमेक और सिविल कमेक के बीच बाँट दिया जाये, जिसका काम यह हो कि वह कमीशन को सिविल करे, कमीशन की बाँट करे, और अगर कमीशन उपलब्ध न हों, तो वह इन बगो के लोगों के लिए मेडिकल, इजीनियरिंग और साइंस आदि के लिए टेक्निकल ट्रेनिंग का प्रबंध करे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो पोस्ट कैरी फॉवर्ड की जाती है दो साल के लिए उसमें बड़ी बचलेबाजी रहती है। होता यह कि कैरी फॉवर्ड करने एडवाइस एग्जाल्टेंट कर लिया जाता है और उसका पता नही चलता है इसलिए आप उस पर किमी हमारे ग्रामी की नियुक्ति मन करे और कैरी फॉवर्ड करने हे ता तबतक करने रहिये जब तक कि उमर मर्ती न हों जाय।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : जैसा कि बताया जा चुका है, सिटी मेमेटरी के रेक में नीचे नही बाँक टिप्पणी सेक्टरों या उसमें ऊपर के अफसर को राज्यन आर्किमर बनाने के लिये कहा गया है और उसको अर्माइ करके के लिए एक सैल हागा हम प्रकार से इन्फुएशन किया जायेगा कि हर समाज उसकी नही पालन कर रहा है या नही एक माननीय सदस्य ने इफॉर्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री का हवाला देते हुए कहा कि बहा पर सल का निर्माण नही हुआ तो उसको हम टेक-अप कर रहे हैं।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadepur): In one or two States there are laws for the restoration of land to Harijans as in the case of Adivasi. But in some States like Bihar there is no such law. Will the Central Government try to impress upon different States Governments, where such laws are not there, that similar laws are enacted for protecting the rights including the restoration of lands to the Harijans? Various schemes, projects, housing projects are taken in those places which benefit the residents of those areas but in Harijan localities there is not even the provision of drinking water. The discrepancy is so much. Therefore, in such cases will the Government also see that proper facility, minimum decent facility, is provided in Harijan localities?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : हमने उद्देश्य के माध्यम पर काम करने के लिए सभी राज्यों को

लिखा है। एक सक्शनर जारी किया गया है कि हरिजनों को जो जमीन दी गई है उस पर यदि किसी दूसरे का कब्जा है तो उसे दूसरे-पास ट्रीट किया जाए और एक दूसरे-पास की हैसियत से उस पर मुकदमा चलाया जाए। इसमें उस व्यक्ति को ही साबित करना होगा कि वह उसकी जमीन है। इस प्रकार से हर राज्य को लिखा गया है। उनकी तरफ से जवाब आया कि ऐसे प्रावधान धार्मिक पी० सी० में हैं जिनके मानव हम काम कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक होममिनिस्ट्री का सवाल है, हम सारी चीजें राज्यों को लिख चुके हैं। (स्वबोधन)

माइट डेवलप कर देने की जो बात है वह भी हमारी स्कीम में है और हम उसपर जरूर काम करेंगे।

SHRI B C. KAMBLE (BOMBAY SOUTH-CENTRAL): There is specific reference in the Report that the High Court is considered as a State and therefore there cannot be any reservation made in so far as the posts of High Court judges are concerned. I want to know the views of the Government in this respect. I have also raised this point in my speech as to whether the High Court constitutes a State and whether there can be reservation in the posts of High Court Judges or not.

श्री धनिकलाल मण्डल : न्यायालय के सम्बन्ध में मैंने जिक्र नही किया यद्यपि मैं जानता हूँ कि बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इसको उठाया था। श्री राम विनास पामवान जी ने, मन्त्रालय की जो बटना घटी थी और उस पर हाईकोर्ट का जो जर्जमेंट है उसको लेकर उन्होंने का बालि वहाँ पर भी रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए। इस बात की जो माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाया है। लेकिन हाईकोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मामले में हम ऐसा, नहीं कर सकते हैं। सोयर कोर्टस का सम्बन्ध व तो जो हाई पावर कमेटी की बैठक अक्टूबर, 1978 में हुई थी उसमें इस पर विचार हुआ था कि मुश्किल है, लेकिन जब हैं वहाँ पर हम जरूर विचार करके हमको करने की कोशिश करें और जितना भी हम कर सकते हैं वह करेंगे। लेकिन हाईकोर्ट के मामले में कंस्टीट्यूशन के अन्तर्गत हमको अधिकार नहीं है। ला मिनिस्टर ने यह जरूर कहा था कि सहायकपूर्वक जितना भी कर सकते हैं वह करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे। इसलिए जो बात आपने कही है वह हमारे ध्यान में है।

16.45 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Constitution (Forty-sixth Amendment) Bill.

If the House agrees, we may have four hours for general discussion, two hours for clause-by-clause consideration and one hour for third reading.

I hope, the House agrees.

Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move*

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration".

I am happy to bring forward the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1978 along with Government's amendments, which seeks to provide constitutional status to the Minorities Commission and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission.

The Janata Government have been keen to establish a Civil Rights Commission, an independent and autonomous body competent to ensure that the minorities, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes do not suffer from discrimination or inequality. However, some doubts were expressed in certain quarters that one composite body charged with the responsibility for looking after the constitutional safeguards provided for all categories of minority groups would not be able to serve the interests of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes properly and adequately. In view of this and in deference to these sentiments, it was

finally decided that two commissions should be set up; one for the minorities, the other for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Subsequently, the Government Resolution setting up the Minorities Commission was issued on the 12th January, 1978 followed by the Resolution setting up the Commission, for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes issued on 21st July, 1978.

✓ A, the hon. Members are aware, these two Commissions were initially set up by executive orders for the time being, and it was considered that it would carry a more effective assurance to the groups whose interests are referred to them if they were to be given an appropriate constitutional status. This would carry weight not only with the Government of India but also with the State Government. Moreover, the bestowal of constitutional status on these two Commissions would also remove the anomaly which by the two Commissions will be reporting to the President and Parliament, while the Special Officers mentioned in Articles 338 and 350-B are also charged with the duties of submitting reports on almost the same fields of reference.

It was, therefore, decided to bring forward this Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1978 as introduced in this House in August, 1978 to give a constitutional status and backing to these Commissions and also to do away simultaneously with the overlap of functions between these two Commissions and the Special Officers.

This Constitution Amendment Bill aims to amend Article 338 and provide a new Article 338-A deleting Article 350-B. The present Article 338 provides for a Special Officer for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

under the Constitution and to report to the President upon the working of these safeguards at such intervals as the President may direct and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament. Article 350-B provides for a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities charged with the duty to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for Linguistic Minorities under the Constitution and to report to the President upon those matters at such intervals as the President may direct and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament and send to the Governments of the States concerned.

The two Commissions made a number of recommendations for further amendments to the Bill already introduced. These suggestions were discussed by the Prime Minister with the Chairmen of these Commissions. In the light of the discussions, amendments to the Bill have been prepared and these are also being introduced by the Government for consideration and passing along with the Constitution (Forty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1978. These amendments provide that these Commissions may take up investigation of such safeguards as are provided under any Central or State law. It is also proposed to make it clear that the Commissions would be competent to evaluate the working of such safeguards. The Commissions are also being further empowered through these amendments to examine specific complaints and present reports not only annually but at such other times as they may deem fit. Thus, these two Commissions are being given freedom to submit reports whenever they deem fit. It is also proposed to amplify the scope of the work of these two Commissions as regards the discharge of their functions by adding the word 'welfare' to the words 'protection and advancement' and the word 'protection' occurring in the original clauses 3(d) of Articles 338 and 338-A respectively.

This measure has found a favourable response among the various minorities groups including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Keeping in view the wishes expressed in both the Houses of Parliament from time to time, I do sincerely hope that the House would take up the consideration and pass the Bill along with the proposed official amendments. I commend to this Hon'ble House accordingly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment by Shri G. M. Banatwalla for circulating it for the purpose of eliciting opinion. Are you moving it?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 2nd August, 1979."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Suraj Bhan, your amendment is the same. So, you need not move it. Mr. Rachaiah.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajanagar): I rise to make a few observations on the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1978. In the statement of objects and reasons, it has been mentioned that under "Art 338 of the Constitution there is a provision to appoint a Special Officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes whose duty has been defined there to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution and to report upon the working of those safeguards at prescribed intervals. Accordingly, the President has appointed a Special Officer designated as the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, considering the magnitude of the

[Shri B. Rachaiiah]

problem, it has been felt that instead of having one officer reporting on the safeguards, it will inspire greater confidence if the matters relating to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are entrusted to a Commission consisting of persons of eminence and status.

Similarly, the Constitution provides in article 350B for a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities. The Government are of the view that appointment of a Commission to safeguard the interests of all minorities, whether based on religion or language, would provide a more satisfactory institutional arrangement for achieving the desired objective. A Minorities Commission was, therefore, set up by an executive order. Such a Commission would, if set up in pursuance of Constitutional provisions, inspire greater confidence among the minorities. Therefore, they have brought forward this Bill for consideration and acceptance.

In this connection, what I would like to ask the hon. Minister is this.

16.55 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair.]

No doubt the provision in this Bill is an improvement over the one which has been provided under Art. 338 for appointing a Special Officer. In view of the various safeguards under the different articles in the Constitution and also for the developmental activities that have been taken up by the government this provision to appoint a commission consisting more than one member is there. Constitutional safeguards have been extended for not more than ten years; every time this is going to end by 1980. I should like to know by bringing this Bill whether government have made up their mind to amend the provision to extend reservation and safeguards under various articles of the constitution for another at least thirty years. Some Members while speaking on the report

of the commissioner for SC/ST expressed their concern about the atrocities on them even after a lapse of 32 years of Independence. Yesterday and the previous few days the subject has been discussed at length and I do not want to go into details; I will be accused of repeating what has been said in this House about the problems of scheduled castes, their economic backwardness and social degradation. Still the problem is so acute and day by day it is assuming the nature of a challenge to the nation. Therefore, I should like to know whether under various articles safeguards would be continued further. This has not been mentioned by the Minister. If that is not so, where is the need for upgrading the office to that of a commission. Therefore, I should like to know if the government have decided to extend the safeguards for further periods.

The second point is this, whether there will be more members, commissions for the economic uplift, education, and for looking after the service safeguards of the scheduled castes and tribes. The problems are many and varied, difficult problems and each one of them requires a special commission consisting of experts to go into the matter and find out whether the safeguards have been properly implemented, if not, what are the bottlenecks in the way of implementation. It requires thorough investigation and study of the problems. Therefore, government should not be happy only by appointing commissions, and not providing enough staff and officers to deal with these matters. Therefore, I should request the minister to make known to us: what is in his mind, whether they are going to appoint more officers or more commissions, whether the commission will consist of more members, more persons, as he mentioned, persons of eminence and status.

17.00 hrs.

And if so, what is the number? What may be the expenditure involved in that; whether that amount will

be charged to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? I would like to know that. Similarly, we have been spending money on non-recurring and recurring expenditure and approximately the amount has been mentioned in the Financial Memorandum. On the non-recurring expenditure it is mentioned that about Rs 4.3 lakhs will be spent and on recurring expenditure it will be about Rs 5.7 lakhs. In the case of the Minorities Commission it is Rs 6.4 lakhs on the non-recurring and the recurring expenditure will be Rs 8.2 lakhs annually. The exact quantum of money has not been worked out that will be spent on recurring and non-recurring expenditure. So this has to be spelt out. Will this huge amount be debited under the Head Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes? Will it be debited to the 'General Administration'?

With regard to the Minorities Commission, I would like to say that formerly there was a separate Commission for Linguistic purposes and for Religion. Now if they are combined as one Commission, then will they be able to cope up with the work? Will they be able to do justice to both the subjects? Therefore, I think, it would be better to have separate Commission not only one for the linguistic minorities but also one for the religious minorities. You have been seeing all through that the minorities in this country have not been treated properly and they have been prosecuted and they are having a raw deal. So, they expect a generous attitude from the Government so far as their problems are concerned. If there is a separate Commission for religious minorities and a separate Commission for linguistic minorities, then it would be better, because their problems are quite different. Their problems are not the same. Therefore, the problems of minorities require more attention. Their problems are more acute. The number of problems of the linguistic minorities may be more. So, this combined Commission will not be able to

cope with the work which is entrusted to them by the President. Therefore, I once again plead to the Government, as suggested by Shri Banatwalla in his amendment, to send this Bill for circulation so that we may have public opinion on this Bill and then we will be able to consider it coolly and in a very calm atmosphere. Therefore, I once again ask the Minister to spell out what is in his mind about the extension of the reservation and about the expenditure involved and also about appointing separate Commission for linguistic minorities and also a Commission for the religious minorities.

With these few words, I conclude my speech.

17 04 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: WAGE NEGOTIATIONS IN COAL INDUSTRY

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): As Members may be aware, the last Wage Agreement in the coal industry lapsed on 31st December, 1978. Some months before the expiry of this agreement we set up a Joint Bipartite Committee consisting of representatives of the management and the central trade unions to negotiate a new settlement. The Bipartite Committee held a number of meetings and in the course of negotiations constant efforts were made to find a way to bridge the gap between the demands of the Unions and the offer made by management. These efforts were redoubled during the last few days and the Bipartite Committee had been in almost continual session since the 13th of this month. During the course of negotiations, in April the unions had also given a call for indefinite strike in the coal industry from the 18th of this month.

I am happy to inform the House that as a result of our most earnest efforts we were able to reach an agreement with the unions early this morning and they have withdrawn the

[Shri P. Ramachandran]

strike notices given by them. I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the assistance extended by my colleague, the Labour Minister in these negotiations. As a result of these negotiations we have been able to bring about improvements in the working conditions and emoluments of the coal miners. We have increased their minimum wage and in recognition of the especially hazardous nature of their work we have also increased the rate of underground allowance. Their leave entitlement has been enhanced as also leave travel concessions. Those miners who are not given houses have been sanctioned House Rent Allowance. As a result of these decisions, a step has been taken towards mitigating the hardship of the coal minor and bringing the facilities to him closer to those of employees in other public sector undertakings.

The coal miners of this country have generally speaking maintained industrial peace in the collieries and I am appreciative of their cooperation. The last year, however, did see some deterioration in the field of industrial relations in the coalfields. It is my earnest hope that as a result of the settlement which we have been able to arrive at so amicably we should have the benefit of industrial peace in the coalfields.

At the end I would like to fervently appeal to all the workers in the industry that the Government and the management having so favourably responded to their demands, they in their turn will give of their best to achieve increased coal production as coal has become such an essential input in all our industrial activities. I am sure the target we have fixed for this year at 118 million tonnes will not only be attained but exceeded.

17.07 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

श्री सुरेश भाग (अम्बाला) : सभापति महोदय, कमिशनर की कमीशन कमीशन बनाया जा

रहा है इसका मतलब तो साफ है कि कमीशन को बर्लिन में कुछ कमियां थीं उनको दूर करने के लिये कमीशन की स्थापना की जा रही है। लेकिन जितनी कमियां थीं वह सारी इस कमीशन के बनने से भी दूर नहीं हो पा रही हैं। मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ क्या क्या कमियां हैं और उनको कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है। वह बताना चाहता हूँ।

सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि आपका जो बिल है उसमें जहाँ तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का ताल्लुक है उसमें आर्टिकल 338(1) में लिखा है :

There shall be a commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

और माइनारिटीज के लिये लिखा है 338 (ए) :

There shall be a commission for the minorities to be known as minorities commission.

अब यह जो पहला कमीशन होगा इसका नाम क्या होगा, कुछ बताया नहीं। माइनारिटीज वालों का तो बता दिया। इस कमी को मैं पूरा करना चाहता हूँ। इसको आप यह नाम दे दीजिये, और अमंड कर लीजिये :

There shall be a commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be known as human and civil rights commission.

मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का ही नाम इसके साथ जुड़े। जो यह ह्यूमन राइट्स है और इसके लिये उदाहरण भी देना चाहता हूँ कि अमेटोरिलिटी आमेन्सिज एक्ट आपने बनाया था, कुछ असे के बाद उसका भी नाम आपने बदला। प्रोटेक्शन ऑफ सिविल राइट्स एक्ट। अगर उसको आप बदल सकते हैं, और सही बदला है, तो इसका भी नाम आप ही रख दें तो अच्छा होगा, और यह नाम बाहर के मुल्कों में भी है। कनेडा में पिछले सालों में कनेडियन ह्यूमन राइट्स एक्ट 1977 बनाया गया, इसी प्रकार अमेरिका में भी ह्यूमन राइट्स एक्ट, सिविल राइट्स एक्ट है। इसके नाम में कौड़ी सी अमैन्डमेंट आप कर दें तो नाम भी अच्छा रहेगा और इसका इन्फेक्ट भी अच्छा रहेगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले कमिशनर का जो तजुर्बा था, कुछ सज्जन तो ऐसे थे कि जिनको कमिशनर न एम्बाइन्ट करत तो ही भ्रष्ट था। मुझे खुशी है कि इस बार जो मेम्बर और चेयरमैन बनावे गये हैं वे भ्रष्टे भावनी हैं। भागे तजुर्बा बतायेगा कि कैसे होंगे। यह मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूँ आज भ्रष्ट हैं, कल कैसे निकले, यह हमें ध्यान रखना होगा।

एक कमिशनर ऐसे थे, कमिशनर फार शेड्यूल कार्टस एण्ड शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स, जिन्होंने इन-राइटिंग यह रिक्मैडेशन दी थी कि शेड्यूल कार्टस और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स के वक्ता को दसवी जमात से आगे नहीं पढ़ने देना चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि इनकी गविरोज नहीं रिजर्वेशन भी राम कर दनी चाहिये। यह राइटिंग न था। यह कमिशनर मि० एन० के० बाम थे। जब उनके खिलाफ आवाज उठाई गई कि यह आदमी भ्रष्ट नहीं है, तो न्याय इसके कि उनको टर्म से पहले हटावे, उनकी टर्म का और आगे एक्सटेंड किया गया पिछली गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिस्म को गलती नहीं दोहराई जाये। आइन्दा इस कमीशन में जो आदमी एम्बाइन्ट किये जाये, वह नवनीयता वाले आदमी हो, उनका बैकग्राउण्ड देखा जाये कि किस प्रकार का सोच-विचार है उनका, यहाँ बैठकर गला ता नहीं काटेगे, उनकी भलाई के लिये कुछ काम करने वाले आदमी हो। भ्रष्टा होगा यदि वे सभी हरिजन/आदिवासी हो।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कमिशनर की हालत कुछ दिन पहले यह रही है कि कोई एम्प्लायी या पब्लिक का शेड्यूल कार्टस और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स का कोई आदमी अपनी बीबाम लेकर जाता था, तो वहाँ हालत यह होती थी कि भाई, तुम्हारा रिजर्वेशन हम हाफ्ट कर देते हैं, कहीं से टाइप करा लाओ। उनके पास टाइपिंग के लिये भी स्टैनोग्राफर की कमी थी। अगर स्टाफ भी पूरा नहीं होगा तो यह कमिशनर क्या करेगा? वह एक सैटर बाक्स बन कर रह गया। एक कम्प्लेंट वहाँ गई, उसने उसे महकमे को भेज दिया। जो जबाब उसके पास आया वह उसने कम्प्लेंट को भेज दिया। इस बिस्म का सैटर बाक्स हमें नहीं चाहिये। उनको पूरे अक्षितपरात होने चाहिये, खास तौर से अगर एट्रोसिटीज के क्षेत्र हैं, तो कमिशनर को यह पावर होनी चाहिये, अमेरिका और कनाडा में यह है कि अगर कहीं खास क्षेत्र में वहाँ का ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन चाहे तो हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट से अजेज एम्बाइन्ट करा सकते हैं कि क्षेत्र इन्वेस्टीगेट करा लिया जाये और उनकी जो फाइनिंग होती है, वह गवर्नमेंट के लिये बाइन्डिंग होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ भी इस कमीशन को यह पावर दी जाये कि वहाँ इस बिस्म की एट्रोसिटीज होती हैं शेड्यूल कार्टस और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स पर या और सब क्षेत्र होती हैं और कमीशन यह समझता है कि बहुत बुरी

है कि हाई कोर्ट पर इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये तो वह हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज को रिक्वेस्ट करके उनकी इन्वेस्टीगेशन कराये और उसकी जो फाइनिंग हो, वह कोर्ट की तरह से लागू होनी चाहिये।

पिछले कमिशनर का तजुर्बा है कि कमिशनर को मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम एफेयर्स में ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं करने दिया था। 1966 में आकर, उसकी स्टैम में जो दफतर थे, डिफरेंट स्टैम में जो आफिस थे, सारे ताड़ दिये थे, डायरेक्टर जनरल बैकवर्ड क्लारीज के भ्रष्ट ले लिये थे। मरी जानकारी है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जानकारी गलत है, लेकिन मेरे पास आर्वाइवमेंट्स इन्फार्मेशन है कि आज भी इस नये कमिशनर को मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम एफेयर्स प्रेशराइज कर रही है कि तुमको भी जा स्टाफ लेना है, हमारे जॉय लेना होगा। यह घाघली नहीं चलनी चाहिये। कमिशनर इन्विपैडेंट हो, अपनी रिजर्वेशन ले सके, यू० पी० एम० सी० के जॉय या चाहे जहाँ से से, यह मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम एफेयर्स के भ्रष्ट नहीं होना चाहिये। इट शूड बी एलाउड टु बर्क इन्विपैडेंट आफ दी होम मिनिस्ट्री।

इसके आगे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले कमिशनर ने जो रिक्मैडेशन दी, हजारों रिक्मैडेशन दी है, लेकिन मुश्किल से किसी एक-आध को ही गवर्नमेंट ने माना है। अगर वही हालत इस कमीशन की भी रहेगी तो उसका कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। कमिशनर की रिक्मैडेशन मैन्डेटरी होनी चाहिये। अगर मैन्डेटरी नहीं है, गवर्नमेंट पर लागू नहीं है, तो वह भी पास्ट बाक्स की तरह भेजना रहेगा, और गवर्नमेंट यह कहती रहेगी कि मुझे मंजूर नहीं है। सरकार पिछले तजुर्बा को देख कर यह हाई पावर कमीशन बना रही है। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि यह कमीशन अपनी रिक्मैडेशन मोच-समझ कर देगा, कोई गलत रिक्मैडेशन नहीं देगा। इस कमीशन में पांच आदमी रखे गये हैं: एक चेयरमैन और चार मेम्बर। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन कमीशन की सब रिक्मैडेशन गवर्नमेंट पर लाजिमी तौर पर लागू होनी चाहिये।

कमीशन ठीक ढंग से काम कर सके, इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि उसके चेयरमैन और मेम्बरों का टैम्युर फिक्स्ड हो। यह न हो कि सरकार ने एक चेयरमैन बना दिया, और अगर उसकी कोई रिपोर्ट सैट्रल गवर्नमेंट या किसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ है, तो उसको प्रेशराइज कर के या धमका दे कर बिकाल दिया अगर उन लोगों का पांच साल का फिक्स्ड टैम्युर हो, तो वह कमीशन पांच साल तक अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक जो बह डीक समझता है, अपनी इन्विपैडेंट ओपीनियन दे सके, चाहे वह सैट्रल गवर्नमेंट या किसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ ही क्यों न हो। इस तरह उसके तिर पर हमेशा वह तबबार नहीं बहकी रहेगी कि अगर उसने गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ की है।

[श्री सुखबान]

रिपोर्ट दे दी, तो उसे हटा दिया जायेगा। अगर उसे पता हो कि मुझे पांच साल तक रहना ही है, चाहे मैं कोई भी रीकमेंडेशन दू, तो वह इसे निम्बुरिटी आफ टेन्चर की वजह से ठीक तरह से काम कर सकेगा।

कमीशन का स्टेटस भी फिक्स होना चाहिए और इसके लिए पार्लियामेंट में यह कानून बना चाहिए कि कमीशन के क्या फंक्शन होगे, उसका क्या स्कोप और क्या स्टेटस होगा। इस बात की मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम एफैयर्स पर नहीं छोड़ देना चाहिए कि वह जिस तरह चाहे, इग बारे में फैसला करे। ये सब बातें पार्लियामेंट के नानून के मुताबिक तय होनी चाहिए और उन्हें खुला नहीं छोड़ देना चाहिए।

सर्विसिज में ग्रीवेमिज को डील करने के लिए भी कमीशन को पूरी पावर होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि सर्विसिज में हरिजन आदिवासियों का साथ बहुत ज्यादा गैरसिटीज हो रही है। अगर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का कोई एम्प्लॉई आठ साल से काम कर रहा है और आठ साल तक उसका सी० आर० काउन्सेल रिपोर्ट—ठीक और नये साल उसका प्रामाणन मिलना है, तो एक साल पहले से उसका रिकार्ड खराब होना शुरू हो जाता है। इस लिए कमीशन को यह पावर होगी चाहिए कि वह सी० आर० को देखे सके, यह पता लगा सके कि किन हालात में गलत रिकार्ड हुआ है और उसको रीव्यू कर जसके।

कमीशन की पावर्ज सिर्फ सेंट्रल सर्विसिज या सेंटर के स्पीयर तक महदुद नहीं रहनी चाहिए, बल्कि स्टेट्स और टैपुनियन रीटरीज में भी होनी चाहिए। इस बिल में इस बात का जिक्र नहीं है। अगर इस कमिशन को दूर कर दिया जाये, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कमीशन का फंक्शनल प्रणाली तरह से हटा सकेगा।

फायर एम्बली मुकम (राजमहल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक कमिशनर का जो काम हुआ है, वह बिस्कुल फंक्शन रहा है। हम आसिबासी लोग यह नहीं जान पाते हैं कि कुछ खोजे सचमुच में अनुसूचित हैं या आ-अनुसूचित हैं—शिड्यूल्ड हैं या अनशिड्यूल्ड हैं। हम का कानून यह है कि एक तरफ तो हमें शिड्यूल्ड बनाया जाता है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हमें सताया जाता है, हम बेदखल होते हैं, हमारी जमीनें छीनी जाती हैं, हमारे सामने काम का और केस की प्रबलता है, और भ्रष्टाचारी है। इन बातों को जिक्र में कमिशनर का क्या काम है, यह हम नहीं समझ पाते हैं।

हम कहते हैं कि अन्ततः में 40 लाख आदिवासी हैं, जो केन्द्र प्रशासन में बिदे जाते हैं, लेकिन वे लोग आदिवासियों नहीं कहलाते हैं। अतः यह है कि यह

सूची कीन बनाता है—कैन्द्रीय सरकार कमीशन है या राज्य सरकार बनाती है? एक ही जाति के लोग एक राज्य में तो अनुसूचित सूची में हैं, मगर दूसरे राज्य जमें वे उस सूची में नहीं हैं। कभी कभी तो उसी जिले में सूची के अन्धर नहीं होते हैं। यदि सूची में गड़बड़ हो तो काम में भी गड़बड़ हो सकती है। आप जो सुविधा की बात करने हैं, व्यवस्था की बात करते हैं उसमें बहुत सी कन्ट्राडिक्शन है उनको रेक्टिफाई कैसे किया जाए? गृह मंत्री महोदय ने आज बहुत ही सुन्दर सुन्दर बातें कही हैं लेकिन अभी बिहार में ही मरणा परगना में आप देखें कि भ्रष्टाचारी ने कितने लोग मर रहे हैं। भ्रष्टाचारी के कारण कितने लोग उधर उधर भाग रहे हैं। एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में भाग रहे हैं। 2471 ममाधान कैसे होगा?

मेरे पास 12 नारीश्र वा दक्षिण एक्स्प्रेस है, इसमें दिया हुआ है कि प्रगर एक शाम खान है तो दूसरा भय भयने है। इस तरह का हालत है। इसमें निष्ठा?

"All men, women and children of Gaddi Jamma, Harijan busti (population 400) seem to be on the brink of death. They are ghastly specimens of malnutrition. They are victims of a ruthless agrarian system, an unfeeling administration and indifferent public opinion."

मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षण करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर इस तरह की समस्या है। बातें हम बहुत सुन्दर सुन्दर करते हैं लेकिन हरिजन आदिवासियों को कोई सुविधा नहीं मिल रही है। जब गरीबी है तो उसके कारण लेकर प्रबलता भी पैदा होती है, लेकर का एक्सप्लायटेशन भी बहुत होता है। इसके बारे में भी रिपोर्ट आई है। यह 13 मई का संडे स्टैंडर्ड है :

"Santhals Protest over Labour Exploitation—Landlords and contractors come with trucks and big buses from West Bengal to transport the cheap labour. There is a regular scramble for seats in the vehicles. But the 'takers' 'choose' their pick. Girls are their first choice—a commodity of manifold utility."

किन्तु हमारी व्यवस्था कहाँ है? हमें इस बात पर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि कमिशनर का काम क्या होना चाहिए। कमेटीहोमिंग को देखकर हमें पता लगता है कि कमेटीहोमिंग-कमेटी भी हमारे लिए लेखनाई नहीं है। कमेटीहोमिंग में बहुत से आदिवासियों को लिखा गया है जैसे गोड,

मीन, जरायू, संघात लेकिन उस में कंहा गया है कि मेड्यूलस एरिया का डिमल्टेशन हो। और मेड्यूलस एरिया क्वॉर्टर के नीचे रक्तम, प्रेसीबेट के नीचे रक्तम लेकिन कौन है गवर्नर, प्रेसीबेट और कमिश्नर ?

हम अगर प्रादिवासी है तो जमीन के साथ हमारा प्रादिकाल से नाता रहा है। यदि हमारे पास जमीन नहीं है तो आप हमें प्रादिवासी मन कहिए। जमीन तो हर प्रादिवासी के पास होनी चाहिए। और जमीन के जो मामले हो उन का समाधान प्रादिवासियों को ही करने देना चाहिए। क्योंकि न्यायमय में हम मार खाते हैं। वहाँ पर हम को न्याय नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि हम गरीब हैं। सोने और हीरे से भी ज्यादा मूल्यवान न्याय हो गया है। इसलिए प्रादिवासियों के कोई भी झगड़े हों उन के लिए उन के अपने न्यायालय होने चाहिए। इसलिए प्रादिवासियों का न्यायालय अलग होना चाहिए। यदि हमारी अपनी भाषा है, हमारी संस्कृति है तो हमारा शिक्षा विभाग भी अलग होना चाहिये, क्योंकि इस खिचड़ी व्यवस्था में जो हमारी शिक्षा का देखने वाला है, वह ठीकी जाति का है, तो वह हमारी दृष्टि से उन को देख नहीं सकता है। हमारा पिछले 32 वर्षों का अनुभव यह है कि हम पीछे होने जा रहे हैं, तमारा विनाश होता जा रहा है, हम आगे बढ़ नहीं पाते हैं। हम अपनी भाषा को भी खो रहे हैं, हम अपनी संस्कृति को भी खो रहे हैं, जब कि हम जानते हैं कि हमारे पास ही असली भारतीय संस्कृति है। इसलिए हमारी संस्कृति को कायम रखना भारत सरकार का कर्तव्य है।

जंगलों के साथ हमारा प्रादि का नाता रहा है। यदि हमारे हाथ से जंगल छान गिये जायें हैं और उन में आप यूक्लिपटस के पेड़ लगा देते हैं जिन में हम को कोई फायदा नहीं है तो हम कैसे विश्वास कर सकते हैं कि यह व्यवस्था हमारे लिये लाभदायक है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जंगलों को प्रादिवासियों के हाथ में रखाये। जंगलों में हमें बहुत धार है। इसी तरह से पानी, नदी, बाघ ये सब हमारे धरा होने चाहिये।

आज जिस तरह के कानून हम बनाते हैं कि यह मत खाओ, यह मत पीओ—यह बात भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। हम अपने से इस को जान सकते हैं कि हमें क्या खाना चाहिये, क्या नहीं खाना चाहिये। जैसे आज कम्पलीट प्राहीबीशन की बात कही जा रही है। हमारे यहाँ हम लोग "हड़िया" रखते हैं—यह हमारी संस्कृति है। तब फिर किस सरकार को हक है कि हमारी संस्कृति के विरुद्ध कानून बना दें। यह हमारे हाथ में छोड़ देना चाहिये ताकि हम अपने लोगों की खुद देखभाल कर सकें।

इन सबों के साथ मैं अपना बक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री जयस राम (फिल्लोर) : सम्भवतः मधेन्द्र, यह बड़े बुद्ध और बुद्धि की बात है कि हमारे देश को प्रादिकाल 32 साल होवे जा रहे हैं, फिर भी हमारे देश में मेड्यूलस कास्ट्स, मेड्यूलस ट्राइब्स और डिमल्टिक

माइनारिटीज अपने आप को एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कर रही हैं। इस का क्या कारण है? पिछली सरकार भी लगातार इस पीटती रही है कि हरिजनों के लिये, माइनारिटीज के लिये बड़े बड़े सेफगाइड्स कायम किये गये हैं। लेकिन आज हम देख रहे हैं कि जितने सेफगाइड्स कायम किये गये थे, चाहे पिछली सरकार के बक्त में या आज की सरकार के बक्त में, उन सेफगाइड्स को इम्प्लीमेंट करने में बुरी तरह से फेल हुए हैं और यही कारण है कि आज यह मेड्यूलस कास्ट्स कमीशन और माइनारिटीज कमीशन बनाने का बिल लाया जा रहा है।

आज मेड्यूलस कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स की क्या हालत है—मैं इस के बारे में कुछ कोट करना चाहता हूँ। मेड्यूलस कास्ट्स और मेड्यूलस ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की जो 24 वीं रिपोर्ट है उस के पहले पन्ने में बहुत अच्छी तरह से वर्णन किया गया है कि कैसे हमारा देश मेड्यूलस ट्राइब्स और मेड्यूलस कास्ट्स का प्रोटेक्शन देने में बुरी तरह से फेल हुआ है। इस के चैप्टर 1 में लिखा है —

"Three decades of Independence, and the dawn of freedom is yet to bestow a willing smile on many a hamlet and slums of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They continue to submit to the decrees of fate rather than have the benefits of the decrees of our basic law. Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, so richly enshrined in the Constitution of the Country have still to acquire any meaningful proposition for most of them. Untouchability has been abolished by Article 17 of the Constitution but those whose article of faith in this pernicious persuasion is superior to an article of the Constitution choose to defy the fundamental law with impunity. That a law, such as the Protection of the Civil Rights Act, with more stringent provisions to eradicate untouchability, had to be enacted in the thirtieth year of our freedom by amending the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955 bears ample testimony of the fact that we continue with our sin of denying basic human rights to quite a sizeable section of our people. There are many areas in the country where the Scheduled Castes are denied even common sources of drinking water. At places, they dare not take

[Shri Bhagat Ram]

out funeral processions through the same route on which others do."

यह शेड्यूल्ड कामन्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों की हालत है, जो इस रिपोर्ट में डिपॉजिट की गई है। अब सब न यह उठता है कि वह जो पांच मेम्बरों का कमीशन बनाने के लिये एमेंडमेंट की जा रही है, क्या इस एमेंडमेंट से इन की सेक्युरिटी प्रोपरली मिल सकेगी और इन की हालत सुधर सकेगी। इस के लिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह 24वीं रिपोर्ट है और हर साल यह रिपोर्ट आती है लेकिन इस में जहाँ उन की जो प्रब्लम्स हैं, उन को एनेलाइज किया हुआ होता है, वहाँ उन के लिये कुछ सुझाव भी दिये होते हैं लेकिन इन सुझावों पर कोई प्रमल नहीं हुआ। इसी तरह से यह जो कमीशन है इन की सिफारिशों पर प्रमल नहीं होता है, तो जिन के लिये प्राप यह कमीशन बना रहे हैं, उन को कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दे सकते। प्राप एक्जीक्यूटिव पावर से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमीशन काम कर रहा है और इसी तरह से माइनोरिटीज कमीशन भी काम कर रहा है। प्राप को अच्छी तरह से मालम है कि अभी भी इस देश में देवबी, जमशेदपुर, झरिया वगैरह में घटनाएँ हुई हैं। ये जा घटनाएँ हुई हैं, ये हमारे देश के लिए शर्मनाक घटनाएँ हैं। मैं खास तौर से जमशेदपुर के बारे में कुछ बहुत बुरा बर्ताव पर हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से एक डेक्लरेशन गया था। उस के बारे में मैं श्रीक में ही कहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर जो माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी है इस पर भी मेज रिली कम्युनिटी के प्रभावों की प्राप्ति के कारण प्रभावित किया गया वहाँ तक कि गंगा की जो रूनिंग पटी है उस रूनिंग पार्टी के एक एम० एम० ग० ने उस को प्रगवाई की। यदि रूनिंग पार्टी का ही कोई एम० एम० एम० ग० उस की प्रगवाई करे और माइनोरिटीज पर तलब करे, ना तब उस का ने टी होगी। हम से वहाँ यह देखा कि माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी के जो मकान थे, सबसे ज्यादा वे जला गए और वहाँ पर उन की प्रादमियों का गोली से मारा गया और बिहार की जो मिलिट्री पुलिस है, वहाँ इस केफेक बहुत हमला करने वालों पर गोशिया चलाती, उस ने माइनोरिटीज के मूल्सों पर गोशिया चलाई और जगह जगह पर उन के निशान मकानों पर दिखाई देते हैं। यही नहीं, जो एम्बलेम था, जिन के बारे में प्रबलार में भी प्रामा है, उस की प्रोटेक्शन के लिये, हमें डी० सी० ने बताया, उस के इर्द गिर्द बिहार मिलिट्री पुलिस थी लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी उस को प्राग लगाई गई और हमको यह भी पता चला था कि जो बच्चे उस में जाते थे, उन को हड़िया एक साथ बुद्ध गई और उन की गिनती नहीं की जा रही है कि कितने बच्चे हैं। और हम ने वहाँ जा कर देखा था कि 30 से 40 हजार लोग भंड-बकरी की तरह स्कूलों और कॉलेजों में भरे हुए हैं। लेकिन प्रकल्प इस बात का है कि माइनोरिटी की दुहाई तो बहुत दी जाती है लेकिन उस के लिये किया बहुत कम जाता है। हमें यही यह ब्रेक कर बहुत दुःख हुआ कि वहाँ की सरकार, वहाँ के असासन ने अब तक एक पैर का भी रिलीज नहीं दिया था। पिछले महीने जब हम वहाँ पर

तब तक कोई भी रिलीज उस को नहीं दी गई थी। 30 से 40 हजार लोग रिलीज कैम्पों में पड़े थे और उनके जाने-जाने के लिए और घर बनाने के लिये वहाँ की सरकार ने रिलीज नहीं दी थी। अब तक रिलीजेशन बिल न हो तब तक क्या काम किया जा सकता है ?

झरिया और जमशेदपुर में जो बने हुए उनके बारे में माइनोरिटीज कमीशन ने कुछ सिफारिशें की थी लेकिन उन पर क्या प्रमल हुआ ? अब इन सिफारिशों पर प्रमल नहीं हुआ तो प्राप के लिये क्या सार्वटी है कि उस की सिफारिशों को प्राप भी माना जायेगा।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब इन कमीशनो की रिपोर्ट आती है उस के बाद एक्शन रिपोर्ट आती है तो उन एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्टों के प्राप में इतना समय लग जाता है कि घटनाएँ बहुत प्राप निकल जाती हैं। इसलिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि माइनोरिटीज या हरिजनो के बारे में जो भी कमीशनो की रिपोर्ट प्रापे उन रिपोर्टों पर तुरन्त प्रमल किया जाये। उन की सिफारिशों के आधार पर अगर किसी को सजा देनी हो तो वह देने के लिये स्पेशल कोर्टों में मुकदमा चलाया जाए। जैसा कि प्राप का मालम है कि पिछले दिनों में हरिजनो पर बहुत सी जगहों पर प्रत्याचार हुए हैं जिन के बारे में प्रबलारा में भी प्राया है। बहुत कम केसिज हैं जिन में कि गनहगार लोगो व सजा मिली है। इसलिये यह जरूरत है कि इन कमीशनो की सिफारिशों का मेन्टेन्स माना जाए और उन के आधार पर स्पेशल कोर्टों में मुकदमे चलाये जाये ताकि गरीब लोगो का अल्दी से जल्दी न्याय मिल सके। मैं इस बात से भी सहमत हूँ कि 1952 का जो इक्वायटी एक्ट है उस में जो प्रावर्स हैं वे प्रावर्स इन कमीशनो को मिलनी चाहिये। इस के बिना प्राप जानते हैं कि ये इफेक्टिव साबित नहीं हो पाएंगे।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमीशनर की रिपोर्ट पर बहुत के दौरान सारे हाउस को यह मालम हुआ कि हरिजनो के लिये सब्सिडी में जो रिजर्व कोटा है वह किसी भी जगह पूरा नहीं हुआ है। किसी भी केटेगरी में, किसी भी क्लास में पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इसी तरह से जमीना का मामला है, उन के हाउसिंग का मामला है। बेशक कागजों में सब कुछ हुआ है लेकिन असल में कुछ नहीं हुआ। जिस तरह से पिछली सरकार का ट्वेन्टी प्वाएंट प्राप्ताम था जो कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोगस था और जिस में बहुत सच्चे बाप दिखाये गये थे उसी तरह से यह सरकार भी कागजों में दिखा रही है कि हरिजनो को इतने प्वाएंट दिये गये, इतनी जमीनें दी गयीं। एग्जिक्यूटिव में काम करने वाले जो हरिजन हैं अगर उन के बारे में डिस्टेस में जाया जाए तो पता चलेगा कि तो खून को जलीन दी गयी है और उनको प्वाइंट्स दिये गये हैं। अगर उनको जमीन का प्वाइंट नहीं मिलेगा तो उन का स्टेटस कैसे ऊंचा होगा। और वे दूसरों के बराबर कैसे प्रायेंगे ? कैसे उन की इकोनॉमिक कंडीशन ऊपर उठेगी ?

इसी तरह से भविष्य के बेसिक फंड प्रकल्पों के प्राप का बैसा हो है। कोई भी उस में कर्क नहीं पड़ा है।

वे कानून के विनियमन का एक ही ध्येय है कि यह कानून लागू हो सके और इसे लागू करने में बाधा न पड़े। इस को भी सिफारिशें हैं उन पर दुरुस्त करना होगा चाहिये और स्पेशल कोर्ट हो जिन में बोयी को लोग हैं उन को दायर हो सके। उन का समझ और इकोनामिक स्टेटस धार को ठंढा करने की हर सम्भव कोशिश करनी चाहिये। इस के लिये यह भी जरूरी है कि जल्दी से जल्दी बैंक रिफॉर्म लागू की जाए ताकि यह जो प्रभाव है वह माइक्रोफिनिश का वा हरिजनो का जो कि प्रमुख माउंटनुक की निष्ठाणी है, उस की जल्दी से जल्दी हल किया जा सके।

श्री आर० एन० कुरील (मोहनलाल गज) माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इस कमीशन की जो सिफारिशें हो वे मैडमरी हो और जो उस का टैपार हो उस को फिक्स किया जाये पाब या वम साम, इस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। यह कमिशन इन्विजिस्ट आफ होम मिनिस्ट्री भी होना चाहिये। पिछले समय में देखा गया है कि किसी आफिस से कमिशनर अगर फाइल या पेपर्स मंगाता था तो रिफ्यूज कर दिया जाता था। इस तरह की बात अब नहीं होनी चाहिये। कमिशन को अधिकार हो किसी भी तरह की फाइल या पेपर मंगाने का या अफमरो का बुलाने का और उन में प्रश्न वगैरह करने का, पूछताछ करने का।

इस कमीशन का आफिस भी बहुत इफेक्टिव होना चाहिये। अब तक जो कमिशनर या वर पोस्ट मास्टर का तरह से था, डाक भाई, डिप्लोम कर दी और उस पर कोई एक्शन नहीं। इस वास्ते इस की सिफारिशें गिअमंडेटरी न हा कर मैडमरी होनी चाहिये। सभी पर व बाध्य होनी चाहिये। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है तब तक बहुत बड़ा माइड को डाईवर्ट करने वाली बात होगी और यही समस्या जाएगा कि गेडयुलड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स को माइड को डाईवर्ट करने के लिये हो कामान बना दिया गया है। अगर वास्तव में आप चाहते हैं कि कुछ परिवर्तन हो तो इस की सिफारिश मैडमरी होना चाहिये।

कमीशन को यह अधिकार भी होना चाहिये कि वह ट्रिब्यूनल बना सके, उस के लिये मुग्रीम कांट के गजा की नियुक्ति कर सके और उन का अधिकार होना चाहिये कि वे मामलों को छानबीन कर सकें और उन के जो निर्णय हो वे बाध्य हो।

एक सैपरेट मंत्रालय की मांग भी यहां की गई है। अभी अभी मंत्री ने अपने उत्तर में बताया था कि इस का कोई अभाव महत्व नहीं होगा और यह होम मिनिस्ट्री से भी सम्बन्धित होगा। हम मंत्रालय की मांग क्यों करते हैं? आप देखें कि जब वेन का बटवारा हुआ था उस समय एक रिट्रिब्यूटिबल डिपार्टमेंट बना था, सिविल सेक्टर का जो स्पीडीकी किया और रिफ्यूजीज को फिक्स को आर्थिक व्यवस्था करनी थी, जो यकायम, बारीक, ब्यापक वे बनाए और उस का पुनर्वास जल्दी से किया। आजकाल जितना यह है सैपरेट मंत्रालय न होने को बहाना है कि कोई फाइल होम मिनिस्ट्री में पड़ी हुई है तो

वहीं पड़ी रहती है, जामिन में है तो वहां पड़ी रहती है और जब विचार में है तो वहीं पड़ी रहती है और हर डिपार्टमेंट अपने अपने तरीके से और अपनी अपनी के नुताविक और और फाइल को नुक करता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो स्पीडी एक्शन होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो पाता है। इसी उद्देश्य को सामने रख कर मंत्रालय की हम लोगों ने डिमांड की है जो कि बहुत ज़रूरत वाला है और जिस को सरकार को मान लेना चाहिये।

कमिशनर और कमीशन में देखा जाए तो कोई खास फर्क नहीं है। केवल माइड को डाईवर्ट करने की बात ही विचार देती है। कमिशनर को पास कोई अधिकार नहीं था, उसके पास कोई स्टॉफ नहीं था। वह होना चाहिये। लोगों की बातों को सुनने के लिए, उनकी समस्याओं को सुनने के लिए उसके पास साधन होने चाहिये। हर राज्य में और हर जिले में स्टॉफ उसका होना चाहिये। एक जिले में उसका कम से कम एक प्रमोटर न हो तो कमिशन या कमिशनर क्या कर सकेगा? तो पिछला जो अनुभव रहा है कि गेडयुलड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स कमिशनर केवल पोस्ट मास्टर की तरह ही रहता है, वह बात अब नहीं होनी चाहिये। जो अब इस कमीशन का बेयरमैन बनाया गया है उसको निराशा न हो और सब लोगों से न कहे कि हमारे पास स्टॉफ नहीं है, आवेज नहीं है। हर स्टेट में उसके विभाग खोले जायें और हर जिले में उनके अधिकारी हो और उनकी नियुक्त करने का अधिकार बेयरमैन का हो। वह अपनी इच्छानुसार जैसे चाहे उस तरह में मनेशन करे, चाहे यू० पी० एम० सी० के जरिये लें या वही और से लें, और ट्राइब्यूनल अपनी इच्छानुसार बना सके। जब तक उसकी आजादी से काम नहीं करने दिया जायगा तब तक वह अपने काम में सफल नहीं होगा।

गेडयुलड कास्ट्स और गेडयुलड ट्राइब्स का जो कमीशन बना है इसका पूरे साधन उपलब्ध कराये जायें। अगर कहीं काल हाता है, ऐडमिनीस्ट्रेशन है तो तुरन्त उनके पास साधन होने चाहिये, गाड़ी होनी चाहिये और आवश्यकता पडने पर तुरन्त ही जितना फॉर्स चाहे उतना ले कर वे भीकें पर जा सकें और उसकी जांच करा सकें। उनकी इनकवायरी फाइलस मानी जायें। जो भी वह सजेस्ट करे उसी के हिसाब से उनकी बात को आर्थेटिक माना जाय।

गेडयुलड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लोगों की हालत धार जानते हैं कि बहुत खराब है। कोठा, परमिट, लाइसेंस इन लोगों का नहीं मिलते हैं। कारण यह है कि उनके पास सेक्वोरिटी वेन का कुछ नहीं होता, उनकी ऐमोज नहीं है। तो बेयरमैन को इस तरह के अधिकार दिये जायें कि उसकी सिफारिश पर उनकी कोठा, परमिट और लाइसेंस मिल सकें और उनसे सेक्वोरिटी न मांगी जाय। हम देखते हैं कि जैकों से जितना भी पैसा दिया जाता है उसमें गेडयुलड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लोगों को भावना भी नहीं मिल पाता है। इस देखा को कैसे समाप्त किया जा सकता है, इस पर गंभीरता से हमें विचार करना

[श्री चार. एम. कुर्वे]

महोदय, हमें यह बताना है कि केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों को, वेले एक्टर की भाँति कि हमने मिलकर एक सेक्युरिटी न गाने बाय और बैंकें द्वारा उनको मिल मिल कोय, एग्जिट और लाइसेंस लेने के लिए

इस कमीशन, उसके चेयरमन, और अन्य अधिकारियों का क्या स्थान, बायें और फनक्शन है यह सब विचार करना चाहिये। और यह सभी सम्भव है कि एक के रूप में पार्लियामेंट से इसको पास किया जाय। सेक्युरिटी कास्ट्स और ट्राइबल कमीशन या उसका चेयरमन अब केवल गो पीस की तरह न रहे, बल्कि पहले होता था। इसको इफेक्टिव बनाया जाय जिससे वह हर क्षेत्र में देख सके और उसको ऐम्बलिन करा सके।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I want to draw your attention some things which have taken place. It is very serious. I am quoting from this *Evening News* which says:

"Some newsmen covering the Congress (I) rally were assaulted by (I) volunteers today at Ramlia grounds.

"In spite of protests, reporters were caught by their necks, slapped around and pummelled till some fell down. One reporter had his clothes torn, while another identity card and watch. E reporters were not spared rescued from molestation male colleagues".

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry....
(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a very serious matter.

The Cong. (I)s are goondas and goondas....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow this. I require notice for this. So, it cannot be recorded any further.

(Interruptions)**

** Not recorded

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I only want to draw the attention of the House to this.... (Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: No further recording. Let the business go on. Mr. Paswan.

श्री राज बिजोत बसुबन (हमीपुर): सभापति महोदय, ग्रामी संविधान के 46वें संशोधन के बारे में विचार हो रहा है। यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है और जीवन में पहली बार कोई सरकार अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों या माइनोरिटीय के लिए बहुत ही अच्छा काम करने जा रही है, इसलिए इसको गंभीरतापूर्वक रखना चाहिये और जितने भी बल की सम्मानित नेता है, उनको इस पर विचारणीय लेनी चाहिये।

महोदय ने जो इसके बक्तव्य में कारण दिये थे, उनको मैं बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था। उसमें उन्होंने एक बात कही और कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री और गवर्नर कास्ट्स एण्ड गवर्नर ट्राइबल के चयरमैन की बातचीत हुई है, लेकिन चेयरमैन ने प्रधानमंत्री को क्या सुझाव दिये हैं, यह हम लोगों के सामने नहीं आया है, हम बिल्कुल अंधकार में हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहूंगा कि जब वह बोले तो यह अवश्य बताये कि प्रधानमंत्री महोदय को क्या सुझाव दिए गए हैं।

आप देख रहे हैं कि वर्तमान विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में दो आर्टिकल हैं एक आर्टिकल है 338, जिसमें गवर्नर कास्ट्स और गवर्नर ट्राइबल के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि —

"There shall be a special officer for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to be appointed by the President."

दूसरा एक है 350 (बी), जिसमें कहा गया है —

"There shall be a special officer for linguistic minorities to be appointed by the President".

अब यह जरूरी है कि जो पहले से अभी तक आर्टिकल विधान या माइनोरिटीय और गवर्नर कास्ट्स व गवर्नर ट्राइबल के लिए, अस्थापित संसोधन में दोनों को मिला कर 338 (ए) (बी) किया गया है। (ए) में रखा गया है कमिशनर, गवर्नर कास्ट्स एण्ड गवर्नर ट्राइबल के लिए और माइनोरिटीय के लिए (बी) में रखा गया है। मुझे शंका है कि यह हो या नहीं, लेकिन यदि सरकार कुछ करती हो सकती है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ

कि इस बातों का विचार नहीं किया गया है कि यह काम करने में क्या रास्ता है ? कोई बहुत बड़ी चीज हो जो हमारी आवश्यकताओं में वही की सरकार कहलाये कि वह क्यों कर दिया गया है ?

अभी इन्होंने जो संविधान संशोधन के बारे में जो संशोधन रखा है, उसमें (सी) में इन्होंने रखा है —

"to present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards .."

इस संशोधन में कहा गया है कि यह कमीशन सड़क कास्ट्रल और सड़क ट्रान्जिट के लिए रखे गये सेफ-गार्ड से सम्बन्धित मामलों की जांच करेगा। कास्ट्रल कास्ट्रल में सड़क कास्ट्रल और सड़क ट्रान्जिट के लिए मुख्यतया दो सेफगार्ड हैं एक ती आर्टिकल 17 में अस्पृश्यता के विरोध के बारे में है और दूसरा सेवाओं में आरक्षण के बारे में है। जब केवल इन दो सेफगार्डों के बारे में जांच करनी थी, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इतने बड़े कमीशन की कोई आवश्यकता थी। जब सरकार ने एक बहुत बड़े उद्देश्य से यह कमीशन बनाया है, तो उसके कामों में इन दोनों से सम्बन्धित सभी बातों का जोड़ दिया जाना चाहिए। मैंने यह संशोधन दिया है कि सेफगार्डों के भागे ये शब्द जोड़ दिये जायें —

"and other functions within the purview of the Commission",

यह कमीशन जहां भी जायेगा, तो उसके सामने इन चीजों की सामाजिक और आर्थिक प्रावस्थाएं रखी जायेंगी। अगर इस विधेयक में उस के द्वारा इन समस्याओं पर विचार किया जान पर रोक लगा दी गई है। मंत्री महोदय ने केवल यह कहा है कि यह कमीशन केवल सेफगार्डों को देखेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह इसमें संशोधन कर के इसके दायरे को और बढ़ाये, जिससे सरकार की नीयत बिल्कुल साफ हो जाये।

मैं इस विधेयक को एक सब से बड़ी कमी, लेजिस्लेशन, की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान बिलाना चाहता हूं। एक तरफ तो वह कहते हैं कि यह सड़क कास्ट्रल और सड़क ट्रान्जिट के हितों की रक्षा के लिए संविधान में संशोधन करने का रहे हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ वह कहते हैं —

"(e) to discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as the President may by rule specify."

एक तरफ तो मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि यह सड़क कास्ट्रल और सड़क ट्रान्जिट कमीशन को सब पावरें 1128 15—13.

दे रहे हैं, और दूसरी तरफ वह वही संयोजन बिस्वास करेगा, जो प्रिविजेंट समय समय पर नियमों के अनुसार कमेडिटर करें। जब कमीशन को राष्ट्रपति के आदेशों के अनुसार ही काम करना है, तो फिर संविधान में संशोधन करने की क्या आवश्यकता है। आज सत्ता में जनता पार्टी की सरकार है, जिस का ओरिज और नीयत साफ है, इसलिए कमीशन का काम ठीक ढंग से चलता रहेगा। लेकिन अगर हम कोई ऐसी सरकार आ जाये, जिसकी नीयत हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की समस्याओं के बारे में साफ न हो, तो कमीशन अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं कर पायेगा। जब सरकार सड़क कास्ट्रल और सड़क ट्रान्जिट के लोगों को इस कमीशन के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक अधिकार देना चाहती है, तो फिर वह इस अधिकार को पोलिटिकलाइज न करे। वह कमीशन को काम करने की पूरी स्वतंत्रता दे और राष्ट्रपति वाले इस बखेड़े की हटा दिया जाये। इस बारे में मैंने यह संशोधन दिया है :—

"(e) to discharge other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,"

इस विधेयक में बेयरबैन और कमीशन को वह राइट नहीं दिया गया है कि वे किसी मामले का अनुसंधान कर सकें। सड़क कास्ट्रल कास्ट्रल मुख्यकरनगर गये हुए थे। उन्होंने एक अभियुक्त को हाजिर होने के लिए कहा। अभियुक्त ने स्पष्ट रूप से कह दिया कि मैं हाजिर नहीं हूंगा और कमीशन के पास मुझे बुलाने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। इस लिए कमीशन को समन करने की पावर दे दी जाये, क्योंकि यह छोटी जातियों, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का मामला है और कमीशन को कई लोगों से पूछ ताछ करनी पड़ेगी। आइनारिडोच कमीशन को कुछ लोगों ने पश्चिमी बंगाल में बेइज्जत कर दिया और वह कुछ न कर सका। अगर कमीशन बिहार में जायेगा, तो वहां तो लोग लाठी और बंदूक लेकर तैयार रहते हैं, कोई रास्ते में रोकें या मार दे, तो बेचारा कमीशन क्या करेगा ?

मैंने अपने एक संशोधन के द्वारा कहा है कि अनुसंधान करने के प्रयोजन के लिए जायों को वही शक्तियां प्राप्त होगी, जो जांच जायों प्राप्त हैं, 1952 के अधीन किसी जांच जायों की प्राप्त है। इस शक्ति को देना बहुत जरूरी है। मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि तीन बातें होनी चाहिए।

18 00 hrs.

सरकार की नीति साफ हो, नीयत साफ हो और इन्फोर्मेशन करने का इरादा हो। अपनी नीयत साफ है, इसमें किसी की कोई शक नहीं है लेकिन आप अपनी नीति को भी साफ कर दें। इसके लिए मैंने कहा है कि आप इसको रटिए कि सड़क कास्ट्रल और सड़क ट्रान्जिट पर जो कुर्र कफ़ है उस पर मुकदमा चलाया जाए और अगर वह हाजिर न हों तो उसकी सजा करने का भी अधिकार हो।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is already 6 O'clock. Shall we take up Calling Attention?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am quite aware of this. Let him conclude his speech. He is concluding.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्रा हाल्डर: मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

यह इतना बड़ा कमीशन है, इतने बहुत अच्छी अच्छी रैमनेन्स भी हैं किन्तु आपने यह नहीं कहा है कि विभाग अपने सुझाव कहाँ से लेंगे। अगर मेडियुम कास्ट और ग्रीड्युल ट्राइव के इन्स्टे की बात हो तो फिर वह बाहे जिस विभाग का मामला हो, बाहे प्लानिंग का हो, फ़ायनेन्स का हो या किसी भी विभाग का हो, निश्चित रूप से प्रायोग से उनको सुझाव मिलने चाहिये और प्रायोग से उनको प्रारम्भ मिलना चाहिये। जब आपने कमीशन बनाया है तो आप बिल्कुल पाक साफ़ करके मारी चीजें सबिधान के तहत रखें ताकि जब कभी कोई मामला उठे तो सबिधान की भाँड़ लेकर हम भी सरकार से लड़ सकें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before we take up Calling Attention Motion, I call Mr. Kodiyan I have got your name

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Mr. Chairman, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue on the next day. Now we will take up Calling Attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is on his legs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. He will continue next time.

15.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REFUSAL BY REFUGEES AT MARICH JHAPI
(WEST BENGAL) TO GO BACK TO
DANDAKARANYA

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Barrackpore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Works and Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation to the following matter

of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

'The reported situation created at Marich Jhapi in West Bengal due to the refusal of thousands of refugees to go back to Dandakaranya as per the instructions and advice of the Union and the State Governments.'

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT). Sir, as the House is already aware about 25,065 families had deserted the Dandakaranya Project and other settlement sites. Of the total deserted families 19,699 families have so far returned to their places of settlement in Dandakaranya and elsewhere. Government of India have already extended as a special case renewed financial assistance for the returned families to resume their normal activities in the form of food grams, cash doles and loans for purchase of bullocks, fertilisers and seeds the main agricultural inputs.

Of the remaining deserter families about 2000 were reported to have crossed over to Marichjhapi area in Sunderbans. The State Government had reported that they were trying to persuade these families to return to their respective rehabilitation sites.

While the Government of West Bengal were appreciative of the reasonableness of the suggestion of the Government of India to set 31st March, 1979, as the cut off date for the return of these remaining families back to the Project areas, they desired that this date need not be rigidly adhered to. The Government of India replied that this Government had been sufficiently flexible in their approach, but the lands and houses left by the deserters could not be kept vacant indefinitely and may have to be allotted to other Displaced Persons and that it was hoped that the remaining deserter families will also find their way to re-

turn in time to avail themselves of kharif cultivation.

The representatives of the West Bengal Government had suggested that the cut off date for return could be 31st May, 1979. It has been reported by the West Bengal Government representative on telephone that upto 15-5-1979, 1050 families among those still remaining in Marichjhapli had left for camps in Hasnabad and Midnapur. The Government of West Bengal are arranging for the return of these families by special train to the Project areas from today. There is still a balance of about 1000 families left in the Marichjhapli area, and they are reported to be getting ready to leave the area.

The Government of India have already advised the State Government that it will be best not to resort to coercive steps, but to persuade the deserters to return to the respective rehabilitation sites or work camps.

The Government of India will no doubt extend the assistance for renewed relief and additional loans for rehabilitation, as a special case, to these returnee families also on their arrival in their respective Project areas.

Sir, there is an additional information which I may give with your permission.

We get in touch with the West Bengal Government on telephone and we have been advised that now it is only about 300 families who have remained in Marichjhapli area and more than 1700 families have gone back to Midnapur and the other camp. It is hoped that the West Bengal Government will be sending them to settlement areas.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset I want to draw the attention of the hon Minister as well as the House how mischievous attempts are being made by some interested persons. - Even in today's newspapers in West Bengal, you will find a report containing allegations made by some Janata Party leaders of West Bengal that CPI(M)

Party Members have gone to Marichjhapli area along with the police and destroyed houses of refugees and forced them to leave Marichjhapli. When the West Bengal Chief Minister's attention was drawn to these reports, he characterised these allegations as baseless and said that not a single member of the CPI(M) had gone to Marichjhapli. He said that he had himself issued an appeal to the deserters on 8th May, 1979, to return to Dandakaranya and this was followed by the efforts of District Magistrate and other officers. After the arrest of some leaders of Udbastu Unnayan Samity who were wanted in different cases and who were preventing the willing deserters from returning, the refugees have begun to leave voluntarily from Marichjhapli and are being conveyed to the transit relief camp by Government launches. Upto 10 A.M. of 16-5-1979 one thousand seven hundred ten families had already left Marichjhapli.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: It is not correct.... (Interruptions)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Sir, he always gets a chance to take part in this sort of Calling Attention Sir, he always gets a chance to take Bengal Government. But now he has missed the chance and that is why he is from the very beginning trying to disrupt my speech. Now, Sir, I would only like to know why the Dandakaranya refugees deserted. Who is responsible for it? Thousands and thousands of refugees had deserted during the Congress regime and at that time these people were keeping silent like meek cats.

AN HON. MEMBER: Like wet cats.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: At that time, they did not raise a single finger as a protest against the miserable conditions in which the refugees were put in Dandakaranya. We courted arrest to save the interests of the refugees and our Party started the movement in West Bengal, not you.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: He seems to be calling the attention of Prof. Samar Guha, not my attention.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: After the new Government came to power at the Centre and in West Bengal, the left front Government, there was no cause for any difference of opinion between these two Governments in the instant matter. The Government of India wanted that the refugees should go back by 31st March; our Government, the West Bengal Government, thought that only by persuasive measures, not by coercion or force, they could ask the refugees to go back to Dandakaranya, where the Government of India had assured proper arrangements to be made for them. (Interruptions). The Government at the Centre as also the West Bengal Government were sympathetic towards the refugees. Those who are trying to bring forward a different picture in the country regarding the conditions of these refugees should realise and come to their senses about the real situation .. (interruptions). Four crores of rupees were spent for the deserters. The Centre warned that "if they do not go back, they would lose all the benefits." Our Government insisted and persuaded the Prime Minister and the Government of India that the time should be extended and all arrangements should be made for proper rehabilitation of these refugees when they went back.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I am sorry to mention that some people are always looking on everything with jaundiced eyes, everything looks yellow to them and they do not seem to appreciate the miseries of the unfortunate deserters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are giving some explanation, not putting a question.... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has not said anything.

श्री एन० डी० हसन बल्लभ : सभापति महोदय यह क्या वाचन का मैदान है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhattacharya, I cannot allow you. You must put the question. Otherwise, I will call the other Members. You have had enough of speech also.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: must be given an opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For what?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Jaundice takes place due to contaminated water (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no question of jaundice here. (Interruptions) Mr. Bhattacharya, I request you. You are a senior Member. You must put the question. (Interruptions)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: The Minister should clarify the position. (Interruptions) Some interested people belonging to the anata Party and the Congress (I) tried their best. But now they are repenting, because when the Minister announced that only a few hundreds are there, and all have left what will they do now? So, they are taking shelter.. (Interruptions)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): 3,000 policemen have forced them and compelled them and brought them (Interruptions). They have invaded that island. 3,000 policemen have invaded that island and captured the people. (Interruptions). And they are taking shelter.... (Interruptions). tions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: (Jadavpur): If Members outside the list are allowed to speak.... (Interruptions).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I challenge Mr. Samar Guha to come with me to Marichjhapi (Interruptions).

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: No Member of Parliament is allowed to go there. In India it is happening. No MLA or Member of Parliament is allowed ... (Interruptions).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am on my legs. Please, Mr. Halder, I am on my legs. May I make a request? I am on my legs. Let me say something. Mr. Bhattacharya, all of you are very senior Members, and you know the whole procedure. It is not necessary to draw the attention of each other. The attention of the House is to be drawn.. (Interruption)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have very accommodating Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right don't rejoice. May I submit, Mr. Bhattacharya, you have had enough of time? Why don't you put a question directly? You have had enough to say. I will request the other hon. Members also: after all, there is a procedure.. If they have not given their names, they should not stand and say something.

Mr. Bhattacharya, I request you again; don't force me to call others' names. You just accommodate, and according to the rules, put the direct question. You have had enough of speech.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: As my name has been mentioned, kindly allow me one minute only.... (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: My name has been mentioned. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will verify and give you time.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: If there is some sort of a contest going on between the Members, I may be allowed to go to sleep.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Not in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He does not mean in the House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Some Members want to sleep as the Congress slept over the miseries of the Dandakaranya refugees for 20 years. So, I will request the Minister not to be so callous and so unmindful of the duties that have been entrusted to him.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I am trying my best not to get provoked.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Not so callous like the Minister's friends and counterparts in West Bengal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the accusation goes on like this, the proceedings are disturbed.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: As per your advice, Sir, I will put the question. I will now ask the Minister whether, as soon as these deserters—persons whom they are calling as deserters—go back, they will be given the same rehabilitation facilities, as was assured to them or promised to them when they were taken there. Those who work in agriculture, those who work in factories and the students, all the amenities which are required will be provided to them properly. I want to have a categorical assurance from the Minister on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will do. Before the other hon. Members speak, I will just draw your attention to the Order Paper of today.

[Mr. Chairman]

The other matter is to be taken up at 6.30 p.m. or as soon as the preceding item of business is disposed of, whichever is earlier. So, I request all the Members to be brief.

AN. HON. MEMBER: I want that time should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It cannot be extended. Now the Minister will reply to it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: My reply is very simple. The wish of the hon. Member will be honoured.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: My point of explanation was that Mr. Dinen Bhat-tacharya has thrown a challenge to me to accompany him to Marichjhapi. I want to let you know that no Press Reporter, no MLA, no Member of Parliament, even the elected representatives from that constituency, was allowed to visit that area. When the MLAs and the Leader of the Opposition visited that area, they were arrested. Just three or four tried to visit that area and they were arrested. Nobody was allowed. It is under complete draconian rule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this personal explanation. It does not concern you.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Nobody was allowed to go there except police. No Member of Parliament, no Press Reporter, no MLA was allowed to go there: even the elected representative from that constituency. (Interruptions)

18.22 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

श्री एम० ए० हजान अलहाज (बसिरहाट) : हमने भी "कालिंग एटेंशन" का नोटिस दिया था उसमें हमने गृह मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित कराया था

इस कालिंग एटेंशन में पुनर्वास मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान कैसे आकर्षित कर दिया गया वह हमारी समझ में नहीं आया है

भाषा भी जो हमारे कालिंग एटेंशन की थी वह यह नहीं है। यह भाषा इसके अन्दर कैसे बदल दी गई है ?

एक सप्ताह से हम लोग कालिंग एटेंशन का नोटिस लगातार देते आ रहे हैं। आपने कैसे इसको एडमिट कर लिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसमें भी कुछ थोड़ा है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीर भी मैम्बर [शे, श्री समर गुहा, श्री मंगल देव विशारद] आदि जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया था और अगर हम दोनों का एडमिट हुआ है तो उनका क्या नहीं हुआ है और उनके नाम क्या नहीं हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिंग एटेंशन के बारे में आपको यह मालूम होना चाहिये कि चाहें जितने भी लोगो ने कालिंग एटेंशन का नोटिस दिया हो उन सब के नामों का बैलट होना है, अगर टीम ने दिया हो —

श्री एम० ए० हजान अलहाज : भाषा भी वह नहीं है। हमारी भाषा दूसरी थी। यह कैसे हो गई है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर तीस आदमियों ने दिया है तो उन सब के नाम बैलट होते हैं और पांच के नाम उस में से निकाले जाते हैं। इन पांच में अगर एक ही जैसे दिए हो तो बही लैंग्वेज होगी और और यह भी हो सकता है कि पांचों की लैंग्वेज अलग अलग हों लेकिन मैटर एक ही हो —

श्री एम० ए० हजान अलहाज : विषय एक नहीं है। हमने गृह मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उसमें ऐसा हुआ है कि श्री दिनेन भट्टाचार्य का नाम पहले बैलट हुआ और उनकी जो लैंग्वेज थी उसी को ऐड्याप्ट किया। और बाकी लोगों का नाम जो बैलट हुआ वह ऐड्याप्ट नया।

श्री एम० ए० हजान अलहाज : हमारा नाम ड्रॉप कर देना चाहिये या क्योंकि हमने मंत्री का ध्यान आकृष्ट नहीं किया था ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जो कहना चाहते हैं कहिये। यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि आप उसी लैंग्वेज में कहें ।

श्री एम० ए० हजान अलहाज : एक साल पहले भारतवर्ष के विभिन्न विधियों से एक लाख 30 हजार

रिफ्यूजी परिवार बंगाल में गये और वहाँ के मंत्री श्री राय चटर्जी उनको बहका कर ले गये वे वहाँ बसाने के लिए। उनको बड़े रंगीन सपने दिखाये गये थे। लेकिन वह सारा झूठ था। उन पर इतने भ्रष्टाचार किये गये ...

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): On a point of order. Is the word "Jhoot" parliamentary?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will look into the records.

श्री एस० ए० हन्नान अलहाज: उन पर इतने भ्रष्टाचार किये गये कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने 19 फरवरी को पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की एक टीम भेजी थी। वहाँ की स्पष्ट रिपोर्ट करने के लिए और तीन मंत्रियों ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें यह है, अगर आप चाहें तो मैं टेबिल पर प्रस्तुत कर सकता हूँ। मुख्य मंत्री के पास प्रधान मंत्री ने यह रिपोर्ट भेजी है

"Harrowing Tales of Atrocities: Harrowing tales of atrocities committed on the Harijan refugees during the month of January, and February, 1979 created such an indignation all over the country that Prime Minister had to send a three-Member team of Lok Sabha to inquire into the report of inhuman brutalities committed on Marichjhapi refugees. According to this report the casualties are as under:

'An Abstract of losses faced by the inhabitants of Marichjhapi upto 16-2-1979:

Death on starvation—43 persons.

Death on various diseases—

taking inedible and committed suicide 29

Missing on the date of firing on 31-1-79 — 128.

Quantity of foodgrains snatched away between 24-1-79 to 11-2-79

by the Police — 64 quintal, 17 kg.

No. of boats seized by police — 60 Nos.

Persons arrested on 31-1-79 — 52 Nos.

Persons arrested, those who went out in search of food — 30 Nos.

Total money snatched by the police — Rs. 2778.00

Death due to police firing on 31-1-79 — 12 persons.

Arson and demolishing of huts — 100 families.

Raped by police — 4 ladies.

Broken down of tubewells by police — 2 Nos.

Demolish of Palm candy shop — one."

यह रिपोर्ट जिनको प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भेजा था उन्होंने दी थी। उस टीम के एक माननीय सदस्य श्री मंगलदेव विशाखा वहाँ बैठे हुए हैं।

DR. SARADISH ROY: What is he reading from?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants to know from what document you are reading?

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Report of the team submitted to the Prime Minister

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: There is nothing of this kind in the report.

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: I am ready to lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not on the Table. You give her a copy of the report.

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: If she likes, I will give her the report. She can go through it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am on a point of order. Mr. Hannan has chosen in his wisdom to quote things from various documents in a very wild manner.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Shri Hannan is snatching it from me.

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: You may ask the hon. Member Shri Mangal Deo who is present by my side.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mrs. Rangnekar and all other supporters of her, if you all get up, nothing will go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Hannan has chosen in his wisdom to quote from various documents I feel, in a very wild manner. If you kindly come to Rule 41(2)(ii), you will see—

"If it contains a statement the member shall make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement;"

Is he prepared?

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mangal Deo is a Member of the team. He wants....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record if half a dozen members get up like this and shout.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you choose to interrupt....

(Interruptions)

Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has made it amply clear that it is not a Parliamentary delegation but the team which went. Anybody is free to give his opinion. He is only quoting from

the opinion of the team. It is a part of the team's...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not question the accuracy. You question the accuracy and when a Member gets up and says, I am a Member of the Team, you have to allow him. Either you do not question the accuracy...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is quoting the opinion given by some members of parliament. When you question the accuracy, one of the Members gets up to vote for it, how can you prevent him? Either you just ignore it or you do not take much notice of it. Mrs. Rangnekar, if you do not want to give it any official status, do not take notice of it. Do not get so touchy about it. Then it will be...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we have other business. It is more than 6.30 P.M.

श्री मंगल देव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जिस रिपोर्ट की चर्चा पूर्व वक्ता ने की है उस पर कुछ लोगों की शक है। वह रिपोर्ट हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में प्रधान मंत्री को सुपुर्व हो चुकी है उसकी सैकड़ों कापी हैं। मुझे यह कहना है कि उस रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ कहा है इसलिए चर्चा हो रही है कि वह नहीं है। वह वस्तावेज आपसे बाहर नहीं जा सकता, वह कापी आपको भी सुपुर्व हो सकती है, वह गलत है या सही है, उसका बिबाद दूसरा है। लेकिन वह रिपोर्ट है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not concerned with whether it is right or wrong or anything. Any way, now it is more than 6.30 P.M. At 6.30 P.M. we have other business. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has to initiate the discussion.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I propose that for half-an-hour this discussion

401 Re: Attacks on VAISAKHA 26, 1901 (SAKA) Reported refusal by 402
coloured people refugees at Marich Jhapi (W. Bengal)
Britain (M) to go back to Danda karanya (CA)

may be extended, and the sitting of the House may be extended for half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a fixed time.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: It has happened many times.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We can take it up later.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: If you go on talking like this for hours and hours...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will be completed, but not just now.

SHRI S. K. SARKAR: How can I be deprived of my right to speak?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not deprived; it is only a question of time, because there is a discussion put down for a fixed time.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): This has never happened that a calling attention has been suspended in the middle.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Can you cite any precedent when a calling attention motion has been suspended in the middle and some other matter taken up?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will take up the calling attention after this discussion is over. Mr. Bosu.

18.36 hrs.

MOTION RE: ATTACKS ON COLOURED PEOPLE IN BRITAIN

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House is deeply concerned to note that coloured people in Britain are facing vicious attacks from different forces, namely, National Front, British Government and its police force and recommends

that an all party Parliamentary fact finding delegation be sent immediately to Britain in order to collect first hand information with the object of apprising the House and at the same time advising the Government for remedial measures."

I have given an amendment which has been circulated and I move it. I beg to move:

That in the motion, add at the end--

"such as restricting British Investors in India from operating in South Africa and Rhodesia where racialism is practised."

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): It is a very important motion on a subject which is of concern to the whole country. The hon. Foreign Minister is at this moment busy with a debate in the Rajya Sabha, and he has requested me to propose that the discussion on this motion may be taken up in the first week of the next session. I hope the hon. Member who has moved the motion will have no objection.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I agree.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, it is postponed to the next session. Now, we shall continue the discussion on the calling attention motion.

18.38 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE —Contd.

REFUSAL BY REFUGEES AT MARICH-JHAPI (WEST BENGAL) TO GO BACK TO DANDAKARANYA—Contd.

श्री एन० ए० हुनाल बलहाज (बलिरहाट)
श्रीमान्, मैंने महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि 25,000 परिवार बलकारण्य से चले गए हैं और उनमें से 19,699 बाधित चले गए हैं। बाकी यह है 2,000 लेकिन अगर हम इन बाधितों की देखते हैं तो 8,000 परिवार यह गए हैं। बाकी 3,000

[श्री एम० ए० हनान बसहा ज]

फैमिलीज कहाँ गई, इसका पता नहीं है। वह 3,000 परिवार हवा में गायब हो गए, खुदा ही यह जानता है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बक्तव्य में बताया है :-

"The Government of India have already advised the State Government that it will be best not to resort to coercive steps, but to persuade the deserters to return to the respective rehabilitation sites or work camps."

पश्चिम बंगाल के सबसे ज्यादा सर्कुलेशन वाले पेपर "आनन्द बाजार पत्रिका" ने एक रिपोर्ट छपी है। उस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि 3,600 पुलिसमैन ने उस आर्टिलेड को घेर लिया, 2,000 सी० पी० एम० के काइसें ने 5,000 शरणार्थियों को वहाँ से भगाया, उनकी 1,000 शॉपड्रियों को तोड़ दिया और 300 को जला दिया। उन्होंने 800 को जक़्मी किया और 200 को गिरफ्तार भी किया। इसके लिये गवर्नमेंट ने 30 लाख गेंज किये थे, पश्चिम बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने 50 लाख गेंज किये पर लिये थे, जिनका किराया एक-एक लाख पर 7,000 रुपये के हिसाब से 14 लाख रुपये होता है। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि उन लोगों को हातिपूर्वक वापिस भेजने की कोशिश की जायेगी। मैंने अभी जो रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है, क्या मंत्री महोदय को उसके बारे में मालूम है ?

निर्माण और धावाम तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : बुनियादी तौर पर जिस सवाल पर यह कालिग प्रश्न उठाया गया है, उसका सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार से ही नहीं। वहाँ जो प्रबन्धनी लागू आर्डर का मामला है, बराहुरास्त उसका तात्त्विक वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट से है। हमने खाली इतना बताया है कि जो खबर उनसे ले सकें वह हाउस के सामने रख सकें। हमने उनसे यह खबर ली है 15 तारीख तक कि 1050 फैमिलीज आ गई हैं जो कि भेजी जा रही हैं। और आज सुबह खबर मिली कि 1710 फैमिलीज वहाँ से आ गई हैं, 300 के करीब रह गई हैं। वह इतना वहाँ से मिली है लेकिन और किसी किस की इतना हमारे पास नहीं है।

श्री एम० ए० हनान बसहाज : 25 हजार परिवार में 19 हजार वापिस चले गए, तो उनमें कितनी फैमिलीज के सदस्य थे ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : जितनी फैमिलीज हमारे यहाँ से गई उसका हिसाब हमारे पास है, जितनी फैमिलीज इमिग्रेशन आई उसका हिसाब हमारे पास मौजूद है। मरीज-अमी में कितनी हैं वेस्ट

बंगाल गवर्नमेंट के पास उसका हिसाब मौजूद है, बाकी हिसाब हमारे पास नहीं है।

*SHRI A. K. SAHA (Vishnupur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we the Leftists have always been fighting for the cause of the Refugees and will continue the fight in future also. But today some vested interests are trying to pose as the friends of the refugees and are inciting them against the leftist Government of West Bengal. They are the real enemies of the refugees.

After coming to power the Janata Government have taken steps and are still continuing their efforts to solve the refugee problem and I must congratulate them for that. They have also extended the date from 31st March to 31st May. Only some refugees are yet to go back. If under the incitement of a faction of the Janata Party, the Congress Party or the vested interests, it takes some more time for these refugees to go back to Dandakarnya then I would hope the Central Government would kindly accommodate them.

A little while ago Shri Hannan Sahib was saying many things. He says he comes from that area but I would like to say that perhaps he does not know the boundaries of his own constituency. He said that the leftists Government had tortured the refugees and they were beaten up by the police. All these are not true. These are the words of Ananda Bazar Patrika which has been conspiring to oust the leftist Government in West Bengal right from the time it came to power.

श्री एम० ए० हनान बसहाज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मि० साहा ने कहा है कि मैंने जो कहा है वह "मिथ्या" है। शब्द "मिथ्या" जनपार्लियामेन्टरी है इस को कार्यवाही से निष्कास दिया जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Wherever the word 'untrue' occurred, if it

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

is unparliamentary because it depends upon the context, we shall remove it. We shall see the records.

*SHRI A. K. SAHA: Marich Jhapi is the protected area. No one can enter the place without permission. No one can fell trees but trees have been felled and Bheries have been set up. Shri Prafulla Sen says that there is no law and order. Sir, if today 10,000 persons want to settle down on the grounds near the Boat Club in New Delhi, without any permission will it be allowed? Beyond Marich Jhapi is the international border and beyond it is Bangladesh. It is a sensitive area. If the refugees go there without any permission and set up a parallel Government and challenge the State Government then will the State Government keep quiet? If the people had settled down on the Boat Club ground near the Parliament House then will the Central Government keep quiet? The Central Government had rightly said that the refugees will have to go back to Dandakarnya. (Interruptions)

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: He is coming to my rescue. I cannot understand it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have been understanding. But the whole problem is, he is saying things to which you need not reply.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: There is not a single question in the whole speech.

SHRI A. K. SAHA: I have already put the question.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: What is the question?

SHRI A. K. SAHA: I would like to know whether the Central Government would extend the date beyond 31st May if it becomes necessary to effect the return of the remaining refugees to Dandakarnya?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants to know whether the Central Government will give more time to the State Government.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: In fact, the time has not yet been formally extended after it has once been extended upto 31st March 1979. But the main question is, after 31st May 1979, if the people come back to be re-settled, they will lose their khariff cultivation. Therefore, they must come back before 31st May 1979, as proposed by the West Bengal Government.

SHRI S. K. SARKAR (Joynagar): Sir, I have been running temperature for the last three days. So, I am requesting you to allow me to read my questions.

At the outset, I would like to state that I am that unfortunate M.P. of that cursed region of Marichjhanpi. It is a cursed place, because it has given shelter to about 10,000 innocent refugees, who are not only poor proletariat but are also harijans..... (Interruptions) Their only fault is that they tried to make their own rehabilitation, without seeking any help from the Government, on a piece of marshy forest tidal land, which was already denuded by the Government of West Bengal, for plantation purpose a decade back. Perhaps, this fault of those poor harijan refugees seems to the Governments of both the State and the Centre an unpardonable offence and crime.

SHRI A. K. SAHA: Sir, he is a senior Member and yet he is reading his speech.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already taken permission for that, saying that he is running temperature.

SHRI S. K. SARKAR: Otherwise, how are they being punished by resorting to all sorts of tortures and cruelties, which surpassed the cruel-

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri S. K. Sarkar]
ties of fascists and Nazis of the past.
Women were molested and raped....
(Interruptions) I am showing you the
pictures. This is a picture which I
would like to present, which was pub-
lished in Onlooker....(Interruptions)
There was a news item in the Indian
Express, where also it is stated.....
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not
know why everybody is getting excit-
ed.

SHRI S. K. SARKAR: Women were
molested and raped, old people and
children were beaten and killed by
firing and wounded by tear-gas and
innocent persons are drowned in the
rivers as per the instructions of the
Government of West Bengal. The
West Bengal Government promulgated
section 144 around the area and no-
including myself, MLAs and journa-
lists, was allowed to go there. A
citizen cannot be prevented from go-
ing anywhere in India, except on
defence installation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is
defence limitation?

SHRI S. K. SARKAR: If he could
not follow that, I cannot help it....
(Interruptions) Once, Shri K. K.
Maitra and other MLAs of the Janata
Party were arrested, when they tried
to go to see this horrible sight. The
horrible fact is that they imposed
economic blockade against the poor
refugees in such a way with the help
of thousands of police and motor
launch that the poor refugees were
prevented from getting a trickle of
food or a drop of drinking water, even
though they were hungry and thirsty.
A reign of terror was let loose. This
attempt can be compared with a
mouse trap by which mouse is killed
mercilessly. The civilised Govern-
ment is expected to behave in this
way. Fundamental rights of a citizen
of India are thus being denied by the
Government of West Bengal as a

torn waste paper. Even the Britishers
did not dare to apply such a barbaric
method of economic blockade against
the freedom fighters in their 200 years
of imperialist rule.

We have been constantly trying to
draw the attention of the Central
Government through you and by
representation to save these hapless
and homeless refugees from the calcu-
lated atrocities perpetrated by the
State Government, but we failed
miserably. Both the State and Central
Governments have taken it as a pres-
tige issue and as a result thereof,
these poor refugees had to die silently—
not less than 1200 in numbers—out
of starvation apart from death by
killing and tortures by the police.
This is not contradicted till today. Our
Prime Minister sent a team of three
members from Lok Sabha to study the
problems on the spot. They submitted
a report without contradicting the
allegations.

May I know whether it is a fact that
when the team started for Marich
Jhapi by motor launch they were
illegally intercepted three times and
their motor launch was tied by ropes
to prevent it from going there peace-
fully and whether it is also a fact that
upto 16-2-1979 the number of deaths
by starvation is 43, the number of
deaths by various diseases and by
suicide is 29, the number of missing
on the date of firing on 31-1-79 is 128,
the quantity of foodgrains snatched by
police is 64 quintals and 17 Kgs., the
number of boats seized by police is
60, the number of persons arrested on
31-1-79 is 52, the number of those
persons who went out in search of
food and arrested is 30, the total money
snatched by police is Rs. 2,778/- the
number of deaths due to police firing
is 12, the number of ladies raped by
police is 4, the number of tubewells
broken down by police is 2 and the
palm candy shop that is demolished is
one, and whether the Minister has got
information that Shri K. K. Maitra,

Leader of the Opposition in the West Bengal Assembly held a press conference on 13-5-79 accusing the State Government of the following facts—that since January 24, in Marich Jhapi 131 died out of starvation, 239 died out of eating non-edibles like grass and roots of plants, 128 persons are missing due to clash with police and 500 persons were in jail. Further he stated that 150 persons were wounded due to lathi charge and tear gas and 24 women were assaulted.

Lastly, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the State Government allowed C.P.(M) members to occupy a forest land of 3,500 acres in the same region at Jharkhali under Basanti Police Station two months back for distributing that land amongst their own members cutting the jungles illegally and no steps have been taken by the State Government and the Central Government to stop these illegal acts (*Interruptions*). It would not be irrelevant if I accuse that because the refugees are all Harijans, they are being denied recognition for their rehabilitation, while hundreds of unauthorised colonies around Calcutta have been recognised because those colonies belong to general category of people. Would the Government of India come forward to view the matter sympathetically with human touch as suggested in the report submitted by the three-member team so that the inhuman tortures are stopped forthwith and ultimately this Marich Jhapi colony is recognised which they have built by their sweat and blood?

SHRI SIKANDAR BHAKT: I request the Chair's direction because all that has been related by the hon. Member by way of a question neither flows from the calling attention nor has any relationship with the functioning of my Ministry.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The statement of the hon. Minister, I am happy to note, reflects the iden-

tity of approach to the problem between the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal, because it is the Union Government which agreed that the Government of West Bengal has got no opportunity or scope to rehabilitate the 120,000 Dandakaranya deserters who swamped West Bengal in the early part of 1978. I am happy to note that the Union Government and the Government of West Bengal have got an identical approach to the problem, and they have agreed that they should go back to Dandakaranya.

The statement really reflects the concern and anxiety of the Government of India for the hapless refugees who have been politically misled to desert their project area of rehabilitation and made a pawn in the hands of others. I am really happy that the Government of India have got sympathy for these hapless refugees. So far as the West Bengal Government is concerned, they are equally sympathetic.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Their sympathy is shown with bullets and lathis.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I think the Professor knows etiquette.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not get excited. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The West Bengal Government has sought the rehabilitation of the unfortunate refugees within our state and outside, and we really feel sorry that they had to suffer miseries of various kinds, they had to suffer starvation etc. The West Bengal Government is aware of it and, as has been reported, about Rs. 4 crores have been spent for providing shelter, food, clothing and medical facilities to them and milk to their children, despite the fact that West Bengal suffered

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from an extreme flood in that particular year, despite the fact that the West Bengal Government was under tremendous financial constraint. Yet, the State Government, of course with the co-operation of the Government of India, did their best to do whatever was possible for rendering relief and mitigating their miseries and sufferings.

But, so far as the statement is concerned, I am really shocked to find that the hon. Minister could not keep himself immune from the partisan political approach of his partymen who had been to Marich Jhapi in a team. It was not a parliamentary delegation, it was merely a team of three Janata Party Members of this hon. House who took the trouble or visiting Marich Jhapi. Since this report has been mentioned, I think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, you would allow me to make certain observations about that Report. I possess the Report. The Report has got four aspects.

19.00 hrs.

One aspect is that there was interference by the Government or the administrative officers while they were proceeding to Marich Jhapi. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has apprised the Prime Minister of the circumstances under which the District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas had to take certain precautionary measures and you would recall that the Prime Minister directed his partymen, the Janata Party leaders in West Bengal that no prominent Member of the Janata party should accompany the team. He has directed that the local West Bengal Janata Party leaders should not accompany the team. It should be a team consisting of the Members of this hon. House.

AN HON. MEMBER: Far from truth.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I say that this was instruction given by the Prime Minister. Unfortunately, Morarjibhai leads a party which has got the least obedience or discipline.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The least regard for their leader.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am not saying that. The Prime Minister did request the Janata Party Leadership of West Bengal that they should not accompany the team consisting of the Members of the Janata Parliamentary Party. You will be astonished to learn that the State Government ... (Interruptions)

SHRI S. K. SARKAR: You ask him to put the question. (Interruptions) I had asked five questions.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I will have only one question. But allow me. I think I should have your protection. While he was speaking, I was a very patient listener. I think I should be allowed to put across my point of view.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Certainly.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The West Bengal Government wanted to have the privilege. . . (Interruptions) It wanted or desired to have the privilege of extending hospitality to the three hon. Members of this House. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. K. SARKAR: I had to arrange for the launch.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Has he got launches? How many launches does he possess? I am sorry that I do not know that the hon. member has got launches.

Any way, the West Bengal Government was very much respectful to the team. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. K. SARKAR: I can challenge you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The West Bengal Government did extend their hospitality to the three hon. members of Parliament. Unfortunately the three hon. members did not accept the hospitality of the State Government and they made their own arrangement as admitted by our friend, Mr. Sarkar.

SHRI S. K. SARKAR: What is wrong in it?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You say that you arranged for a launch.

The three hon. members of this House refused to accept the hospitality of the State Government and they accepted the hospitality of Mr. Sarkar. Therefore, I would say, the Chief Minister of the State of West Bengal has appraised the Prime Minister of the circumstances under which the administration had to take certain precautionary measures in his letter of the 31st March, 1979.

Secondly, a question has been raised whether there has been coercion, whether there has been force applied, for the evacuation of the refugees to go back to Dandakaranya. It needs a reply from the side of the Government of West Bengal.

I am referring to the report of the team. The report says that Marich Jhapi was not a dense forest but it looked like a plantation. As the hon. Minister has made the statement out of 1,20,000 families, 2,000 families chose to go deep in the Sunderbans and forcibly occupy the forest land of the Government of West Bengal. There is a Government of West Bengal which has received a massive mandate of the people. The West Bengal Government do declare that it has the authority to rule the State because they have got a massive mandate of the people. The report says that the *Udbastu Unnayan Shil*

Samiti has been a magnificent organisation, a strong organisation. What was the purpose of the organisation? It was for their survival. Survival against whom? Against the West Bengal Government, as they say.

As I have already mentioned, the Government of West Bengal and the Government of India want that the refugees should be properly rehabilitated at a proper place in Dandakaranya and not at Marich Jhapi. According to them, it is a dense forest and it is a very sensitive area, being an international border between India and Bangladesh. The Government has to take certain action. It was reported to the Prime Minister by the West Bengal Government giving an estimate as to the loss caused to the State Exchequer by felling the trees, the valuable timber trees and other forest material. The West Bengal Government has already reported it to the Prime Minister. Naturally, the State Government of West Bengal has got its authority and, in the interest of the State, in the interest of the forest wealth of the State—it is not only the forest wealth of the State but it is the wealth of the nation as a whole—if it is worth the name of the Government, the Government must take some strong action. What the West Bengal Government wanted to do was to establish its authority and to persuade them to go back to Dandakaranya and get themselves properly rehabilitated and settled.

As a matter of fact, it is only 300 families, according to the statement of the Minister, who are left and who are now preparing to go back to Dandakaranya. The West Bengal Government has made elaborate arrangements so that they may go to their place in Dandakaranya.

In this context, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India will take a proper note of the political situation prevailing in West Bengal and see that

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the Janata Party and its allies do not take action in order to malign the Government of West Bengal.

I also want to know whether the Government of India would assure that the Ministry concerned would examine the recommendations on Dandakaranya Project as have been mentioned in the 30th Report of the Estimates Committee, Sixth Lok Sabha, April 1970, and try to implement the recommendations of the Estimates Committee and create a proper climate conducive to rehabilitation and re-settlement of the Dandakaranya refugees, particularly the returnees. I have no time. I will only repeat that this Ministry should examine the Report of the Estimates Committee and take appropriate action so that a proper climate may be created at Dandakaranya for the proper settlement of the refugees, particularly the returnees from Marich Jhapi.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: This Marich Jhapi question has been discussed earlier also, and the earlier Call Attention had exposed the futility of the question. I am really surprised to see the extent to which you could really bring your entire intelligence or agility to frame questions from whatever discussions have taken place.

There are two or three things that I would definitely like to mention. One is, the Dandakaranya Project was really conceived somewhere in 1958. In fact, the Project never got started for a long time; it did not get started even by 1960, and when it got started, the progress was only at a snail's pace. But I am really happy to inform this House that, during the last two years, the pace of progress of Dandakaranya Project has been accelerated. During the last few years, we have allocated Rs. 13 crores, whereas in the past, during all these years.

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the best allocation in a year was only about a crore and odd rupees. So, we have already taken the necessary steps to bring the Dandakaranya Project to a stage of completion as soon as possible.

The second thing that I want to repeat and assert—I have said this a number of times here—is that the desertions from Dandakaranya area was not on account of any failure on the part of the Rehabilitation Department. I am saying this from first-hand knowledge after a visit which I undertook myself along with the Ministers of West Bengal Government as well as the Ministers of Orissa Government. We visited a number of villages. We met the people individually. We met their deputations. There was not even a single person to come and say, 'We are leaving this place because we are dissatisfied or we have not been given relief which ought to have been provided'. (Interruptions).

And the third thing I would like to say is that things are not quite as innocent as they are depicted. There is the hand of Shri Satish Mandal belonging to Unnayinsil Samiti. Not only that, one of the Ministers has indulged in very irresponsible statements. It is not only an ordinary statement but his speech made a lot of difference when these desertions started. This is about Mr. Ram Chatterjee. The Government of India never intends to absolve him of this responsibility as also absolve the West Bengal Government of this responsibility.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 10.30 a.m. tomorrow.

19.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half past Ten of the Clock on Thursday, May 17, 1970/Vaisakha 27, 1991 (Saka).