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(Seventh Session)



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C O N T E N T S

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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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 LOK-SABHA

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 upto 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 कंबर नाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय को मालम होगा कि प्रभी कृष्ण रेवत नागाज और मीओज ने आमाम बांडर पर हमला कर के हमारे कुछ जानामें को मारा था। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि उम घटना में हमारा कितना नकारान हुआ है और क्या उम में उन लोगों का हाथ है, जो चाहता है देनिंग ले कर प्राये हैं।

हिन्दूस्तानी श्रीर मोवियन अवधारों में यह जो रिपोर्ट मार्फ़ि है, क्या भरकार 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 भार्यिक सेवा को संवर्ग-प्रबन्ध प्रणाली

* 1135. श्री राम विलाल वासवान : क्या तूह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह भारतीय भार्यिक सेवा की संवर्ग-प्रबन्ध प्रणाली से मन्तुष्ट है;

(ख) हम बारे में संघ लाक सेवा आयग और भारतीय भार्यिक सेवा बोर्ड की सिफारिशों क्या हैं;

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

(द) यदि हां, तो नत्संबंधी 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 विलाल वासवान : ग्रन्थालय, क्या मरकार को इकानार्मिक सर्विस भार्यिक ऐसोसिएशन द्वारा उन की सेवा जनों के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव या विकायतें मिली हैं ? यदि मिली हैं, तो उन पर मरकार 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.

भी राष्ट्र विकास पालकान : भारतीक विकास के महत्व को रेखते हुए क्या सरकार ऐसा विचार करती है कि भारतीय धर्म सेवा की जो सदिम कहीजान्ज है, उन को आइ० 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	13,378
Tripura	1490	3484	3984
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 मृत्युजय 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 करें ?

श्री अधिकारी नवाज़ अमदाबादः—जैसा कहा गया है, उसके आधिकारिक कारण ही सकते हैं। आसाम में उन को अमीन विलाने का प्राप्ता होती है और दूसरी भीर भी आगांग होती है। दलिलें अपनी आधिकारिक 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.

आल इंडिया स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट इम्प्लाइज फैडरेशन
से अपील

* 1137. श्री भगत राम : क्या यह मदी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि केन्द्र और गजय सरकारों से संबंधित गजय सरकार के वर्मचारियों को लग्ने ममय से चर्ची आ रही मांगों के बारे में आल इंडिया स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट इम्प्लाइज फैडरेशन ने मार्च 17, 1979 का एक अपील परिचालित की थी, जैसा कि समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ था; और

(ख) उन की माग 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.

और बाहर रहने : मेरे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर विलक्षण ही नहीं दिया याहा है। प्राचीर याननीय मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं, कि उन्होंने मेरे प्रश्न का आवास दिया है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन का रिपोर्ट विलक्षण गलत है, विलक्षण भूटा है और मैरी-जेम्सेवारी याना है। अब याएँ मेरे प्रश्न को पढ़ेंगे तो आपको यही लगेगा कि याननीय मिनिस्टर ठीक नहीं दिया याहा है। एक तो मैं यही बाहुंया, प्राचीर 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.

बी लाल राह : धरम्यन महीदल, भेरा लालाल
देखिये और इनका जवाब देखिए। भेरा लालाल है—क्या
उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि केवल और राज्य
सरकारों से संबंधित राज्य सरकार के कमेंटरियों को
लग्जे समय से बड़ी आ रही भागों के बारे में भाल इष्टिया
स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाईज फैरेसेन ने 17 मार्च, 1979
को एक अपील परिचालिन की थी, जैसा कि भमाकारा-
पलों में प्रकाशित हुआ था, और उन की भागें क्या हैं
और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

सर, इस का अधार दिया याहा है—बताया जाना है कि भाल इविंडिया स्टेट बैंकमेंट इन्स्टीट्यूशन कीहेलेन ने अपनी मार्गों के संबंध में एक अपील परिवर्तित की थी। संविधान की सातीय अनुसूची की सूची दा में प्रविष्ट संख्या 41 के अन्तरार राज्य लोक सेवाधों और संबंधित मामले पूर्णता संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के विषय हैं।

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

बी अगर राम : अगर मिलिंड राहुल के पास एस्ट्रोर्ज की मार्ग नहीं है तो आप नुस्खे भलाक की ओर भी उन्हें पढ़ कर सुना होता है किससे कि आपको भलाक से जागेगा कि उन की किनारी मार्ग है जो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरेंट से सम्बन्धित है।

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

बी भारत राज : उन के मांग पत्र में 12 भारों हैं जिनके बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि वे राज्य संसद कर्तों से सम्बन्धित हैं। जैसे बताना चाहता हूँ कि 12 भारों में से 9 भारों वे हैं जो मैट्ट्रिक जर्वेंसेट से संबंधित हैं। इसलिए इन का जो स्ट्रिप्पिंग है उस की भी जड़ चार राज देशों हैं। जैसे अंगीकरण करता हूँ कि जो भारों हैं मिनिस्टर साहब उन की बहाँ 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 Bhoothilingam 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.

बी भारत दायर: ऐसे तो उन की मारी की तारी
हिंमांड़ आप को पता चल ही नहा होता कि सीटर से
संबंधित है। लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब ने सब को पढ़ने
की कोशिश नहीं की है। इसलिये मैं वो सभीनेटरी
करका चाहूता हूँ। आप को तो जालब ही है कि एक ही
स्टेट में सीटर के जो एम्प्लाईज होते हैं वो भीर स्टेट के वो
एम्प्लाईज होते हैं जो उन दोनों के बीच व्यापक बालग होते
हैं। एक ही शहर में सीटर के एम्प्लाईज के स्वीकृत
बालग हैं भीर स्टेट नवनीटरी एम्प्लाईज से स्वीकृत बालग
हैं। एक ऐसी ही वो जीवं जारीरही है, एक ही वाद पर
जारीरही है लेकिन दोनों के बीच व्यापक बालग हैं।

वही ऐसीवास में सिवारिया की जी कि फैसला राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बेतन एक समान होने कहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस पर अमल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कोई कदम उठाए हैं जो उठाने का रही है?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आधिक तौर पर कमाल ब्रातों के जो मूलाधिय हैं, उन की बेतन बृद्धि हो सके इस के लिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसी सरकारों की कुछ मदद करने का 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.

क्वी उच्च सेवा : मैं मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से मंबधित ही प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। उहोने भूलिगम 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 उम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ कर इस नीति 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 कृपा तक नहीं है। और प्रगत कुछ लिखा भी है दो सब भूलिगम या है और इस के खिलाफ लिखा है? उस कमेटी को मिफारियों से केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को कोई साध होने वाला नहीं है क्या यह सच बात नहीं है। इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के खिलाफ बोट राज्य पर और कई महरों में समारं हुई है और प्रधार्ण हुए हैं क्या यह भी सही नहीं है? मैं जो उन समझों में यापा था। इस सब की मंत्री महोदय को प्रधारों के अरिये, भ्राकाशवारी के अरिये जानकारी मिल पहुँ होती। केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों से असत्सोप न कैसे इस बास्ते क्या याप उन को आगो पर लोग 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.

क्वी उच्च राज्य कर्मचारी : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य कर्मचारियों और केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के बेतन में कितना अन्तर है क्या इस की जानकारी मंत्री जी को है? इसके साथ ही साथ कुछ पिछो स्टेंडर्ड हैं जिन की विस्तीर्ण स्थिति बाराबर है उन्होंने कई बार दिलासा किया है कि इस स्पर्श राज्य कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के बराबर मंत्रालय भरा देना चाहते हैं, तो क्या उनकी

इस मान्य पर लेन्ड्रीव सरकार विचार कर रही है। नव्य प्रवेश जैसी पिछड़ी स्टेट में, विष की पारिवहन स्थिति बदल है, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और हरियाणा में भी यहाँ के कर्मचारियों का बेतव कम है, ऐसे पिछड़े राज्यों के कर्मचारियों के बारे में राज्य सरकार आप की गई मान्य पर स्था पाय गम्भीरता से विचार करेगे?

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 settling 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: अप्रक जी, मैं यहीं जी का जानकारी हूँ कि उन्होंने लख उद्योग क्षेत्र को काफी प्रोत्साहित किया है और इन की नीति के जी स्पष्ट

हो जाता है। वह उन्होंने और छोटे उन्होंने जो जाला जाना चाहते हैं, परन्तु एक ही जरूर है कि जालीक लोगों में जहाँ पिछड़ापत है वहाँ स्थापित किये जावें। तो यह इस बात की उन्हें जानकारी है कि वह उन्होंने पिछड़ी गयी जैसे टाटा ने, डिल्ली बनाने वाली फिल भी, उस की जी बाही है वह काफी महंगा जीलाय किया है, कल के अवधारणा में आया है कि जहाँ 1300 करोंट टन का बहु उस की कीमत 2900 करोंट टन हो रही है। ऐसी परिवर्तनियों में जिन की बोलोपाली है, जो बड़े बड़े उद्योगकारीयों के पास बन है, वह सब रिक्षे कर लेते हैं, और जो छोटे उद्योग ग्रामीण लोगों में जहाँ पिछड़ापत है, वह इवर उठर भार आ रहे हैं और वह वह मंडी रेट पर भाल लेते हैं। क्या यहीं महोदय उच्च छोटे लख उद्योगों को संरक्षण देने के लिये कम रेट पर भाल उपलब्ध कराने के लिये कोई विचार कर रहे हैं, क्या उस की कोई ऐसी योजना है?

जी जार्ज फर्नांडीज़ : छोटे उद्योगों को जो कम्बे माल की आवश्यकता है उस के बारे में जो समस्यायें आज हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिये हर राज्य के राज्य प्रौद्योगिक नियम को कहा गया है कि वह इन छोटे उद्योगों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने की दिला में काला माल बनाने वाले नागों के साथ भीड़ा सम्पर्क करें और इन काम में हम उन की मदद भी कर रहे हैं।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मह राज्यों के बारे में तो मैं विचार से नहीं बता सकता हूँ, किन्तु विहार स्टेट नियम की स्थिति यह है कि छोटे उद्योग स्थापित करने वाल अवधि या जो छोटे उद्योग बना रहे हैं, वह काफी दूर दूर करने के बाद भी उन्हें अपनी ओर आकृष्ट नहीं हैं वास्तव में जो उद्योग करना चाहते हैं और कर लेते हैं। इस दृष्टिकोण में मंत्री जी की इच्छा अवधि है कि छोटे उद्योगकारीयों को पर्याप्त माला में कम्बा माल दे परन्तु उन को काइनेशियल दाजोबान की ओर भी उन को ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या जैको को इस तरह की इस्टक्सन्य दी गई है कि उन छोटे उद्योगों को भी काइनेशन्स मुहूरा करे?

जी जार्ज फर्नांडीज़ : जैको को इस प्रकार के नियम देये हैं और जो समस्यायें लोगों की भी, उनको दूर करने की दिला में हम बाकी सफल हो गये हैं।

श्री हुक्म साह बहादुर : मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि कम्बे माल की काफी कमी है, उस से कुछ कठिनाइयाँ हैं। मैं जानता 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, उसके डिल्ली में सैकड़ काम में आता है, उस माल की उद्योगपति उन्हें बालों पर भीड़ा करते हैं और जो माल वह बारीबते हैं, उस की ओर भी उन्हें बालों पर बेचते हैं जिस के कारण देश का लख उद्योग संकट है। विदेशों से जी बाल आता है, उसको भी बड़े लोग लेते हैं और मनमाने हुए हैं उस की

कैसे हैं । क्या उस की अतिरिक्ति के लिये जाप कोई नहीं अवश्य कर रहे हैं । ताकि जोधों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में जाप यिल सके ।

श्री भारत कर्मनीजी : उम दिला में हम करै कदम उम तूके हैं और जो परेकानी इस समय महसूस कर रहे हैं उस को दूर करने की कोकिल कर रहे हैं ।

श्री हुक्मन चन्द्र काल्पनिक : मेरे क्षेत्रमें का उत्तर नहीं आया है ।

अध्यक्ष बहोदय : सबस्तन सम्भा है और दाम्पत्र छोटा है ।

श्री राम देव तिहु : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सरकारी में जो स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज रिपोर्टमेंट है, उस राज्य में लक्ष उद्योग के लिये जो कच्चे माल की प्रावधानकता है, उस की पूर्ति क्या वह कर सकते ? स्टेट में जितनी प्रावधानकता है, क्या उस की सम्भाई कर सकते ?

श्री जार्ज कर्मनीजी : यही हम सोनो ने राज्य शौकांगिक 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 तिहु : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या भारत सरकार की यह नीति है कि हथकरघा उद्योग और लघु उद्योग को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये ? (अध्यक्षान)

MR SPEAKER: It is about tin can.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर तिहु : हथकरघा भी उस से जुड़ा हुआ है । कई बड़ी कर्मनीया इन टीनों को बनाती हैं और जो ज्यादा से बनाने वाले हैं उनके द्वारा यह टीन बहा बन सकते हैं ।

MR SPEAKER: It does not arise.

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

टाटा बर्नरह भी टीन बनाते हैं और वही मशीनों के इलामाल के बिना हाथ से भी टीन बनाने का जाप होता है । तो क्या भारत सरकार या मशीन मादाय ऐसी अवश्यकता करते हैं कि कई चीजें हाथ से, या बिना विशेष भवीनों के इलेमाल के, बन सकती हैं, उन का उत्पादन बड़ी मशीनों के क्षेत्र से हटा कर हमन उद्योग के क्षेत्र में किया जाये ?

श्री जार्ज कर्मनीजी : इस समय देश में इस उद्योग का अधिकांश उत्पादन छाटे क्षेत्र में ही है । कुल मिला कर 1150 लोटे कारखाने हैं, जिन की कैपेसिटी चार लाख टन है । वही कारखाने कुल मिला कर 38 हैं और उनकी कैपेसिटी लगभग 1 लाख टन है । इस समय ज्यादा उत्पादन छाटे क्षेत्र में हो रहा है । मशीनों के क्षेत्र में हटा कर उस का उत्पादन हाथों से हो जायेगा, जैसा कि मानवीय सबस्तन चाहते हैं, जैसा मूले नहीं चाहता 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 धीरुष तिरकी : मैं मद्री महोदय से यह पूछता चाहता हूं कि क्या जयन्ती मशीपुरखार हमारे देश ले हैं या ग्रानान में हैं । पता नहीं, उन को यह रिपोर्ट कहां से मिली है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पश्चिमी बगाल सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट उन के पास आई है या नहीं, अगर आई है, तो वह रिपोर्ट क्या है ?

श्री जार्ज कर्मनीजी : यह बगाल जयन्ती मशीपुरखार जिला जलपाईगुड़ी, पश्चिमी बगाल में सीमेंट का छोटा कारखाना खड़ा करने के बारे में है । उस क्षेत्र में लाइम स्टोन का डिपार्टमेंट नहीं है, इसलिये वहां पर किसी प्रकार का सीमेंट का कारखाना लगाने का सवाल नहीं उठता है ।

श्री धीरुष तिरकी : पश्चिम बगाल की सरकार का कहना है कि वहां पर लाइमस्टोन का खदार है । अब जो की ममता से उस का पता है । वहां पर डालोमाइट का पहाड़ है जहां से डालोमाइट मिलाई और दुगपुर से जाया जा रहा है । मशी महोदय को यह सूचना कहा से मिली है ? सेमेंट बगाल गवर्नरेट ने क्या लिख कर भेजा है ?

श्री जार्ज कर्मनीजी : पश्चिमी बगाल 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 1979, 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 147/148/149/427/353/356/188 120B/380/435 407/506/223/353/443 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. Purnalaxmi, 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 D.G.T.D registration according to the current Licensing Policy. D.G.T.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. D.G.T.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, Madra 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 backlog, 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 whether 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 Government;

(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 commonly 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.

ट्रैक्टरों के भूम्यों में बृद्धि

10900. श्री शोतो शाहू शाहरू खादरी: स्वा जलोप भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यसी करण्यमन, फोर्ड, जीटर एस्कार्ट तथा हिन्दुस्तान ट्रैक्टरों के भूम्यों में किसी-किसी बृद्धि हुई है और उन के भूम्य-इस समय कितने हैं;

(ब) प्रत्येक ट्रैक्टर का जागत भूम्य कितना है, सरकार द्वारा उस पर कितने कर लगाय गये हैं; प्रत्येक भागमें मौलिक कार्यक्रम कितना है और ट्रैक्टर के कागत भूम्यों में अन्य किन-किन जीवां के भूम्य बोडे जाते हैं; और

(ग) यस ट्रैक्टरों के भूम्य में बृद्धि कर्म उत्पादों के भूम्यों में हुई बृद्धि से कहीं अधिक होने को बेक्षते हुए, सरकार का विचार उन के भूम्यों में कमी करने देखा जाने किसकित करने का है?

जलोप भंडाबन्य में राजन बंडी (जीवकी जागत वादी): (क) हावे ट्रैक्टरों पर कानूनी भूम्य निर्धारण नहीं है। किन्तु तीन ब्रूक जैक के ट्रैक्टरों पर भूम्य कियरकी रक्षा का यही है अर्थात् नेपर ट्रैक्टर एवं

कीने हिन्दूपरमेंट लिमिटेड, नागर द्वारा निर्मित एक-एक-1035 और ट्रैके-504 और नैसर्व एस्कार्ट-५ द्वृक्टर संस्थान द्वारा निर्मित फोर्ड-3600 पिछले तीन वर्षों में भूम्य नियन्त्रणी के अन्तर्वंत ट्रैक्टरों के संबंध में भूम्य बृद्धि निम्न प्रकार हुई है :—

ट्रैक्टर का नाडान अगस्त, 1976 वर्तमान भूम्य के रेल तक नियन्त्रणार रेल तक नियन्त्रण भूम्य स्थान भार वर्तमान भूम्य

	रुपये	रुपये
एम-एफ-1035;	43,104.40	53,950.50
ट्रैके-504]	57,082.20]	62,981.73
फोर्ड-3600	56,169.00	68,680.80

(ब) वही बृद्धि ट्रैक्टरों पर कानूनी नियन्त्रण नहीं है। अत. विभिन्न नियन्त्रितों द्वारा निर्मित ट्रैक्टरों के संबंध में मानकीकृत मानकों के आधार पर लागत आंकड़े संकलित करना सरकार के लिए सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) ट्रैक्टरों के भूम्य भूम्य रूप से अन्तर्वंत तुदों की कीमतों और विभिन्न करों और भूम्यों के प्रभाव पर निर्भर करते हैं। ट्रैक्टरों का नियन्त्रण नियन्त्रणी आधार पर बुरा करने के उद्देश्य से उत्पादन में बृद्धि करने और अवधार्य सीमा तक सम्परण के प्रतिसर्वा ज्ञात प्रदान करने के लिये अनेक उपाय किये गये हैं। 1978-79 में देश में ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन 54,600 लग से ज्यादा के रिकार्ड स्तर तक पहुंच गया है, जबकि 1977-78 में 40,946 ट्रैक्टरों और 1976-77 में 33,146 ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन हुआ था। उत्पादकों द्वारा देश में हुए ट्रैक्टरों पर फिर से कानूनी भूम्य नियन्त्रण 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 (SHRIMATI 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 RAIMAN) (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 JAGDAMBI 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."

तदर्थं हिन्दी अधिकारियों की संवादों का विस्तार

10908. श्री दी० दस० नेगी : क्या यह मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

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

यह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अमित भाल अमरल) : (क) यह है।

(क) इस संबंध में मंत्रालयों-विभागों आदि से पहुंच ही कम्बा गया है कि प्रस्तावित केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राज्य भावा सेवा में वायित होने वाले पदों पर काम कर रहे उन कर्मचारियों को, जिन की सेवाओं संतोषजनक है, वित्त मंत्रालय के परामर्श से, और आवश्यक होने पर संघ-लोक सेवा आयोग की सहमति से, प्रस्तावित सेवा के बाने तक या 30-6-79 तक, जो भी पहले हो, अपने दसवें पर बने रहने विद्या जारी और उन्हें अपने दूसरे कार्यालयों और पदों पर कैबल इसलिये आपित्त में भेजा जाते हैं कि उन जी प्रतिलिपिवित की आवधि समाप्त हो जाए है। आवश्यकता पड़ते पर इस अवधि की बढ़ावा जाते के प्रस्त एवं पर विचार किया जावेगा।

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 (Dept. 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 Daftaries 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 हाँ, 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 जाएंगी तथा कब और यह योजना कैसे बनाई जाएंगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मन्त्रलय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्भी प्रसाद याचव): (क) जी हाँ। नमक उपकर अधिनियम 1953 तथा नमक उपकर नियम, 1964 के उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत भारत में बनाये गये नमक पर 3.50 ₹ प्रति भीटिक टन की दर से निम्नलिखित छूटों के अधीन उपकर लगाया जाता है:—

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

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

(3) समुद्री मार्ग द्वारा निर्धारित किये जाने वाले अथवा नैपाल 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 इटटों किया गया नमक उपकर लगाने वाले विवरण संलग्न हैं। (अनुबंध)

उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार कृष्ण 1978 में (31.12.1978 तक सभी राज्यों से 96,16,195 ₹) 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 प्रदत्ति निर्धारित की गयी है, राज्यों को उपकर से होने वाली आय में से प्रत्यक्ष कुछ भी राशि आवृत्ति

कर्तृती की वास्तवी : मिल्क प्रसार इंद्र विल्सन की नई फैला उत्तरीय नवाच विल्सन, नवाच विल्सन के लाल लाल नवाच विल्सन विल्सन लाल नवाच विल्सन लियार्स के काले लंबालाल की समीक्षा करीरी ताकि नवी नवाच विल्सन लियार्स के लियार नवाच विल्सन का लुप्तिवाल लिया जा सके और वह उपरित सुलाल भी बेची।

विवरण

(लाख ह० मेरे)

राज्य	1976-77	1977-78
प्राप्त प्रसेव	4.30	4.22
गोदान, विमत एवं द्वीप	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
उडीसा	1.54	1.11
पांडिचेरी	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 Bombay 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, 1978 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, Khurji, 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 MINISTER 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-1938. 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 Gram-Udyog 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 नियों में एवं दी. सी. एवेंडू की संवाद

10917. श्री दुर्लभ चाहू चालाकार : प्रधानमंत्री 23 मार्च 1979, की घोटाराकित प्रश्न संख्या 4020 के उत्तर में सम्बन्ध में यह बताये की गुप्त करने के लिये :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में जनवरी, 1976 से जारी, 1977 तक की घबराही के लिये दीरान आहा निर्भयत आवडे की बेचने के लिये नियम थार (ए. डी. सी.) कितने एवेंट नियुक्त किये गये थार वा यह तथा कि एवेंटों में कराहा बेचने के लिये कुछ रायित आवा कराई है और वह हां, तो अत्येक एवेंट में विकली रायित आवा 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 मद्द में कितनी राशि दी जानी है ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय 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। इस के 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 राधवजी : 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 ऐंजेंसियों ने केंद्रीय सरकार को आवेदन पत्र दिये;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये किन ऐंजेंसियों 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 मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) विगत दो वर्षों में मैसर्सं ब्रिटेनिया बिस्कूट 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 मैसर्सं फॉड स्पेशियलिटीज लि० तथा मैसर्सं काइबरी 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 शैयोगिक लाइसेंस देने हेतु श्रीपंचारिक आवेदन पत्र नहीं मिला है।

(ख) मैसर्सं ब्रिटानिया विस्कूट कं० लिमिटेड, बंबई ।

(ग) कंपनी के अनुरोध पर केंद्र 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). 1

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 आपूर्ति करनें को परमिट देना

10922. श्री हरि शक्त बहादुर क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बोन्डी भरकार को उत्पादन शक्ति विभाग ने 1976 से मार्च 1979 की प्रवधि के लिये पीताल दर पर लैंबी लगाकर परमिट जारी कर दिये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस विद्युत आपूर्ति करनें को कपड़ा लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या उन को परमिट जारी न कर के सरकार द्वारा इन विद्युत आपूर्ति करनें के साथ अन्योदय नहीं किया जा रहा है और यदि नहीं, तो परमिट का जारी किये जायेंगे।

उद्योग मंत्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री अगवानी प्रसाद माथा) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) तथा (ग), अप्राविहृत विद्युत करनें को विभिन्न विभागों की प्रक्रिया के तरीकों का पता समाप्त जा रहा है। ऐसे ही इन को अनियन्त्रित कर दे दिया जाएगा ऐसे सभी विद्युतकर्बों को बस्तु प्राप्ति (टैक्सटाइल परमिट) स्वीकृत कर दी जाएगी।

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Porritts 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 कामता बहस्तरा करना

10924. श्री छित्रमार्ड नाथित : क्या उक्तोंमध्ये यह बताने कि होना करने कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुछ कम्पनियों को कामता बहाने की अनुमति देने का निर्णय किया है, जब कि उनके विद्युत जांच की जा रही है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उक्तोंमध्ये उत्तरवाचक में दरब्य अंती (श्री कल्याणमण्डी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ग), कम्पनियों से संबंधित (विकास तथा विनियमन, अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अंतर्गत कामता का विस्तार करने द्वेष्टु मिले प्रस्तावों पर इस संबंध में निर्वाचित प्रतिवाद के अनुसार विचार किया जाना है। अन्य कानूनों के माध्यम से की गई पूछताछ के अधीन की कामता को प्रतिबन्धित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Censorship of mail for Shri Rajneesh 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 Rajneesh 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 Rajneesh 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.

संगठक विद्युति का लागू किया जाना

10926. श्री लालमण्डी भाई : क्या इलेक्ट्रोनिकी यांत्री यह बताने की कृता करते कि :

(क) ऐसी सरकारी संस्थाओं और कामानियों के नाम क्या हैं जहां वह तीन बच्चों के द्वारा उत्तराधिकारित लागू की गई है;

(ब) इन संगठनोंको के आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा जर्ब की गई है; और

(ग) संगठन के लागू करने के परिणाम स्वरूप उपरोक्त प्रभाविक कार्यालय में कितने कर्मचारी द्वेरा जगार हुए, और इस बारे में पूरा व्यूहा क्या है?

उत्तर अन्वालय में और परमाणु कर्जा, इलेक्ट्रोनिक विभाग तथा प्रोफेशनल कर्जा और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विभागों में दायर अंती श्री शेर सिंह : (क) तथा (ब) जिन सरकारी संस्थानों, विभागों तथा कम्पनियों के संबंध में इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग ने 1 अप्रैल, 1976 से 31 मार्च, 1979 के बीच आयातित कम्प्यूटर प्रणालियों को लगाने का अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है, उम्मदा व्यूहा सलग्न विवरण पल में दिया गया है। इन कम्प्यूटरों के आयात के लिए अनुमानत 34 करोड़ रुपये को 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 सच्चान उपलब्ध नहीं है और न ही इस आयात की कोई निश्चित और पूरी सूचना उपलब्ध है कि उक्त अवधि में कम्प्यूटरों के आयात पर बस्तुतः कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा जर्ब की गई।

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

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

क्रम संख्या	आयात करने वाली संगठन का नाम
1.	कृषि अनुसंधान संकायकी संस्थान, नई दिल्ली।
2.	इंडियन एयरलाइन्स, नई दिल्ली।
3.	तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, बैहराबूद्ध।
4.	भारतीय योसम-विज्ञान विभाग, पुणे।
5.	सहायक बाह्य अनुसंधान तथा विकास संस्थान, मध्याम।
6.	भारतीय परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र, बम्बई।
7.	दूर सचार अनुसंधान केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली।
8.	हिन्दुस्तान वैश्वानिकी लिमिटेड, बंगलोर।
9.	वोकला आवोव
10.	एयर इंजिनियरिंग, बम्बई।

क्रम संख्या	आवात करने वाले संगठन का नाम	क्रम संख्या	आवात करने वाले संगठन का नाम
11.	टाटा भीलिंक अनुसंधान संस्थान, बम्बई ।	47.	ओलीय कम्प्यूटर केन्द्र, कलकत्ता ।
12.	भारतीय भौतिक विज्ञान विद्यालय, दिल्ली ।	48.	आपल डिप्यु लिमिटेड, दुलिजन, प्रस्त ।
13.	तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, बैहराबून ।	49.	बगलौर स्वित भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिकी लिमिटेड के लिए प्रत्यक्ष आंकड़ा प्रविष्टि प्रराखी (डाइरेक्ट डेटा एंट्री सिस्टम) ।
14.	बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, बाराणसी ।	50.	भारत का महापंजीयक, दिल्ली ।
15.	हड़की विश्वविद्यालय, हड़की ।	51.	कुद्रेमुख लोह अयस्क कम्पनी, बगलौर ।
16.	ओलीय कम्प्यूटर केन्द्र, पुणे ।	52.	दीर्घालिकीय विकास स्थापना, बगलौर ।
17.	ओलीय कम्प्यूटर केन्द्र, वड्डगड़ ।	53.	राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम ।
18.	एयर इंडिया, बम्बई ।		
19.	राष्ट्रीय इुष्ट उद्योग विकास बोर्ड, प्रानन्द ।		
20.	भारतीय नाइट्रियरी संस्थान, कलकत्ता ।		
21.	टिटेन परियोजना, तेल नथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, दिल्ली ।		
22.	बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड, बोकारो बिहार ।		
23.	मयुक्त गुड लिपि (माइफर) द्यारो, नई दिल्ली ।		
24.	भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, दिल्ली ।		
25.	भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, हरिहार ।		
26.	कुद्रेमुख लोह अयस्क कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बगलौर ।		
27.	मोसम-नेडार के लिए तिं-आयामीय अम-बीक्स (स्केनर) सलेक्टन ।		
28.	भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन, बंगलौर ।		
29.	भारतीय रिकॉर्ड बैंक, बम्बई ।		
30.	सेना मुख्यालय, १०० डी० पी० केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली ।		
31.	रेडियो इंगोल-विज्ञान केन्द्र, टाटा भीलिंक अनुसंधान संस्थान, उन्टी ।		
32.	ओलीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, हैदराबाद ।		
33.	भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, कानपुर ।		
34.	भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, बगलौर ।		
35.	इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विद्यालय ।		
36.	भारतीय प्रबन्ध संस्थान, अहमदाबाद ।		
37.	रेडार तथा दूर-मचार परियोजना कार्यालय, रेडा मंडलालय ।		
38.	राष्ट्रीय भौतिकी तथा समूड़-विज्ञानीय प्रयोगशाला, कोल्कता ।		
39.	राष्ट्रीय सूचना-विज्ञान केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली ।		
40.	एयर इंडिया बम्बई ।		
41.	भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, विल्सोन ।		
42.	संचियकी विद्यालय ।		
43.	भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, तिश्वरी ।		
44.	कम्प्यूटर अनुरक्षण निगम, बम्बई ।		
45.	इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विद्यालय (प्रशासी वर्ष)		
46.	रेडा इलेक्ट्रोनिकी अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, हैदराबाद ।		

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 POOJARY: 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 Trading 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	99	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 180 lakh rolls. The balance requirements of 20 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. 36 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-8, 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	25,14,925	26,66,022
6.	M/s. Agfa Gevaert India Ltd. Bombay (owned by Shri D. M. Ghia)	..	3,89,321	7,56,068
7.	M/s. Patel India (P) Ltd., Bombay (Headed by Shri Ravish 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.	Choksi Bros., Bombay	4,76,905	10,36,052	12,75,885
4.	ORWO Films (Eastern Unit), Madras	1,94,903	3,75,684	3,31,898
5.	ORWO Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	4,70,558	6,38,681	8,09,869

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	12,57,905
2.	Asiatic Mercantile Agency, Madras	2,59,267	5,66,927	6,16,393
3.	Gopal Films, Bangalore	2,83,716	3,43,725	5,11,998
4.	Liberty Marketing Co., Secunderabad	2,34,986	3,54,956	4,39,975
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	2,03,088

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 रामचारी शास्त्री:

श्री अर्जुन तिह भवीरिया :

क्या उच्चों मंडी यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्चों आल इंडिया नोटर इंस्ट्रीट कार्पोरेशन, 16 ए. यातकाली रोड, नई दिल्ली को 7 अप्रैल, का आयोग देखा है जिसमें कार्पोरेशन के सामान्य कार्य से सभी किस्तों के दायरों और विशेष कार्य से भीती दायरों के मूल्यों में भारी वृद्धि पर चिता प्रकट की है तथा भीती दायरों का विकास करने की घटकी दी है, और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो दायरों के मूल्य कम करने और अधिक में उनके मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उच्चों मंडाल्य में राज्य मंडी (श्री अर्जुन भवीरिया प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(क) किसीहाल दायरों के मूल्यों पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है, अतः दायर बढ़ाने काली कम्पनियों की दायरों के मूल्य बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार भी स्वीकृति लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है । किन्तु सरकार वित्त पर नियंत्रणी रखे हुए है ।

Stay of Foreign Visitors

10938. SHRI BALASAMBH 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 MANDAL): (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.

वासत हैनी इलेक्ट्रिकल लिमिटेड, रानीपुर, हरिहार] के स्थानों के लिए

10939. श्री बूबराम लिह: कला उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(a) कला भारत हैनी इलेक्ट्रिकल लिमिटेड, रानीपुर, हरिहार के लिए प्रबंधक बोर्ड डायरेक्टर ने स्थानों के लिए कोई वक्तव्य वेतनमात्र दिये गए हैं। अतः वकारा राज्य वेतनमात्र दिये गए हैं। अतः वकारा राज्य वेतनमात्र दिये गए हैं।

(b) कला वेतन तारों महाराष्ट्र भरे के अंतरिक्त उन्हें वकारा विकारा भरा, कूट्टी वाला भरा सुविधा

(एस० ई० श०), विकारा अव एक्स्प्रेस, वेतन उपवान आदि जैसे लाभ भी दिये जाते हैं, वही नहीं, सो उसके कला कारण हैं;

(c) किसने अध्यापकों को स्वैच्छिक लिए गये हैं, यदि किसी को भी नहीं दिया गया है तो उसके कला कारण हैं; और

(d) कला इत्यहूँ के कर्मचारी वेतन कार्य के लिए समान बेतन पा रहे हैं?

उचित वंशालय में राज्य भवी (भी जनरल्सी प्रबंध वाला) : (क) बी० एच० ई० एल० शैकिक प्रबंध मंडल, रानीपुर, हरिहार द्वारा बलाये जा रहे स्थानों के प्रधायापन स्टाफ की स्वयं प्रबंध मंडल द्वारा नियोजित वेतनमात्र दिये गये हैं।

(ख) वेतन तारों महाराष्ट्र भरे के अंतरिक्त प्रधायापन स्टाफ को अवशायी अविष्य नियि बी० एच० ई० एस० के अस्पतालों में नियुक्त विकिला सुविधा तारों मंडल के स्थानों ने पढ़ाने वाले प्रधायापकों के बच्चों को नियुक्त जिका के लाभ भी प्राप्त है। अवशायी अविष्य नियि योजना के प्रावधान के कारण वेतन सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है। मकान किराया भरा, एस० ई० श० तारों में स्थानीय प्रदान करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

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

(घ) जैसा कि पहले बताया गया है प्रधायापन स्टाफ बी० एच० ई० एस० के शैकिक प्रबंध मंडल द्वारा नियोजित वेतनमात्र पर काम कर रहे हैं। ये वेतनमात्र नियोजित करते लम्ब अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य भरकारा, जिका विभाग द्वारा वाल्याता प्राप्त संस्थानों के संबंध में अपनायी गई पहलि 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.

लाइसेंस दिया जाना

10942 की वलयत तिहु प्रश्नस्ते : क्या उच्चोग भीती वह बताने की योग्य करेंगे कि :

(क) यह तीन वर्षों में, प्रदेश कर्त, लोकवार, किंतरे भौतिक लाइसेंस दिये गये थीर किंतरे लाइसेंस रद्द किये गये ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में विभिन्न लोहों के भौतिक विकास की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

उच्चोग मंत्रालय में राज्य भौती (वौ उच्चाल्पी प्रश्नावाद) : (क) धीर (ख), लोकवार (विकास तथा विनियमन) प्रविनियम, 1951 के उपर्योगों के अन्तर्गत 1976 से 1978 तक जारी किए गए भौतिक लाइसेंसों की संख्या दर्शाने वाली निम्नलिखित विवरण संलग्न हैं :—

(1) 1976 से 1978 तक भौती किए गये भौतिक लाइसेंसों की संख्या का राज्यवाद धीर दर्शाने वाला विवरण :

(विवरण—I)

(2) 1976 से 1978 तक भौती किए गए भौतिक लाइसेंसों की संख्या का लोकवार धीर दर्शाने वाला विवरण :

(विवरण-II)

(3) 1976 से 1978 तक रद्द/प्रतिसंहृत भौतिक लाइसेंसों की संख्या का राज्यवाद धीर दर्शाने वाला विवरण :

(विवरण-III)

विवरण—I

1976 से 1978 तक जारी किए गए भौतिक लाइसेंसों का राज्यवाद धीर दर्शाने वाला विवरण

राज्य / केन्द्र वासित प्रदेश	1976			1977	1978.
	1	2	3	4	
1. राज्य प्रदेश	.	.	51	27	17
2. राज्यवाद धीर निकोवार	1

1	2	3	4
3. दालाल	6	2	11
4. बिहार	17	16	12
5. चम्पीगढ़	2	..	1
6. दादरा नगर हैबी	1	..	..
7. दिल्ली	10	5	6
8. गोदा, दमन और हीम	7	11	2
9. गुजरात	83	60	48
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	18	7
15. मध्य प्रदेश	18	8	8
16. महाराष्ट्र	143	150	101
17. मणिपुर	1	..	..
18. मेहराजगढ़	1	1	..
19. नाशीमीन्द	..	..	..
20. उड़ीसा	7	2	2
21. पश्चिमी	..	..	..
22. रंजाक	25	23	9
23. राजस्थान	16	17	10
24. तमिल नाडू	61	32	28
25. लिपुरा	1	..	..
26. उत्तर प्रदेश	55	41	26
27. परिषद बंगाल	56	40	23
28. राज्य का उत्तेज नहीं किया गया	56	6	3
शेष	662	518	348

विवरण-II

1976-78 तक आरी किये गये प्रौद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का उत्तोग वार स्थौर दर्शाने वाला विवरण ।

अनुसूचित उत्तोग	1976	1977	1978
1	2	3	4
1. आतुरकर्मीय उत्तोग	79	55	24
2. ईशन	2	1	1

1	2	3	4
3. बायबार तथा भाषा अनिवार्य संबंध	1	..	..
4. प्राइम यूक्स (विद्युत अनिवार्य से भिन्न)	2	1	3
5. विज्ञानी के उपस्कर	79	90	58
6. दूर संचार	2	4	3
7. परिवहन	15	17	13
8. धौखोगिक मशीनरी	53	46	29
9. भवीत ट्रूल्स	14	12	9
10. कृषि भवीतनरी	8	1	1
11. मिट्टी हटाने वाली भवीतने	1	1	1
12. विविध वैकें तथा ईजीनियरी उद्योग	31	12	11
13. वाणिज्यिक कारबिलिय तथा करेन्ट उपस्कर	1	4	..
14. चिकित्सा एवं शास्य चिकित्सा किया उपकरण	2	..	..
15. धौखोगिक उपकरण	5	9	6
16. वैज्ञानिक उपकरण	..	3	1
17. मैट्रीप्रेटिकल सर्वेंइंग, तथा क्राइंग उपकरण	..	..	..
18. उर्वरक	6	3	..
19. रसायन (उर्वरक से भिन्न)	103	79	52
20. फोटोप्राइक रॉ किल्स व नेपर	1	1	..
21. रंजक पदार्थ	7	4	9
22. धौखियां एवं भेषजे	55	39	43
23. बस्त्र (रंगे छपे अववाह परिष्करण)	45	20	19
24. कागज तथा लुग्नी (कागज उत्पाद सहित)	29	9	4
25. चीजी	23	29	14
26. किंवदन (फॉर्मेटेशन) उद्योग	21	32	8
27. बाय परिक्रमन उद्योग	20	7	7
28. बनस्पति तेल तथा बनस्पति	22	6	4
29. साबद, अंगार सामग्री व अंग राग सामग्री निर्माण	1	1	1
30. रबड़ की बस्तुएं	10	6	1
31. बमड़ा—बमड़े की बस्तुएं	10	13	12
32. अमूर और जिलेटिन	1	..	2
33. कांच	3	3	2
34. सरामिकल	4	2	3
35. सीमेंट तथा विज्ञान उत्पाद	5	4	4
36. लकड़ी उत्पाद	..	3	2
37. सुरक्षा उद्योग	..	1	..
38. विविध उद्योग	1	..	1

संलग्न-III

1976 से 1978 तक ए/प्रतिलिप्त भौतिकीय लाइसेंसों की संख्या का याज्ञवार व्यौदा दर्शावे जाता रिहर्स

राज्य/केन्द्र वासित प्रदेश	1	1976	1977	1978
	2	3	4	
आनंद प्रदेश	.	.	.	6
आसाम	.	.	.	4
बिहार	.	.	.	5
गुजरात	.	.	.	15
हरियाणा	.	.	.	7
हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	.	.	1
केरल	.	.	.	1
कर्नाटक	.	.	.	5
मध्य प्रदेश	.	.	.	7
महाराष्ट्र	.	.	.	22
मेघालय	.	.	.	1
उड़ीसा	.	.	.	3
पंजाब	.	.	.	2
राजस्थान	.	.	.	6
समिल नायु ||	.	.	.	9
उत्तर प्रदेश ||	.	.	.	12
पश्चिम बंगाल	.	.	.	10
दिल्ली ||	.	.	.	4
गोवा, दमन और दीव	.	.	.	1
विषय	.	.	.	121
				149
				138

L.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 MANDAL): (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 बांधना वा वा के यांत्रिकों द्वारा
बुलबुल

10945. श्री अमलदास अमलदास : क्या यह नंदी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) बांधना वा के बहुत सारे यांत्रिक भारत में क्या विदेशीकरण द्वारा द्वारा राज्यों द्वारा बांधना वा विदेशी भारत में बुलबुल, नागरिक, भेदभाव आदि में बुलबुल हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 31 मार्च, 1979 तक उनकी राज्यवाहन सख्ती कितनी थी,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन बुलबुलों के बांधना वा के नाम पर बंगलादेश सरकार से कोई बातचीत की थी ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौदा क्या है ? भीर उम पर बांधना वा द्वारा सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

यह नंदीलय में उत्तर नंदी (श्री उनिष्ठ शास्त्र बलदास) : (क) लखनऊ 4000 योग्य विदेशीयों जिन्होंने विभिन्न वर्ष लिपुरा में जेवेक फिल्म फीर बांधना वा देश से बहुत बहुमात्रों की भारी संख्या वे मिलोकड़ में हास्त के प्रवेश के बासिन्दाएँ, ऐसी कोई दूषण नहीं लिखी है कि बांधना वा देश से भारत में कहीं संख्या में बुलबुल हुई है ।

(ख) भारत के विभिन्न प्रान्तों में उपरिवर्ष ऐसे बुलबुलों की जहीं संख्या बहाना संघर्ष नहीं है

क्षेत्रीक जातीय एवं भारतीय एकान्मताओं के कारण ऐसे अवैज्ञानिकों की वृद्धान करना कठिन है।

(ग) और (घ) . जी हाँ, जीमान : बंगला देश के भारत में गैर कानूनी आवृत्तासन के प्रभाव पर बंगला देश की दस्तकार के साथ बहुत अवसरों और विभिन्न स्तरों पर विकार-विमर्श बिधा गया। बहुत ही में ब्राह्मण मंडी की 16 अप्रैल से 18 अप्रैल 1979 तक बंगला देश की बांधाके द्वारा भास्तव्य पर विकार विमर्श दिया गया। इस विकार विमर्शों के द्वारा इह भाव पर सहमति हुई कि दोनों सरकारों सीधा के पार गैर कानूनी वार्ताविधियों को रोकने के लिए एक दृष्टि को सहयोग करें। हमें आवृत्तासन दिया गया है गैर-कानूनी रूप से भारत में भावे बंगला देश राज्यिकों को बंगला देश बापत्स से लेया।

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 2885 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. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Commercial vehicles. M/s. Vauxhall Motors Ltd., U.K. For 3-5 Ton capacity vehicles lumpsum of Rs. 60,000 & 5% royalty subject to taxes. For 7½ ton capacity lumpsum of Rs. 90,000 & royalty of 5% subject to taxes.
2. M/s. Leylands of U.K. Integral Buses. M/s. Leylands of U.K. Lumpsum payment of £50,000 and royalty of 3% subject to taxes.
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. Upgrading the diesel engine. M/s. Peugeot of France. Lumpsum payment of 12 million French Francs net of Indian Taxes Under consideration.

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

4	5	3	4	5	6	6
5. M/s. Star Engg. & Loop Co. Ltd., Poona. Company.	Changer for upgrading the engine.	For manufacture of Fruso M/s. Openable, Kopp and Knack 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.	For 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.	For 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. Kobo & Co West Germany.	Lumpsum payment of DM 50,000.	"		
9. M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta.	Import of Drawings & Specification Materials 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.

श्रीद्योगिक संकटप्रस्त एककों की परिवारपास

10554. श्री कौ० मालम्भा :
श्री श्री० पाल हस्तु :

क्या उद्योग मंडी यह बताने की हप्ता करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रीद्योगिक संकटप्रस्त एककों की परिवारपास क्या है ?

(ख) इस परिवारपास के अनुसार राज्यवार संकटप्रस्त के लिये मालम्भों का पता लगा है ; श्री

(ग) उन सीम संकटप्रस्त निवारों की प्रयति की क्या विवरित है जिन्हें सरकार द्वारा सहायता दी गई

क्षेत्र भारतवाद व राज्य मंडी (श्री अवधारी व लाल बाबू) (क) से (ग) तक श्रीद्योगिक एकक की कोई सर्वमान्य परिवारा नहीं है । अतः राज्यवार तक श्रीद्योगिक एककों की ठीक ठीक संख्या बता पाना कठिन है । वैक के प्रतिमानों के अनुसार जो तक एक वैक से करोड़ करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक की प्रधिम राशि लेते हैं उनके बारे में जिजंव वैक आक इविया अनुमुचित वैकों द्वारा दी गई प्रधिम राशि की सूचना इकट्ठी करती है । 1978 के अंत में ऐसे एककों की संख्या 325 थी और उन पर 956.08 करोड़ रुपये का अंग था । उच्च 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 अंग रक्खा हुआ है जो राशि है । तथा श्रीद्योगिक एककों को पुनः जीवित करना व उनका पुनः निर्माण किसी एक प्रभिकरण की जिम्मेदारी नहीं किन्तु इसकी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार, अधिक वर्ष, वित्तीय संस्थान, वैक, प्रबार्थ वर्ग और सेयरस्पारियो आदि सभी समविधियों द्वारा उचित अवारों में निभाये जाने पर इस काम को प्रभावी ढंग से पूरा किया जा सकता है । सरकार ही नीति के परिणाम कुछ ममय व्यतीत होने पर अमुमन किए जा सकते ।

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

10958. 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 11-4-1978. 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 SUMBRUI: 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 1980;

(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 sectors 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 व्यूरो
द्वारा जांच

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

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

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

(ग) श्री बिड़ला के मामले में कूट विए जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

यह मंत्रालय तथा न्याय विभिन्न और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : श्री एस० डी० पाटिल (क) से (ग) : केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण व्यूरो ने स्मारिका मामले को 3-10-1977 को जांच आरम्भ की थी। उस समय श्री के० के० बिड़ला पहले ही 16-9-77 को देश छोड़ कर बाहर चले गए थे। केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण व्यूरो के मामले के सम्बन्ध में सूचना पाकर श्री के० के० बिड़ला ने पर्वानुभावित जमानत के लिए कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय में अर्जी दी थी जो 10-10-1977 को भंज़ेर कर ली गई थी। इस प्रकार मामला दर्ज करने के बाद केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण व्यूरो का उन्हें विदेश जाने से रोकने यथा 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 कूट विए 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 indentified 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 बास-आधारित कागज
का संयंत्र का स्थापित किया जाना

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

(क) क्या हाल ही में खजबारी कागज के मूल्यों में बूँद हुई है;

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

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

उच्चोग मंत्रालयमें राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगद्वन्द्वी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) नेशनल न्यूज़प्रिंट एंड पेपर मिल लि० हाई टीयार किये गये खजबारी कागज का विक्रय का मूल्य 21-4-79 से 3200/- प्रति भी० टन तक बढ़ा दिया गया था।

(ख) तथा (ग) बास तथा हाई बूँद पर आधारित विनियन प्रकार के कल्पनात तथा ग्रीष्मोगिक कागज का 50,000 भी० टन तक प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन करने के लिए बालाकाट जिले में (मध्य प्रदेश) में एक एकक स्थापित करने हेतु मैसर्स नेशनल न्यूज़प्रिंट एंड पेपर मिल की योजना को सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति दी गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य ग्रीष्मोगिक विकास विभाग ने भी बास और हाई बूँद पर आधारित उत्पादन तथा विकास के 50,000 भी० टन तक कागज बनाने के लिए विलाल बस्टर (म० प्र०) में एक एकक स्थापित करने के लिए ग्रीष्मोगिक लाइसेंस हेतु मार्गदर्शन 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 crowds 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. Mobile 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 बाण्ड नामों का भारतीयकरण

10966. श्री कब्रिलाल हेमराज जेन : क्या उपयोग मंदी यह बदलने की दृष्टि करेगे कि :

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

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो परीक्षण के आधार पर सिंग-रेटों के, बाण्ड नाम बदलने में सरकार को कितनी हानि है ?

उल्लेख भंडालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री अमरदली प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रस्त ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) विवेसी बाण्ड नामों का उपयोग विवेसी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम 1973 तथा व्यापार एवं पर्यावरण 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. KOLANTHAIVE-LU: 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	1,956

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. 1,800/- 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 packs)	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
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
		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 Ray 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-69 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 57, Mazid Moh A. IIMS Quarter.	Recovered	Restored to the owner.
5.	208	12-4-79	379 IPC	Motor Cycle No. DEW-2413 Royal Enfield.	Sh. Prem Jharaji r/o III G-21 Lajpat Nagar New Delhi.	Not Recovered	..
6.	192	15-4-79	379 IPC	Scooter No. DHV-9138 Vespa.	Dr. K.L. Thakur r/o E-56 Ansari Nagar, New Delhi.	Not Recovered	..

नाई, बस्ती, आनन्द पर्वत, नाई विस्ती में कुरेवाही

19973. श्री योद्धा सिंहकी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) नाई बस्ती, गली संख्या 13, आनन्द पर्वत के लोगों द्वारा 27 जनवरी, 1978 को हुई कुरेवाही की घटना के बारे में की गई संयुक्त शिकायत में क्या क्या मूँह उठाये गये हैं और उन पर मत्तालय ने क्या कार्यवाही की है, और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में किन किन व्यक्तियों का गिरफ्तार किया गया है, किन किन घारांगों के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया है, उनकी गिरफ्तारी की तारीखें क्या-क्या हैं और इस ममत उनके विरुद्ध कितने मामले घारा-वार, पुलिस के विचाराधीन हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री छानक लाल अण्डल) : (क) और (ख) : शिकायत का सम्बन्ध, जगदीश चन्द्र और श्रीम प्रकाश द्वारा सर्वश्री उमराव सिंह और घासी राम को तथाकथित छुरा थोपने और नाथ राम को लाठी मारने से था। मामला उपर्युक्त दो अभियुक्तों द्वारा, उमराव सिंह जो पीड़ियों में से एक है, की बहन को छेड़ने से उठा। गली नं. 13 नाई बस्ती, आनन्द पर्वत के निवासियों ने 28-1-78 की अपनी शिकायत में अभियुक्तों को शीघ्र गिरफ्तार करने की मांग की थी। नाई बस्ती, आनन्द पर्वत के श्री जगदीश चन्द्र और श्री श्रीम प्रकाश को भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की घारा 307/324/34 के अन्तर्गत क्रमशः दिनांक 30-1-78 और 4-2-1978 को पुर्णलस 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 unattended 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. RAJTHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to manufacture high quality 35 mm amateur propssi 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 Instruments Limited, Calcutta for manufacture, of 35 mm. lens shutter cameras and single lens reflex

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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 caderised and additional posts in various categories are being created.

सीमेंट के मूल्य में बढ़ि

10980. क्षी अर्नलिह भाई वटेल : क्या उच्चो मर्ती यह बताने की हृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमेंट की कीमतों में गत पाँच वर्षों में बढ़ि हुई है, यदि हाँ, तो 1974-75, 1975-76 1976-77, 1977-78, और 1978-79 में हुई मूल्यबढ़िका व्योरा क्या है और इस समय, 1979-80 में क्या कीमत है ; और

(ब) क्या सीमेंट की उत्पादन लागत और विक्रय मूल्य में काफी अधिक बढ़ि हुई है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उत्पादन लागत तथा विक्रय मूल्य को कम करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाये गये है, यदि हाँ, तो, तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उच्चो मंत्रालय में राज्य नंदी (क्षी अर्नलिह प्रसाद यादव) : (क) नाही (ब). 1 अप्रैल, 1974 से 3 नवं. 1979 तक की व्यवस्था के सीमेंट के रेल तक भाष्टा बूक्स मूल्य, उत्पादन गुल्म व वैकिय व्यांयों को दराने वाला एक विवरण (प्रायोगिक) संबन्ध है। सीमेंट की उत्पादन लागत को पूरा करने के लिए उत्पादकों को अनुमति संग्राहक मूल्य में भी बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है।

(ब) उत्पादन लागत को कम करने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। सीमेंट की उत्पादन कागत को कम करने के लिए भ्री-सीमेंट ग्रोवरियकी अपनाने, सूखी प्रक्रिया के स्थान पर गीली प्रक्रिया अपनाने व सीमेंट के उत्पादन में पोक्सानिक माल का अधिक उपयोग करने आदि ऐसे कुछ तरीके अपनाए गए हैं।

विवरण

1 अप्रैल, 1974 से प्रत्येक तक के सीमेंट के रेल भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य, उत्पादन मुल्क व पैकिंग व्यय

वर्ष	प्रतिवर्ष	चुनी लीमेंट के प्रति भी० टन रेल तक भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य इषण	प्रति भी० टन	प्रति भी० टन पैकिंग व्यय	प्रति भी० टन मुल्क रेल भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य
			उत्पादन मुल्क	इषण	इषण
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	48.37	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 वर्षीय साल)	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	337.60

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 नियंत्रित किसीं की सीमेट पर जिन पर कि नियंत्रित शुल्क लगाया जाता है अब यह शुल्क नहीं लगाया जाता।

लघु उद्योगों के उत्पादों की विकी के लिये गुजरात में बाजारों का निर्माण

10981 श्री घर्म तिहाई प्रेस : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह जाने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गुजरात के सीराएट प्रेसों के जूनागढ़, राजकोट और जामनगर जिलों में प्रामोट और लघु उद्योगों के उत्पादों की विकी के लिए बाजारों का निर्माण किया है और यदि नहीं तो उक्त बाजारों का निर्माण कब तक किया जायेगा तथा तस्वीरें घोरा क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या उद्योगों को अपने उत्पादों को बेचने में कठिनाई हो रही है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उनकी कठिनाईयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने यह तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और यदि उनकी कार्यवाही की जारी है तो कार्यवाही कब तक की जाएगी और तस्वीरें घोरा क्या हैं?

उद्योग बंदोलब में राष्ट्र बंदो (भी जगद्दम्पी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) गुजरात, जूनागढ़, राजकोट तथा जामनगर जिलों में आम तथा लघु उद्योगों द्वारा तैयार किये गये माल के लिए बलग से किसी बाजार की स्थापना नहीं की गई है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त जिलों में उत्पादकों के बेचने से सम्बन्धित कठिनाईयों के बारे में लघु तथा प्रामोटीयों से कोई भी व्यापारिक 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 prebank 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 inspite 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.

झीजल कारों का नियमित

10984. श्री सुरेन्द्र विजय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान बोर्डर्स लिमिटेड को 300 झीजल कारों का नियमित करने की धनुमति ही गई थी, उक्त कारों का बनकर तैयार हुई प्रौद्योगिकीन व्यक्तियों को ये कारें सप्लाई की गई थी ;

(ख) देश में पेट्रोल की जारी फसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए अधिक संख्या में झीजल कारों का नियमित करने की धब तक धनुमति न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या हिन्दुस्तान बोर्डर्स लिमिटेड के अवाकाश किसी घट्ट कर्मनी को भी झीजल कारों का नियमित करने की धनुमति देने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त कर्मनी का नाम क्या है ;

(c) क्या भंडी बहोबल प्राचिकाता के आवार दर संबंध समस्यों को डीजल कारों का प्रावंटन करने के प्रसन पर विचार करें ?

उत्तोग नंतरालद में राष्ट्र भंडी (भीमती बाला भाईति) : (क) भंडी हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स लिमिटेड को 1489 सौ ८० डी० डीजल इंजन बाली 300 अम्बेडर कारों का निर्माण करने प्रीर दीक्षिण उत्तर प्रावंटन के लिए उन्हें अपनी पर्सन्ड के बाहकों को बेचने हेतु तब्दी अनुमति भी गई है जिससे बास्तविक परिस्थिति को भी डीजल बाली कारों के काम के लाए में वे परिपुर्ण प्राप्त कर सकें। कर्म ने बताया है कि उन्होंने ये कारें विभिन्न दोषियों के बाहकों को बेची। आवंटित की है, जिनमें से अधिकांश टैक्सी व्यवसाय करते हैं।

(ब) मोटर गाड़ी उद्योग को अधिकार दिलाने के लिए अनेक अध्ययन किए जा रहे हैं, जिनमें याली कारों की ईंधन अवधि में सुधार करना और यांग की तुलना में डीजल और पैट्रोल की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए कारों का डीजलीकरण और डीजल का प्रयोग शुरू करने के तकनीकी प्रार्थिक और प्रौद्योगिकीय पहल समिलित है।

(ग) किसी अन्य निर्माता से कोई भी प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) डीजल बाली कारों के प्रावंटन के लिए सरकार के पास कोई कोटा नहीं है। संसद् समस्यों के प्रावंटन पर निर्माताओं के पास भी यह नहीं है।

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	9.75
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. 6711.59 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. 6890.75 lakhs and Rs. 136.00 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	190.58
III. WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT			
1. Irrigation	877.01	1302.00
2. Flood Control		
3. Power Projects	1445.00	2282.81
TOTAL (III)	3322.91	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	22.75
3. Mining and Metl. Industries	.	109.83	33.46
TOTAL (IV)		<u>171.83</u>	<u>96.72</u>
V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION			
1. Roads and Bridges	.	312.07	338.98
2. Road Transport
3. Tourism	.	1.50	..
TOTAL (V)		<u>313.57</u>	<u>338.98</u>
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	99.42
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	98.75
8. Labour Welfare	.	7.89	12.49
9. Social Welfare	.	0.85	..
10. Nutrition/Others	.	125.00	43.90
TOTAL (VI)		<u>809.30</u>	<u>620.69</u>
VII. ECONOMIC SERVICES			
VIII. GENERAL SERVICES			
GRAND TOTAL		4751.39	5860.76

10987. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
 GO: 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 con-
 templated 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 legis-
 lation for the prevention of land
 alienation, regulation of money-lend-
 ing, 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 pre-
 sent no major changes in the laws
 are contemplated. However, loop-
 holes which come to notice are pro-
 posed 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 Pro- visions) 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 (Re- storation of Lands to Scheduled Tribes) Act, 1974.

State	Name of the Act
Orissa	(i) The Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immoveable 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, 1959. (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, 1969. (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, 1950.
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, 1919.
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.

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 news-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 thereon?

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.

हिस्ता का प्रदर्शन करने वाले फिल्म पोस्टर

10992. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या यह गवर्नर यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को हिस्ता का प्रदर्शन करने वाले ऐसे बड़े बड़े फिल्म पोस्टरों की जानकारी है जिनका युवकों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है जो उनमें हिस्त के प्रवृत्ति उभारते हैं और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे पोस्टरों के प्रदर्शन रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

गृह नियंत्रण में राज्य नियंत्री (श्री अनिल काल नंदल) : (क) भौत (ख) सरकार को ऐसे पोस्टरों के प्रदर्शनों की जानकारी है। फिल्म युवकों पर लवक्षित 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. Fidelis 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, 60th Meghdoot Building, Nehru Place, New Delhi.

2. Modern Selective Detective Service, 138 Babu 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. CHANDRAPPAH:

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 Bhutdei 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 compete 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

10988. 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

10989. 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 electronic 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 16.4.1979 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 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:—

	<i>CRP</i>	<i>BSF</i>
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 Cos. . . Bensal 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

11063. 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 Samabœuf Tea Estate P.S. Gorubathan District Darjeeling,

belonging to District Chia 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, Samabœuf 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 Bhownick and others (CPI-M) supporters

assaulted Nihil Saha (Congress-I) at Shyamsprosad Pally P.S. Belpur, District 24-Parganas over political rivalry, causing serious injuries to him; Nihil Saha died in hospital. This refers to Belpur 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 Bhairabtala 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 Channoni 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 politi-

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, P.S. 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|148|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. Ketagram, 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.

विद्युत शूप के उत्तोरों तथा एकाधिकार वाले व्यापार संस्थानों पर छापे ।

11004. श्री हुकमदेव, नारायण यादव : क्या यह मरी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या विद्युत शूप उत्तोरों तथा अन्य एकाधिकार वाले व्यापार संस्थानों पर बब्ण 1976 से 1977 तक मारे गये छापों के परिणामस्वरूप यह दावा किया गया था कि केंद्रीय जाव ब्यूरो ने करोंगे रुपये के गोलबाल का पता सजाया है ; और

(ब) यदि हा, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहा छापे मारे गये तथा इनके बारे में पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तक विभिन्न व्याय और कल्पना-कार्य मंत्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० औ० शर्मिल) : (क) तथा (ब) तथ्यों का पता सजाया जा रहा है और उन्हे सदन के पट्टम पर 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.

मारी इजीनियरिंग निगम द्वारा जून कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या

11008. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या उचित मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मारी इजीनियरिंग निगम, राजी में प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों पर, पदक-पूर्ण, कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं,

(ख) बिहार के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है,

(ग) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है, और

(घ) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है जिनकी भूमि मारी इजीनियरिंग निगम के नियम के लिये अर्जित की गई थी ?

उचित मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीलली शाह माईनि) : (क) तथा (ग) 1 अप्रैल, 1979 को एच०इ०सी० में कर्मचारियों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार ही —

	कर्मचारियों अनु० जातियों की कूल संख्या	अनु० जातियों के कर्मचारी	अनु० जन-जातियों के कर्मचारी
शिक्षकी	2,421	17	53
पर्यावरक	11005	—	15
अन्य कर्मचारी	17,943	810	4,457
	21,369	821	4,525

(ख) राज्यवार कर्मचारियों की संख्या का लेखा नहीं रखा जाता है।

(घ) जिन कर्मचारियों की भूमिका एच०इ०सी० द्वारा विवरण किया गया था उनकी कूल संख्या 2,724 थी।

Setting up of Industries in Alipurduar, and Jalpaiguri

11009. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the numbers of small scale cottage industries in Alipurduar, 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;

(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 reasons 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-Behar, 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 975 to 978; 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 JAGDAMBI 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 48 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— 35—380—EB—40— 1040.	Grade I (now Grade 35—810—EB—35— 1040. B of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service).
First Personal Assistant	1	Rs. 650—30—740— 35—810—EB—35— 830—40—1000— EB—40—1200.	Selection Grade (now 35—810—EB—35— 830—40—1000— EB—40—1200. 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 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— 95—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 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 NAI-DU 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 Annulators, 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 NAI-DU: 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 Residences 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 Governments and will be placed at the Table of the House in due course.

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनाबधि में विभिन्न श्रेणियों में परामर्शदाताओं की नियुक्ति

11024. श्री अनन्तराम आवस्यकः

श्री गंगा भगत सिंहः

श्री योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनाबधि के दौरान योजना आयोग ने विभिन्न श्रेणियों में परामर्शदाताओं को नियुक्त किया जो एक निश्चित बेतन पाते थे और योजना आयोग के बेतन छिड़े (पे रोल) में श्री शामिल नहीं थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे परामर्शदाताओं की नियुक्ति के कारण ही जिन के कारण योजना आयोग के नियमित कर्मचारियों को व्यवसरों से बंचित हो गये हैं ;

(ग) इन परामर्शदाताओं की नियुक्ति तथा इन की सेवा की लातें किन नियमों से शासित होती हैं ; और

(घ) 31 मार्च, 1979 को ऐसे कितने परामर्शदाता नियुक्त किये गये और कितने परामर्शदाताओं ने नियुक्ति के बाद योजना आयोग छोड़ दिया और उन में से प्रत्येक ने योजना आयोग में कितनी अवधि तक कार्य किया ?

योजना भवित्व में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फलसुरु रहमान) : (क) 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 व्यवस्थाओं को करने के लिए नियुक्त किए जाते हैं जो योजना आयोग के लिए तात्कालिक महबूब के होते हैं परन्तु जिन्हें आयोग के प्रशासनों में उनके द्वितीय 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 किन्तु नियमित पदों पर नियुक्त नहीं किया जाता है। इनलिए उनके द्वारा आयोग के कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नति के उनके अवसरों से बंचित किये जाने का प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

(ग) परामर्शी कार्यों के लिये विभिन्नों का बचतन प्राप्ति : विश्वविद्यालयों, अनुसन्धान संस्थाओं तथा वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी निकायों से किया जाता है। उन्हें एक नियत शुल्क की आवश्यकी पर नियुक्त किया जाता है और वे नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियों के अनुलाभों के लिए पाल नहीं होते हैं। आयोग में उनके कार्य की अवधि माध्यराणतः एक वर्ष तक होती है परन्तु आवश्यकता होने पर इसे वित्त मंत्रालय की सहमति से बढ़ावा जा सकता है।

(घ) दिनांक 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 सम्पादन और बाद में छोड़ कर गए।

क्रम सं०	नाम	योजना आयोग में कार्य सम्पादन में की तारीख	योजना आयोग को छोड़ने की तारीख
1	2	3	4
1	श्री एस० पी० सैठी	.	1-6-74 31-6-75
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 एण्डर	.	19-8-74 18-8-77

1	2	3	4
5	श्री ए० पी० ससेना	• . . .	18-९-७५ 31-१२-७८
6	श्री आ० के० अुत्ती	• . . .	25-८-७५ ६-१-७६
7	श्री आ० पी० भट्टाचार	• . . .	17-१२-७५ 31-७-७६
8	श्री आ० पी० ए० औहर	• . . .	27-१२-७५ 11-१०-७६
9	श्री अशोक शीनिवासन	• . . .	1-१-७६ 19-१-७८
10	कु० ननिता तोलानी	• . . .	16-१-७६ ५-१२-७६
11	श्री श्वाम सुन्दर ए० (श्री पी०)	• . . .	1-१-७६ 16-१२-७७
12	श्री डी० पी० न्ययर (सेनानिवृत्त सलाहकार)	• . . .	1-५-७६ 31-७-७६
13	डा० (श्रीमती) तारा गोपालदास	• . . .	28-८-७६ 31-५-७७
14	श्री टी० देवनाथ	• . . .	1-६-७६ 14-२-७७
15	श्री के० पी० आ० अम्बर	• . . .	1-६-७६ 1-७-७७
16	श्री सुदै याद	• . . .	16-७-७६ 30-११-७८
17	श्री पी० के० विश्वोदी	• . . .	1-५-७६ 30-४-७७
18	श्री पंकज जैन	• . . .	14-७-७६ 19-६-७८
19	श्री आ० बेकटेशन	• . . .	16-७-७६ 31-१०-७८
20	श्री आशीष चन्द्र	• . . .	14-७-७६ 13-७-७८
21	श्री पी० रवि	• . . .	5-६-७६ 31-१०-७७
22	श्री ए० पी० कृष्णमूर्ति	• . . .	2-१२-७५ 31-१२-७८
23	श्री ए० शिवनाथन्	• . . .	11-८-७६ 15-१०-७६
24	श्री पी० सी० शाह	• . . .	4-३-७६ 30-६-७८
25	श्री ए० के० मजुमदार	• . . .	8-४-७६ 15-२-७८
26	श्री ए० ए० ए० नारायण	• . . .	17-३-७६ 29-८-७७
27	श्री की० पी० भासीय	• . . .	1-३-७६ 31-३-७८
28	कु० रितु भानुद	• . . .	7-४-७६ ६-१०-७८
29	श्री सुदेश सायल	• . . .	नवम्बर, ७६ 31-१२-७८
30	श्रीमती मीना शुक्ता	• . . .	3-७-७६ 31-१२-७८
31	डा० अगत मिह	• . . .	7-९-७६ 31-१२-७८

1	2	3	4
32	श्री कुलदीप माधुर	3-6-76	31-12-78
33	श्री प्रमोद माधुर	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 आर० सी० बकशी	2-5-77	29-11-78
39	श्री एस० मुकुमण्ड	29-9-77	28-9-78
40	श्री ए० क्य० जे० प्राणा	18-8-77	8-1-79
41	श्री पी० कल्याण	12-8-77	18-9-78
42	श्री वाई० पी० सिहल	23-8-77	4-11-78
43	श्री के० श्याम सुन्दर	25-8-77	4-7-78
44	श्री पार० बासुदेबन	1-8-77	5-12-77
45	श्री सुरेन्द्र भिह	1-11-77	21-8-78
46	श्री धर्जय लिङ्गर	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 बी० नारायणन	1-8-77	27-9-77
50	श्री अमरीक राव	14-2-77	26-4-78
51	डा० डी० एन० मुकुमण्ड	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 विकासी की कमी के कारण
शोधोगिक उत्पादन में कमी

11026. श्री पुरुषराव : क्या उद्योग मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1978 में शोधोगिक उत्पादन
और निर्यात में अपेक्षित बृद्धि की बजाय गिरावट
आई है ;

(ख) क्या दोषपूर्ण आयोजन के कारण सीमेंट,
लोहा, विकासी आदि का भारी अभाव रहा है,
जिस से विकास दर पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा घटकर
आँखी रह गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार और उद्योगों के बीच
इस बाहरी बाई को नहीं पाठा गया है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो शोधोगिक विकास की
आवायें 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 होना और यदि नहीं, तो इस के
क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी
प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख) यह सच नहीं
है कि वर्ष 1978 में शोधोगिक उत्पादन में
गिरावट आई । ग्राप्ट आंकड़ों के अनुसार, 1977
में हमारी शोधोगिक उत्पादन 1977 में हुए
शोधोगिक उत्पादन से 6.8 प्रतिशत घटिक था।
सीमेंट के उत्पादन में 2.3 प्रतिशत तथा विद्युत
घटिक 7 में 11 प्रतिशत की बृद्धि हुई । किन्तु
कम्पनी लोहे के उत्पादनों में 4 प्रांतिक तक गिरावट
आई । सीमेंट तथा इस्पात के बड़ी मात्रा में हुए
आवायत के कारण इन वस्तुओं का देश में कुछ
उपलब्धता पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा वर्ष 1978-79
में 10 प्रतिशत से घटिक बढ़ गई है । निःसन्देह
इन वस्तुओं की स्थिती तौर पर कमी
महसूस की गई थी लेकिन इन कमियों का मूल्य
कारण निवेद के कार्यों के लिये फिर से मारम्भ
हो जाने से भाव का घटिक होता रहा है ।

कल्पित वर्ष के आधार पर उत्पादित वस्तुओं
के नियोग के अलग अलग आंकड़े संकेतित नहीं
किये जाते तथा 1978-79 के बारे में जातकारी
केवल प्रतीन जून, 1978 की प्रवर्त्त तिथिकी के
लिए ही उपलब्ध है । प्रतः यह कहता सम्भव
नहीं है कि शोधोगिक उत्पादों के निर्यात में
गिरावट आई है ।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार उद्योग के बीच और
सीमेंट बाई को नहीं है । सरकार उद्योगों के विकास
तथा उसके सामने भले बाती कलिनाइडों पर
नियंत्रण नियराती रख रही है । एक नीदिमंडलीय
उद्योगसंगठन शोधोगिक उत्पादन पर नजर रखती

है तथा उद्योगों से सम्बन्धित अंतर्राज्यों की
गतिविधियों का समन्वय करती है । तकनीकी
विकास के महानिवेदकालय उद्योगों से सम्बन्धित
अंतर्राज्यों तथा बोजना आयोग भी भी
उच्च प्राधिकार प्राप्त नियराती प्रकोष्ठ कार्य कर
रहे हैं । कच्ची सामग्री की कमी का सम्मान
लगाने तथा सुधारात्मक उपायों पर शीघ्रता
से निर्णय करने के लिए सचिव स्तर पर भी
दो ममितियों 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
JAGGDAMBI 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.G.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.

(भारत हेती इलेक्ट्रीकल्ट्स लिमिटेड को आठा

11028. डा० लक्ष्मी भारादेव पांडेय: क्या उक्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का व्यापार 17 अप्रैल, 1979 के 'इण्डियन एस्ट्रेस' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर गया है जिसमें बताया गया है कि भारत हेती इलेक्ट्रीकल्ट्स लिमिटेड द्वारा विभिन्न विदेशी और भारतीय कारखानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में माल नस्लाई न करने के कारण उसे भारी आठा होने की समस्या बताई गई है, और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) निविदाओं के अनुमान सप्लाई न किये जाने के कारण कितनी हानि होने का अनुमान है; और

(ग) कितनी निविदायें अभी तक अनिर्णीत हैं?

उपोष्ट अंतर्गत ये राष्ट्र मंत्री (भी जगद्गमी प्रसाद बाबू): (क) जी, हाँ। हाल के महीनों में बी० एच० ई० एल० ने टार्डाइनों, स्लिपिंगरों इत्यादि के कुछ क्षादेश खोये हैं क्योंकि उपलब्ध प्रौद्योगिकी के आधार पर विभिन्न उत्पादों के लिए आहूकों की विशिष्टियों को पूरा कर पाने में यह समर्थ नहीं था। कुछ उदाहरण यहाँ बी० एच० ई० एल० ने क्षादेश खोये हैं, संक्षेप विवरण में लिए गए हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग) इस अवस्था में इस प्रकार के आठा का सही अनुमान तथा अनिर्णीत निविदाओं की संख्या बताना कठिन है।

विवरण

अपने उत्पादों के लिए क्षादेश हासिल करने में बी० एच० ई० एल० के समर्थ न हो पाने के

निम्नलिखित पांच उदाहरण हाल ही में सामने आये हैं :—

(1) विद्यमान डिजाइनों के आधार पर 2×67.5 मे० वा० के लिये भी० हिन्दुलालको द्वारा अपेक्षित तकनीकी विशिष्टियों को बी० एच० ई० एल० पूरा नहीं कर सका। हिन्दुलालको ने बी० एच० ई० एल० तथा सीमेन्ट के एक कंस्ट्राइटम को क्षादेश दिया है जिसके प्रत्यार्थ एक पूर्ण टी० जी० तथा द्वारे टी० जी० का लगभग 50 प्रतिशत सीमेन्ट उपलब्ध करा रहा है। क्षादेश का मूल्य लगभग 10 करोड़ रुपये था।

(2) स्टील प्रस्तरिटी आफ 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 तप्पाई की बोली लगाने में असमर्थ था, क्योंकि आहूकों द्वारा अपेक्षित मशीनों की तकनीकी विशिष्टियों पूरा करना इसके लिए समर्थ नहीं था।

(3) लगभग 8 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के 2×60 एम० डब्ल्यू० मशीनों की सप्लाई करने के लिए साइप्रस ने विश्व डेवेलपमेंट बैंक की नहीं दे सका। क्योंकि आहूक द्वारा अपेक्षित तकनीकी विशिष्टियों पूरी करने में यह समर्थ नहीं था।

(4) टाटा इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी की 500 एम० डब्ल्यू० के द्वारे पावर प्लाट के लिए बी० एच० ई० एल० से अपने 500 एम० डब्ल्यू० बायलरों के साथ 18 नग बायलर आर्किसलरी बौटरों की देशकों की थी। यद्यपि बी० एच० ई० के० एल० के बायरों के लिए आवश्यक विद्या गया था, लेकिन आहूक ने बौटरों के लिए आवंद बी० एच० ई० एल० की नहीं दिया, क्योंकि बी० एच० ई० एल० द्वारा अस्तुत डिजाइन आहूक द्वारा भी यह समर्थ नहीं थे। आहूक में इन बौटरों के लिये यह: नये विश्व डेवेलप आवश्यक किये गए।

(5) श्री० एच० ई० एस० के प्रतिवर्षी जैसे टेल कीर और हिन्दुस्तान बाउन बोर्डेर ने हाई कोर्टेज ब्लास में एस० एक०-६ टाइप के स्विचिंगर प्रारम्भ किये हैं, जो अपेक्षाकृत ब्लेट तकनीक युक्त है। श्री० एच० ई० एस० के कावों के लिए इस लेक में यह एक बहारा है। यद्यपि श्री० एच० ई० एस० ने एस० एक०-६ टाइप स्विचिंगर बनाने की योजना बनाई थी परन्तु अभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि यह परिषम जनरी की सीमेंस के साथ प्रस्तावित व्यापक करार के अन्तर्गत आने वाले उत्तावों में से है।

मणिपुर में जलाई गई शार्मिक युस्तकों

11029. श्री रायबाड़ी : क्या यह मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को पता है कि जनवरी, 1979 में मणिपुर में मीता, रामायण और अन्य शार्मिक युस्तकों सार्वजनिक रूप से मीताई नैशनल फ़ॉट द्वारा जला दी गई थी और हिन्दू धर्म तथा हिन्दुओं के विरुद्ध धूणा उत्पन्न करने वाले कार्य भी किये गये थे और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापार क्या है ;

(ब) क्या यह भी सच है कि 2 मार्च, 1979 को एकोंगाई में ममाज-बिरोडी तत्वों द्वारा हिन्दुओं पर भाक्रमण किया गया था, और

(ग) इन गतिविधियों को रोकथाम करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, कि साम्प्रदायिक द्वेष न छोड़े, केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

यह जानालय में राज्य मंदी (श्री अनिक लाल बहाल) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पाठ्य पर रख दी जाएगी।

विदेशी मिशनरियों का युवकों भारत में अव्याहारीय कावों में लगे होने का आरोप

11030. श्रीरायबाड़ी : क्या यह मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को पता है कि युवकों भारत में, विदेशकर मणिपुर राज्य में, विदेशी निशानदारियां अव्याहारीय कावों में लकी हुई हैं जो शार्मिक युस्तकों और धूणा उत्पन्न कर रही हैं जिस से देश के विरुद्ध हिंसा और विदेशी देश होता है और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में विवरण क्या है ; और

(ब) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उन की इस गतिविधियों की रोकथाम के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

यह जानालय में राज्य मंदी (श्री अनिक लाल बहाल) : (क) भीर (ब). उत्तर-द्वारों-सेक्ट में सभी राज्य और संघ वासित लोक या दो सुरक्षित या प्रतिबंधित लोक हैं और इन स्थानों पर जाने के इच्छुक विदेशियों को विशेष परमिट लगा होता है। ऐसे परमिट के बाल उन यात्रियों में ही दिए जाते हैं जब संवंधित व्यक्ति के बहार जाने की आवश्यकता मिल हो जाए। वैन्ड्र और राज्य सरकारों के पास उन विदेशियों से निपटने के लिए पर्याप्त व्यक्तियां हैं जिनकी कोई प्रतिकूल कार्रवाई नहर आती है। जब मिशनरी तहिंत किसी विदेशी की अवैधतीय गतिविधियां अवश्य किसी कानून का उल्लंघन व्यापार में प्राप्त होती है तो उपयुक्त कानून के अधीन उल्लिक कार्रवाई की जाती है। मणिपुर में कोई विदेशी मिशनरी नहीं है।

Married Girls Burnt for dowry

11031. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: 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 substantiated. 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 consideration of the Government. The Government have also amended the Central Government Servants Conduct Rules to provide that no Government

servant shall give or take or accept 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, Baghbir 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 Canceled.

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 Mahta Kumari w/o Shri Siri Niwas r/o Rly. Colony Tughlaqabad 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 Angithi. 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 हैबी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा दिल्ली परिवार स्कूल, हरिद्वार को एस्टक के इप अंसादान की आवायणी

11032. श्री बुज राज सिंह : क्या उद्दोग मंत्री यह बताने की हुए करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हैबी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड कर्मचारियों के दिल्ली परिवार स्कूल हरिद्वार में पहले बाल बच्चों के शूल के ३० में प्रति बच्चा कितनी राशि अदा कर रहा है और वर्ष 1978-79 में उस ने कुल कितना अंसादान अदा किया;

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 में भारत हैबी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार ने दिल्ली परिवार स्कूल पर कुल कितनी राशि किस रूप में दर्ता की;

(ग) मैनेजर के पद हें नीचे तथा अपर के पदों वाले कर्मचारियों के कितने बच्चे वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान इस स्कूल में पहले और वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान भारत हैबी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों से अन्य लोगों के कितने बच्चे इस में पहले ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1978-79 के सम में इस स्कूल में कुल कितने बच्चे रहे ?

उद्दोग अधिकारी ने राज संघी (वी कालम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) दी० एक० ही० एक० के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली परिवार स्कूल, श्री० एक० ही० एक०, हरिद्वार को 1978-79 में दी गई राज सहायता 13 बपए प्रति बच्चा थी ; 1978-79 के स्कूल को कुल 37,397 ही० की राज सहायता दी गई थी ।

(ख) 1978-79 में दिल्ली परिवार स्कूल पर श्री० एक० ही० एक० हरिद्वार द्वारा कुल 5.36 लाख

उपर की राज्य वर्ष की गई थी, जिसका व्यौद्धः
निम्न प्रकार है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)	
(1) भवन पर व्यय	3.95
(2) कर्मचार तथा उपकरण के लिए अनावर्ती राजसहायता	1.04
(3) बी०ए०ई०ए०ल० के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की फीस के लिए राज- सहायता	0.37
	— — —
गां	5.36
	— — —

(ग) 1978-79 के दौरान स्कूल में अव्ययन कर रहे बी०ए०ई०ए०ल० के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों तथा अन्य बच्चों का व्योग निम्न प्रकार है :—

(1) बी०ए०ई०ए०ल० के कर्मचारियों के बच्चे (क) प्रबन्धक तथा इससे ऊपर	44
(ब) अन्य कर्मचारी	189
(2) अन्य	124

(घ) 1978-79 के विज्ञा सत्र में स्कूल में कुल 357 बच्चे पढ़ रहे थे ।

भारत हीरी इलेक्ट्रिकल लिमिटेड स्कूल, रानीपुर, हरिहार

11033. श्री बुझ राज तिहः : क्या उद्योग मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण देता पद्धति वर रखते हैं :

(क) भारत हीरी इलेक्ट्रिकल लिमिटेड, रानीपुर, हरिहार द्वारा संखालित या सहायता प्राप्त विद्यक स्कूल के अव्ययमें (1) स्कूल का नाम क्या था है (2) संचालक नियोग का नाम क्या

1107 1.8-7

है (3) जिला जिस कक्ष तक ही आती है (4) बच्चों की कुल संख्या कितनी है (5) कारबाना भविकों के बुलों कीर पुलियों की संख्या कितनी है (6) अन्य बच्चों की संख्या क्या है (7) 1978-79 के दौरान बी०ए०ई०ए०ल द्वारा कुल कितना व्यय किया गया (8) 1979-80 के लिए प्रस्तावित बजट बया है (9) पुरुष कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है (10) महिला कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है (11) अव्यापकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है

(घ) भारत हीरी इलेक्ट्रिकल लिमिटेड, हरिहार द्वारा विज्ञा पर 1978-79 के दौरान कितना व्यय किया गया ।

(ग) 1978-79 में दो केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों पर कितना व्यय किया गया ; और

(घ) भारत हीरी इलेक्ट्रिकल लिमिटेड द्वारा 1978-79 में विद्युती प्रबन्धक स्कूल पर कितना व्यय किया गया ?

उद्योग विवरण ने राज्य बंदी (श्री अवधारी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) एक विवरण द्वारा है ।

(ख) 1978-79 में बी०ए०ई०ए०ल०, हरिहार द्वारा विज्ञा पर 28.57 लाख रुपए व्यय किया गया था ।

(ग) 28.57 लाख रुपये में से दो स्कूलों के लिये केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा 1978-79 में 12.00 लाख रुपये की राजि की प्रतिपूर्ति की गई थी ।

(घ) 1978-79 में विद्युती प्रबन्धक स्कूल, बी०ए०ई०ए०ल० पर राजसहायता के रूप में 1.41 लाख रुपये व्यय किये गये थे जिसमें बी०ए०ई०ए०ल० के कर्मचारियों की फीस के लिये अनावर्ती राजसहायता (0.37 लाख रुपये) तथा कर्मचार व उपकरणों के लिए अनावर्ती राजसहायता (1.04 लाख रुपये) शामिल है ।

विवरण

विवरणियों कारबाहे गम्य स्कूल का नाम स्वर तक की कुल के कर्म-वर्षों 1978- विवरण विवरणों की संख्या विवरणों की कुल टिप्पणी
विवरणी दी संख्या वारियों की बी०ए० कार्यों के तु० स्वी संख्या
जाती है के पुल/ संख्या १० ए०ल० लिए
पुलियों की संख्या द्वारा विवरण
किया बजट
गम्य कुल (संख्या०
व्यव ७९-८०)
(सहायता
अनुदान /
राजसहायता)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. बी०ए० ए०ल० के विवरण बजट बोर्ड के स्कूलों										
बी०ए०ए० हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल सेक्टर-१	१०	११३४	तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है	७	२५ ५७ ४३ ४४	लाल रप्पे	लाल रप्पे	२६	१२	३८
२. बी०ए० ए०ल० जूनियर हाई स्कूल, सेक्टर-५	८	३७५						११	७	१८
३. बाल भविर प्राइमरी स्कूल सेक्टर-१	५	१२६६						११	३१	४२
४. बाल भारती (पी) स्कूल सेक्टर-४	५	९७२						८	२३	३१
५. बी०ए० ए० ए०ल० प्राइमरी स्कूल, सेक्टर-१ के०पी० ३२६।								कुल नहीं	११	११
६. बी०ए० ए० ए०ल० प्राइमरी स्कूल, सेक्टर-५ के०पी० ४७३								—	१९	१९
७. विहार विहार सेक्टर-१ के०पी० ३९२								—	१४	१४
८. दार्शनी दोहरा, सेक्टर-३ के०पी० १९५								—	९	९

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय											
संगठन के प्रत्यक्ष											
9. केन्द्रीय											
विद्यालय-I	7	1127									
10. केन्द्रीय											
विद्यालय-II	8	981									
कीमती ० एस०											
शासी निकाय											
11. विलीन प्रबन्धक											
स्कूल	8	361									
उत्तर प्रदेश											
सरकार											
12 ३० प्र० राजकीय											
उम्मा० विद्यालय	10	352									
३० प्र० वेसिक											
विकास परिषद्											
13 गर्व सूनियर											
हाई स्कूल	8	1									
14. वेसिक प्राइमरी											
पाठ्यालय	5	247									
वी० एस० ई० एस० इ० एस०											
कोई बच्चे नहीं किया जाता है।											
3	18	21									
16 कुछ नहीं		1									
—	2	2									
—	8	8									

भारत हैरी इंसेक्टिकल, राजीवुर हरिहार के स्कूलों की संख्या

11034. की बूँद राज लिह : क्या उक्तों में यह बताने की उपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हैरी इंसेक्टिकल, राजीवुर हरिहार में बूँद, 1975 तक कितने स्कूल वे और इन स्कूलों को कौन बताता था ;

(द) विकास संस्थानों (केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य दोनों में) के कर्मचारियों को स्था बेतनमान दिये जाते हैं ; और

(ग) इस समय स्कूलों की संख्या क्या है और इन्हें कौन बता रहा है और उन का आवर्ती तथा योगावर्ती अवय जैसे बहन करता है तथा कर्मचारियों को क्या बेतन बान दिये जा रहे हैं ?

उत्तर भारत संस्थान में राज्य मंत्री (वी० एस० इ० एस०) : (क) बूँद, 1975 तक राजीवुर (वी० एस० इ० एस०) की बतौर, हरिहार में कीन

स्कूल व तथा वे स्कूल वी० एस० इ० एस० की विकास समिति द्वारा बताये जा रहे थे ।

(क) बूँद, 1975 में विकास समिति द्वारा बताये जा रहे स्कूलों में जो बर्दमान (संक्षेप में पूर्व) लागू वे वे दो वेणियों में आते हैं । और सलग विवरण में बताये जाते हैं ।

(ग) इस समय राजीवुर में 14 स्कूल हैं । इनमें से 8 स्कूल वी० एस० इ० एस० विकास प्रबन्ध विकास संस्थान द्वारा, 1 उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा, 2 उत्तर प्रदेश वेसिक विकास परिषद् द्वारा तथा केवल 1 विलीन प्रबन्धक स्कूल सोसाइटी विलीन द्वारा बताये जा रहे हैं । स्कूलों में असम असम बाली निकाय आवर्ती तथा योगावर्ती अवय बहन करते हैं । वी० एस० इ० एस० विकास प्रबन्ध वोडे तथा विलीन प्रबन्ध स्कूल सोसाइटी की वी० एस० इ० एस० भारद्वान/राजसहायता देता है । वह केन्द्रीय विकास उन्नति को आवर्ती तथा योगावर्ती बच्चों की प्रतिष्ठाति भी करता है ।

स्कूलों के बालायकों को दिए जाने वाले बेतनमान सम्बन्धित शासी निकायों द्वारा निर्धारित किये जाते हैं ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	पद की मेणी	बी0 एच0 ई0 एल0 अकादमी (हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल)*	विद्या वनियर हाई स्कूल तथा वनियर हाई स्कूल**
1	2	3	4
		इयर	इयर
1	प्रिसिपल	700-1100	400-800
2	वनियर हाई स्कूल के लिए प्रधानाध्यापक	—	300-600
3	परिषद् प्रधापक	350-700	—
4	कनिष्ठ प्रधापक ग्रेड-I	250-550	—
5	हाई स्कूल कक्षाओं के लिए सहायक प्रधापक	—	250-550
6	कनिष्ठ प्रधापक ग्रेड-II	220-430	—
7	6 से 8 कक्षाओं के लिए सहायक प्रधापक (वार्ष)	—	165-350
8	वारीरिक विद्या प्रधापक	250-550	—
9	वारीरिक प्रशिक्षण प्रमुख	—	165-350
10	प्राइवेटी प्रधापक	165-350	165-350
11	नर्तकी प्रधापक	165-350	—
12	प्रतीक्षाला सहायक	165-305	165-305
13	दुक लिफ्टर	100-130	100-130
पैर अध्यापक स्टाफ			
14	लीफालम-सह-देव स्टाफ	210-475	210-475
15	दू0 ई0 ली0	130-300	130-300
16	एच0 ई0 ली0	110-180	110-180
17	इस्टरी	—	75-95
18	बनुरंग मेणी के दूणकालिक क्रमारै	70-85	70-85

टिप्पणी :

*केन्द्रीय विद्यालय बोर्डन द्वारा नियोजित विद्यालयोंका व्यवस्था विद्या वाचा है : केन्द्रीय विद्यालय विद्या वाचा, नई विद्यालय से व्यवस्था ।

**हाई स्कूल तथा इंटर मीडिएट विद्या वोर्ड, उत्तर प्रदेश, इलाहाबाद तथा उत्तर प्रदेश विद्या वाचा नियोजित विद्यालयों का व्यवस्था विद्या वाचा है ।

भारत है इसेकिंकर्सन लिमिटेड निकाय
प्रबन्ध बोर्ड, हरिहार

11035 श्री गुरु राज निकाय : क्या उद्दीप
मती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत है इसेकिंकर्सन लिमिटेड
निकाय प्रबन्ध बोर्ड, हरिहार का कब गठन किया
गया था और अब तक इसकी कितनी बैठक हो
चकी है और क्या उनमें लिये गए निर्णय विद्यानिवास
दिये जा चके हैं, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं,

(ख) क्या भेल, हरिहार के पास अपने स्कूल
को सुचारा रप से बताने के लिए एक निकायिक
नियमित करने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ग) भेल, हरिहार के पास अपने स्कूल
के बीच, हरिहार में इन स्कूलों के बचाने के सम्बन्ध
में हांग करार का व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्दीपन भवित्वात् ने राष्ट्र बंडी (को भवित्वात्
प्रसार द बैंड) (क) भारत है इसेकिंकर्सन लिमिटेड के निकाय प्रबन्ध बोर्ड का गठन करवारी, 1977
में किया गया था और इसमें प्रैस, 1977 से काम
बना भुर किया। अब तक बोर्ड की पांच बैठकें हुई
हैं और इसके नियमों को विद्यानिवास कार्यान्वयन
किया गया है और बाकी कार्यान्वयन किए जा रहे हैं।

(द) स्कूलों की सुचारा रप से बताने के
लिए एक निकायिक नियमित करने का प्रस्ताव
पिचाराई है।

(ख) भेल, हरिहार और दिल्ली प्रबन्धक स्कूल
के बीच करार की प्रमुख बातें समान विवरण में
दी गई हैं।

विवरण

(1) नियमितीय स्कूल बच्चों के लिए एक भवन
दिल्ली प्रबन्धक स्कूल को सीधे दिया जाएगा। 1600
बच्चों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए अधिक
में विस्तार भेल के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा ग्रावलासन तरीके
से किया जायेगा।

(2) विभिन्न टाइप के 13 स्कूलों को दिल्लीय
भाषाओं के लिए आवधित किया जायेगा।

(3) केवल प्रबन्ध बंड बंडी के लिए हुए
10 91 लाख रुपये रुपये की राजस्व राज सहायता।

(4) स्कूल भवन, भवान, उड़ानपट, भूमि भारि
भेल की सम्पत्ति में दूर्घाते हैं।

(5) स्कूल दिल्ली प्रबन्धक स्कूल बोर्डी के
नियमण में हुए हैं और इसका प्रबन्ध बच्चों के दृष्टि
निकायी बोर्ड द्वारा दिल्ली प्रबन्धक बोर्डी विस्तृत सामान्यता:
सात स्कूल हैं, जिनमें से तीन स्कूल वैश्वीन,

दिल्ली प्रबन्धक स्कूल बोर्डी के और दीन संबंध
भेल के नामित व्यक्ति होंगे।

(६) दिल्ली प्रबन्धक स्कूल का अधिकार भारतीय
स्वरूप होगा और यह केन्द्रीय निकाय बोर्ड से सम्बद्ध
होगा।

(७) जाति, धर्म और समृद्धाय के नियन्त्रक
मम्मूर्ण भारत से सभी बच्चों को प्रवेश मिलेगा
लेकिन निम्नलिखित व्येष्यों को बरीयाना दी
जाएगी —

(क) भेल, रानीपुर के कर्मचारियों के बच्चे।

(ख) सम्मूर्ण भारत से भेल के कर्मचारियों
के बच्चे, जब यह स्कूल अनावासी भाव-व-
बोर्डिंग स्कूल बन जायेगा। स्कूल में
शिक्षण करने के लिए विभन्न धारा
समृद्धों से धोये बच्चों की दोषता-व-साक्षी
के प्राप्तार पर हुए छुछ भावितात्मा दी जा सकती।
इस प्राप्तार के लिए भेल के मम्मूर्ण स्वरूप
के बच्चे, एक भावितात्मा नियिक इकलौती की
जावेगी।

(८) भेल के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों से पहले
वर्ष में 50 शत. प्रतिशत की फीस दी जाएगी,
भावानी भाव वर्षों में फीस में बढ़ि करने का विकल्प
होगा जो 75 व प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होगी। प्रम्य
शर्तों के बच्चों के लिए कीसे वही होगी जो दिल्ली
प्रबन्धक स्कूल, मम्मूर्ण रोड, नई दिल्ली द्वारा दी जाती
है अर्थात् कक्षा के आधार पर 80 रुपए से 100
रुपए भवित्वात् तक।

(९) स्टॉक के बेतन तक परिवर्तियों के लिए
नियमान्वासार वही होगा हीना जैसा दिल्ली प्रबन्धक
स्कूल में है।

(१०) यदि किसी भवित्वा में भेल के प्रबन्धक
वह महसूस करते हैं कि वह स्कूल संटीचंडाक द्वारा से
नहीं बच रहा है या परिस्तर ने इसका बंदा रुपा
किसी अन्य भवित्वा से समाप्त के हित में नहीं होता
तो वह स्कूल के प्रबन्धकों को 6 महीने का नोटिस
देकर अवस्थार की समाप्त कर सकता है। इसी भवित्व
यदि स्कूल के प्रबन्धक दैसा नियम कर तो वे लिखित
में कारण है कर 6 महीने का नोटिस देकर अवस्थार
की समाप्त कर सकते हैं। किसी भी भव द्वारा
अवस्थार की समाप्त करने की वातां में और दीनी
वैश्वीनों के द्वारा करना की वाईत, बाई कीह,
ही, दिल्ली प्रबन्धक स्कूल के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा नियुक्त
किए गए स्टॉक की दीवाएं जानकी नियुक्ति की जाती
है अवस्थार वैश्वीनों करने की जाएगी।

Joint Ventures in Bangla Desh

11036. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: 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 Scooter Companies

11037. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRappa: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether difficulties are being faced by the scooter 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-licences 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)	Nos.
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 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 28 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., Amlai and has granted injunction and stay from the Central Government investigating under Section 18 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 typewriting 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 18th 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 छोटुलाल हासित : क्या उक्तों भंडी यह लकाने की हुया करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या 'लिम्का' में कुछ आयातित तत्व हैं ;
- (ख) क्या इन तत्वों का पता लकाने के लिए प्रयोग कीलालों में कोई अनुसंधान किया गया है ; यदूर
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो अनुसंधान के क्या परिणाम निकले और क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने की विचार है ?

उक्तों भंडालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा सभा पट्ट 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.

Stepping 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 manufacturers 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 VIKHAN 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 modification 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.

आयातित सीमेंट की बटिया किस्म

11052. डा० लक्ष्मी भारतवर्ष बोर्डेस: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय आयात किया जाने वाला सीमेंट बहुत बढ़िया किस्म का है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बहुत सी सस्थानों ने इसे लेने से इनकार कर दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हा०, तो यह किन किन स्थानों तथा किनमी भारत मे० प्राप्त किया गया।

उद्योग मंत्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (जी अग्रवाली प्रकाश यादव) : (क) जी, नही०

(ख) बढ़िया किस्म के आधार पर आयातित सीमेंट को न लेने के बारे मे० किसी भी मंस्था से कोई रिपोर्ट नही० मिली है।

(ग) प्रम्य ही नही० 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, 21-23, 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. Rajadhya-ksha	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 setting 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 U.P. 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 प्रतीकारी विभिन्न विभागों
द्वारा उत्तर दिया जाना

11056. श्री दयाराम लालवः क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की तूष्णी करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भरकार का विभाग राज्य सरकारों को इस प्राप्ति का पत्र लिखने का है कि वे संमिलित सदस्यों द्वारा लिखे एवं पत्रों का उत्तर देने के लिए राज्यों के विभिन्न विभागों को नियोग दें, और

(ब) क्या विभाग विभिन्न संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों का न हो कोई उत्तर देते हैं न उन पर कोई कार्यवाही करते हैं जिनके परिणामस्वरूप संमिलित सदस्यों के नियोग-सेवों के नियांग कार्यी में कोई प्रगति नहीं होती है ?

यह संवाद तथा विभिन्न विभागों का उत्तर दिया जाना चाहिए (भी पृष्ठ ५१० वाटिल) :

(क) और (ब). इस मामले में भरकार ने सभी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अनदेश जारी कर दिए हैं। अपने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अनदेश जारी करना और इन बात की जांच करना कि क्या ऐसे अनदेशों का पालन किया जा रहा है राज्य सरकारों का काम है।

यह तृप्ति कारबूलों का आवाहन

11057. श्री दयाराम लालवः क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की तूष्णी करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह जाए है कि भारत तृप्ति के अन्तर्गत इस के अन्तर्गत वर्तमान विभिन्न सभा विभागों

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विवार
मरे हुए कारबूसों के भायान के लिए जाइचेंस देने
का है; और

(अ) यदि नहीं, तो सिंह आर्य, वार्षीपुर तथा
मेहरा सिंह एष सज, जन्म तथा काकीर को भर्ते
हुए कारतूसों के आयात के लिए किस कारण से
लाइमेंट दिए गए हैं ?

गृह भवान्यमें रात्रि बंदी (शीघ्रिक साल भृष्टि) : (क) से (ग). विवरण समा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

ଶିଖାଣ

भारत भरकार ने सिद्धान्त रूप में गोलाबाहुद
त्रिमको नागरिकों को आवश्यकता है और विस्तृत
उत्पादन देश में निजी क्षेत्र अथवा भार्जनिक क्षेत्र
में किया जा रहा है के आयात की अनुमति
प्रदेश का निर्णय किया है। सरकार उत्पादकतामानों
की वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के
पांच देशों उत्पादन बढ़ाने के तरीकों पर विचार कर
रही है।

2 जम्म के मैसम मेहरा निः ४७४ सत्स श्रीरामजीपुर के निः भार्म को भरे हुए कारनूमो को आयात करने के लिए अनुमति नहीं दी गई है। किन्तु उनको क्रमशः अधिक से अधिक 1,65,000, श्रीराम 20,000 भरे हुए कारनूमो का उत्पादन करने की अनुमति दी गई है।

3. शस्त्रों और गोला बालू का कुल आयात जिम्मी नागरिकों को आवश्यकता है 1978-79 से राजव व्यापार नियम को एवंबी द्वारा किया जाता है।

सहरीली के निकाट विस्फोट

11358. श्री देवराज शास्त्री :

श्री चपत राम :

શ્રી યંગા મણ સિહ :

क्या गह मवी यह बताने की ज्ञा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में महरौली के निकट एक गांव में को आ रही बद्राई के दौरान मिले एक पश्चास वर्ष पुराने बम के बिस्तोट के बाराम दुई पांच अविकल्पों की सैत दे बारे में कोई जानकारी है :

(क) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले;

(प) भूतकों के परिवारों को फिल्मी, विज्ञान सहायता की जाए तो ?

गृह भवित्वात् वे दाता भंडी (बी अवित्व लाल
मक्कल) : (क) भीर (क). जो हां, भीडान।
विनियोग जिले के अतिरिक्त डी०१००१००१० द्वारा भी नहीं
जांच में वह बताया गया है कि नियन्त्रण कार्यों में
लगे हुए एमडब्ल्यू० द्वारा जंग लगे भीर पुस्ते कौनी
बध को लापत्राही संभालने के कारण इसके फट
जाने से एक बटना घटी। विस्फोटक पदार्थ अविनियन्त्रण
की धारा 314 भीर भारतीय दण्ड संहिता 304-क
के अधीन पुलिस स्टेक्षन भरहरीली में तारेख 26-2-
1979 को एक मामला प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट सं०
73 भी दर्ज किया गया था। मामले को जांड
की जा रही है।

(ग) मृतकों के परिवारों को कोई विनीत महायता नहीं दी गई है।

भारतीय सम्बाद निगम द्वारा अधिक उत्पादन

11054. ओ कालकलाल हेमराज जैवः क्या उद्योग मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या मरकार ने भारतीय तम्बाकू नियम द्वारा अपनी अनमोदित लाइसेंस क्षमता में अधिक उत्पादन किये जाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है :

(ज) क्या इसे एक अपराध माना जाता है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो नियम को दहित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही को जा रही है ?

उत्तोग मंत्रालय में राज्य बंद्री (भी अमरवती प्रभाद मादव) : (क), (ब) और (ग)। यैवत्तै हाँड़द्या टोटीको कम्पनी (न कि हिंदियन टॉपीको कार-पोरेशन) जिसे अब आईटी०सी०लिमिटेड के नाम से जाना जाता है, उनके पास सिगरेट बनाने का पंजीकरण प्रभाग्यक है उनका उत्पादन स्तर स्वीकृत कमता की सीधा में है।

बड़े गहरे में परिवारिक आविष्कार

11060. यो इत्यपत विह परस्ते ; क्या उक्तोव संबंध यह चेताने की इस्ता करेंगे कि :

(क) वह शौधोगिक गृही की व्यवस्था में पारिवारिक आधिपत्य समाप्त करने के लिए एक योजना बनाते के बारे में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

(४) यदि हां, तो तासम्बन्धी युक्ति द्वारा व्याप्ति है : श्रीमान्

(म) दोषनार में सम्बन्धित व्याकोणिक गुहाएँ क्या हैं ?

उद्योग बंदोलतय में राज्य बंदी (श्री जगदम्बी
या यादव) : (क) उद्योग मंत्री न अपने कुछ
आवाजों में कहे चारोंों के परिवारित स्वामित्व को
दिक्षेन्द्रियहृत करने तथा इन शूर्पों में व्यवसायविद
प्रबन्ध समिति बनाने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख
किया था। कलकत्ता में 24 अप्रैल, 1978 को
हुए ऐसे सम्बेदन में उन्होंने बताया था कि वाणिज्य
तथा उद्योग सम्बल के उत्तर और शायद प्रस्ताव भी
प्रतीक्षित है, इस सम्बन्ध में उद्योग बंदोलतय में इसी
कार 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.

Plurality 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 यशराज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और आस्ट्रिया के बीच उद्योगों में सहयोग के अवसर और वह गए हैं;

(ख) क्या आस्ट्रिया ने लिवेंगी स्ट्रॉबररस्म में, जिस में भारत सरकार ने 51 प्रतिशत पूँजी निवेश की है और आस्ट्रिया का 349 प्रतिशत शेयर है, एक करोड़ लाख की और पूँजी लिवेंगी करने का निर्णय लिया है; और

(ग) यदि हो, तो उपर प्रस्ताव को कब तक लार्डसप दिया जानेगा और इस पर कुछ कितनी समस्त आशंका ?

कलोन भवालय में राज्य बंडी (भी जमानी प्रसाद वाल) : (क) से (ग), यह विसम्बर में आस्ट्रिया के साथ भौतिकीय वातानीत के दौरान ग्रीष्मोगिक तथा तकनीकी क्षेत्र के व्यापक आपसी हितों पर वासनीत हुई थी।

त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लिमिटेड जिसका आस्ट्रिया की बैठ बोएस्ट एल्पाइन के साथ सहयोग है, के विस्तार एवं विवरीकरण पर भी वातानीत हुई थी। आस्ट्रिया की ओर से अपनी इकिटी में बढ़ि करने में रुचि प्रकट की गई वस्तुते कि त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लिमिटेड कुछ क्षेत्रों में क्रयादेश हासिल 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, 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 enquiries 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./S.T. 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 MANJAL): (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 those 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 CHHITUBHAI 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) disinfestation 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.

अर्थात्, समाज-विकास वें अनुसंधान करने और योजनाएँ तैयार करने के लिए विसेषज्ञ समिति

11072, श्री गणा भक्ति सिंह: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अर्थात्/समाज विज्ञान आदि में अनुसंधान करने के लिए भवानीय में एक समिति का गठन किया गया है और समिति सरकार का स्वतंत्र सलाह देती है और योजनाएँ भी तैयार करती हैं ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो क्या समिति में आगे खेत का अनुमति रखने वाले अधिकारियों को शामिल करने की बजाए अनुमती प्राप्त हो एवं एस० प्राप्तिकारी को शामिल किया गया है ।

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो 31 मार्च, 1979 को ऐसे अधिकारियों की सदृश किननी थी और उनमें से किनने अधिकारियों को अनुमति प्राप्त था तथा किनने प्राप्त हो एवं एस० प्राप्तिकारी थे ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचाराइन पांच पर विभायिक अनुबंधी अधिकारी नियुक्त करने का है ?

योजना भवानीय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पना-रहनान): (क) नहीं । तथापि योजना आयोग ऐसी सामाजिक-आर्थिक समस्याओं में सम्बन्धित अनुसंधान अध्ययनों को प्रायोजित करता है और उनकी विधि-विवरणों को संपादित करता है जिनका योजना के निर्णय और नार्थार्थियन पर प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव होता है । ऐसे अनुसंधान अध्ययन प्रतिभिन्न विद्वानों और अनुसंधान जल्दानों को संपादित करता है । योजना आयोग की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में, जो बड़ट सल में संसद सदस्यों को परिवर्तित की जाती है, आयोग इसी अनुसंधान अध्ययनों के बारे में सूचना दी जाती है ।

(घ) के 'घ). अगले उपस्थित महीने क्यों ?

विभिन्न राज्यों की वार्षिक योजनाओं में वृद्धि

11073. श्री दंशा भक्ति 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 सभ राज्य क्षेत्रों की वार्षिक योजना में वर्ष 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना की तुलना में 2 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त मामूली वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और वार्षिक योजना का राज्यवार व्योरा क्या है ?

योजना भवानीय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पना-रहनान): (क) और (ख). राज्यों और सभ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए 1979-80 के लिए अनुमोदित योजना परिव्ययों में सभग्र रूप में 1978-79 के लिए योजना परिव्ययों से लगभग 2 प्रतिशत का वृद्धि दिखाई देती है । नवापत्रि 1978-79 व लिए परिव्ययों में व्यय के लगभग 829 करोड़ ० को 1979-80 में योजनेतर विकास परिव्यय के रूप में वर्णीकृत 'आवासन विए गए व्यय' के रूप में माना जा रहा है । इस आवासन विए गए व्यय के आकड़ों को व्यापार में रखते हुए, 1979-80 में राज्यों और सभ राज्य क्षेत्रों में विकास परिव्यय प्रकार के सहमत परिव्ययों में प्रियतर वर्ष से 18.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दिखाई देती है ।

11-30 hrs

श्री लालू प्रसाद (छपरा): अध्यक्ष जी, बिहार के खगोलीय यण्डल के छिनकीरी गांव में हरिजनों के पर जला दिए गए हैं—यह खबर अखबार में छपी है । इस पर काल-ए-टेन्शन भी दिया गया था... (ध्यवधान) ।

श्री राजविलास पालवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, हम ने कल काल-ए-टेन्शन दिया है—बिहार के खगोलीय मण्डल के अन्तर्गत खगोली प्रबल्ल के छिनकीरी गांव को, जहाँ सब हरिजन आवादी थी, पूरे गांव को जला दिया गया है... (ध्यवधान) ।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am on my legs. The Calling Attention came late.

श्री नोहन लाल पिंडिय (खुर्जी) : सारे गांव को जलाह कर दिया गया है, यह पालवान जी की जमीन है... .

श्री विनायक प्रसाद (सहारा) : हमने कल ही काल-ए-टेन्शन दिया था... .

भी जाते ब्रह्मदेव भी भक्ति भी कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं, वहां सारे हारिजनों के पर 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 (Barrackpore): Now it is 9-30.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Yes. You are right. I know you have been absent for some time.

भी जल गोपर तिहु (वराणसी) : अध्यन महोदय, 12 अग्रील के करेन्ट कम लगा है

MR. SPEAKER: No notice has been given to me. No, I am sorry I am not allowing you. Don't record.

(Interruptions) **

भी जल गोपर तिहु: मैंने कल 10 बजे के पहले नाटम 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.

**Not recorded.

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

[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. 280(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 Sittings 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 Gowami
5. Shrimati Jamuna Devi
6. Shri S. Kumaran
7. Shri K. K. Madhavan
8. Shri K. Chathunni Master
9. Dr. (Smt.) Sathisavani 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

जी हरिकेश बहादुर (मोरखपुर) में भविनम्बनीय लोक महात्व के निम्न विषय की ओर गृह मंडी जी का ध्यान दिलाता है और प्रार्थना करता है कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दे।

"झलीगढ़ में हुई हिंसक घटनाओं में ग्रनेक व्यक्तियों के मारे जाने तथा उनके कारण झलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विद्यावालय के अनिवार्य काल के लिए बन्द हो जाने के समाचार।"

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (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 Market, which is located in the University Campus on the main thoroughfare from Aligarh to Anupahar. It is this incident of burning of a bus which led the District authorities to decide 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-batting and harassment of passerby. 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. There after 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 thoroughfare

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-batting. 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 8 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 भैने मुना। यह वक्तव्य पूरी तरह में भामक वक्तव्य है जो कि वहां की डिस्ट्रिक्ट अधिकारियों द्वारा भूम्य भंडी को बता रहे हैं और साथ ही माय समय को भी गुमराह करने के लिये गृह भंडी का महारा ले रहे हैं। कल हम सात समद सदस्य सर्वश्री हरिकेश बहादुर, सईच सुरेंद्रजा, महमूद हमन खा, ममशुल हमन खा, लियाकत हुमेन, रामलाल राही और फाकिर गली ग्रामारी उम जगह की पूरी जांच करके आ रहे हैं। मान्यवर, पी० ए० सी० को भेज कर डिस्ट्रिक्ट आ० ग्रामिनस्ट्रेसन ने जानबूझ कर प्रोबोकेशन किया। जब दादरी की बठना हुई थी तो तकाल जिलाधिकारियों ने चाहिये पा कि वह विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों से बातचीत करने के बाद एक दैसी व्यवस्था करने जिससे पुलिस न भेजनी पड़ती और यह व्यक्ति न ऐदा होती। लेकिन उन्होंने किसी भी प्रकार से विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों को लाप्त करने की कोशिश नहीं की। उन्होंने बहाना बनाया कि अधिकारी भानुकांठ मार्केट में जब एक बस में रात के समय आये अपने भी लकड़ा लुटी तो बहाना बनाकर बिना पुनिवसिटी अधीकारियों से बात किए पुलिस ने कर वहां प्रवृत्त गये, जबकि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय का यह कानून रहा है कि जब वहां कभी भी पुलिस में जी यही है तो हमेशा ही विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों से बात हुई है। लेकिन विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों की पूरी उपेक्षा की गई है, बाह्य चांसलर से बात करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई और यहां तक कि बाह्य चांसलर को कहा गया कि डेफियो कालोनी और एन० सी० सी० का जास्तायार जो कि पुनिवसिटी कैम्पस में है, उसे जला दिया गया है। यह खबर छाड़ी थी। इस डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट और वहां के पुरार्टर्डैट आफ पुलिस ने ही यह छाड़ी बात बाह्य चांसलर को बताई। जब बाह्य चांसलर न कहा कि चलिये हम देखते हैं तो पुलिस का एस० पी० वहां से दूसरे रास्ते पर चला गया, उस जगह पर नहीं गया। वहां पर जाकर जब बाह्य चांसलर न देखा तो वहां पर न तो कोई छात ये और न किसी प्रकार की आग लगाई गई थी।

कारियों से बात हुई है। लेकिन विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों की पूरी उपेक्षा की गई है, बाह्य चांसलर से बात करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई और यहां तक कि बाह्य चांसलर को कहा गया कि डेफियो कालोनी और एन० सी० सी० का जास्तायार जो कि पुनिवसिटी कैम्पस में है, उसे जला दिया गया है। यह खबर छाड़ी थी। इस डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट और वहां के पुरार्टर्डैट आफ पुलिस ने ही यह छाड़ी बात बाह्य चांसलर को बताई। जब बाह्य चांसलर न कहा कि चलिये हम देखते हैं तो पुलिस का एस० पी० वहां से दूसरे रास्ते पर चला गया, उस जगह पर नहीं गया। वहां पर जाकर जब बाह्य चांसलर न देखा तो वहां पर न तो कोई छात ये और न किसी प्रकार की आग लगाई गई थी।

इम प्रकार से गलत और भामक बयान देकर यह जिला अधिकारी पूरे देश को गुमराह कर रहा है और उसने पूरी तरह से विश्वविद्यालय के बाह्य चांसलर के साथ बहुत दब्यवहार किया है। जो पक्ष उन्होंने बाह्य चांसलर को लिखा है उसकी थोरोली इन्वायरी होनी चाहिये। उम पक्ष को बाह्य चांसलर ने हमको दिखाया, उस में आफ साफ डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट ने लिखा है कि :—

"I hereby ask you to close down the University."

कभी भी इम प्रकार की भाषा का प्रयोग एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट को बाह्य चांसलर के लिये नहीं करना चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा कि जब तक हम एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर में बान नहीं कर लेते, जब तक एजेंटिव काउंसिल से बात नहीं कर लेते, जब तक एकाईमिक काउंसिल इसके लिये नहीं कहती, हमको यह भी अधिकार नहीं है कि सीधे इसको कलोज डाउन कर दे।

वहां के बाह्य चांसलर ने माननीय प्रधान भंडी जी से बात की थी। जैसा उन्होंने बताया, प्रधान भंडी ने कहा था कि ठीक है, अगर आप भानते हैं कि विश्वविद्यालय कलोज नहीं करना चाहिये तो आप इस बात को वहां के जिला अधिकारियों से भी कहिये और आप आप समस्ते हैं कि कलोज नहीं करना है, तो उस पर एक नियंत्रण लीजिये, लेकिन जिसे के अधिकारियों से भी सम्पर्क बनाये रखिये। उन्होंने जाकर कामिनर से बात करने की कोशिश की, कमिनर ने उनकी बात सुनने के बाद साफ तौर पर कहा कि ठीक है प्रधान भंडी जी से आप से कहा है, लेकिन हम लोगों ने युद्ध भंडी से बात की है और युद्ध भंडी जी को हमने सारी स्थिति बताई थी है। आपको विश्वविद्यालय बन्द करना पड़ेगा और उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि दो छंटे में विश्वविद्यालय कम्ब कर दीजिये, जोकि सम्भव नहीं था जब तक कि एजेंटिव काउंसिल और एकाईमिक काउंसिल की बैठक नहीं होती। उसके बाद उन पर तमाम दबाव डाका एगा और जो पहले भेजे गये, उनसे बागता है कि उन्हें डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट को कलोज आमंत्री भाषा का कोई ज्ञान नहीं है। अब रत भी नहीं थी कि अमेजी में बाह्य चांसलर को चिट्ठी लिखते, क्योंकि वह हिन्दू आमतौर

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

जे और उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर हिन्दी ही भाषा की भाषा है। अगर उसको अंग्रेजी नहीं भासी तो उसे अंग्रेजी में कोई चिट्ठी लिखने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। उस चिट्ठी की भाषा बहुत हैरोगेटी और बाहर आमतर की हिन्दी के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है।

इतना ही नहीं, सारे लोगों ने जाकर देखा है कि बाहर आमतर के साथ स्थिति यह है कि पूरी तरह से बहा के जिला प्रशासन ने उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया।

जब आम को हमने उनसे कहा कि हम आपसे बात करेंगे, जिला अधिकारियों से, तो पहले तो वह जिला अधिकारी टेलीफोन पर एवेलेक्स किया तो उस पर भी एवेलेक्स नहीं थे, किसी प्रकार एम० एस० पी० पिल जब हमने उनसे कहा कि हम आपकी भी बात युनिवर्सिटी में आने का समय नहीं है, आगे लोग सव्य आ जाइये, तो बात कर लेंगे।

हमने कहा कि हमने बहुत में लोगों को समय दिया है वह मब आने वाले आने हैं, हम उनमें बात करेंगे तो उन्होंने कहा कि ठीक है, मैं आपकी बात जिला अधिकारी को बना देना है। जिला अधिकारी को उन्होंने टेलीफोन किया। हम लोगों के टेलीफोन पर जिला अधिकारी नहीं मिल सकता था और एस० एम० पी० के टेलीफोन पर वह गैर-जिम्मेदार अधिकारि भिला और उसने हमको टेलीफोन किया और कहा कि आप लाग हमने पास आ जाइये। लेकिन हमने कहा कि हमारे पास समय नहीं है, अगर आप आ सकते हैं तो आइये, नहीं तो हम लोगों ने लवास लोगों को समय यहां का दे रखा है हम बीच में समय निकालकर नहीं आ गयेंगे। वह हम लोगों को दिये गये समय को छोड़कर बद्दा बार बजे आये और बड़े गैर-जिम्मेदाराना तरीके से हसकर बात कर रहे थे। उसमें लगता नहीं था कि अलीगढ़ में कोई घटना हुई है और ७ समझ मदम्य उसमें कोई बात कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने, एम० एम० पी० में आचिम निकाला, सिगरेट जलाई, मैंने उसमें कहा कि एम० एस० पी० भाहब, आप या तो भिलेर पी लिजिये 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 कहने हुये बाहर निकल गये कि हम लोग यहां पर इसलट महने के लिये नहीं आये हैं। इस तरह की बदलाईजी प्रभार एम० पी० जी० के ईशीरेशन के साथ यह अक्षम कर सकते हैं तो बहां पर रहने वाले लोगों के साथ कैसा बदलाय करेंगे। सरकार पर येरा आरोप है कि इस देश में अद्योतकों को इस प्रकार बदलाय किया जा रहा है। अगर अद्योतकों को हमें इस प्रकार बदलाय करने दिया जायेगा, तो हम काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। क्या अंतीं महोदय आहते हैं कि पालियामेंट को बदल कर दिया जाये? क्या पालियामेंट को कोई सिक्टरी नहीं है? हम इन दोनों अधिकारियों के सतर्कताएँ की भाँति करते हैं। इस देश में जो स्थिति और बास-बरण पैदा हो गया है, वह निहायत विकासनक

है। देश में अदाकरता की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है और उसके लिये मुख्य रूप से नीकरताहूँ जिम्मेदार हैं, जिन पर माननीय यह भवी और मुख्य भवी का कोई कम्प्लेल एस्टामिल नहीं हो राया है।

12.00 hrs.

अन्त में मैं आपको एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात बताना चाहता हूँ। वह पर मान्यदायिकता को बढ़ाकाने के लिये एक पर्चा चारों तरफ बाटा और चिपकाया गया है। मैं उसका केवल एक पैग्राम बड़ा चाहता हूँ। इससे पता लगता है कि सारे देश में साम्राज्यिकता की आग भड़काने की एक साजिश की गई है। इस पर्चे में कहा गया है।

"9 मई, 1979 को अलीगढ़ से दावरी स्टेशन तक रेलगाड़ी में बैठी महिलाओं और यात्रियों के साथ अमद व्यवहार करने के बाद 10 और 11 मई को मू० दिन १० के मुक्तिम लात्रों और यिक्षिकों ने उप्रूत्यनि श्री लुमरो के इशारे पर हिन्दुओं की लगभग 150 दुकानों का जला दिया है, दर्जनों हिन्दु लात्रों और यात्रियों को मार दिया है तथा लगभग 350 हिन्दु लात्रों का लापता कर दिया है। दिन १० दिसंबर से रहने वाले दिन्दु शिक्षकों और डाक्टरों ने जान बचा कर नगर में शरण ला दृह है।"

यह बात बिल्कुल झूठ है कि हिन्दुओं की 150 दुकानों का जला दिया गया है। यह बात भी नरसंदर भूठ है कि दर्जनों हिन्दु लात्रों और यात्रियों का मार दिया है, और न ही 350 हिन्दु लात्रों का लापता किया गया है—काई लापता नहीं है। यह पर्चा स्टेशनों पर बाटा जा रहा है, ताकि जो दो दो बद्दा से नुजरती हैं, उन के यात्रियों के द्वारा यह पर्चा देश के कान बोने में पहुँच जाये। लेकिन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को १८ बात की कतई परवाह नहीं है। न तो वह इन पर्चों का हठाने की कोशिश कर रही है और न इन लोगों का पकड़ने की कोशिश कर रही है, जो हस प्रकार को साम्राज्यिक दुर्भविता को फैलाने का कार्य कर रहे हैं। इस पर्चे पर किसी प्रैम का नाम नहीं लिपा हुआ है।

वहां पर पी० ए० सी० ने बड़ी बेरहमी के साथ लोगों की पिटाई की। यह भवी महोदय इस बात की जाव करकायें कि भाजपा के माध्य किस प्रकार पिटाई की गई है। इसनी भय कर बात है कि पालियामेंट को गरिमा को ब्यान में रखते हुये मैं उन लड़ों का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकता हूँ। भवी महोदय इस की जाव करकायें दिस्ट्रिक्ट ने बाइस बासलर को जो पक्ष लिखा, भवी महोदय उसकी भी जाव करकायें और इन अधिकारियों को अविलम्ब समर्पण करें, जिनके बारे में श्रेष्ठ भवी ने अपने बद्दाने में कहा है कि वे अच्छा कार्य कर रहे हैं। मैं यह भवी महोदय से वह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह वह इस सारी बद्दाना की स्थानिक जाव करवाने के लिये उत्तर भविष्य बद्दानर से कहेंगे और क्या वह इन भविष्यानावी से विलम्बित करेंगे।

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 (Gandhinagar): 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 जोग लक्ष्मण स्वामी (बहुराहा) : यद्यपि नहोस्य, असीमह में जो कुछ-कुछा है वह बहुत दुर्लभ-पूर्ण है। जो कुछ वहां पर दृश्या है उसके उत्तरदायी असीमह में नहीं है, इसी सद्वा में हैं। (अवश्यक)

बी राज नारायण : यहां पर पर्सनल एक्स्प्लोनेशन नहीं होना चाहिये, वह जै बता देना चाहता है। लोगों जी को कहने का अत्यन्त बहुत शा 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.

बी राज प्रकाश न्यायी : इस झगड़े के पीछे जो कम्प्युनल रूप हिंसा याया उमका कारण यह है कि वहां आकर विद्यार्थियों को भड़काया। वे विद्यार्थी जिन्होंने, जब भी भलीगढ़ में झगड़ा हुया, सेम्प्लर भावना प्रकट की और वहां शहर के लोगों की सेवा की। उनको यहां से मेंबर्स आफ पालियांट ने बाकर (व्यवस्था) राज नारायण जी, आप भी उनमें से एक हैं।

बी राजकरण : पर्सनल एक्स्प्लोनेशन।

MR. SPEAKER: First let me hear him.

बी राज प्रकाश न्यायी : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बंग में बोट की राजनीति चल रही है। कोई भी सदस्य संसद में आकर सब कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। अपनी पार्टी भलीगढ़ से लिये ताम्प्रसाधिक समझों को भड़काया जा रहा है। यहां से भलीगढ़ विद्य विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों को भड़का कर भेजा गया (व्यवस्था)।

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV: **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

बी राज प्रकाश न्यायी : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, भलीगढ़ से विद्यार्थी और विद्यिकारियों ने यहां की भावनाओं से दैवतत्व भलीगढ़ विद्यालय के सी०पार०पी०एक० के लोगों को लवा

विया गया ताकि साम्प्रदायिक दंगे न होने पाये। वहां की विद्यिकारियों के विद्यार्थियों ने उनसे पहला कि हम यूनिवर्सिटी में सा०एच०एस०ए की कामय रखेंगे, आप आके जवानों को यहां से हटा लीजिये। यह हमारी विमेवारी है। उसके बाद वहां के विद्यिकारियों ने उस यूनिवर्सिटी की बहां से हटा लिया। उनको हटाते ही दिन बैं बर्से जलाई गई, वहां के विद्यिकारियों पर हमले हुये, वहां के विद्यार्थियों पर हमले हुये। टीचर्स को बैंहकात किया गया दूसरे बर्से के। इस तरह की बड़नाये वहां होती रहीं। उसके पश्चात् 10 बचे रात की बाकायदा सायरन बजा जो कि यूनिवर्सिटी के लड़कों को बदलने के लिये बजाया जाता है। उनको संश्वर करने के लिये तीन बार वह सायरन बजा और वहां के विद्यार्थी जमा हुये। शमकाद मार्केट जकरिया मार्केट में आग लगाई गई। ये सब हमले बाकायदा हुये। जब सी०पार०पी०एक० को हटाया गया तो वहां रोडबल्टर्स लगा दिये गये। जब वहां ये बट थे हो रही थी—उस बम्य यहां से सी०पार०पी०एक० के लोगों ने वहां जाने की कोशिश की। तो भलीगढ़ विद्यविद्यालय के लड़कों ने अपनी छतों पर खड़े होकर गोलियां चलाई, पत्थर फेंके...

बी राजपत्रिवद बहु : यह गलत बात है। All this is totally false.

बी राज प्रकाश न्यायी : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, बाजार में बाकायदा आग लगाई गई। यहां से पालियामेट के जो मेंबर थे—त्री हरिकेश बहादुर और दूसरे लोग—कम से कम वह आधुन तो बहाते—उन लोगों के लिये जिनकी दुकानें जलाई गईं, लूटी गईं—लेकिन एक लाल 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 JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow this debate to go on.

बी राज प्रकाश न्यायी : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, साम्प्रदायिक दंगे—दूसरी बार हैं—देश के लिये

चाहे जनसेवक में हों, वरीगह में हों। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमको साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के लिये लेद प्रकार करना चाहिये, चाहे वे मुसलमानों की दुकानें जलें या हिन्दुओं की—हमें लेद प्रगट करना चाहिये। ह मारा कर्तव्य इस प्रकार का है कि किसी भी प्रकार के साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को अड़काने का हमें प्रधिकार नहीं है। लेकिन ऐसा हुआ है, इस प्रकार की बात भारी है। अच्छी भीक मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेंट आया है, वहाँ के जिलाधीश की रिपोर्ट आप के पास पाई है, होम मिनिस्टर ने भी रिपोर्ट दी है। भीक मिनिस्टर की रिपोर्ट भी ज़्यादी है, इनकी रिपोर्ट भी ज़्यादी है और ये लोग जो वहाँ गये थे और जो रिपोर्ट लेकर आया है, वह सही है? मेरी समझ में नहीं आया—हमारी गवर्नरेंट ने प्रधर वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर से रिपोर्ट मांगी है, वहाँ के होम मिनिस्टर से रिपोर्ट मांगी गई, जो रिपोर्ट आप के सामने पाई है। उस में यह है कि इसनी दुकानों में आग लगाई गई। क्या उन दुकानदारों ने स्वयं आग लगा ली? वहा दुकानदारों को सूटा गया और एक कार में आग लगा दी। वहाँ के टीक्सें को किस ने मारा? वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों को मारा गया। (अवबोधन)

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)

भी औम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हाविक बन्धवाद और बाहरी देता हूँ उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को, जिन्होंने इसने साहस का परिकल्पना हिंदू साम्प्रदायिकता हो और जाहे वह हिंदू साम्प्रदायिकता हो और जाहे वह मूसिलम साम्प्रदायिकता हो, उस को कहाँ से लिपटा जाएगा। और ऐसे की रिपोर्ट आई है और दूसरी रिपोर्ट भी आई है, दोषी के जगह की भी रिपोर्ट आई है। जो वहाँ बोलते हैं कि वह जगह जूमल वा और वे बाकायदा वहाँ हो कर आये हैं, वह तब तक साबित दूषा है। . . . (अवबोधन) . . . मैं यह जल्दीन चाहूँ हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब, जो आप को यह स्टेटमेंट है, उसमें यह लिखा हुआ है कि बाकायदा जूमलस्टी के

भविकारियों ने सी० पार० पी० फोर्स को वहाँ से हटवा दिया वहाँ के डिस्ट्रिक्ट नेजिस्ट्रेट को यह कह कर कि इस कानून और ला एण्ड आर्ड को वहाँ पर कायद रखें। 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 जगहा श्री-स्लान्ध वा और उसमें यूनिवर्सिटी के भविकारी भी जानिल थे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how can this thing go on record. (Interruptions)

भी औम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन के स्टेटमेंट से यह निकलता है। वह जो स्टेटमेंट आया है, उसमें से यह निकलता है.. . (अवबोधन) . . . यह जो स्टेटमेंट होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने दिया है इस पर प्रश्न करने का मुख राहट है। इहाँने नाम लिया है। . . (अवबोधन)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon'ble Member has already taken seven minutes. Please ask question only. I am not allowing it any further.

भी औम 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 गोलियां चलाई गई, पिस्तौल चलाये गये और वहाँ से गोली चली और आप के एक अफमर की बन्धूक छीन कर ले गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप की पुलिस ने वहाँ विद्यार्थियों के पास इत्तीजल आप्स्ट थे, उन को आपने पकड़ा या नहीं और जिन लोगों ने दुकानें जलाई, उन में कितने वादमियों 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.

भी औम प्रकाश त्यागी : साम्प्रदायिक दंगे वहाँ हुए और उन में जिन के यहाँ आग दुकानों में लगी, जो लोग भारे गये उनकी आपकी ओर से या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की ओर से क्या कोई गुणवत्ता दिया गया है और उन लोगों का जो जुर्मान हुआ है, उसकी कुछ क्रियता की गई है?

भी राज नारायण : मैं अधिकार लाइसेंस एस्टेट करना चाहता हूँ। जिस की जरूरती में कहाँ है परस्ताव एस्टेटले वह वह में करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा दूसरा है कि मैं अप्रैली बीम नहीं

[**श्री राज नारायण]**

सत्ता है। मूल अक्षरों से है कि हमारे परम पुरीत आदरणीय मिह की ओर प्रकाश त्यागी ने हमारे बारे में यह कहा है कि इन्होंने दंगा अड़काया है...

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : यह मैंने नहीं कहा है। मैंने यह कहा है कि आप भी उन से मिलने चालों में थे।

श्री राज नारायण : इन्होंने यह कहा है कि ये अस्ताल में गये... (छड़कात्तम) ... जब कोई बोलता है तो मैं बोलता नहीं हूँ। मैं आहता हूँ कि डबल स्टैंडर्ड एप्लाई न किया जाए। मैं कोई प्लाइट आफ आर्डर रेज करता हूँ तो अलग से करता हूँ ओम प्रकाश त्यागी की ओल रहे थे तो मैं बराबर चुप रहा। कोई बोले मैं चुप रहता हूँ। लेकिन कोई यह कहे कि हम प्लाइट आफ आर्डर रेज न करें तो यहुमिरा मिलेज है। मैं आपको एक छत्ता की बाद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। लाई एटली जब आए उत्तर प्रदेश असेम्बली को देखने के लिए — और वह जब आए उत्तर प्रदेश असेम्बली को उन्होंने कहा कि हमने मारे देश का अमल किया है लेकिन आगर कोई लाइब्रली असेम्बली हमने देखी है तो उत्तर प्रदेश की देखी है जहा लीडर आफ वी अपोजीन ने बहुत मच्छा मवाल 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 जात रखना आपकी इच्छा है मेरी नहीं है। इन्होंने कहा है कि राज नारायण अस्ताल में विद्यार्थीयों में मिलने गये। यह 16 आगा और 17 आगा भी हो तो भी असत्य है। राज नारायण उस समय अवृद्ध प्रेसर से प्रक्षिप्त थे। डाक्टर हमारे पाल बैठे थे। हमारा जो सेकेटरी था, हमने प्रति अवृक्ष उस रूपया कल जाने के लिए उसके जरिये और उनके हाथ से मिलाये थे...

एक असलीय लक्ष्य : ऐसा कहा से प्राया?

श्री राज नारायण : हमारे आप की कमाई बढ़ी है और बहुत से लोगों ने बादा किया है। जो आइस प्रैसिडेंट थे श्री प्रफुल हुड्डीन उन्होंने हम को जो बत लिया उस में उन्होंने लिया कि नेता जी, हम सोग जब क्लैप देन से तो केवल अहीं रा जाए कि हमारा नेता राज नारायण आर एस की लाई कट गई। प्रधान मंत्री श्री भोराजी देसाई भी 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 : सच बात कही। एक एक आदमी को परस्ताल एसप्लोनेशन के लिए वह वह मिनट मिलते हैं और आप हमें दो मिनट भी बोलने नहीं देते हैं। मैं एन मिनट में बात कर देता हूँ.....

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Please resume your seat.

श्री राज नारायण : आर. एस. एस. यही दंगा करा रहा है और सारे देश में दंगा 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 (Contd): 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 Changez 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 रामचंद्र सिंह (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आहे हम संसद में आधा दर्जन व्यापारकर्त्त्वं प्रस्तावों के द्वारा सरकार का व्यापार आकर्षित कर्याने कर से, लेकिन न तो प्रथ प्रबोध कुमार सौंदर सकता है और न हास्कृत हमारे बीच में आ सकता है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it about cow slaughter?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Man-slaughter.

डा० रामचंद्र सिंह : जब यह पर्याप्त नहीं है, तो जानता है कि हम कोई किसी बात के बाहर या विरोध में आवेदन और प्रत्यावेदन

में बातें करते हैं : अलीगढ़ से दो विद्यार्थी, जान मुहम्मद आरिफ और भी बलकाक बहमद ने एक जायंट 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, जब भी में जो कांड हुआ और विद्यार्थियों के साथ जो बूबाहार किया गया, उसकी ओर निन्दा की गई। लेकिन कुछ राजनीतिक गिरों ने प्रथमी अवसरवादिता के कारण, और सद्गी लोकप्रियता को व्यापार में रखकर, उत्तेजनापूर्ण भावण दिये। किसी व्यक्ति ने इसे नात्सी आक्रमण की संज्ञा दी और किसी ने इसे कम्यूनल हास्पेकास्ट कहा। जब हमारे नीजबाबान ऐसी बातों को सुनेंगे, तो उनके हृदयों में कैसी भावना दैवा ही सकती है? इस लिए मैं अलीगढ़ के उन विद्यार्थियों को उत्तम दोष नहीं दूंगा, जिन्होंने उनके जजबात 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 प्राये न बढ़े, इस विषय में विचार करना चाहिए।

उत्तर प्रदेश के मध्य मंत्री ने क्या बातें कहीं और क्या नहीं कहीं, 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."

प्राप्त दोनों की बात देखनी चाहिये। आहे हिन्दू राष्ट्रवाद की बात करने वाले हों और आहे किसी प्रकार से मुस्लिम संकीर्णतावाद की बात करने वाले हों, उन दोनों की ओर सर्वतो से व्यापार की आवश्यकता है। जो लोग प्रथमी छोटे स्वार्थी को दुष्टि में रख कर किसी एक बांध के जजबात को भड़काने की कोशिश करते हैं, वे देख के साथ दगडाजी कर रहे हैं।

अलीगढ़ और बादरी की घटनाओं पर बोलते हुए गहरी भंडी ने यह स्वीकार किया था कि वहां की स्थिति में तनाव है। वहां तनावपूर्ण स्थिति तो थी, लेकिन सरकार ने किया क्या था? वहां हीटल से गोलियां चली। जब भी इस प्रकार की तनाव की दिल्लि हो, तो सरकार का पहला कर्ज यह होना चाहिये कि हथियारों पर कब्जा किया जाये, चाहे वे हिन्दू फैलेटिक्स के पास हों और चाहे यह मुस्लिम फैलेटिक्स के पास हों। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। इसका नेतृत्व यह हुआ कि दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बातें हुईं। वह ठीक है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रतिवानी कुमार भी

[श्रोता रामचंद्र सिंह]
को दोनों बटनामों की जांच करने का सावेद विर्द्ध है लेकिन अस्तित्व का सवाल यहां संवेदनशील है। इसलिए मैं कहा चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों बटनामों की जांच से पर्याप्त विस्तृत साफ ही जाना चाहिए ताकि किसी को अपना राजनीतिक स्वार्थ लिद्द करने के लिए अब्दोल या तमाका करने का अवसर न मिले। इसके लिए क्या केंद्र की ओर से आप उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को सलाह देंगे कि दोनों बटनामों की साथ साथ जांच करने के लिए न्यायिक जांच बिठायें ?

अनितम बात यह है कि अब विश्वविद्यालय खुलेगा तब जिस प्रकार की अभी रिपोर्ट है— तभी या गलत उसका स्पष्टीकरण आप देंगे— लेकिन कमिशनर का भी स्टेटमेंट है और वहां के कुछ लड़के जो हैं, मैं सम्बद्धाय विवेष का नाम नहीं लूँगा उन्होंने आत्म रक्त के लिये अपील की है तो विश्वविद्यालय खुलने पर आप कौन से उपाय करेंगे ? क्या ला एंड आई र ही इस समस्या का समाधान कर देगा ?

साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ क्या अलीगढ़ पवश्वविद्यालय परिसर और नगर सेक्ट में मिले जुले नागरिकों की कोई शांति समिति बन चुकी है या नहीं ? केवल आरोप प्रस्तारोप से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है—बाहर आरोप मैं लगाऊ बया कोई और लगाए। मैं सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आशह कहना कि यदि आरोप प्रस्तारोप भूलकर हम शांति और सद्भाव के लिए प्रयत्न करेंगे तो देश के साथ हताहता जापित करेंगे। क्या भली जी न्यायिक जांच की मेरी प्रार्थना पर ध्यान देंगे और उसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को सलाह देंगे ? साथ ही आगर कूलपति के साथ प्रपत्नान की कोई बात हूँह है या विश्वविद्यालय को स्वायत्ता पर किसी प्रकार का प्रहार हुआ है तो क्या उसके लिये कड़े से कड़े कदम उठायेंगे ?

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 bulletts 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 यादव (जबलपुर) : उपायकरणीय, इस कों जरा आप सुन लीजिए। वहाँ पर 7 एम० पीज जो गये थे, उन के साथ ऐसा अवश्यक हुआ है, वह आप सुन लें।... (अवश्यक) .. नहीं तो यह हाक्स नहीं बलेगा। ... (अवश्यक) ..

उपायकरणीय यादव : इस तरह से नहीं बल सकता है।

श्री शारद यादव : आप इन को मुनिये। एक मिनट आप 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—19th 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?

MAY 16, 1979

Officials at Aligarh 27
towards some M.Ps.

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 DIS-
TRICT OFFICIALS AT ALIGARH
TOWARDS SOME MEMBERS OF
PARLIAMENT.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : शार फैल को एक मिनट सुन ले ।

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 be-
cause my calling attention was ad-
mitted 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 im-
portant was being discussed there and
that they were not talking to the res-
ponsible 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 in-
sulted 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 (Dia-
mond Harbour): Sir, I want to make
one submission. There was a circular
issued by the Prime Minister's Secre-
tarariat some years ago which clearly
defined as to how a civil servant
should behave towards, and receive a
Member of Parliament. (Interrup-
tions). 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..." (Interrup-
tions). If you read the books
that govern the sittings of these Com-
mittees, you will see smoking is pro-
hibited, 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 parlia-
mentary 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

** Not recorded.

[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.

,81 Apptt. of a Comm. VAISAKHA 26, 1901 (SAKA) to review the working of the L. I. C. (St.)

बी राज नारायणः भैरा एक प्लाइट थाक पांडे है।

उपायक बहोदयः किस बीच पर? इस पर?

बी राज नारायणः थाक थापके दफतर को मैंने धपने दी निवेदन पत्र दिए थे। हम को दस बजे के करीब दफतर ने कहा.....

उपायक बहोदयः दफतर में क्या दिया थाए था नहीं दिया उसके बारे में प्लाइट थाक पांडे उठाने से कोई कायदा नहीं है।

बी राज नारायणः थाप परसों में भूमि कोई एकराज नहीं है। मैं यह जानका चाहता हूँकि क्या प्रेस्क्राइट काम में दिया जाएगा तब लिया जाएगा या धपने पैड पर दिया जाएगा तब भी लिया जाएगा?

उपायक बहोदयः थाप बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि किस काम में देना चाहिये और किस काम में नहीं देना चाहिये।

बी राज नारायणः 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.

बी राज नारायणः तो यह कहिए थूँकि उसमें 30 बुरली भूमोहर जौगी का उल्लेख है जिन्होंने 1 करोड़ 20 लाख का बर्बाद किया है जाने थावि पर और शिमला में स्थीकर का इलेक्ट्रिक इलेक्ट्रिक तीर पर हुआ है, इन्हिए उसको नहीं लिया गया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. What happened to 377?

Prasar Bharati Corporation of (Broadcasting India) Bill—intd.

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

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2 dated 16-5-79.

[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 *bhasa 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 Vira'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(i) 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 Akashvani 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 eve " 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.
1123 LS—10.

[*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, 1852.

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 विनायक प्रसाद यादव (महरसा) : उत्तराखण्ड महोदय, नवभारत टाइम्स, नई दिल्ली, — सोमवार, 14 मई, 1979 एवं अन्य गार्डीय यात्रियोंके मृक्य पृष्ठ पर लिये "सौमन की खात्रीया या आनंदोन्मन ?" उत्तर भारत में भी रेल सेवाये अम्बुजस्ट" जिसके फलस्वरूप बेश के हर कोने में नेंव प्रसादानि ठप्प या हो गया है। कोयले की तात्कारीयन कर्मी का हवाला दे कर तो बिगत एक वर्ष से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में बीकड़ी आवासक देन रह ही कर दी गई थीं जिस के बलते छात्रों, यात्रान्यात्रियों और नौकरी पेशा वाले की तो दुर्बल ही हो रही थीं, इधर एक महीने से बाकिया चालू यात्री गाड़ियां, चाहे एक्सप्रेस हो या बेस हों, सभी पर न चलने से इस कठोर की गर्भी में लाजों यात्री धूप में हर म्हेजान पर कराह रहे हैं। कोई भी गाड़ी सभी पर नहीं चल रही है। 2-4 घण्टे को कौन पूछे 20, 22 घण्टे तक यादियां लेट रहती हैं और कठोरों की अन्त में कैसिल की योक्ता की जाती है। स्टेशन पर कोई यह बताने वाला भी नहीं पिलता है कि कौन गाड़ी किसी लेट है? इक्कायरी मेट्रोफोन करने पर कोई टेलीफोन नहीं उठाता है। धूप में भ्रमस्ते नायारियों को कोई यात्री देने वाला नहीं पिलता है। दूर से चलने वाले यात्रियों को रियरवेस्ट कैसिल कर दूसरे यात्री की दैसे से कर बैठक दिका जाता है अब कि सदम के मानवीय सदस्यों को दियों के पैसेज या सरोज कीच या डाइविंग कार में चलने के लिए भजाकूर होना पड़ता है। लिकायत पुस्तिका मांगने पर भी नहीं दी जाती है और यही तक कहा जाता है कि कम्पनी बुक हस्ती सस्ती नहीं होती है। समझा है कि रेल प्रबासन को लकड़ा भार

गया है जिसके बलते यात्रियों में बिस्फोटक स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है। यदि सरकार ने इस घोर अविसम्बन्धित नहीं दिया तो लोगों को कानून अपने हाथ में लेना पड़ेगा और फिर रेल का हर स्टेशन कुस्खेव बनेगा।

अब: रेल मंत्री का ध्यान इस घोर दिलाते हुए, अविसम्बन्धित कार्रवाई की मांग करता है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri K. B. Chetri—not here. Father Anthony Murmu.

(iv) 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 नारेश कुश्वाहा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि किस तरह से अधिकों के जाने के बाद रात में काले लोग जासन बलाने के योग्य हो गये और हम जो पिछड़े हैं, हरिजन हैं, परा नहीं कब तक अबोग्य रहेंगे। श्रीमता कमीश कमी हुर्सी से भी प्राप्ती है। कहा जाता है कि तैरना सीखने के लिए पानी में जाना चाहिये व्योरिक तैरना लड़े लड़े नहीं सीखा जा सकता है। तैरना सीखने के लिए पानी में ही जाना पड़ेगा। ये जी लोग यांच हुआर बचों में पद से, यद्य से यद्य चीजों से बचत हैं अगर इनको पदों पर बिठा कर योग्य नहीं बनाया जाएगा तो ये किसी भी पद के योग्य कैसे हो सकेंगे। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक ये बहु हुए लोगों के समझ माने वाले नहीं हैं।

जैसा सोश्यल में बताया गया है कि इसी वजह से काली हैं और वे इसलिए काली हैं चूंकि योग्य उम्मीद

[बी राम दरेख कृष्णदाहा]

उम्मीदवार नहीं मिले। वे वह भाग्य के लिए लैमार नहीं हैं किंतु योग्य उम्मीदवार न मिलने के कारण उन वर्षों पर निर्वित मर्ही हुईं। आज जो रिकॉर्ड कहने वाले लोग उपर बैठे हुए हैं वे वहीं बाहर हैं किंतु हरिजन या पिछड़े लोग नहीं हैं। वे इन लोगों को वहां प्राप्ति नहीं देना चाहते, भूतमें नहीं देना चाहते।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दू समाज का यह सबसे बड़ा गुण है। श्रीमन् भूमि तो यह है कि हिन्दू राष्ट्र कैसा होगा, किस प्रकार का होगा। जबाहरलाल जी से ले कर योराजी बैसाई तक सब हिन्दू ही प्रश्न मंडी हुए हैं। जहां तक बेरी भोटी बढ़ि में समझ में आया है कि पाकिस्तान का मतलब ही मुस्लिम राष्ट्र है जाहे लिखा जाये या न लिखा जाये, हिन्दुस्तान का मतलब ही हिन्दू राष्ट्र है जाहे लिखा जाये या न लिखा जाये। जब तक इस देश में लोकतंत्र है तब तक इस से लिख इसका कोई अर्थ नहीं है। यह जबाहरलाल नेहरू से लेकर योराजी भाई हिन्दू नहीं है? फिर क्या कोई जाप लिखने के लोग हिन्दू होंगे? अधर वे हिन्दू होंगे तो इन लिखड़े और हरिजनों का उनमें क्या स्थान होगा? जो आज तक इनका स्थान रहा है क्या इस से भी जाप बीता इनका स्थान होगा? मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक इस तरह की संकीर्णता इस देश से जूदा नहीं होगी तब तक निर्वित क्षण से समाज का क्षेत्राण नहीं होगा और हरिजनों और पिछड़े लोगों की समस्या भी हम नहीं होगी।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री भी कपूरी ठाकुर ने कहा कि हम हरिजनों को दृष्टियार देंगे। मैं उनको बांधी देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जहां पर हरिजनों पर अस्त्याचार हुए वहां पर सामिक जुनीना करने की व्यवस्था की। उन्होंने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की रका के लिए एक अलग कोस बनाने की घोषणा की और कहा कि उसमें हरिजन और आदिवासी ही भर्ती होंगे। अगर इस तरह के कानून उठाये जाएं तो निर्वित क्षण से हरिजनों पर होने वाले अस्त्याचार कम होंगे। भूमि यह है कि भी कपूरी ठाकुर को हटाये जाने में वह भी एक कारण था। भूमि यह भी यह है कि अब उनके हटाये जाने के बाद क्या उन नीतियों की चलाया जाएगा या नहीं? उन्होंने पिछड़े और हरिजनों को कूछ सुविधाएं देने का काम किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि पुलिस सेचा में जब तक रिक्वेशन का कोटा पूरा नहीं हो जाएगा तब तक दूसरों की भी भर्ती नहीं किया जाएगा। दूसरों की भर्ती पर भी उन्होंने रोक लगा दी थी। अगर जब तक आप भी इस तरह से काम नहीं करते तब तक हरिजनों का या दूसरों का रिक्वेशन का कोटा पूरा होने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि कर्नल में छेद है और छेद का बहाना बना कर यह कोटा पूरा नहीं किया जाएगा।

श्रीमन् जब तक आप यहीं पर नहीं वे तब तक हम लोग सच्चे हैं। जब आप यहीं पर बैठ जाये तो आप सच्चे हो जाये। अब भूमि कह चाही? हम कुछ भी कहें लेकिन कुछ नहीं होता। आपके अफवाह

जो रिपोर्ट वे हैं वही ठीक है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने फलवा दे दिया है कि निर्वित हो कर काम करें। फिर एस० एस० ए० का किसी और की जगह बुनेंगे वे? अधर से नहीं बुनते हैं तो उनका क्या कानून? कानून तो हमारे असतरों का है किन्तु उन्होंने इस तरह का कलावा दे रखा है। उन्हीं जो कानूनों को देखते हैं, उन्हीं की बातों को वे बुनते हैं। जिसी तौर पर जानते हैं कि यह काम गलत है लेकिन फिर भी उनको वह करना पड़ता है। कारण यह है कि नौकरशाही का शिकंजा, लाल फौसानाही का शिकंजा बहुत ज्यादा कहा है। श्री राम जी लाल मुमन के गांव को ही पूँछ दिया गया है। अब उनका क्या कानून या? उनका कानून क्योंकि वे लाग सीना तान कर बढ़े हो जाते थे जब कोई अस्त्याचारी आता था और उसका वे लाग मुकाबला करते थे। इस का नीतिज्ञ यह है कि भौका पा कर उनका गांव का गांव ही पूँछ दिया याया है। इस तरह की घटनाये क्यों हो रही हैं इसी की तह में आपको जाना चाहिये।

जब तक हम लोग कानूनी गोरखधंधे में रहेंगे, जब तक हम लोग सबमुक्त में वरदी पर उत्तर कर काम नहीं करेंगे, उन में मिल बैठ कर काम नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम बलने वाला नहीं है। गांधी जी की हरिजन इस्तियों में जा कर रहा करते थे, क्या वह ठहरा करते थे, भंगियों में जा कर क्यों रहा करते थे? इसका कारण यह है कि उनका कहना था कि जो कोई भी उनसे मिलने के लिए आता है, बात करने के लिए आता है तो उसको हरिजन बस्ती में जाना पड़े। इस बास्ते वे बहां जा कर रहा करते थे। जो लोग उनसे मिलना चाहते थे उनके बहां जाना पड़ता था। हमारे मंत्री क्या ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं? क्या वे कम से कम साल में एक ही दिन का समय बहां जा कर बिना नहीं बकते हैं? वह बड़े लोग बड़े बड़े नेता जा कर एक ही दिन तक साल में हरिजनों में रहे तो बेका देकी और भी लोग बहां जाएं, इन लोगों से मिलें जूँ और जो शलगाव की आवाज है वह दूर होगी। ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो हम एक दूसरे से लग जाएं रहेंगे। जब तक हिन्दू धर्म में जातपात की दीवार जो बड़ी है इसको तोड़ा नहीं जाता है, जब तक कहुरपन्नी लोग वे रहेंगे तब तक हरिजन समस्या का कोई समाधान नहीं सकेगा।

हमारा कैबिन माल एक ही निवेदन है। हम सब को अपने हृदयों को टटोलना चाहिये और टटोल कर सबमुक्त में इसकी समस्याओं को हल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। सभी लालों को मिल जता है यह काम करना चाहिये। गांधी जी जब जिन्हे वे तब में आजावी के बाद से ही नहीं बहिक आजावी मिलने से पहले से भी हम हरिजनों को लंजा जाने की घोषणाएं करते था रहे हैं, हम कहते थे रहे हैं कि मिलें जीवों को हम उठा रहे हैं लेकिन वे उठे ज्यों नहीं रहे हैं, इसकी समस्याओं का बालाक वह जीवों रही है। हम भर भी हमें असाधारण से लिखार करता चाहिये। एक सीधी भी बात है। भोजनुरी में एक कहाना है :

हरिजन के हाथी का हूसात होता,
 जाये के हूसर बिकावे के हूसर।

इस डीरेसंकी बाबान से तो तब कुछ दे देंगे, जो यात्रीं
 तो बहुत ज्याकर देंगे लेकिन वह लिख कर देने
 का बहुत दोषादा तो कुछ नहीं देंगे। अब डोर लखिनी
 ददामि औ ददामि न। जब देने का बहुत जाता
 है तो कुछ नहीं देते हैं। यह इनका लाभ है। इस
 तरह से न हरिजनों का कोई कल्याण होते बातों हैं।
 और नहीं आदिवासियों की समस्यायें ही हल होने वाली
 हैं। किसी को भी कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है।
 मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सरकार को समुत्स्थिति का
 जान करायें, उन से कहें कि वह यस्तु स्थिति को
 देखने हुए जन प्रतिनिधियों, अधिकारियों और समाज
 के लोगों, तीनों में दियाग का समर्पण करें और
 समर्पित रूप से आये बढ़ें।

इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रपनी बात को समाप्त करता
 हू 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. Unfortunately, there are so many weak people 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 becomes strong. If we want to construct a good and a strong house then the material that is used for its construction 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 Jagjivan 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 Building Construction Corporation and

Gammons (India) are giving preference 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 harijans. They are not recruiting the harijans. The National Building Construction Corporation and Gammons (India) immediately ask these people whether they belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They ask them to produce certificates 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 introduced this scheme that wherever harijans 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 representation to them in the Legislatures 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 Tribes people. By nature the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people 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 communities.

Regarding educational opportunities, in Andhra Pradesh, the Chief Minister, 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. Punniah 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 महोलाल (बिजनौर) : माननीय उप-
व्यक्त महोलाल, मैं आपके माध्यम से सबसे पहले भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह हम भारतवासियों का अब ऐसी शक्ति दे कि हम जो जातियों में, सम्प्रदायों में केवल बटे हुए ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि हमने उम धर्म से सीधा भी शुक्र कर दिया है, विशेष तौर पर राजनीतिक लोगों ने, उसमें हमें मुक्ति दे। वह दिन सौभाग्यशाली होगा जब भारतासी जातीयता के अभिशाप से मुक्त हो जायेगे।

भारतवर्ष में इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि कल वे वक्तव्याओं ने केवल हिन्दू धर्म की बात कही थी कि हिन्दू धर्म में जातीयता का अभिशाप है, सेकिन मैं एम मानता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष का ऐसा कोई धर्म नहीं बचा जहाँ जातीयता का प्रकार न हो, चाहे हज़रत मोहम्मद का धर्म हो, ईसा मसीह का धर्म हो, गुरु नानक देव का धर्म हो, भारतवर्ष का कोई धर्मविलम्बी ऐसा शायद ही मिले जिसमें जातीयता न पाई जाती हो। इसलिए मैं भगवान म प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह खासतौर से राजनीतिक लोगों को ऐसी सद्बुद्धि दे कि ये जातीयता, सम्प्रदाय से ऊपर उठ कर देश के गरीबों और भेहुतकषण लोगों की बात सीधने लगें और जो भाषण यहाँ लोक-सभा में किये जाएं, जो तक और विचार रखे जाएं वह भी जातीयता और सम्प्रदाय से ऊपर उठ कर किये जाएं।

कुछ दिन पहले लोक-सभा में हरिजनों के उत्तीर्ण का बातावरण बना था और आज सम्प्रदाय के उत्तीर्ण का, मनमेद का बानावरण बना हुआ है, जब कि कोपिया यह होनी चाहिए कि हम सम्प्रदाय-वाद को बिटाने की बात कहें, जातीयता को समाप्त करने की बात कहें। देश के गरीब और निर्दून, देश के लिए दौलत पैदा बाने करने वाले लोगों के जीवन के सम्बन्ध में बच्ची करें और उसी के लिए अपने विचार भी रखें। मेरा सो यह दृढ़ विश्वास है कि प्राचिक विषयता सब से बड़ा रोग है। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित भावित जातियों के लिए गरीबी मर्दी बड़ा अभिशाप है, जिस दिन उनकी गरीबी दूर हो जायेगी, उस दिन उनके प्रति उत्तीर्ण और मेंदभाव का भाव हो जायेगी।

जलसत उदाहरण हमारे सामने है। भारतवर्ष में कुछ राज्य भावित जातियों के ले, जैसे बंगल, लिंगायत की स्टेट, जाकोनोब यह भावित जातियों की स्टेट भी। राका भावित जातियों के ले सेकिन उनकी कारियाँ, उनके सम्बन्ध राजस्थान के कारिय

राजाओं के साथ होती थे। इसी प्रकार के उदाहरण हमारे उत्तर प्रेषण के दैवियों के स्टेट की थे, वहाँ के भगिनीों की लादियाँ लक्ष्य राजाओं के यहाँ होती थीं। यह इस बात का उत्तरत्त उदाहरण है कि अमीरी और गरीबी का अन्तर सबसे बड़ा अभियाप है इस देश के हरिजनों और जनजातियों के लिए।

मुझे आज बड़ा दुःख होता है, जब कभी सोचता हूँ। 30 साल पहले गांधी जी की फौज में जितने सोग रहते थे कांग्रेस में, वह बहु एक दूसरे की जाति को नहीं जानते थे। कांग्रेस बाले, कांग्रेस बाले 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 होता है, पिछले महीने भेरी भाजी को कालेज में अपमानित किया गया हरिजन होने के कारण और वह उस अपमान को सहन नहीं कर सकी और पांगल 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 निर्वनता है। गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए पिछले तीस सालों के दौरान नारे लगाये गये, कानून बनाये गये, योजनाये बनाई गईं, भूमि की सीमा निर्धारित की गई, भूमि के आवटन की व्यवस्था की गई, लेकिन रक्तार बैंधी जो मैंने उस बक्त देखी, वह मैं आज भी देख रहा हूँ।

मण्डल साहब मुझे माफ 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 बटवारे 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 कोट्ट में गये और स्टेल में आये, और भूमि ज्यों को त्यों उनके कब्जे में है। मुझे यह कहने में तनिक भी संकोच या जिज्ञासा नहीं है कि हानाम में उनको मंत्री-पद और दे दिया गया। सीलिंग की भूमि के बारे हैं, और सरकार में मंत्री-पद पर बैठे हुए हैं।

यह सब कुछ तीस साल तक चलता रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मण्डल साहब से, और उसके 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 की उस रास्ते को बदले, कथनी और करनी में जो अन्तर रहा है, उसको मिटाये, जो कुछ थे कहते हैं, वे उसको करें।

इस रिपोर्ट में स्पष्ट कहा जाता है कि वैकों से अच्छे लोगों जो अवसरा होती, उसमें आज्ञा परस्ट

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों को 4 प्रतिशत अधिक पर उत्तर दिया जायेगा। अमरुक्त महोदय ने लिपारित की है कि इस अनुसूचित को बदाना चाहिये। मुझे सोचते हैं कि क्या आज परस्ट लोगों को भी इच्छा दिया गया है—मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्हें भी नहीं मिला होगा, बदाने की बात तो दूर रही।

मण्डल साहब जो कोशिशें कर रहे हैं, उत्तर के लिये उन्हे हृदय से बधाई देते हुए मैं उनके अनुरोध करता चाहता हूँ कि वह वैकों और वित्त मंत्री पर मारल प्रेशर डाले, वैकों को अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को अधिक छूट देने पर मजबूर करें और वैकों से हर तीसरे माह यह रिपोर्ट लें कि उन्होंने कितना छूट इन बच्चों के लोगों को दिया है।

यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की मजबूरी है कि वह अनुदान दे सकती है, लेकिन उपर्युक्त उपर्युक्त सरकारों के माध्यम से होता है। और राज्य सरकारों के जो तरीके हैं, उन्हे मण्डल साहब भी जानते हैं, और, उपाय्यज महोदय, आप भी जानते होंगे। हरिजनों के मकानों और कुंबों के लिए यहाँ से अनुदान के रूप में उपया गया, भगर जिला परिषद के अध्यक्ष महोदय ने, जिनके माध्यम से उपया बंदना है, अपने फ़ार्म में क्लाउंटर और कुप्रा बनवा लिया। जाती के तालवेहट लालक में हरिजनों के कुएं के लिए उपया गया, लेकिन प्रमुख ने अपने खेत में कुंभा खुदवा लिया। केन्द्रीय सरकार जो उपया देती है, उसका यह हाल होता है।

इसलिए मैं यह बहुत ज़रूरी समझता हूँ कि इस सदन की एक मूल्याकान समिति बनाई जाये, जो हर एक स्टेट में जा कर देखे कि भारत सरकार ने जो उपया दिया है, उसका कितने प्रतिशत लहरी भारी में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण पर खर्च हुआ है, क्या नेताओं के कल्याण पर उपयोग तो नहीं हुआ है?

14 00 hrs.

दूसरी बात यह है कि केवल छूट की ही बात नहीं है, बिजली की भी कमी है। अनुसूचित जाति के पड़े-लिखे लड़के नौकरी नहीं करते तो किसी कारोबार में लगाना चाहते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कारोबार में लगाना चाहते हैं। हरिजनों के पड़े-लिखे लड़कों को पांच और दस हार्ड पावर का बिजली का लड़कों को पांच और दस हार्ड पावर का बिजली का लड़कों को नहीं दिया गया जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कलेक्शन नहीं दिया गया जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश में लोगों ने स्टेट की राजधानी में जा कर बड़ा बड़ा दिया वे 200 और 300 हार्ड पावर की बंडुरी करा कर से पाए। आप सभी हरिजन पड़े-लिखे लड़कों को नौकरी नहीं दे सकते हैं। यह लिए करीब ज्या गया है जब शत प्रति लड़के लिखित होने और आरक्ष के नाम पर लहरी भी नौकरी नहीं मिल पायेगी। वे पड़े-लिखे लड़कों की जिले

आप बात बात बोलते थे, ज्ञाह लगाते थे, जूते भी बरेंचें करते थे, जब पहले लिखने के बाद उसी काल पर आपसे नहीं आयेरे क्योंकि उस काम को बात नहीं लिखता। उनको भान और सम्मान चाहिये और भान सम्मान के लिए उन्हें काम चाहिये। और काम पाने के लिए उन्हें आपका सहाय चाहिये। इसलिए मैं अप्पल जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि जब तक उनकी आपका और सरकार का सीधा सहारा नहीं पिछें तब तक आप यहां से एक रुपया देंगे तो उनको कामद 50 पैसे या 25 पैसे भी नहीं मिलेंगे।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक नया आवेदन याक हो गया है कि अगर कोई हरिजन नीजबान कोई सटिकेट लेना चाहता है, शेड्यूल कास्ट होने का, तो उसके लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट मंजिस्टेट के यहां एप्लीकेशन पर डेक्ह रुपए का टिकट लगाना होता है। तभी उसको सटिकेट दिया जा सकता है। किसी पार्लियांट के मेंबर का लिखना काफी नहीं है, उसके लिए डी० एम० का सटिकेट चाहिये। इसके लिए बहा पर टिकट चाहिये। और केवल टिकट की ही बात नहीं है, उसके लिए लेखांश के रिपोर्ट आवश्यक। लेखांश, कांगूनी साहू और तहसीलदार के बात एक पहले लिखे हरिजन नीजबान को कितना अपमानित होना पड़ता है और कितना जर्जर करना पड़ता है, यह तभी सांग जानते हैं।

जहां तक रिजर्वेशन की बात है, मुझे एक शिकायत है, मैं आहूगा कि माननीय अध्यक्ष तक मेरी भावनाओं को बहुचाल दिया जाए। लोकसभा के स्टाफ में ही आशक्ष की पूर्ति नहीं है। यह पर शेड्यूल कास्ट्स का कितना परमेट रिजर्वेशन है, इसको आप निकल कर देख लें। चिराय तम्ही ही अधिकार है। इसी प्रकार से मलिमप्ल में आरक्षण की कितनी पूर्ति है, यह भी आप देख ले। जब यह हालत है कि सोक सभा के स्टाफ में पूर्ति नहीं है, सामन के स्तर पर मतिमच्छल में पूर्ति नहीं है फिर आप कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि जिला और तहसील की लेखिल पर आशक्ष की पूर्ति की जायेगी? इसलिए हमारा करके आप इसको ऊपर से मूँछ करे। और जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया, आप कपनी और करनी के अन्तर को मिटा दीक्षित। क्षणीय और करनी में जा अन्तर करनी बाले के उनको जनता ने हात दिया है। आप बराबर जानावश हों—यह भेदी कामना है। मैं आपके नाम हूँ, उन्हें छोड़ कर यहां आया हूँ। मैं कहा चाहता हूँ कि अब नारेकाली से काम चलने वाला भी है। केवल भेदी ही नहीं, इस देश के निधन येहनतकालों की भी यह प्रतिक्रिया है कि इस सरकार के भानी के बाद जानन तन्म से कोई तब्दीली नहीं थाई है, जिसे तौर पर ये नेहनतकाल लोगों को उंचा करने के बाबले में। आपके नाम विभाग में शामी विभागी की एक परिमात्र भेदी है कि हरिजनों की हितों की बेकानेकरी के लिए सभी किशानों में हरिजन को बाजा लिए जाएं। ये जल्द ही लेखिल

कृषि विभाग में उस पढ़ पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई? संकल साहू, बरा पला लवाइसे कि कृषि विभाग में या दूसरे विभागों में, कितने विभागों में हरिजन-सेव गत गये हैं, कहीं बने भी हैं या नहीं? ये सीसीरी बार इस बात को कहता है—उत्तर कहिये विभाग आप कर सके। नारेवाजी करने वाले विनहूने विनोबा जी की हमवर्दी में बत रखा, दूसरों को बत रखने की प्रेरणा ही, लेकिन जब स्वयं करने का बत रखा, तो पीछे हट गये कि हम नहीं योग नहीं दे सकते। अब ज्यादा दिनों तक भारतवर्ष की जनता को बहकाया नहीं जा सकता, भूलावे में नहीं डाला जा सकता। आज जगह-जगह चर्चा है कि इन्विट्रा जी तो विनोबा जी की सम्पर्की में बत रख रही थी, अब जब कि विधान बनने जा रहा है, आज वह विशेषक आ रहा है तो उसके समर्थन के लिये भी तैयार नहीं है। क्योंकि उन्हें जनरा है, बोट कम हो जायेगे। बोट की परवाह जब तक नहीं छोड़ेगे तब तक गरीबों का कोई भला नहीं कर सकते। इस तरह से आप के हाथा गरीबों की भलाई नहीं होने वाली है।

मैं महल माहब के प्रयासों की सराहना करते हुए उन से अनुरोध करता हूँ—अपनी भौल-सपोर्ट के साथ, अपनी शक्ति के माय क्यनी और करनी के अन्तर को मिटा कर गरीबों की भलाई के लिए काम करे।

श्री ४० के० राय (धनबाद) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग आज यहा तीन भौटी-भौटी किताबों पर, जिन को अनुसूचित जातियों ने 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 युधिष्ठिर, 2 चंटे बड़ा दीक्षित।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only those names that are already here will be called. We are not going to take fresh names.

श्री नरेश्वर, माननीय मली जी, दो बच्चे बहुवा दीक्षित, इस से दूसरों को भी शैक्षणिक विद्यालय में जाएगा।

उम्मीदवाल व्यवस्था : इस की जावाल नहीं है, न्योक जिसमें नम है, उन के हिसाब से एक चष्टा बहाना काली होता, उस के बाद मसी महोदय जवाब देगे ।

14.08 hrs.

[Shri N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair.]

श्री १० के० रत्न . सभापति महोदय, हम लाग अनुचित जातियों तथा अनुचित जन-जातियों की ही सवाल की रिपोर्ट पर, जो इस सबब हमारे सामने है, बहग कर रहे हैं । हम लाग यहा बहस हरते हैं, लेकिन अवश्यक भी हाते जा रहे हैं । इस सवाल पर हमारा यह कहना है कि हम लोगों का इन तात्परा समस्याएँ की जड़ म जा कर उन का समाधान खोजना चाहिये । अनुचित जातियों तथा अनुचित जनजाति यों की जो अन्यस्याएँ हमारे सामने हैं उन में सवाल सुविधा का नहीं है या किसी मन्त्रदायके प्रति लोगों का सवाल नहीं है या काई नौकरी या किसी चोर गे लिम्पे दा सवाल नहीं है बल्कि इस समुदाय के प्रति न्याय का सवाल है, हम समुदाय के प्रति हाने वाले अन्याचारों का सवाल है, उन लोगों के अस्तित्व तथा उथान का सवाल है । हस लिए हमें इस समस्या का इस दृष्टिकोण से देखना चाहिये ।

दो दिनों में इस समस्या पर जो विचार हुआ है—उन में एक तो वे लोग हैं जो हरिजन और आदिवासियों की अन्यस्याएँ के प्रति हमदर्दी रखते हैं और उनके बारे में नहीं है—मैं उन की बात नहीं कहना चाहता है । लेकिन जो लोग मनवाल में चाहते हैं कि हरिजनों, आदिवासियों तथा कमजोर वर्गों का उत्थान हो—हम पहले उन के दृष्टिकोण को देखते हैं । लोहियावादी समस्यों का जो दृष्टिकोण है—वे कमजोर वर्ग के अधिकारों, नौकरियों और इसरी विभिन्न सेवाओं और सुविधाओं में उन लोगों के रिक्वेशन तथा हिस्ते का सवाल सामने लाकर रखते हैं । इसरी और मानवादी समस्यों को जो दृष्टिकोण है—वे कमजोर वर्ग के अधिकारों, नौकरियों और इसरी विभिन्न सेवाओं और सुविधाओं में उन लोगों के रिक्वेशन तथा हिस्ते का सवाल सामने लाकर रखते हैं । इसरी और मानवादी समस्यों को जो दृष्टिकोण है—वे कमजोर वर्ग के अधिकारों, नौकरियों और इसरी विभिन्न सेवाओं और सुविधाओं में उन लोगों के रिक्वेशन तथा हिस्ते का सवाल सामने लाकर रखते हैं । यह दोनों को अन्य लोगों में अधिक सम्बन्ध हो । वे इसको नामिक इसरी का देखते हैं कि समाज के अन्दर धन का समबद्ध हो, जीवन का समबद्ध हो और भूमि भूमिकर हो । वे इन जीजों को सामने रखते हैं । आज लोगों में एक वर्ग का दृष्टिकोण है और इसरा वर्ग का दृष्टिकोण है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में किसी भी समस्या का समाधान यह एक वर्ग द्वारा को अलग अलग करने से नहीं मिल सकता । वर्ग और वर्ग दोनों को मिला कर देखना पड़ेगा ।

हरिजनों और कमजोर वर्गों की समस्या न उन के समबद्ध हो सकती नौकरी-जाकरी और सुविधाओं के समबद्ध हो सकती है तकनी । यह तो एक अधिक समाधान है, एक लेकर अन्य समाधान है । हम लोगों को अलग समस्याएँ को पकड़ना है । हिन्दुस्तान में हरिजन, आदिवासी तथा कमजोर वर्गों को जो सवाल है, उस में सवाल ये थे: अम विचारन है जो विविध अलग सेवर है, उस से पूर्वविचारन का बाबल है । यह चीज़ है

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.

जीवन को धगर हम बांट दे, धन को बांट दें, तब भी यह समस्या पूरी तरह से हस नहीं होगी और नीकरी-चाकरी में 60, 70 परसेन्ट रिक्वेशन हम करते चले जाएं, तो भी इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा । आप को समाज के अन्दर किर से श्रम विभाजन करता 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 वर्ग की जड़ को बीजिये । अृष्णवेद के अन्तिम भट्ट में एक स्तोक है, जिस को पड़ितों ने सोचा थीं वाद में उन का विसाया गया । आरीजिनल अृष्णवेद में वह चोर नहीं है । किस रूप में दुनिया की उत्पत्ति हुई, हम बात की कल्पना उस में की गई है । यह कल्पना की गई है कि एक विराट पुरुष है, जिस के माये से ज्ञात्वाण, जिस की भूवार्द्धी से अधिक, जिस की जांधों से वैश्य और जिस के चरणों से मुद्रा की उत्पत्ति हुई । यह चोर उस में रखी गई है जिस से समाज के अन्दर श्रम विभाजन, डिविजन आम सेवर का स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया गया है अर्थात् ज्ञात्वाण का काम ज्ञात्वा, अधिक ज्ञात्वा का काम ज्ञात्वा, वैश्य का काम व्यापार और मुद्रा का काम ज्ञात्वा, निशिवन किया गया था । आज तक हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में, हजारों मालों 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 अृष्णवेद के टाइम में पैटर्न था, जो अम विभाजन का पैटर्न था, वही आज भी लाग है । आज भी आप देख कि समाज के वीर्य स्त्रानी पर ज्ञात्वाण लोग, उन वर्ग के लोग ही बैठे हुए हैं, मही सभा में, सदन में और अक्षयरो के वर्ग के अव्वर, जहाँ मैनेजरिंग क्लास ही, जहाँ कोई और क्लास हो समाज के ऊंचे स्तरों में ज्ञात्वाण लोग बैठे हुए हैं और अधिक जो आज तमाम लोग एष्ट आंदर की मशीनरी है, आप के यहाँ पर जो पुलिम 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 ज्ञात्वा है जो लोग सकाराई का काम करते हैं या जो आप के महा फोर्केटिंगरी के लोग विभागों में है, वे बही लोग हैं । इस तरह से समाज का जो पैटर्न है, वह बही है । आप किसी सकाराई भवदूर की भवदूरी या तन्त्रोंह 1,000 रुपये कर दीजिए लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की समाज व्यवस्था का जो मूल चायाह है, उस में कोई पैटर्न नहीं होता । इसलिए मैं यह कहता ज्ञात्वा हूँ कि आज जो हमारे इनिक लाल मवाल की जांधी है, हम जब जोन परिवर्तित हैं कि कमजोर लोगों के प्रति इस को काफ़ी हवाली है लेकिन इस के काक्षय इस के

राज्य में जितने अत्याचार कमचोर बगां पर हुए हैं उनमें पहले कभी नहीं हुए।

व्यवस्था का बेईमानी व्यक्ति विशेष की ईमानदारी को छक देता है। यहां पर वह छक दी गई है। वहां पर हम लोग कहते हैं कि जैवानिक दंग से, साइटिक-कल्पी इसकी जड़ को खोजना है। जब तक हम इसको नहीं खोजेंगे तब तक यह बुराई दूर नहीं हो सकती है।

सभापति महोदय, यहां पर कहा गया कि हरिजन मंत्री हो। यह कहकर एक विचित्र समाजान खोजने को कहा। मुझे याद है कि जब बिहार में भोला पासवान हालो मुख्य मंत्री थे, हम लोगों के हरिजन मंत्री थे तो उनके टाइम में आदिवासियों पर हिन्दूनान के सबसे भयंकर अत्याचार हुए थे। पूर्णिया जिले में 25 आदिवासियों को जिन्दा जला दिया गया था। हरिजन मंत्री होने के बाद वहां पर आदिवासियों पर ये अत्याचार हुए थे।

हमारी फौज के, सेना के, हमारे प्रतिरक्षा के मंत्री भी जगजीवन बाड़ हैं। क्या उनके होने से कोई अन्तर पड़ा है? कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ा। मुझको याद है कुछ दिन पहले हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जगजीवन बाड़ ने बनारस में भाषण दिया था और कहा था कि जब राजपृष्ठ लिंगेड हो सकती है, जाट लिंगेड हो मरकती है तो बमार लिंगेड क्यों नहीं हो सकती है? हम पर तमाम बड़े बड़े अखबारों में एडीटोरियल निकले थे जिसमें कहा गया था कि यह बहुत भयानक बात है। हरिजन के हाथ में आप जाड़ दे सकते हैं, हरिजन की पाकेट में पैसा दे सकते हैं लेकिन हम उनको हिंस्यार 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 हिंस्यार देंगे। ये जो नये हरिजन मुख्य मंत्री आये हैं, मैं इनके बारे में कुछ कमेंट्स नहीं कर सकता हूं लेकिन मैं यह अच्छे कहता हूं कि तपर से कोई हरिजन मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री बिठा देने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। जिस तरह से बंधुआ मजदूर होते हैं, उसी तरह से हमारे बंधुआ एस० एल० ए० हो सकते हैं, बंधुआ मंत्री भी हो सकते हैं। आज हमने बिहार में देखा कि जो मंत्री बिहार में हरिजनों को हिंस्यार देकर बड़ा करना चाहते थे वे मंत्री नहीं रहे। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि हरिजन मंत्री भी कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं।

महेश जी यहां बैठे हैं। आप अनुभवी मंत्री हैं। मैं तो कहता हूं कि हरिजन मंत्री होता है उसका भी कोई प्रेस्टिज नहीं होता है। बनिकलाल जी जब बिहार विधान सभा में स्पीकर थे तब हम लोगोंने देखा था कि उनमें कुछ कमता थी। आज वह भी उनको महीं है। हमने हरिजन और आदिवासियों पर अत्याचारों के लिए, कम से कम पचासों दरबारों में भी पड़ा कि आप बताएँ कि बिहार गवर्नर्मेंट से आपको इनकी बारे में काफी जानकारी नहीं दिया। उन्हींने उनमें से एक प्रतिशत का भी जबाब नहीं दिया। उन्हींने काविनियत है, यही उनकी क्षमता है।

सभापति जी हरिजन और आदिवासियों की ब्राह्मण के बारे में यहां पर क्वेश्चन किया। हमने उसमें यह पूछा कि हमारे यहां जबाब में, कोलीजीज से पिछले आठ सालों में 50 हजार लोगों को काम से निकाला गया है और उनमें सम्प्रवत 45 हजार हरिजन और आदिवासी निकाले गये हैं। हमने यह क्वेश्चन किया था कि आप बताएँ कि उनमें से कितने हरिजन और आदिवासियों का छटनी किया गया? सभापति महोदय आपको आश्वर्य होता कि यह क्वेश्चन 1977 में किया था लेकिन उसका आज तक जवाब नहीं दिया गया। इसलिए जबाब नहीं दिया गया कि एक का जबाब आने से तमाम चीजों का भण्डाफोड़ होता है। क्या इन लोगों से उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि ये लोग नौकरी देंगे? आपके जानाने में आइनिंग ईडटरी से हरिजन आदिवासियों को निकालने का प्राव दिया गया है। मैंने इस बात के बारे में प्रश्नोरेस कमेटी में कहा कि मंत्री जी ने हमको प्रश्नोर किया है कि हम जबाब देंगे, आप आप जबाब निकालिये। 6 जून 1978 को प्रश्नोरेस कमेटी में कहा उसके बाद भी मंत्री जबाब नहीं मिला। देखिये प्रश्नोरेस 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 जबाब नहीं मिला है। संयाल परगना में दमका जिले में आपको मूल कर दख और आश्वर्यहोगा कि पिछले हो महीने में मैकहों गाँड़वामी महिलाओं पर अत्याचारों की घटनाएँ थीं, उनके साथ बलात्कार हुए हैं। वहां पर गांव के गांव उजाहे गये हैं, गोलियां चली हैं, लोग भारे गये हैं लेकिन इनके पास कोई इन-फॉर्मेन्ट नहीं है। इसना ही नहीं। भागलपुर के कमिशनर के पास इस मामले को भेजा गया था और उन्होंने पिंपोट दे दी है कि कोई रेप नहीं हुआ है। किस आधार पर उन्होंने इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट देती है इसको सुनकर भी आपको आश्वर्य होता है। इस सदन की बाये बरिट महिलाओं ने लिखकर प्रधान मंत्री को दिया था कि इनकावामी कराई जाए। आज जो रिपोर्ट भागलपुर के कमिशनर की है उसको भी आप दें। बिहार सरकार ने एक तर्कुलर निकाला था जिसमें लिखा गया था कि जिन जिन महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार हुआ है, रेप हुआ है वे आकर बरकास्त करें और उनको एक एक हजार रुपया दिया जाएगा कम्पेंशन के तोर पर। क्या यह टिक्कियों का अपमान करता नहीं है? मैं सर्कुलर भी लाता हूं। अब कमिशनर साहब ने इस आधार पर कि किसी महिला से एक्सार्ट नहीं किया है, इस बास्ते कह दिया है कि कोई रेप का केत नहीं हुआ है। इस प्रकार के जबाब भी इन लोगों की हारा आज भी हम लोगों को दिये जाते हैं।

आदिवासी भूमिकाये वैसे ही कम पड़ती है और एक आधूत ही होती है जो उच्च विकास प्राप्त करती है। एक आदिवासी लड़की ने एम० बी० एस० पास किया और वास करके आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ बीडिकल साइंसिम में रिसर्च फैलोशिप के लिए कोरिश की। इसका आपको स्वागत करना चाहिये लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि क्या होता है। जो काइटीरिया फिल्म किया गया वा उसमें उसको फेल कर दिया गया, इस वास्ते फेल कर दिया गया कि उस काइटीरिया से एक परसेट मार्क्स उसके कम हैं ऐसे जी रवि राय को पढ़ लिखा कि एक परसेट से इसको फेल किया जा रहा है, इसको आपको कमिउनिट रिसर्च करना चाहिये लेकिन उन्होंने भी वही जबाब दिया जो जबाब श्रीमती हंदिरा गांधी के जामाने में मिला करता था। वह लैटर भी हमारे पास भीजूद है।

बी० चरण सिंह हररल सेक्टर की बहुत बात करते हैं और किसानों के नेता हैं, ऐसा वह कहते हैं। आदिवासी और हरिजन जो हररल एरियाज में रहते हैं उनके साथ कैसा अव्यवहार होता है इसकी भी एक बातना मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। हमने यहाँ पर क्षेत्रफल किया था। हमने पूछा था कि कौन सी परिवक्त काइनेशिंग इंस्टीट्यूशंज कितना-कितना पैसा हररल सेक्टर में दे रही है और कितना हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के पास गया है? इसके जबाब में बता दिया गया कि हमारे पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है। आपको पास नहीं है लेकिन मेरे पास है। एक हरिजन नौकरी छोड़ कर-शैयूल कास्ट कमिउनिटी में कट्टौल क्लाय की दुकान करना चाहता था। सरकार भी आहुती है कि व्यापार करने के लिए अगर कोई हरिजन आगे आता है तो उसको प्राथमिकता दी जाए। उसकी दरखास्त बिहार डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रीज आकिसर से रिकोमेंड होकर सेंटर के पास भेजी गई। उसको रिजिस्टर कर दिया गया। यह हंदिरा गांधी के जामाने की बात है। हमने बी० चरण सिंह को लिखा कि आप आहुते हैं कि हरिजन आदिवासी आगे आएं इन 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 पक्ष एडीशनल बायरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज को लेजा एया का जहां से रेफेंस प्राप्त था। यह जो आपको एटी-ट्रूयू है, आउटलुक है, यह हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के उत्पान में सहायक नहीं हो सकता है।

शैयूल कास्ट के साथ शैयूल ड्राइव के सबाल को नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता है। दोनों को समस्यायें। अलग अलग हैं, दोनों के सबाल अलग अलग हैं। यह आप का नेशनल माइनारिटीज का सबाल है और वह भाइनर नेशनलिटीज का सबाल है। आप बारों भीर आदिवासियों को और जनजातियों को अन्वर बिहार में एक नया जनन्यांदोलन जड़ा हुआ है, बिहार में आर्य खंड आन्धोलन चल रहा है जिस को भौंकी महोदय जानते हैं। आज आदिवासीयों के लिये एक समस्या है। अमर उनके लिये अपने आत्म नियंत्रण का अधिकार, अपनी संस्कृति, आर्थिक नीति को ठीक से संरक्षण नहीं दे सकते हो उनका अस्तित्व खतरे में है। इसलिये असम में जिस प्रकार विभिन्न जनजातियों के लिये अपने अपने राज्यों में अवधारणा 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 सिये भी एक आत्म नियंत्रण का आधिकार भौंदोलामी अलग राज्य तथा अपने जीवन में विकास करने का अलग दायरा दिया जायेगा इस पर भौंकी महोदय प्रकाश ढालेंगे।

श्री युवराज (कट्टौल) : समाप्ति महोदय, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट पर जो 1 मार्च 1978 और 9 मई 1978 को ममा की मेज पर रखी गई है, उस पर बहुत चल रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में निवेदन है कि जो आर्थिक रिपोर्ट निर्धारित अवधि से एक वर्ष से भी ले चल रही है तो कम से कम जब यह रिपोर्ट आ जाती है तो ठीक समय पर इन को पेश करने की आवश्यकता है। और अब तो जो रिपोर्ट आयी है उस में तुमाव दिये गये हैं या जिन दूटियों की तरफ आजान आकृष्ट किया गया है उनमें से किसीनो पर काम किया गया है किसने सुझावों को माना गया, रिपोर्ट के अनुसार किस किन दूटियों को दूर करने की गई इस सम्बन्ध में भी एक मूल्यांकन होता चाहिये कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की जो बात रिपोर्ट में है उस पर किसी प्रगति हुई, किसने सुझाव माने गये और उनसे किसना काम आगे बढ़ा, वह भी मदन को मालम होता चाहिये। अनुसूचित जाति और जनजातियों को प्रदान किये जाएं कई संवैधानिक संरक्षणों का संबालन यह सरकार करती है। यो हम उसे तीन चार हिस्सों में बाट सकते हैं, एक आर्थिक विकास, [सरे और आर्थिक विकास और तीसरे सामाजिक विकास समाप्ति जी इनकी बहुत बड़ी आवादी है और अनुसूचित जाति जिसकी लगभग 15 प्रतिशत आवादि है कुछ आवादी में से भीर

[वी शुहरज]

जनजाति भी करीब करीब 7,8 प्रतिशत है 'किन वक्तिपि सभी लोगों को बराबर राजनीतिक सामाजिक न्याय है, लेकिन आधिक और सामाजिक न्याय के बराबर में राजनीतिक न्याय विलक्षण असंगत ही जाता है। और यही कारण है कि इनी बड़ी जनजाति कुल जिलों 22 प्रतिशत जनजाति में हिस्ता है तबके गरीब विलक्षण और तबके कमजोर बहुत है। इसलिये कि वे जैविक इनको सहृदयियते दी गई है, बल्कि जो सामाजिक न्याय है वह वी इन को नहीं प्रिया हुआ है। प्राप्तशक्ति का एक केस हम लोग से ले एक अनटचेविटी कानून बना और कि उस में सभीकृत हुआ लेकिन आप देखें कि इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत जो दरकारी सहृदयियती के सम्बन्ध में वह करीब 22,000 हैं और उसमें से बहुत तक पहुँच रही हैं। और आप को जान कर ताज़िज़ होता कि पांचवीं योजना में 5 करोड़ हजार इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत तन्ह कोसु दृढ़ बनाने के लिये दिया गया था लेकिन वह 5 करोड़ 40 बहुत नहीं हुआ। यानी जो दरकारी सहृदयी उसमें कमजोर बहुत के लोगों की मदद करने के लिये, जो उन पर एटोसिटीज है उस सिलसिले में न्याय होना चाहिये था और जो लोग इस अधिनियम के खिलाफ काम करते हैं या उल्लंघन करते हैं, अत्याचार करते हैं उनको सजा दिलानी चाहिये थी। तो यह बरसीं पहीं दरकारी सहृदयियत के दरवाजे तक दौड़ते रहे, वह काफी इससे होतीसाहित हुए, उनकी जो प्रोत्साहन मिलता चाहिये कि उन्हें न्याय मिलेगा, जिन लोगों ने अधिनियम का उल्लंघन किया है, उन्हें सजा मिलेगा, लेकिन जो एटोसिटीके कारबाह हमारा है, उससे लोगों की काफी होतीसाहित होना पड़ा।

मैं 1971 की जनयजना की प्रीयोर आप का ध्यान धार्हण करता चहता हूँ। इसमें हरिजनों की जनजाति 8.25 करोड़ है और आदिवासियों की 4.12 करोड़ है। पूर्वीय लोग से यानी पूर्वीय राज्य में नागरिक से सेक्टर भणिपुर, नेवालय, अल्पणज्जन, दादरा व नागर होती, निकोरम सब जातियों को में आदिवासियों की जन संख्या है और और अनुसृत जन जाति के लोगों की जहा प्रजाताता है लेकिन फिर भी देख सीढ़ियों इन लोगों में उत्तर भारत में और दक्षिण भारत में जो पूर्वीपटा इनकम है जहा जन जातियों के लोग या हरिजनों की जनजाती है, जाहे पूर्वीय लोग में हो या दूसरे राज्यों में उनकी पर कैपिटा इनकम इन जातियों की सब से कम है।

30 बरसी से उनको उठाने का प्रयास चल रहा है, लेकिन वह काम आज तक पूरा नहीं हुआ। जब से सीधे-धारा में वह प्रावक्षण है कि एक आयुक्त की नियुक्ति होती और जो संरक्षण दिया गया है, उसका नियन्त्रण होता, यानी आदिवासियों, हरिजनों को उचित मदद विल लोगों, इनकी देखरेख आयुक्त करेगा और अपनी रिपोर्ट लेकर करेगा तो उस परम्परा का तो हम विविहत कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जिनकी रिपोर्ट से न तो कोई मदद मिल रही है, और न आयुक्त परिवर्तन इनकी प्रियवासी को हो रहा है। इस लिये मैं कहूँगा कि एक नवे दृष्टिकोण से विवर करने भी आवश्यकता है और

जब वह इस ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, हम वही जोगता नहीं बना सकते हैं, केवल कुछ लोगों को जागवाति या कुछ गरीबों को जनीन देने से उनकी बरीची और आधिक दासता से उनको मुक्ति नहीं मिल सकती है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जाहे इंडियन कम्पनीज से हो या कृषि के लोग में हो, हर जनह अधिकार जी नहीं है वह हरिजन आदिवासियों में से है, लेकिन जैव लोग में जहाँ से जाहे हम जाते हैं या आप जाते हैं, वहाँ नियन्त्रण देखें एक लामू नहीं हो पाता है और उसके लिए जो कानून में प्रावक्षण है उसका भी कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो पाता है। इसका कारण यह है कि जो जनशीलनरी है, वह परिवर्तन करना नहीं चाहती है। वह जनशीलनरी यह नहीं चाहती है, कि जो एक हम और आप बनाते हैं, उसका इम्पलीमेंटेशन हो सके। इन्हिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि एक ऐसी जनशीलनरी जैसे-जैसे हुए कानूनों पर डीक से अमल कर सके और ये हरिजन आदिवासी उनका नाम उठा सके।

देश के संविधान में इन सप्रदायों के सरलण के अनेकों प्रावक्षण हैं लेकिन वह संभग हा नहीं पाता। मेरा कहना यह है कि सरलण से सवधित ममी मामलों की जांच होनी चाहिये।

सदा में जो गिपोर्ट राष्ट्रपति के जरिये से जाती हैं, जिस पर हम बहस करते हैं, आप देख लिजिए कि गिपोर्ट में तमाम जिन बातों का हवाला है, वह करीब करीब यों ही पहुँच रह जाती है। आजा बहुत उसमें सूचार होता है, लेकिन, मैं आपके सामने देख करता हूँ कि जैसे विवरविभाग का अनुवान आयोग है, यूनिवर्सिटी और टेक्नोलॉजी का अनुवान के रूप से यह मान लिया गया है कि सेक्वेन्चर के लिए हरिजन और आदिवासियों को आवश्यक मिलेगा, लेकिन एक में परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है। तो जब तक यूनिवर्सिटी टेक्नोलॉजी का अनुवान नहीं करेगा, नब तक यह इस्ट्रुक्शन और आदिवासियों को सेक्वेन्चर की जांच पर रिक्वेजन नहीं मिल सकेगा। यह आप नहीं करते हैं।

वैको में प्रमोशन की बात है। आप सब कुछ तो देते हैं, लेकिन वैको में जो आदिवासी या हरिजन हैं, उनके प्रमोशन का कोई प्रावक्षण नहीं किया गया है इन्हिए उनको प्रमोशन भी वैको में नहीं मिलती है। सरकार कही है कि नेशनलाइजेंस वैक हस्तिन-प्रादिवासियों की भी जांच देते हैं। लेकिन वे किसना जूँ देते हैं?—अपनी कुछ अम पूँजी का तिफ़ 0.5 परसेंट उन लोगों की जनजाति की कितनी है?—जगभग 22 प्रतिशत। इस देख से सब से ज्यादा गरीबी उनमें है, सब से ज्यादा मजदूरी उनमें है, सब से ज्यादा आन्ध्राय उनके पाव द्दीत है, और जहाँ जिलता है जिस जिला आजा है?—0.5 परसेंट। राष्ट्रीयकृत वैको की कुल जन जांच का 5 प्रतिशत हरिजन आदिवासियों को कमी नहीं किया जाता है?

जब संस्थाएँ की 4 अधिकारी आज पर जन्म दिवा आता है, और वह भी उस स्थिति में, जबकि किसी नौकरी के लिए 25,000 रुपये का जमानती बांड देना हो। अगर किसी हारिजन-आदिवासी की कही नियुक्ति हो, तो उस 25,000 रुपये का जमानती बांड के से दो संकेता अगर किसी का सिलेक्शन हो गया, तो उसे किसी की बुझाइद करनी पड़ेगी। इस लिए जहां जहां उन की नियुक्तियों के मन्त्रालय में ऐसे प्रावधान हैं, उन्हें दूर करने की आवश्यकता है।

आज समाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से उमाम नीतियों में आमल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। आज हम सब हारिजन-आदिवासियों को स्थिरिति के बारे में रोते आते हैं, लेकिन यह से जहां तक, उसके दिलचिह्नी देव के बारे में आज माननीय मन्त्रालय, पाठार एन्ड अन्यी मन्त्र, ने नियम 377 के अन्तर्भूत सरकार का व्यापार अक्टूबर किया। उन्होंने बताया कि राजमहल और साहिंबगढ़ में हर साल हजारों पश्चातियों की भोत होती है। पश्चातों पर जीती की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और मैदानों में उनकी कोई उमीन नहीं है, जहां वह जीती कर सके। उनके बज्जों की शिक्षा के लिए कोई मुविका नहीं है। जिनके पेट में रोटी नहाई है, वे यह पते बाल-बज्जों को किम तरह से पढ़ा सकेंगे? वह बरसों से साहिंबगढ़, सायाल परगाना और छोटी नागपुर में आदिवासी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में भरते रहे हैं, लेकिन आज तक न तो राज्य सरकार ने और न केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आंख करने की कोशिश की है कि हजारों पश्चातियों के भरते का क्या सबब है। आंख तक सरकार ने इसका भरते नहीं कराया है। कम से कम इस बात की व्यवस्था करनी काहिं कि उन लोगों की अनाहार मूल्य न हो और वह जानवरों की तश्ही जिन्दगी न लियाये। अगर लाखों करोड़ २५ परे लगा कर भी हम हजारों लोगों को बचाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की जा सकती है, तो वह करनी चाहिए। सरकार को हम चिरे हुए, दबे हुए लोगों को ३ पर उठाने का यह साहसिक कदम उठाना काहिं।

मेरे विचार, श्री ए०के०राय, कुछ बोल कर जले गये हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हम अन्तर्भूत को बायम रखना चाहते हैं, तो हिसा नहीं बल सकारी समाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन हो, लेकिन उस के लिए हिसा को कही बदलन नहीं किया जा सकता। जिस देश में लोकतंत्र है, वहां सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थितियों में परिवर्तन हिसा के द्वारा नहीं होता है, बल्कि उसके लिए तत्त्वाभ कब्जे और वेंटे हुए लोगों को संगठित कर की ओर उनकी उंगली कार, और राजनीति पर बढ़ाव दाल कर पुरानी लीक को बदलनी की अवश्यत पड़ती। अब तक हम ऐसा नहीं करींगे, तब तक पुरानी परम्पराओं के अनुसार रिपोर्ट पर बहस होती रहेगी, श्री मण्डल और भी सायं जवाब देने रहेंगे। १८ परम्परा को यह सरकार भी यथावत् छला रही है। आज कुछ करने की ज़रूरत है। सामंजस्य का ज्यादा से ज्यादा हिसा दे कर प्रत्येक लोग में, जिका के लोग में, आर्थिक और आदेशीक लोग में—हारिजन-आदिवासियों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधाएँ देने की ज़रूरत है।

मैं निवेदन करता चाहता हूं कि सरकार समाज को नहीं बदल सकती है। कोई भी सरकार समाजिक

स्थितियों में आमल परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकती है। लेकिन सरकार अपने दंत और अपनी नीतियों को सुदृढ़ करे, और सरकार तथा दबी हुई जनता दोनों पिछ कर उन स्थितियों को बदलने की कोशिश करें। जनता सरकार के बल इतना कर सकती थी कि वह परिवर्तन की गाढ़ी की तेजी से आगे बढ़ा सकती थी।

इन लोगों के साथ मैं बाहुगा कि जो रिपोर्ट पार्द है उसमें जो कारगर सुझाव दिए गए हैं और नुस्खों की ओर सरकार का व्यापारांकित किया गया है उनको कार्यान्वित किया जाए।

श्री विद्वीनी ब्रह्मा (ब्रह्मनाथ) - ज्ञानीवी ब्रह्म-वर्ती जी, मैं आप का बड़ा प्राप्तार्थी हूं कि कानूनी व्यवस्था के बाद भूमि भी इस सदृश में बोलने का अवकाश दिला। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ भी ही रहा है वह कम है। मैं देवदूत कास्ट ऐंड शेहग़ुर्द द्वाइव की रिपोर्ट पर जो बहुत हुई है उस पर कुछ कहने से फ़हले मैं इतना कहूं देना चाहता हूं कि किसी काम को करने के पिछे कुछ मतला होती है और उसका मूल्यांकन होता है। एक छोटी सी कहानी है। एक ज्ञान पुकाल की रस्ती बटाता जा रहा था और उसके पीछे भैंस का घड़वा था। घंटे १ रस्ती बटाता जाना था और घंटे पीछे प्रह्ला उसको बचात जाना था। पुरे दिन रस्ती बटने के बाद घंटे ने वह जानने की कोशिश की कि जैसे किसी रस्ती बटी तो वह घंटा घंटा तारी रस्ती घड़वा जा गया, एक बिला भी रस्ती नहीं बची। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस सदृश का इतना मूल्यांकन भवत इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस में लगाया है इसलिए सरकार के लिए जावशक है कि इस रिपोर्ट में जो अनुकासायी और संस्तुतियाँ भी नहीं हैं उनको वह कार्यान्वित करे बरना इसका कोई लाभ नहीं होता। कायेम के ज्ञानन काल में तो केवल लीपा पोती ही हुई लेकिन जनता पार्टी की सरकार से काफी उम्मीद है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भी हमारी समाजिक व्यवस्था रही उसी के आवार पर और-जीर्दी हारिजन-आदिवासियों की दृश्या होती गई। उसी के आवार पर परम्पराये निवेदन जीती गई और उसके बावजूद, भेदभाव आदि आनेक किम्ब की बाते होने सर्वांगी।

यह खुशी की बात है कि नमारे देश में जुनी हुई सरकार है जिसमें हर वर्ग के लाग होते हैं। सभी लोगों का बोट होता है लेकिन इस सरकार ने, बल्कि मैं कहूं पिछली सरकार ने कभी इस बात पर कोई व्याप नहीं दिया कि इस देश में गरीब तबका कौन है और उसकी कमा जहरते हैं। यहां पर बहस में मुख्य रूप से आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और जीविक बातों पर विवेच बढ़ाया गया है जिसकी बड़ी आवश्यकता भी है। मैं भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे समाज में जो गरीब लोग हैं उन्हीं के साथ सारे अन्याय होते हैं। आहे वह किसी भी वर्ग का कमो न हो। रामायण काल की ही व्रत ने लें। आप जानते हैं पिछली जाति के केवट और हनुमान का जिक उस काल में आता है। लेकिन नदी की वार करने वाले केवट की हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में विवेच रूप से सुनेगा हो रही है। अगलान के बावजूद एवं केवट की लक्षा से पीकित हीकर इनके दूर्जन कर रहे हैं और आज उनके बर जीवों में है। उसी प्रकार के हनुमान जी के बावजूद हमारे पूर्वी

उत्तर प्रदेश में, हमारे उपर्योग जी प्रस्तुती तरह से आनन्द है। एक डाल से दूसरी डाल और एक पेड़ से दूसरे पेड़ पर आग रहे हैं लेकिन भगवान के बायावटी भक्त जो कि मंदिरों में बैठे हैं वे मालपुवा चाहते हैं।

भी उपर्योग (टेवरिया) : इम देश में सबसे ज्यादा जायावाद महन्तों के पास है।

भी फिरंगी प्रसाद . आज समाज में जो चालाक हैं वही तरफ कृत कर रहा है। आज चालाकी का प्रमाण-पत्र कुछ विशेष प्रगतिशील लोगों के पास है। यह अत्याधार, छान्दोल, जुर्म जो कुछ भी हो रहे हैं वह उनकी तरफ से ही हो रहे हैं। आप जानते हैं आज एक हरिजन का लड़का किसी सर्वण के घर में नहीं बुस मकता है लेकिन उसका पाला दुश्मा करता, जोकि पाखाना खाता है, वह किसी भी सर्वण के घर में चला जाता है और जिन बत्तों में वे भोजन करते हैं उनको चाटकर छला जाता है। उस कुत्ते को छोई नहीं भासता है। समाज की इस स्थिति को हम विशेष रूप से देख रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरे समझना हूँ गौलिक रूप से समाज में जो बूराईयां विचारी देती हैं उन पर जामन की ओर से प्रहार होना चाहिए। केवल जासन ही नहीं, अन्य अनेक जो सामाजिक संबंध हैं उनका भी वायित्व हो जाता है कि वे भिलकर इस देश को सबल और मजबूत बनायें। ताकि अपने लोगों के बीच में जो लेदभाव, छूपालून की भावना प्रकट रूप से आ गई है, उस को छोड़ कर देश की सबल बनाने में सक्षम—तभी इस देश का कल्याण हो सकता है।

आप जानते हैं इम देश में काफी हरिजन आज घरं परिवर्तन करते चले जा रहे हैं। इस सदव में यह बात माई है कि इम घरं परिवर्तन के मामले में हमें क्या करना चाहिये। भी ओ ० पी० ल्यानी जी एक विल जाये हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह घरं परिवर्तन नव तक नहीं इकेगा जब तक जासन के स्तर पर उन को सुविद्धा नहीं दी जायेगी। आज जो हरिजन बोहू हो जुके हैं उन को जासन स्तर पर कुछ राज्यों में सुविद्धायें मिलती हैं, लेकिन अन्य राज्यों में उनको कोई सुविद्धा नहीं मिलती है। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज यह प्रबल ज्ञारणा है, आज हरिजन और आदिवासियों ने यह समझ लिया है कि वाहे हमें कोई सुविद्धा जासन से मिले या न मिले—हम अपने पैरों पर स्वर्ण बड़े होने। जब हमें बुद कर के जाना है तो कहीं भी रह कर काम करें और जाना जायें। आज हरिजन और आदिवासी इस सामाजिक दुर्लभी का स्वर्ण प्रतिवाद कर रहा है और उस का नहीं कर यह हो रहा है कि उस को सताया जा रहा है, डराया और जमकाया जा रहा है। आज भी सर्व गिरती है, मेरे हृषि की प्रेरणा है—क्यों है कि सब जड़े हो जायें, इस समाज में को कुछ और ज्ञानीयां ही रही हैं—विशेष

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सोतों की तरफ से—जब को सहव नहीं करते—आज जो हो रहा है यह उसी ओर संकेत करता है।

एक बहुत बड़ी विडम्बना की बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ—इम देश में एक शोबी जाति है, जो उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, बिल्ली, असम और बिहार में शेहूरुल कास्ट मानी गई है। लेकिन तात्पर्य नाहू, पजाब, केरल, कर्णाटक, महाराष्ट्र मध्य प्रदेश, आनंद आदि में इस बर्ग को शेहूरुल कास्ट में नहीं माना गया है, हालांकि वहाँ भी इस जाति के साथ छुपालून की भावना है। वहाँ के लोगों ने माननीय मंत्री जी से भिलकर इस के बारे में जावेदान पत्र दिया है, उन प्रदेशों की सरकारों के मामले प्रदर्शन भी किया है कि हमे शेहूरुल कास्ट में जामिल किया जाये। धार्मिक प्रभावों से उनके प्रति जो छुपालून की भावना रही है, उन के उदाहरण देकर संगठार से मांग भी है। मुझे मानूम नहीं है कि उन सरकारों की तरफ से माननीय मंत्री जी के पास कोई गेमी मांग आई है या नहीं कि उन को भी सूची में जामिल किया जाये। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उन की मांग को मान लिया जाये।

भूमि सुधार की बात कही जाती है—इम में भी एक बड़ी विडम्बना की बात आ गई है। आज हम देश रहे हैं—मैं मुख्य कप से उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कह सकता हूँ—वहाँ बड़े बड़े फार्म बाले हैं, जिनके पास बहुत ज्यादा जमीन है। सीलिंग कानून के आमे के बाद उन्होंने कुछ और विलिंगों के नाम जमीनों को कर दिया है। जिनके पास जहाँ छावनियां हैं, अपने नौकर आकरों, कमज़ोर बर्ग के लोगों के नाम अपनी जमीनों को कर दिया है—इस तरह से सीलिंग से बचने के उपाय किये जाये हैं, और सारी पैदावार बड़े मूस्खामी स्वयं ही ले रहे हैं।

भी उपर्योग : मुरेन्द्र सिंह मजीठिया के बारे में कहिये।

भी फिरंगी प्रमाद : हमारे भाई उपर्योग जी ने मुरेन्द्र सिंह मजीठिया के बारे में कहा। इस आदमी का गोरखपैर विले में बहुत बड़ा कार्ब है। जिस समय देश की स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई लड़ी जा रही थी, उस समय का यह सब से बड़ा गहार आ और उस को पारितोषिक के कप में बहुत सारी जमीन मिली थी। वह सीलिंग के नाम पर काफी जमीन की कुपाये हुए हैं। हमारे भूमि देश की विकास, जो इस समय संसद सदस्य है, जब उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि व्यवस्था जांच समिति बनी दी गई उस के अध्यक्ष है। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में भी कवचापति लिपाड़ी, जो राज्य लक्ष के सदस्य है, उनके जाई, उनके नाड़ों और अन्य लोगों के नाम और जमीनों की बाटा गया है, उन सब जीवों के बारे में लिखा है। इस तरह के जो क्षेत्र भूमि व्यवस्था के बारे में कहते हैं कि इस समाजकामी है, उन जीवों ने

कासी जीवीत को चुपावा है। उसी रिपोर्ट में उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्तर भूमि सुधार की बात भी कही गई है। इस में ऐसा है कि कासी हरिजनों को पट्टे पर जमीन देवे की बात है लेकिन युसू इस में अल्प मात्रा में एक कठिनाई दिखाई देती है और वह यह है कि जो उत्तर जमीन है, उससे देहात में जो जीवीत रहते हैं वे रेह लाकर अपने ब समाज के कपड़े धोते हैं। अगर यह जमीन दे दी जाएगी, यह सारी उत्तर की भूमि बाट दी जाएगी, तो उनका जो पेशा है जिस से वे अपनी रोजी रोटी कमाते हैं, उससे उनके सामने बहुत दिक्कत आएगी। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर आप को यह उत्तर जमीन बांटनी ही है, तो उन लोगों के नाम इस को कर दे। वे बाहें तो उससे रेह ले या फिर उस में खेती करें।

एक बात में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिए जब तक एक अलग मन्त्रालय की आवश्या नहीं होगी तब तक कोई काम नहीं चल सकता है। इस के अनावा में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो अनेक नौकरियां हैं और उन में इन के लिए स्थान आवश्यक है, तो सवालों में आने के बाद जब उनका प्रोमोशन होते चाला होता है, तो उनको 'अद्योत्य' कह कर वह प्रोमोशन नहीं दिया जाता है और उन को निकाल दिया जाता है। यह एक विवरण है कि इन को नौकरी में आने के बाद प्रोमोशन नहीं मिलता। न्यायिक दृष्टि से इन को भी प्रोमोशन के मामले में न्याय मिलना चाहिए। आज तो जो ऊचे पद है, वे बड़े बड़े पद उन्हीं लोगों को दे दिये जाते हैं जो इस देश में अपनी बुद्धि के बल पर राज्य करते हैं लेकिन वे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक विशेष अवसर देकर गरीब भज्जहूर, हरिजन और आदिवासियों को आप की तरफ से अवसर नहीं दिया जाएगा, तब तक इस देश का भला होने चाला नहीं है। आज ये लोग इसके लिये एक लड़ाई लड़ने चाहते हैं, जो निश्चित रूप से एक विणायिक लड़ाई होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना आवश्यक समाप्त करता हूँ और आप की प्रश्नावाद देता हूँ कि आप ने हमको बोलने का भीका दिया।

सभापति भग्नेश्वर : श्री राम चरण।

श्री उपसेन : हमको भी पांच मिनट बोलने के लिए दे दें। हमारे बोलने से इन लोगों को समर्पण कियेगा।

श्रीबाबी बलबीर सिंह (होमियारपुर) : सभापति भग्नेश्वर, मेरा भी नाम है, युसू भी आप योगा समय हैं।

सभापति भग्नेश्वर : श्री राम चरण।

श्री राम चरण (आलीन) : सभापति भग्नेश्वर, गेड्यूल काल्टस और गेड्यूल ड्राइव्स कवित्यर

की रिपोर्ट पर होने वाली चर्चा में आप ने जो मुझे बोलने का भीका दिया है, इस के लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

हम लोगों भी मुख्य मान्य यह है कि सन् 1980 में जो राजनीतिक आरक्षण समाप्त होने जा रहा है, इस के बारे में गेड्यूल काल्टस और गेड्यूल ड्राइव्स के लोगों में किसी चर्चा है और हम लोगों की मान्य यह है कि कम से कम 30 वर्ष के लिये यह आरक्षण और बढ़ाया जाए। मैं मंडल भी का व्याप्त इस और आकृति कर रहा हूँ कि वे अपने उत्तर में इस को जहर किलबर करने जिससे जो लकड़ पैदा हो रही है, वह गंका 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 निकाली गयी है उस अधिकारक भूमि में सरकारी कृषि कार्म बना दिये गये हैं। पहले जिस भूमि की आमदानी जमीदार लोग खाते थे अब उस भूमि की आमदानी अधिकारी लोग खा रहे हैं। जिस भूमि पर कृषक फार्म बनाये गये हैं अगर वह भूमि गरीब हरिजनों में आवटित कर दी जाए तो काफी परिवारों का भला हो सकता है।

माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री महेन्द्र जी हमारे द्वीच में ईठे हुए हैं। मैं उनसे मान्य करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश शासन को यह निर्देश दें कि ऐसी भूमि जो निकाली गयी है और जिस पर कृषि कार्म बनाये गये हैं, वह भूमि और ही गरीब हरिजनों में आवटित कर दी जाए।

सभापति भग्नेश्वर, हरिजन बल्लिया में पीने के पानी के लिये जो कुएँ बनाये जाते हैं, वे कुएँ या नो बनाये ही नहीं जाते और अगर कही बनाये भी जाते हैं तो वे इतनी कम गहराई पर बनाये जाते हैं कि बरसात में तो उनमें पानी निल जाता है लेकिन बरसात के बाद उन कुओं में पानी नहीं रहता। आजकल गर्भी का भीजन है। मैंने अपने लोक का दौरा कर के देखा है। वहाँ जो सरकारी कुएँ बनाये गये हैं उन गुप्रे के पानी नहीं हैं। जो भी पैसा शासन की ओर से उन कुओं को बनाने के लिये खर्च किया जाता है वह पैसा गवर्नरमेंट मंत्रीवारी के लोग खा जाते हैं और दिल्ली के लिये ही कुएँ बनाये जाते हैं। इसकी तरफ सरकार को व्याप्त देना चाहिए।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो पेयजल योजना है और जिन बांध में यह बोजना लागू की जा रही है, उन बांधों में हरिजन बल्लिया में पाइप लाइन या तो डाली ही नहीं जाती, अगर घोड़े से डाल भी जाती है तो वहाँ पानी पीने के लिए स्टेन्ड पोस्ट नहीं लगाये जाते। हरिजनों की आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी अच्छी नहीं है कि वे तीन बांध की इन्हें खर्च कर के और टेक्स देकर के अपने भरों में पीने के पानी के लकड़ लगवा लें। इस सम्बन्ध में मण्डल भी से निवेदन करना कि वे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को आदेश दें कि

[भी राज्यपाल]

हरिजन बस्तियों में जहाँ पर प्रेयजल योजना आगे है वहाँ पर पार्शी जीने के लिये लिशुल्क स्टेप्स पोस्ट बनाये जाएं।

उत्तरप्रदेश वे हरिजन छात्राचारी के लिये अनुदान दिया जाता है। कुछ प्राइवेट लोन तरह तरह के नामों से संपाद लगा कर वह अनुदान हड्ड कर जाते हैं। लालन को कानून से मालूम होता है कि अनुदान के छात्राचारी देव ने जल रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में छात्राचारी नामांकन के लिए है। उन्हें प्राइवेट लोन जमाते हैं और धधक के तौर पर जमाते हैं। जो हरिजन विधान के अधिकारी या कमीशारी है वे स्वयं धया लेकर के ट्रेकेडारों को अनुदान देते रहते हैं आज्ञा वैसा आफिस जाता है और आज्ञा वैसा ट्रेकेडार जा जाता है। इस तरह से हरिजनों को कोई सामना नहीं मिल सकता है। प्राइवेट लोनों को छात्राचारी जमाने के लिये आप जो अनुदान देते हैं उनको बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिए और सरकारी छात्राचारी ही जमाए जाने चाहिए। इससे हरिजन छात्रों का उत्तरा भला होगा।

15.00 hrs.

इसी तरह से पुस्तकालयों के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ जहाँ पर वे पुस्तकालय छले हैं वहाँ आपको केवल बोर्ड लगे हुए भिन्न आपने कि यहाँ हरिजन पुस्तकालय है लेकिन वहाँ आपको कोई किताब देने को नहीं भिलेगी। गांवों के बाजार पर संस्थाये चलाई जाती हैं लेकिन वे संस्थायें कुछ करती नहीं हैं। पुस्तकालय वहाँ पर होते हैं जहाँ पर स्कूल नहीं हैं। जहाँ पर जरूरत होती है वहाँ पुस्तकालय खोलने की कोई अवसर्या नहीं की गयी है। मैं जाहता 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 सामना होता जायेगा लेकिन इन गरीब छात्रों को कोई सामना द्दीने चाला नहीं है।

जहाँ तक उत्तीर्ण का सम्बन्ध है, उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं अधिकारी: पुलिस के डारा ही वे किए जाते हैं, पुलिस हरिजनों को बेक्सूर पकड़ लेती है, बन्द कर देती है। बेगुनाह हरिजनों को जेलों में डाल दिया जाता है। पुलिस लाले गांगों में जाकर सम्बल लोगों के यहाँ रहते हैं, वहीं जाना जाते 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 कर बाहर ले जाकर गोली से मार दिया जाता है। और दिक्षा लिखा जाता है कि यह इकैत बा और मठभैड़ में आरा जाय है। बारे पुलिस ईयातदारी से उत्तर प्रदेश में काहि करे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में काहि करे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सत्तर अतिवाहिक हरिजनों को राहत दिया जाती है। अप्पन्यूँ लोग अब कल्पना से डरते रहे हैं।

लेकिन उन्होंने अब पुलिस का सहारा लेना चाह कर दिया है और पुलिस के बरिये से तरह तरह के अत्याचार हरिजनों पर करवाते हैं। आप उत्तर प्रदेश सामने को आदेश दें कि इस प्रकार का उत्पीड़न हरिजनों पर भी होता है इसकी बन्द किया जाए।

एक अंतिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। बोट बसब दर लोग धरता दिए देंते हैं। उनकी मुट्य मांग यह है कि संसद के कैल्डीप कक्ष में ३० प्रदेशकर का चिक (सोटी) लगाया जाए, जैसे और राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की सभी हुई हैं। मेरी माननीय गृह राज्य बंडी जी मे प्रार्थना है कि वह इस ममत्या का भी हल लिकाने और उनकी मांगों को भान 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)

बौद्धी बसबीर तिहः: मैंने भी नाम दिया हुआ है। पिछले हफ्ते भी मुझे ममत्य नहीं मिला।

समाप्ति महोदय: आपके विषय डाग वी गई सिस्ट मे आपका नाम नहीं है।

बौद्धी बसबीर तिहः: वह नाम न दें तो हमारा कहर नहीं है। हम आपको नाम देते हैं तो आपको फर्ज़ है कि आप देखें कि हम भी भीका भिले। समाप्ति का यह फर्ज़ होता है कि वे देखें कि जिन लोगों को बकल नहीं भिल सका है उनको भी भिल जाए। नाम आपको दिया है तो आपको देखना चाहिये। कौन उनके आगे पीले घूमता किरे और उनकी खुशामद करता किरे।

श्री बेगाराम चौहान: रवीन्द्र चर्मी जी अपने लोगों का ही नाम देते हैं। वह हमें बरदाण नहीं है।

बौद्धी बसबीर तिहः: अध्यक्ष का फर्ज़ है देखना कि जिन लोगों को भीका नहीं भिल उनका भिले।

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.

मीलरो बालरो लिह: कुछ आदमी हैं जो रोक बोलते हैं, हर इश्यु पर उनको बक्स बिलता है। इस देश से काम नहीं चलेगा।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I consider 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 compels 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 Harijan 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 regard to administration on this matter, and in regard to the approach on this subject as enlightened, educated citizens. I think when you take people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, and those who do not belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, it is the duty and the obligation 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 programmes 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, towards 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 forenoon today, when discussion was

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 Parliament when people—especially from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—spoke with such agony and bitterness. This bitterness is something 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 implementation, 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. Regarding Babasaheb Ambedkar, Gandhiji and all such people—persons like Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda and many others who were there even before 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, putting up a portrait and not following the portrait and the message of that portrait has not got much of a meaning.

[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 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 a 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 Giriyan 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 Bhangi 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 lightsoil 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 Dharia 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 Bhangis 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—I 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 not 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 years 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.

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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 कल्प लाल हेमदास जैन (बालाबाट) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। हरिजन आदिवासियों की रिपोर्टें पर हुई बहस का मंत्री महोदय जबाब दे रहे हैं। हमने निवेदन किया था कि आप हिन्दी में बोलिये। आज हरिजन-आदिवासी असंक्षिप्त हैं और आसकीय मशीनरी द्वारा जो बाध्य भ्रंतीजी में पड़ा लिखा जाता है, वही मन्त्री जी बोल रहे हैं, इससे समस्या का समाप्तान होने वाला नहीं है। आगे आप यहां भ्रंतीजी बोलेंगे तो मैं इसको परस्पर नहीं करूँगा।

सभापति जहोदय : आप को यहां की प्रश्न मालूम है। आप का प्रार्थना करना चाहिए है, उस के अनुसार वह हिन्दी में बोलें तो यह उन की मज़बूती है, लेकिन उन के सामने जो अद्वेजी जानने काले हैं, उन की सुविदा 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 scavangers, 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 councils 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 fillip 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 शूरज मान मन्त्राला : यह इमरजेंसी की जो एक देन थी कि दो से ज्यादा बच्चों को स्कालरशिप नहीं मिलेगी, तो जहां प्राप्त इमरजेंसी की ओर जयादियों को बहस किया है वहां इसको भी बहस करना चाहिए। दो से ज्यादा बच्चों की ओर नसी 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 शूरजमान: एक बैंकर पीटी रह गया है और एक बैंकर के अधीन में यह कही भर्ती है कि लैन्सिंग एक्साम I के शीर्षक में रिजेंसी भर्ती रीता।

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 शूरज मान : जूडिशियरी पर जान होता या नहीं?

श्री शूरज मान : जान नहीं। यहां स्थिति समझ सीधिए, विर उसको सुनाने के लिये जाना हो एह है, वह भी बतानेंगा।

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.

बी राष्ट्र देवी राष्ट्र में यद्दी महोदय से एक साल के बारे में आनना चाहता है कि जो हरिजन जमीन से बेवजह है उनको जमीन वापिस दिलाने के लिए प्राप्ति पास क्या योजना है?

बी अनिक जाल भंडार : एक साल के प्रन्दर यापिस दिलाने की योजना है। यद्दी रीजनल कौमिल भी अनितम बैठक मुक्तिश्वर में हुई थी। कौमिल की बैठक में निर्णय लिया गया है कि एक साल में, जो भीड़ियां कैसेज हैं उनको दिस्यो आकर करता है।

अध्याय (अ) भुवनेश्वर की बैठक से विहार के पिनिस्टर प्रीर अफसर बैरीरह आये थे और वहां पर उनसे स्वेतिकियनी कहा गया था एक साल के प्रधार इसको करें। उनके पांचडो के अनुसार 35 हजार एकड़ जमीन पर बेवजह किया गया है जिसमें 14 हजार एकड़ जमीन को रेस्टोर किया जा चुका है और 21 हजार करोड़ जमीन को रेस्टोर करना बाकी है। वहां पर जोनल कार्यालय की भीटिंग में यह हुआ कि सिवमूल में हम लोग बढ़ेंगे।

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. 6 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 contacts 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

[Prof. P. G. Maivalankar]

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. Maivalankar, 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 नों यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि आप का जो वर्किंग ग्रूप है, उसने जो तुनीय थेणी के बेनेन की सिफारिश की है, उसे क्या सरकार ने मान लिया है?

समाचारिता महोदय: अब आप डिवेट न करिये।

श्री शिवनारायण सरस्वतिया : मैं डिवेट नहीं कर रहा हूँ। इससा मैंने टेनसे के बारे में सवाल किया था। क्या आप टेनसे को किसी तरह की कोई सुविधा देना चाहते हैं, जिससे ये काम जो करने हैं, उसमें उनको कुछ राहत मिल द्यी रख दरवाद न हो।

16.15 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair**]

तीसरी बात मैंने शिक्षा के बारे में कही थी कि सब को समान अवसर दिये जाये। 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 नीतिशक्त बात है। इसके लिये शिक्षा मंत्रालय से बात करनी चाहिये। हरिजनों और धारिवासियों के लिये जो प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं उनके बारे में मैंने बताया है। आप एक नीतिशक्त बात कह रहे हैं। वेष में समान शिक्षा होनी चाहिये, पर्याप्त स्कूल बस्ट दिये 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 टेनसे की बात की। इसके संबंध में मैंने आपको बताया है। मैं पहले भी कई बार सदन में कह चुका हूँ कि हमने लेवर डबलपर्मेट कारपोरेशन के बारे में पहल की है। इसके बारे में यही उद्देश्य था और जैसा कि इस सदन में माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा था कि हरिजन जो आपने पेशे से धकेले जा रहे हैं, वाहे वह धोबी का काम हो, वाहे नाई के काम हैं, वाहे वह जमादार का काम हो जब वह काम मिनेनाइज़ नहीं जाता है या आरगेनाइज़ हो जाता है तो हरिजन वहां से गायब हो जाते हैं और ऊंची कास्ट के लोग वहां पढ़ते जाते हैं, उनको मदद मिले। इसलिये हमने इडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री और राज्य सरकार से कहा था कि लेवर डबलपर्मेट 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 में कह रहा था कि लेवर डबलपर्मेट कारपोरेशन के मामले में हमने कहा है कि फैल में लेवर अन्त तक उन्हें फाइनेस किया जाए। जो प्राइमरी वर्कर है, जो खाल निकलता है, उसे टेंड करता है, उससे जना बनाता है और बना कर बेचता है उनको मदद दी जाये, फाइनेसपर हेल्प दी जाये। प्राइमरी जब लड़ी होती है जर्बन कोई पेशा मिनेनाइज़ और आरगेनाइज़ हो जाता है तो ये प्राइमरी वर्कर्स वहां से गायब हो जाते हैं। जब पेशा फलायी होने लगता है तो बुद्ध हरिजन वहां से निकल जाते हैं क्योंकि उनके पास पैसे नहीं होते। इसलिये हमने लेवर डबलपर्मेट कारपोरेशन बना कर के उनको फाइनेस कराये, उनको मदद देने की बात कही है जिससे कि मिनेनाइज़ और आरगेनाइज़ हीने पर हरिजन जो इस पेशे से सुरक्षित होते जा रहे हैं वे नहीं। उनका जो इस पेशे से सम्बन्ध बन गया है, वह सम्बन्ध खत्म न हो। इसलिये जटिली है कि उनकी धार्थिक स्थिति को सुधारा जाये, उनका सीधाल स्टेस्ट बदाया जाये। इसलिये हमने इसकी व्यवस्था की है। इस पर हम लोग 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 चाहूँगा कि देश में गरीबों, हरिजनों, खेतिहार मजदूरों को पटे मिले हैं—रहने के लिये, खस्ती के लिये। पटे के मात्र उनको यह भी बना दिया गया है कि बहा जाइये, उस जमीन पर दबल कर लौजिये। कागज पर उनको दबल भी मिल गया है लेकिन वहा पर दूसरे लोग काविज हो गये। वहा पर न उनके भकान बनने दिये गये, न उनको कामत 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 श्रोहन लाल पिपिल : मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसा कोई कानन बनायगी कि जो जमीनें केन्द्रीय सरकार ने या गवर्नर सरकारों ने हरिजन और खेतिहार मजदूरों को दी हैं, उनको अगर कोई दूने या उन पर कोई कर्जा करे तो उन पर दूसराम का केस चलाया जा नके ? यह आप ऐसा कानून बनायेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कानन बने दैये हैं सबाल उनके विद्यावयन का, डम्पल्समेटेशन का है। मैंने सदन में आज भी अपने रिप्पोर्ट में कहा है कि एसीकल्चर बिनिस्टी से यह आदेश बदा है कि हरिजनों को जहाँ भी पटे मिले हैं और उनको उस जमीन से बेदबल कर दिया गया है तो उस जमीन पर उनको कर्जा दिलाया जाए। राज्यों को कहा याहू कि इसके लिये ओ भी आवश्यक कदम है वे उठाये। मैंने इसके बारे में एक प्रश्न का जवाब भी दिया था। 1978 में जब प्रशान्त मंडी ने राज्यों को लिखा था इसके संबंध में तो मैंने एक प्रश्न का उत्तर भी दिया था जिसमें मैंने कहा था कि जो भी जमीन हरिजनों को मिली है, जिसका पटा इनको मिलता है उस पर से उनको किसी भी दबल में बेदबल नहीं होने देना चाहिये। सार्वजनिक कार्बों के लिये भी गवर्नर उस जमीन की ज़फरत हो तो उनको जल्द से कंडीन भी जारी रखिए जमीन उनको बहरे बिल्डिंग्स बांधूँदे।

भारा लक लंसकी लिये पुलिस प्रोटेक्शन की बाबा है याहू भी भी ने लंसके लिये पुलिस प्रोटेक्शन के व्यवस्था पहले से ही है और याहू भी नया कानून बना, भी बहरत 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 छत्ती राम जरगल (मैग) अनक भाननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि अनुसूचित जातियाँ और गंभीर जातियाँ भे आवश्यक ही अवधि जा 1980 मे समाप्त हो गही है उनको लडाने के बारे मे आप क्या कर रहे हैं। इसका कार्ड रपप्टीकरण आगे हो रहा है।

सैपरेट मिनिस्ट्री की मांग भी आरो और से भी गई है। इसका भी आपने आपने जवाब मे चलाया है।

पीछे चार मीट अन्मूचित जातियों की बदल कर दी गई और अनुसूचित जातियों की, एक मीट कम कर दी गई थी। इनी नव्वह म विधान सभाओं मे भी कुत्स मीट कम कर दी गई थी। इसके बारे म आपका क्या कहना है?

म चाहता हूँ कि इन सब बातों का आप स्पष्ट उत्तर दे।

श्री धनिक लाल मडल भाननीय सदस्य ने मैंने जो आपने जवाब मे कहा है उनका सुना नहीं है। वहाँ तक रिकवरान की अवधि बढ़ासी की बात है मैंने कहा है कि यह कीज मरकार के एक्टिव कांसेंट्रेशन में है। इस पर विचार हो रहा है।

जहाँ तक सैपरेट मिनिस्ट्री की बात है, उसके संबंध मे बैठे 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 देवी राम (पापा॒) उग्राध्यक्ष महादेव, आग मकां मौका नहीं दे रह है जब कि हम आपके सामने ही उठे 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 अहिल्या पी॒. रागनेकर. (पञ्च॑-उत्तर मण्ड॑) उग्राध्यक्ष महादेव मैं उठना चाहती हूँ कि जा फ्रिं-विद्युत, उनका य॒ महानियन दी जायगा य नहीं। महाराष्ट्र मंटप मे उनको सूतियने मिल जाएँ। (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I must tell you that you cannot bully the Chair. 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 शार० एल॒ कुरील : (मोहनलालगंज) नहीं, यह बहुत गलत बात है।

उग्राध्यक्ष जहोदय : जो आप कर रहे हैं वह गलत बात है। आपनी गलती तो आपको समझ मे नहीं आती।

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी॒. रागनेकर : नियो-विडिस्टस को महाराष्ट्र मे सैद्धांश्च कलकाता की एप्पल ट्राइब्स की ओ सहायता दिल रही है यही

बहुलिंगते उनको पुरे देश में विलासी चाहिये । इसके बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कोल माइन्स में जब मरकेनाइंसेन होता है तो हरिजनों को पहली निकाल देते हैं । तो आपको एक सहूलिर 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 महीं?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : महाराष्ट्र में जो डीक्टिस है वह हमको भालूम है । उनको हरिजनों का बर्जा 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 ट्राई किया जा रहा है और बैकवर्ड क्लास को जो सुविधायें मिल रही हैं वह सुविधायें उनको दी जा रही हैं ।

श्रीमनी श्राहिल्या पी० गंगनेकर : एम्प्लायमेंट उनका काम नहीं होना चाहिये कोल माइन्स में । वहां में 50,000 हरिजनों को निकाला है । इसीलिये 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 इसमें हमारा टाई झगड़ा नहीं है । मैं इसकी मानना हूँ । लेकिन यांगों तो ऐम्प्लायमेंट करना होगा कि किनको निकाला गया । यह टीका है कि हरिजनों और प्रादिवासियों को जो कोल बैल्टम से काम मिला दृश्या है वहां से उनकी नहीं निकाला जाना चाहिये । बात ना गहरी है, हमारे हमारा कोई झगड़ा नहीं है ।

श्री रामदेवी राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं आपसे आपकी मांगना चाहूंगा आपके विमाग में है कि मैं आपकी देख रहा हूँ । ऐसा नहीं है । मैंने आपसे आपण में कहा था कि आदिवासियों की निरह जो बैटम्बल जमीन आपस आदिवासियों को हो चुकी है वोक उसी तरह से हरिजनों की बैटम्बल जमीन को आपन करने की इस प्रकार की धोकाना आप बनाना चाहते हैं कि नहीं?

दूसरे आपके जिसने डोजीक्टस कम्बर लैम्पर होते हैं, उसकी सभी फैलिलिटीक सभी भुलाजियों को तो बिलासी है, लेकिन बयल में बैठे हरिजन आदिवासी को नहीं बिलासी हैं । काटर सफाई स्लीफ उसके पास है, लेकिन वह नहीं से यानी ली रहा है, उसके बारे में कहें देता है, उसके सिये सरकार व्यवस्था करना चाहती है या नहीं?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : जमीन के संबंध में वैने विस्तार से बताया कि आदिवासियों के लिये कुछ कानून है, लेंड रैस्टोरेशन एक है या इस तरह के कानून हैं कि आदिवासियों की जमीन जान-आदिवासी को ट्रांसफर नहीं की जाती है । कानून है तो उसका कुछ कायदा होता है, इसका साम उठाकर आदिवासियों की जमीन उनको बिलासी चाहिये, तो इस कानून को धीरे धीरे हम अमल 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 एप्रीकल्बरल मिनिस्ट्री ने भी कई कदम उठाये हैं । उन दोनों का मैंने जिक्र भी किया है ।

श्री राम कंबर बैरवा (टॉक) : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों के साथ जो छाप्राकृत होती है, मार्वर्जनिक स्थानों में बाजा बजाते हुये प्रारंग कोई दूल्हा थोड़े पर आता है, तो उनके साथ मार्टीट के मामले होते हैं, इसके बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं । पिछली लोक भवा में श्री आर० बी० भंडारे की अव्यक्ति में यहा एक कमेटी बड़ी हुई थी, मैं भी उगका मेंबर था, जहां कहीं भी हम जाने वे, देखते थे कि आई० बी० पुनिस के यहां केस तो रजिस्टर हुआ है, लेकिन इन मामलों में सजा एक बो भी नहीं हुई । तो डग प्रकार रास्ते जलते जो मार्टीट की जानी है, अन्याकार हानि है, क्या इसके लिये कोई ग्रोस कानून अनाना चाहते हैं जिससे 30 मालों का यह रास्ते खत्म हो याके?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल इसके लिये तो प्रोटक्लन आप सिविल राइन राक्ट है । अगर किसी के माथ किसी प्रगार का डिट्रिमिनेशन होना है तो उमके अधीन मामला बनना है । यह औफेन्स है और जो औफेन्स के संबंध में होता है वह सारा होगा ।

जहां तक एम्प्लायमेंट की बात है, इसके लिये नो विभिन्न स्तरों पर कमेटीयों बनी हुई हैं । वह सारी कमेटियों एकीकृत न हों, काम न करें । राज्यों में और केन्द्र के मामले में देख लीजिये । मैं विहार की बात बताता हूँ एक तो हरिजन सेल कीक मिनिस्टर के अन्हार में काम करता है और सीक्रेटरिएट में एक धाना खोका गया है, अगर कहीं भी कोई केस दर्ज न करता हो तो वहां कराया जा सकता है । यह बात कहीं गई कि वहां से धानेदार केस दर्ज नहीं करते, तो एक धाना सीक्रेटरिएट में ऐसा खोका गया है कि आगर 5 पैसे का पोस्टकार्ड भी लिखकर डाल दे तो केस दर्ज कर लिया जाता है । हरिजन सेल हरिजन एटोसिस्टीज की रिक्यू करता है । विहार में एक स्पेशल धाना सीक्रेटरिएट में काम कर दिया गया है जिससे किसी को यह कहने का मौका न हो कि हमारे केस को लिया ही नहीं गया ।

इसी प्रकार रैज लेवल पर सेल ब्रान्च गया है, डिट्रिक्ट लेवल पर सेल बनाया गया है सारी अविकाल्प हो रही है, लेकिन एवेरेज नहीं है । मैं प्रारेत की बात बता रहा था कि यह सब काम हुआ है, लेकिन

[की अधिकारी सामने आए]

जितना काम होता चाहिए वह नहीं हुआ है। लोगों में एवेंरनीस होती चाहिए कि सुधारात और बेवोध नाप है। वह एवेंरनीस भीवे के लैबल पर भी परस्पर करके नहीं आई है। लेकिन इतना मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हमारा वो इतने दिनों का काम करने का अनुभव है, कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लैबल पर यह एवेंरनीस है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लैबल के प्राप्ति से शूरू से वह एवेंर नहीं है या समझते नहीं हैं। वह यह समझते हैं कि यह बात खत्म होनी चाहिए, वह कलक है, यह हमको कमज़ोर बनाता है, यह पाप है। लेकिन उसके भी भीवे के लैबल थे जो कीलंड लैबल है, वहां पर यह एवेंरनीस नहीं पहुँची है, इनसिये दिक्कत हो रही है। लेकिन हमारा यह सतत प्रयान हो रहा है कि यह एवेंरनीस डाउन ही अर्थ पहुँच जाये। सभी लोग उसको इतना ही पाप समझने लगे जितना हम और प्राप समझते हैं।

श्री मीठा लाल पटेल भी माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता है कि राजस्थान मरडार डारा आदि वासी विकास खड़ो के अनिवार्य आदिवासी द्राविन शाकेटम के नाम से जो ५५ खड़ो का विवाह आपके पास आया है और उसके २-३ महीने पहले से एक स्वीकृति विकाराणी है मैंने पहले निवेदन किया था लेकिन जानकारी कर यहां दिवार्ही के कारण वह स्वीकृति आज तक नहीं पहुँच रही है जबकि राजस्थान गवर्नर्मेंट के समर्थन में भी आपम निवेदन कर चुके हैं और मिल चुके हैं, तो कब तब वह स्वीकृति आपम खली जायेगी और नहीं जा रही है, तो इसका क्या कारण है?

श्री धनिक लाल मठन हम लोग इसको तुरन्त देखेंगे।

श्री अनन्त दबे (कच्छ) मंत्री महोदय में बताया है कि सभी राज्य मरकारा को लिखा गया है कि किसी हरिजन की जमीन न ली जाये। मैं इस बारे में एक स्पेसिफिक इनस्टास देना चाहता हूँ। कच्छ जिले के मोड़ी तालुके के खिलेवर गाँव में हरिजन बमार रहते हैं। उनके मकान दस माल पहले के बने हुये हैं। अन्य जातियों के मकान भी वहां हैं। एक बहीना पहले गुजरात सरकार ने वे मकान खाली कराने का आहंकर किया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय गुजरात सरकार को लिखेंगे कि ये मकान खाली न कराये जाये और उन जमीन पर उन लोगों के संशिकाय को रेगुलराइज कर दिया जाये?

उपायकार मन्त्रीवाचक: इस तरह तो हम इस शेषेट को खल नहीं कर पायेंगे। कलेरिकलोगिंग के तीर पर कुछ पूँछना खल बात है, लेकिन इस तरह स्पेसिफिक इनस्टास के बारे में पूँछना ठीक नहीं होता।

श्री यमना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) मैं वो बातों के बारे में जिनी महोदय से विश्वकृत स्पष्ट और दो-टक भेजकर करना चाहता हूँ।

हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की यह सब से बड़ी समस्या वह है कि वहां उसके बारे बताए हैं। उस जमीन का भी स्वामित्व उन्हें नहीं मिला हुआ है नहीं जो वह होता है कि वहे बड़े समित्व उन लोगों को निकाल देते हैं, जो उनकी बेशर नहीं करते हैं वहा भी नहीं बहुत वह आश्वासन देंगे कि जिन जमीनों पर उन लोगों के बर बते हुये हैं, उनका स्वामित्व उन लोगों को प्रदान कर दिया जायेगा, जिन्हें उन जमीन का पटा दे दिया जायेगा।

मंत्री महोदय ने भी कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने यह तथ दिया है कि १५ बरस में बाई भा आदिवासी भूमिहान नहीं रह जायेगा, उन जातों को भूमि बाट दी जायेगी। मैं जानता चाहा कि क्या सरकार के पास कोई वेश्यापी याजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत एक, दो या तीन बरस में कम से कम उन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के पास कम भन्न एक हैक्टेयर जमीन अवश्य हो जाये, जो खेने और निभर है, जो खेतिहार है। याहूं वह जमीन सीधी गम से निकाली जाय और चाहे बजार भूमि आवश्यक सुविधाओं के साथ दो जाये, लेकिन एक हैक्टेयर भूमि हर हरिजन तथा आदिवासी परिवार के पास हो जाय, क्या सरकार वे पास ऐसो कोई गाँव है?

श्री धनिक लाल मठन जहां तक आशाम की जमीन, होमस्टेट लैड वा साकाल है गवर्नराज्यों में हाम्मस्टेट लैड बानन बना हुआ है और बहुत से लोगों वा अधिकार दे दिये गये हैं। इन बिले रह गये हैं, यह बात दूसरी है। अगर माननीय सदस्य बाई मामला हमारे ध्यान में लाया तो उसका देखेंगे।

श्री यमना प्रसाद शास्त्री मध्य प्रदेश में एसो कोई बानन नहीं है। सीढ़ा बरसा से जिनके मकान बने हुए हैं, वे भी जमीन के मानिव नहीं हैं। जो हरिजन या आदिवासी खेती पर निर्भर है, कम से कम एक हैक्टेयर जमीन खती के लिए उन्हें मिल जाये, क्या सरकार की ऐसी बोई योजना है। मंत्री महोदय ने इस का जवाब नहीं दिया है।

श्री धनिक लाल मठन सीरिज की जमीन हो, या सरकार की जमीन हो, इस तरह की जिनी जी जमीनें हैं, जो बाटी जा सकती हैं, या जिन्हे बाटने के लिए कहा गया है, उसके लिए हरिजन प्रायर्टी सीटर में आते हैं। जो जमीन हम उनको दे जसकते हैं, वह हम उन्हें दें। लेकिन यह कहना समझ नहीं है कि जितने भूमिहान हैं, उन सब को एक एक हैक्टर जमीन दे दी जायेगी।

श्री राम निलाल पासवान (हावीपुर) मैंने सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में वो समस्याओं की ओर सरकार का व्याप जीका था। जिनी मन्त्रीवाचक से स्वीकार किया है कि सरकारी सेवाओं में विवरण कास्टल और विवरण ट्राइव का कोडा पूरा नहीं है पर यह है। मैंने वह

नवाब निका का कि अपने दिवाइंसेट में एक लिंगपूजा कार्यक्रम और शिवाय द्वादश दिवाकर देवता को दिया गया, जिसका काम यह हो कि वह कैरीबेद्द को सिलेक्ट करे, कैरीबेद्द की ओज करे, और अगर कंडीबद्द उपलब्ध न हों, तो वह इन बागों के लोगों के लिए मेडिकल, इजेनियरिंग और साइंस शार्डि के लिए डेकनिकल ट्रेनिंग का प्रबन्ध करे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो पोस्ट कीरी फार्बंड की जाती है दो साल के लिए उसमें बड़ी घपलेवाजी नहीं है। होता यह कि कैरी फार्बंड करके एडाकाएं ब्राइन्टेट कर लिया जाता है और उसका पता नहीं लगता है इसलिये आप उस पर किसी दूसरे यानदमी की नियुक्ति मन करे और कैरी फार्बंड लें हो तो तबतक करने रहिये जब तक कि उस दूसरी भर्ती न हो जाय।

बी धनिक नाल मण्डल जैसा कि बतलाया जा चुका है, इन्हीं भेटटोरी के रेक ने नीचे नहीं बाल्कि इन्होंने सेवेटोरी या उससे ऊपर के अफसर को गणजन आफियर बनाने के लिये कहा गया है और उसका अम्मिट करने के लिए एक सैल हांगार द्वारा प्रकार से इन्हें चुपचान दिया जायेगा कि हर इमार उसकी मही पालन कर रहा है या नहीं एक माननीय मवस्थ्य ने इकार्मेशन एंड ब्राइकास्टिंग अग्निस्त्री का हशाला देते हुए कहा कि बहा पर सैल का निर्माण नहीं हुमा तो उसको हम टेक-अप कर रहे हैं।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Jadavpur): 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 विदेश साल मण्डल : इसने डब्लीस के माहात्म्य पर काम करने के लिए सभी राज्यों को

लिखा है। एक सकॉलर जारी किया गया है कि हरिष्चंद्रों को जीवीन वी नहीं है उस पर वह किया गूसरे का कल्पा है तो उसे द्रेस-यासर ट्रीट किया जाए और एक द्रेस-यासर की हैसियत द्वारा उस पर अुकड़मा बचाया जाए। इसमें उस वर्णित को ही साखित करना होगा कि वह उसकी जीवीन है। इस प्रकार से हर राज्य को लिखा गया है। उनकी तरफ से जबाब आया कि ऐसे प्रावधान आईं पी० सी० ०८ में हैं जिनके मानहन हम काम कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक होमिनिस्ट्री का सवाल है, हम सारी जीजे राज्यों को लिख चुके हैं। (ध्यावधान)

माइट डंबलनप कर देने की जो बात है वह भी हमारी स्कीम में है और हम उम्पर 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 द्विनिललाल महाडल : न्यायालय के सम्बन्ध में मैंने जिक्र नहीं किया यद्यपि मैं जानता हूँ कि वहाँ से भागीरथ सदस्यों ने इसको उठावा था। श्री राम विलास पालवाल जी ने, महाराज सीधे जो बढ़ना चाही थी और उस पर हाईकोर्ट का जो अवलोक्न है उसको लेकर उन्होंने कहा था कि वहाँ वह भी रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए। इस बात को क्षेत्र भागीरथ सदस्यों ने उठाया है। लेकिन हाईकोर्ट और कुप्रीय कोर्ट के मामले में हम ऐसा, नहीं कह सकते हैं। सोयर कोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में तो जो हाईपालवर्ड कोटी की बैठक अप्रूवर, 1978 मेंक ही भी उसमें इस पर विवार दुआ था कि नहिं है, सेवनम जब है वहाँ पर हम जकर विवार करके इसको करने की कोशिश करें और जितना भी हम कर सकते हैं वह करें। लेकिन हाईकोर्ट के मामले में कांस्टीट्यूशन के अन्तर्गत हमको अधिकार नहीं है। जो निवेदन से वह जकर कहा था कि साहस्राभूतियूपक जितना भी कर सकते हैं वह करने का अवलम्बन जरूर। इसलिए जो बात आपसे नहीं है वह जारी रखना चाहिए।

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 8(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 (Pon-nani): 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 (Chamarajnagar): 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. Rachaiah]

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 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 miners 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.

12.07 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

मी सुरेन्द्र लाल (लक्ष्मण) : समाजिक सुरक्षा, कमिशनर की उपर्युक्त कमीशन बनाया जा

पाए है इसका नामकरण भी जानकारी दूर करने के लिये कमीशन की स्थापना की जा रही है। लेकिन किसी कमियों भी वह सारी इस कमीशन के बचने से भी दूर नहीं हो पा रही है। ये कुछ सुनाव बेना चाहता हूँ क्या क्या कमियों 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 जहां तक शेष्यूल कास्ट्स और शेष्यूल ट्राइब्स का ताल्लुक है उसमें प्रारंभिक 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 बालों का तो बता दिया। इस कमी को मैं पूरा करना चाहता हूँ। इसको आप यह नाम दें दीजिये, और अमेंड 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 शेष्यूल कास्ट्स और शेष्यूल ट्राइब्स का ही नाम इसके साथ जुड़े। तो यह हृष्मन्त प्रोबलम है और इसके लिये उदाहरण भी देना चाहता हूँ कि अनटिविलिटी अफेसेंस एक आपने बनाया था, कुछ असे के बाद उसका भी नाम आपने बदला। प्रोटेक्शन आफ लिविल राइट्स रखा। अबर उसको आप इससे छकड़े हैं, और तो हो बदला है, तो इसका भी नाम आप ही रख दें तो अस्ता होगा, और यह नाम बाहर के भूम्कों में भी ही है। केवेडा में दिल्ली शासी में कमीशन इन्सेप्ट राइट एक्ट 1977 बनाया गया, इसी प्रकार अमेरिका में भी हृष्मन्त राइट एक्ट, लिविल राइट एक्ट है। इसके नाम में भी ही भी अफेसेंस आप कर दें तो नाम भी अस्ता होना और इसका एक्सीट भी अस्ता होना।

प्राचीरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले कमिशनर का जो तजुर्बा था, कुछ सम्भाल दी एसे थे कि जिनको कमिशनर न एज्वाइट करते तो ही अच्छा था। मूले कुछी है कि इस बार जो सेम्बर और चेयरमैन बनाये गये हैं वे अच्छे आदमी हैं। आगे तजुर्बा बतायेगा कि कैसे होंगे। यह मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूँ आज अच्छे हैं, कल कैसे निकलें, यह हमें ध्यान रखना होगा।

एक कमिशनर ऐसे थे, कमिशनर कार शेड्यूल कार्ट्स एण्ड शेड्यूल ट्राइब्जन, जिन्होंने इन-राइटिंग यह रिकमैडेशन दी थी कि शेड्यूल कास्ट्रा और शाहवूल ट्राइब्जन के बच्चों का बनवायी जामात से आगे नहीं पढ़ने देना चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि इनकी गवर्नरेज़ की रिजेक्शन भी राय पक्का कर दिया जाए। यह राइटिंग न था। वह कमिशनर मिं १०० एन० के बाय थे। जब उनके खिलाफ़ आवाज़ उठाये गये कि यह आदमी अच्छे नहीं है, तो बजाय इसके कि उनको टम से पहले हटाते, उनको टम का और आगे एक्सटंड किया गया पिछली गवर्नरेट के द्वारा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विष्य की गलती नहीं दोहराई जाये। आदमी इस कमीशन मे जो आदमी एज्वाइट किये जाये, वह नवनीयता बाने आदमी हो, उनका बैक्साउन्ड देश्वा जाये कि किस प्रकार का सोच-विचार है उनका, यहा बैठकर गला ता नहीं काटें, उनकी भलाई के लिये कुछ काम करने वाले आदमी हो। अच्छा होगा यदि वे मर्भी हरिजन/आदिवासी हों।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कमिशनर की हालत कुछ दिन पहले यह रही है कि कोई एम्प्लायी या पर्सिलक का शेड्यूल कास्ट्रम और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्जन का कोई आदमी अपनी स्त्रीबाय लेकर जाता था, तो वहा हालत यह होती थी कि आई, तुम्हारा ट्रिप्पेन्टेशन हम दूषित कर देते हैं, कही से टाइप करा लाओ। उनके पास टाइपिंग के लिये भी स्टैनोग्राफर की चमी थी। अगर स्टाफ़ भी पूरा नहीं होंगा तो वह कमिशनर क्या करेगा? वह एक सीटर बाक्स कर रह गया। ०८ कम्प्लेन्ट वहा गई, उसने उसे महकमे को भेज दिया। जो आवाद उनके पास आया वह उनके कम्प्लेन्ट को भेज दिया। इस किलम का लैटर बाक्स हमें नहीं आहिये। उनको पूरे अक्षियारात होने चाहिये, बाक्स तौर से अगर एट्रोमिटीज के कोसेज हैं, तो कमिशनर को यह पावर होनी चाहिये, अमेरिका और कनाडा में यह है कि अगर कही बाक्स कोसेज में वहा का हम्मेन्ट राइट्स कीमीशन चाहे तो हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कार्टम से जेजे एज्वाइट करा सकते हैं कि कोसेज इन्वेस्टीगेट करा लिया जाये और उनकी जो काइन्विंग होती है, वह गवर्नरेट के लिये चाहिये होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ भी इस कमीशन को यह पावर भी जाये कि यहाँ इस किलम की एट्रोमिटीज होती हैं शेड्यूल कास्ट्रम और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्जन वर वा और दूसरे जोसेज होती है और कमीशन यह समझता है कि कहुत कहरी

है कि हाई सेबल पर इन्वायरी होनी चाहिये तो यह हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जक को रिक्वेट करके उनकी इन्वेस्टीगेशन कराये और उसकी जो काइन्विंग हो, वह कोर्ट की तरह से लाए होनी चाहिये।

पिछले कमिशनर का तजुर्बा है कि कमिशनर को मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम एफेयर्स ने टीक डग से काम नहीं करने दिया था। १९६६ में आकर, उसकी स्टैटमेंट में जो दफ्तर थे, डिफेंट स्टेट्स में जो आर्मी थे, सारे ताल दिये थे, डायरेक्टर जनरल बैक्वार्ट बलारीज के अन्डर से लिये थे। मरी जानकारी है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह जानकारी गलत है, लेकिन मेरे पास मार्डेटिंग इन्फार्मेशन है कि आज भी इस नये कमिशनर को मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम एफेयर्स प्रैशराइज कर रही है कि तुमको भी जो स्टाफ़ लेना है, हमारे जार्गे लेना होगा। यह धार्धली नहीं चलता चाहिये। कमिशनर इडिपैड्ट हो, अपनी रिक्टमैट ले सके, य०० पी० एम० सी० के जरिये या चाहे जहा संलै, वह मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम एफेयर्स के अन्डर नहीं होता चाहिये। इट शॉड थी एलाउड टू बके इडीपैड्ट आफ वी होम मिनिस्ट्री।

इसके आगे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले कमिशनर ने जो रिकमैडेशन दी, उजारे रिकमैडेशन दी है, लेकिन मुख्यिल से किसी एफ-आधा को ही गवर्नरेट ने माना है। अगर वही हालत इस कमीशन की भी रहेती तो उसका कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। कमिशनर जी ट्रिक्यूडेशन मैन्डेटरी होनी चाहिये। अगर यैन्डेटरी नहीं है गवर्नरेट पर लाग नहीं है, तो वह भी पास्ट बाक्स की तरह भेजना देगा, और गवर्नरेट वह कहती रहेगी कि मृम्मे भंजर नहीं है। सरकार पिछले तजुर्बा को देख कर यह हाई पावर कमीशन बना रही है। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि यह कमीशन अपनी रिकमैडेशन मौखिक समझ कर देगा, कोई गलत रिकमैडेशन नहीं देगा। इस कमीशन में पांच आदमी रखे गये हैं: एक चेयरमैन और बार सेम्बर। मैं समझता हूँ कि इग कमीशन की सब रिकमैडेशन गवर्नरेट पर लाजिमी तौर पर लागू होनी चाहिए।

कमीशन ठीक डेंग से काम कर सके, इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि उसके चेयरमैन और सेम्बर्ज का ईन्यूर किलम हो। यह न हो कि सरकार ने एक चेयरमैन बना दिया, और अगर उसकी कोई रिपोर्ट स्टैट बायनरेट या किसी स्टैट गवर्नरेट के खिलाफ़ है, तो उसको प्रैशराइज कर के या जोका दे कर विकाल दिया अगर उन लोगों का पांच साल के किलम ईन्यूर है, तो। वह कमीशन पांच साल तक अपनी मर्जी के महात्विक जो कह ठीक समझता है, अपनी इडिपैड्ट औपोनियल दे सके, वह वह सेट्रल गवर्नरेट या किसी स्टैट गवर्नरेट के खिलाफ़ हो सकता है। इत तरह उसके लिए वर हमें वह तकनीक नहीं लाजिमी है कि अगर उसमें गवर्नरेट के खिलाफ़ कोई

[मी कमीशन]

रिपोर्ट दे ली, तो उसे हटा दिया जायेगा। अब उसे पता हो कि यूनैटेड नेशन दू, तो वह इसे नियमिती आक टेल्यूर की बजह से तीक तरह से काम कर सकेगा।

कमीशन का स्टेटस भी फिरम होना चाहिए और इसके लिए पालियामेट में यह कानून बना चाहिए कि कमीशन के क्या फक्तलज्ज होंगे, उसका क्या स्कोप और क्या स्टेटस होगा। इस बात को मिनिस्ट्री आक होम एकेयर पर नहीं ढाढ़ देना चाहिए कि वह जिस तरह चाहे, इग बारे में फैसला करे। ये सब बातें पालियामेट के नामून के मूल्यांकित तय होनी चाहिए, और उन्हे खुला नहीं ढाढ़ देना चाहिए।

तरिविज में श्रीवेंकिज को छील करने के लिए भी कमीशन को पूरी पावर होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि सर्विज में हरिजन आदिवासियों के माथ बहुत उदाहरणितीज हो रही है। अगर शिड्यूल कास्ट्स या शिड्यूल ट्राइब्ज का कोई एस्प्लाई आठ साल से काम कर रहा है और आठ साल तक उसका सी० आर० कापुडेश्वर रिपोर्ट-ठीक और नवे माल उसका प्रामाण्यन मिलना है, तो एक साल पहले से उसका रिकार्ड खारब होना मुश्क हो जाता है। इस लिए कमीशन को यह पावर होनी चाहिए कि वह सी० आर० को देखे सके, यह पता लगा सके कि किन हालात में गलत रिकार्ड तृप्ता है और उसको रीयू कर जसके।

कमीशन की पावर सिफ सैटल सर्विज या सैटर के स्फीयर तक महूद नहीं रहनी चाहिए, बल्कि स्टेटस और ट्रैनिंग रीट्रीज में भी होनी चाहिए। इस बिल में इस बात का जिक्र नहीं है। अगर इस कमियों को दूर कर दिया जाये, तो वे समझता हूँ कि कमीशन का फक्तलिय अच्छी तरह से हो सकेगा।

फावर एन्डी मुक्कम (राजमहल) : सभायति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से गूह मंडी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक कमिशनर का जो काम हुआ है, वह बिल्कुल असकल रहा है। हम असिविती जोग यह नहीं जान पाते हैं कि हम लोग सभायत में अनुसूचित हैं या आनन्दसूचित हैं—बिल्कुल ही या अनान्दसूचित हैं। इस का कारण यह है कि एक तरफ हो हमें शिड्यूल जनाया जाता है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हमें सताया जाता है, हम देखते होते हैं, हमारी जमीं भीनी जाती हैं, हमारे सामने काम का और बेक की प्रावस्था है, और भूकम्पी है। इन कालों के लिये मेरे कमिशनर का क्या काम है, यह हम नहीं समझ पाते हैं।

इस लेखे हैं कि असाम में 40 लाख आदिकाली हैं, जो लोक जनाय में लिये जाते हैं, लेकिन वे कोई आदिकाली नहीं कहताते हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि वह

तुम्हीं कौन बनाता है—कौनीय हस्तकार जाती है या राज्य सरकार बनाती है? एक ही जाति के लोग एक राज्य में तो अनुदृष्टि सूची यैहै, अब दूसरे राज्य जाने वे उस सूची में नहीं हैं। कभी कभी तो उसी जिले में सूची के अन्दर नहीं आते हैं। यदि सूची में गढ़बढ़ हो तो काम में भी गढ़बढ़ हो सकती है। आप जो सुविधा की बात करते हैं, व्यवस्था की बात करते हैं उसमें बहुत सी कन्ट्राइवशन्स हैं उनको रेकिटकाई कैसे किया जाए? गह मक्की महोदय ने आज बहुत भी सुन्दर सुन्दर बातें कही हैं लेकिन अभी बिहार में ही मताम परगना में आप देखें कि भूकम्पी में कितने लोग मर रहे हैं। भूकम्पी ने कारण कितने लाग धूर उधर भाग रहे? एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में भाग रहे हैं। २५०० समाधान कैसे होगा?

मेरे पास ।। नारील वा दक्षिण एक्सप्रेस है, इसमें दिया जाता है वि प्रगर एक शाम खान है तो ८० ग्राम भव्य रहते हैं। इस तरह ।। हालत है। इसमें निया?

"All men, women and children of Gaddi Jamua, Hajipuri 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 आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां 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 आवस्था भी पैदा होती है, लेकर का एकत्रायमेटेशन भी बहुत होता है। इसके बारे में भी रिपोर्ट पाई है। यह 13 मई का स्टेटेंडर 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."

किस हाली आवस्था कहा है? हमें इस जाति पर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि कमिशनर का काम यह होता जाया चाहिए। कांगड़ीहस्तकार को देखकर हमें पता लगता है कि कांगड़ीहस्तकार में भी ह्रास देकर सेवार्त नहीं है। नियम नियमित ने बहुत से आदिवासियों को लिया गया है जैसे गोड़,

भी, उदाह, संचाल सेक्षित जूते हैं कहा गया है कि शेष्यूल पूर्खों का विमर्शन हो और शेष्यूल परिवार वर्गनेर के नीचे रहेगा, प्रेसीडेंट के नीचे रहेगा बोक्षित कीव है वर्गनेर, प्रेसीडेंट और कमिशनर ?

हम भवार आदिवासी हैं तो जमीन के साथ हमारा आविकाल में नाता रहा है। मरि हमारे पास जमीन नहीं है तो आप हमें आदिवासी मन कहिए। जमीन तो हर आदिवासी के पास होनी चाहिए। और जमीन के जो सामग्रे हो उन के समाजन आदिवासियों को ही करने देना चाहिए। व्यावेक व्यायामय में हम मार लाते हैं। वहां पर हम को व्याय 'नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि हम गरीब हैं। सोने और हीरे से भी ज्यादा मन्दिरात व्याय हो गया है। इमलिंगे आदिवासियों के कोई भी क्षणडे हां उम के लिए उन के अपने व्यायामय होने चाहिए। इमलिंगे आदिवासियों का व्यायामय अलग होना चाहिए। यदि हमारी भाषा है, हमारी सम्झौति है तो हमारा गिरा विभाग भी अलग होना चाहिए, क्योंकि इस विभागी विभाग्या में जो हमारी गिरा का देखने वाला है, वह उच्ची जाति का है, तो वह हमारी दृष्टि से उग को देख नहीं सकता है। हमारा पिछले 32 वर्षों का अनुभव यह है कि हम भीले होने जा रहे हैं, तमाग विनाश होता जा रहा है, हम आगे बढ़ नहीं पाते हैं। हम भ्रमनी भाषा की भी दो रहे हैं, हम अपनी सम्झौति को भी खो रहे हैं, जब कि हम जानते हैं कि हमारे पास ही असली भारतीय सम्झौति है। इमलिंगे हमारी सम्झौति को कायम रखना भारत सरकार का कर्तव्य है।

जगलों के साथ हमारा आदि का नाम रहा है। यदि हमारे हाथ से जगल छान निये जाने हैं और उन में आप युक्तिपूर्ण ये ऐंड नगा देते हैं तिन में हम को कोई फायदा नहीं है तो हम कैसे विवास कर सकते हैं कि यह व्यतीया हमारे निये लाभशायक है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जगला को आदिवासियों के हाथ में रखिये। जगलों में त्से बहुत व्याप है। इसी तरह में पानी, नदी, वाष्प ये सब हमारे पास होने चाहिये।

प्राज त्रिस तरह के कानून हम बनाते हैं कि यह मत खाली, यह मत भीमी—यह बात भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। हम भ्रमने में हम को जान सकते हैं कि हमें क्या खाना चाहिये, क्या नहीं खाना चाहिये। जैसे प्राज कम्प्लीट प्राहीवीसन की बात कही जा रही है। हमारे यहां हम लोग 'हीडिया' रखते हैं—यह हमारी संस्कृति है। तब फिर किस सरकार ने हक कह कि हमारी संस्कृति के बिल्ड कानून बना दे। यह हमारे हाथ में भीड़ देना चाहिये ताकि हम भ्रमने लोगों की बुद्धि बोधाल कर सकें।

इन वर्षों के साथ मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ।

बी अपल राम (फिल्मोर) : सम्भापति महारेव, यह बड़े तुक और दृश्यमय की बात है कि हमारे देश को आजात हुए 32 साल होने आ रहे हैं, फिर भी हमारे देश में शेष्यूल कास्ट्स, शेष्यूल द्राइव्स और लिमिटिक

माइनरिटीज अपने आप को एक लेवल लाना चाहते कर रही हैं। इस का क्या कारण है ? पिछली सरकार भी लोकोलाइट लोल लीटी रही है कि हरिजनों के लिये, माइनरिटीज के लिये बड़े बड़े लेफ्टोर्डेस कायम किये गये हैं। लेकिन प्राज हम देख रहे हैं कि जितने लेफ्टोर्डेस कायम किये गये थे, वाहे पिछली सरकार के बक्त में या प्राज की सरकार के बक्त में, उन लेफ्टोर्डेस को शेष्यूलेन्ट करने में बुरी तरह से फेल हुए हैं और यही कारण है कि प्राज यह शेष्यूल कास्ट्स कमीशन और माइनरिटोज कमीशन बनाने का बिल लाया जा रहा है।

प्राज शेष्यूल कास्ट्स और द्राइव्स की क्या हालत है—मैं इस के बारे में कूल कोट करना चाहता हूँ। शेष्यूल कास्ट्स और शेष्यूल द्राइव्स कमिशनर की जो 24 वीं रिपोर्ट है उस के पहले पैरे में बहुत अच्छी तरह से वर्णन किया गया है कि कैसे हमारा देश शेष्यूल द्राइव्स और शेष्यूल कास्ट्स को प्रोटेक्शन देने में बड़ी 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-

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out funeral processions through the same route on which others do."

यह शेष्यूल कास्टस और शेष्यूल द्वाइम्ब के स्थानों की हालत है, जो इस रिपोर्ट में दिया जिए थी है। यह सब न यह उठता है कि यह जो पांच सेव्स दों का कमीशन बनाने के लिये एमेंडमेंट की जा रही है, क्या इस एमेंडमेंट से इन को देफाविंस प्रोपर्टी मिल सकेंगे और इन की हालत सुधर सकेंगी। इस के लिये वे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह 24वीं रिपोर्ट है और हर साल यह रिपोर्ट आती है लेकिन इस में जहाँ उन को बालमन है, उन को एनेलाइज किया हुआ होता है, वहाँ उन के लिये कुछ सुझाव भी दिये होते हैं लेकिन इन मुझाओं पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ। इसी तरह से यह जो कमीशन है इन की सिफारिशों पर अमल नहीं होता है, तो जिन के लिये आप यह कमीशन बना रहे हैं, उन को कोई प्रोटोकॉल नहीं दें सकते। आज एकवीक्ष्यूटिव पावर से शेष्यूल द्वाइम्ब कास्टस और शेष्यूल द्वाइम्ब कमीशन काम कर रहा है और इसी तरह से माइनरिटी कमीशन भी बास कर रहा है। आप को अच्छी तरह से मालम है कि अभी भी इस देश में देशवासी, जमशेदपुर, शलीगंग वीरगढ़ म अटनाये हुई हैं। वे जो घटनाएँ हुई हैं, यहाँ परे दग्ध के लिये भारीनाक घटनाएँ हैं। मैं ज्वास तौर से जमशेदपुर के बारे में कुछ बहुत ज्योक बहुत पूरा हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से एक फैलिंग गया था। उस के बारे में मैं भी कोई में ही कहना चाहता हूँ। तब पर जो माइनरिटी कम्युनिटी है इस पर कैम बेंज रिट्रैट ब्यूरोक्रेटी के प्रश्नानन की आड़ ले कर अद्याचार किया गया यहाँ तक कि उन की जो रुकिंग पर्टी है उस रुकिंग पार्टी के एक एम० एम० ५० ने उस को अगवाई की। यदि रुकिंग पार्टी का ही कोई एम० एम० ५० उस की अगवाई करे और माइनरिटी पर तकरीब करे, तो कैसे उन दोनों में दी होगी। हम से वहाँ यह देखा कि माइनरिटी कम्युनिटी के जो मकान थे, सबसे ज्यादा वे जला गए और वहाँ पर उन के आदानपियों का गोली से भारा गया और बिहार की जो मिलिट्री पुलिस है, जबाप इस के बीच बहुत हमला करने वाला पर शालिया जलाती, उस ने माइनरिटी के भूम्ला पर गोलिया जलाया और जगह जगह पर उन के निशान बाकी दूर दिखाई देते हैं। यही नहीं, जो गम्भीर था, जिस के बारे में अबकार में भी आया है, उस की प्रोटेक्शन के लिये, हमें डी० सी० ने बताया, उस के इसे लिये बिहार मिलिट्री पुलिस भी लेकिन इस के बाल्कून भी उस को आग लगाई गई और हमको यह भी पता चला था कि जो बल्कून उस में जल गये, उन की हड्डियाँ एक आग लग गई और उन की गिराई नहीं की जा रही है कि जितने बच्चे हैं। और उम्मेद ने वहाँ जा कर देखा था कि 30 से 40 हजार जीप मूड़-बकरी की तरह स्कूलों और कालेजों में जरूर हुए हैं। लेकिन यक्कीन इस बात का है कि माइनरिटी की दुहाई तो बहुत दी जाती है लेकिन उस के लिये किया बहुत कम जाता है। हमें यही यह देख कर बहुत हुआ कि भूटी की सरकार, जहाँ की जलालुन ने क्षम तक एक ऐसे का जी रिपोर्ट नहीं दिया था। जिसे महीने जब हम वही पर देखा

जब उसे कोई भी रिपोर्ट दिया जो "ही ही नहीं की"। 30 से 40 हजार जीप रिपोर्ट लिया जैसे वह उसे जीपों की जारी-नीले के लिए जीप वर अलाने के लिये जीपों की सरकार से रिपोर्ट भूटी ही थी। जब उस तक बोलिंग कल लिया न हो तब उस तक क्या काम किया जा सकता है?

श्वेत और अमलेश्वर में जो दो बहुत "उसके बारे में जाइनरिटीज कमीशन में कुछ लियारियों की जी लेकिन उस पर क्या अमल हुआ? जब इन लियारियों पर अमल नहीं हुआ तो आगे के लिये क्या सारली है कि उस की लियारियों को आगे भी बाना जायेगा।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब इन कमीशनों की रिपोर्ट आती है उस के बाद एक्शन रिपोर्ट आती है तो उन एक्शन टेकन ट्रिपोर्टों के बाने में इनका समय लग जाता है कि घटनाएँ बहुत आगे लियक जाती हैं। इसलिये जरूरत इन बात की है कि माइनरिटीज या हरिजनों के बारे में जो भी कमीशनों की रिपोर्ट आये उन रिपोर्ट पर तुरन्त अमल किया जाये। उन की सिफारिशों के आधार पर अगर जिसी को सजा देनी हो तो वह देने के लिये स्थान काटौं में भूकदमा जलाया जाए। जैसा कि आप का मालम है कि पिछले दिनों में हरिजनों पर बहुत सी जगह पर अत्याचार हुए हैं जिन के बारे अखबारों में भी आया है। बहुत कम केसिज है जिन में कि गनहोराल लोगों व। सजा भिसी है। इसलिये यह जरूर है कि इन कमीशनों की लियारियों का मेहेंरी माना जाए और उन के आधार पर स्पेशन कोर्ट में उरन्न मा० १२ में बलाये जाये ताकि गरीब सोनों का जल्दी से जल्दी न्याय मिल सके। मैं इन बात से भी सहमत हूँ कि 1952 का जो इक्वायरी एकट है उस में जो पावर है वे पावर इन कमीशनों को मिलनी चाहिये। इस के बिना आप जानते हैं कि ये इफेन्टिव सांवित नहीं हो ग।

शेष्यूल कास्टस एण्ट शेष्यूल द्वाइम्ब कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट पर बातों के दौरान सारे हाउस को यह मालम हुआ कि हरिजनों के लिये सविस में जो रिपोर्ट कोटा है वह किसी भी जगह पूरा नहीं हुआ है। किसी भी कोटागी में, किसी भी कलास में पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इसी तरह से जरीना का मालम है, उन के हाइकोर्टिज का मालम है। बेशक कागजों में सब कुछ दुहाई है लेकिन घस्त में कुछ नहीं हुआ। जिस तरह से पिलाली मरकार का टक्कटी प्लाट प्राप्त होता था जो कि बिल्कुल बोगस था और जिस में बहुत सब बाय दिखाये जाये तो उसी तरह से यह भगकार भी कागजों में दिखा रही है कि हरिजनों को इतने प्लाट दिये गये, इतनी जरीने दी गयी। एकीकरण में काम करने वाले जो हरिजन हैं अगर उन के बारे में डिवेलपमेंट में जाया जाए तो वह जलेगा कि तो उन को जरीन दी जाए है और उनको प्लाट प्राप्त हो जाएगा। अगर उनको जरीन यह प्लाट नहीं मिलेगा तो उन का स्टेटस कैसे ऊपर होया। और वे उसरे के बिनावर कैसे आयेंगे? कैसे उन की बिल्कुलोंका जीवन बेंट उठेगी?

प्रती हाँ ऐसे भर्तियों के बेतत ही अमल की जीवा का दैवा ही है। कोई भी उस बेंट की जीवा नहीं रहता है।

वे अन्य की विविध साहस्र के लिये लंबा किया है वह वह अन्य की लिये वह के लिये जो विवरण वाए। इस की जी विवरियों है उन पर तुरन्त अन्य सोना चाहिये और सोना कोट्टे ही लिये जो लोग हैं उन का द्रव्यम हो सके। उन का सोना और इसोनियक स्टेट्स शाय को लंबा करने की हर समस्य को सिंह करनी चाहिये। इस के लिये वह जी जरूरी है कि जल्दी से जल्दी मैड रिपोर्ट लागू की जाए ताकि वह जो अवलम्बन है वह विवारिटीज का जा हरिजनों का जो कि पूर्ण आठवांशक जी निकाली है, उस की जल्दी से जल्दी हल किया जा सके।

जी आर० एल० करील (मोहनलाल गज) मानीय सूरज भान जी ने कहा है कि इस कमीशन की जो नियारियों हो वे मैडटरी ही और जो उस का टेक्नार हो उस को नियम कियर जाय पाय वह दस साल, इस का मै समर्पन करता हूँ। वह कमीशन इडिविडेट शाफ होम गिनिस्ट्री भी होना चाहिये।¹ पिछले समय में देखा गया है कि किसी आफिस से कमीशनर अगर फाइले या पेपर मगाता या सो रिप्पोर्ज कर दिया जाता या। इस तरह को बात अब नहीं होनी चाहिये। कमीशन को अधिकार हो किसी भी तरह की काइल या पेपर मगाने का या अफमरो का तुलने का और उन में प्रण बोरह करने का, पूछतांक करन का।

इस कमीशन का प्राक्रिया भी बहुत इफेक्टिव होना चाहिये। अब तक जो कमीशनर था वह पांस्ट मास्टर हो तरह से था, आक प्राइंस इडिविड कर दी और उस पर काई एक्शन नहीं। इस बास्ते इस की नियारिये गिए प्रेटरी न हो कर मैडटरी होनी चाहिये। सभी पर व बाय होनी चाहिये। जब नक देना नहीं होता है तब नक महज वहो माइड को इडिविड करने वाली बान होती और यही ममका दावागा कि जेड्यल्ड काम्प्टस प्री ट्राइल के माइड को इडिविड रखने के लिये हो कमाशन बना दिया गया है। अगर बास्तव में आप जानते हैं कि कुछ परिवर्तन हो तो इस की नियारिये मैडटरी रोना चाहिये।

कमीशन को यह अधिकार भी होना चाहिये कि उन इड्यूलन बना सके, उस के लिये युवीम काटे के जना की नियुक्ति कर सके और उन का अधिकार होना चाहिये कि वे मानलो की छालबोन कर सके और उन के जो नियोग हो वे जाएं हो।

एक सैप्रेट बंसालय की मांग जी यहाँ की गई है। भर्ती जल्दी अवलम्बन ने अपने उत्तर में बताया था कि इस का कोई अपारद भवत्व नहीं होगा और यह हेम गिनिस्ट्री से भी बंसालय करो होया। हम बताय मदालय की मांग को करें हैं? आप देखें कि अब देश का बटवारा हुआ यह जल्द असम एक रिप्रेटिविटेशन विप्राटेटेट बना था, जिस के हूँट काल को स्पीशलिस्ट लियर और रिप्पोर्ट भी, जिसे और अधिक अदावत्ता करनी थी, जो बंसाल, बंसाल, बंसाल व बंसाल के ब्राइए और उस का पुनर्वास बंसाल के लिया। बंसाल वह है कि कोई सैप्रेट बंसालय के लिये जो बंसाल है कि कोई काइल होक विविड्य में पही हुई है तो

वही पही रहती है, जो बंसाल में है तो वही जी जल्दी ही और जर्वे विभाग में ही हो जाए जी जल्दी ही और हर विप्राटेट ब्राइल बंसाल तरीके है और जल्दी जर्वे में बूताविक जीरे जीरे काइल की जूद करता है। इसका नामिक वह होता है कि जो स्मृति एक्शन होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो पाता है। इसी उद्देश्य को सामने रख कर यलग मदालय की हव लोगों में डिमांड की है जो कि बहुत अवश्य मांग है और जिस को सरकार को मान लेना चाहिये।

कमीशनर और कमीशन में बेखा जाए तो कोई बास करे नहीं है। केवल याइको को डाइवर्ट करने की कात ही विवार्ड हेती है। कमीशनर के पास कोई अधिकार नहीं था, उसके पास कोई स्टाफ नहीं था। वह होना चाहिये। लोगों की जातों को सुनने के लिए, उनकी समस्याओं को सुनने के लिए उसके पास साधन होने चाहिये। हर राज्य में और हर जिले में स्टाफ उसका होना चाहिये। एक जिले में उसका कम से कम एक अफसर न हो तो कमीशन या कमीशनर क्या कर सकें? तो पिछला जो अनुभव रहा है कि जेड्यल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्यम कमीशनर कैबिनेट पास्ट मास्टर की नरह ही रहा है, वह बात अब नहीं होनी चाहिये। जो अब इस कमीशन का बेयरमैन बनाया गया है उनको निराकार न हो और सब लागों से न कहे कि हमारे पास स्टाफ नहीं है, ब्रावेज नहीं है। हर स्टेट में उसके विभाग खोले जाये और हर जिले में उनके अधिकार उनकी नियुक्ति करने का अधिकार बेयरमैन का हो। वह अपनी इच्छानुसार जैसे जाहे उस तरह में नियुक्ति करे, जाहे य० प० य० एस० सी० के जरिये लें या इही और से ले, और ट्राइब्युल अपनी इच्छानुसार बना सके। जब तक उनकी आजादी से काम नहीं करने दिया जायगा तब तक वह अपने काम में सफल नहीं होगा।

जेड्यल्ड कास्ट्स और जेड्यल्ड ट्राइब्यम वा जो कमीशन बना है इसका पूरे साधन उदालत्त कराये जायें। अगर कहो कलन होता है, ऐडामिटीड होती है तो तुरन्त उनके पास माध्यन होने चाहिये, गाड़ी होनी चाहिये और आवश्यकना पढ़ने पर तुरन्त ही जितना कोई बाहे उतना से कर दे सौके पर जा सके और उसकी जात करा सके। उनकी इनकायरी फाइल माली जाय। जो भी बृह सजेट करे उसी के हिलाव से उनकी जात की आवेदिक माला जाव।

जेड्यल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्यम के लोगों की हालत आप जानते हैं कि बहुत खराब है। कोटा, परमिट, लाइसेंस इन लागों का नहीं विलते हैं। कारण यह है कि उनके पास सेक्योरिटी देने को कुछ नहीं होता, उनकी ऐश्रोव नहीं है। तो बेयरमैन को इस तरह के अधिकार दिये जाएं कि उसकी लिफार्टिल पर उनको कोटा, परमिट और लाइसेंस दिल सके और उनसे सेक्योरिटी न जानी जाय। हम देखते हैं कि वे कोई से जितना भी पैसा दिया जाता है उसमें जेड्यल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्यम के लोगों को नामबाज भी नहीं किया जाता है। इस देखा ज्यो की जाकान्त विवर, जाकान्त है, इस पर बन्धीरता है हर्वें विवार करना

[१५४०, १५५० रुपैयः]

इस कलीशन, उसके बेवरण, और अस्त्र अधिकारियों का बय इसेय, जावें और फलवाह है यह संकेतिशासन करना चाहिये। और यह तभी सम्भव है जब कि एकट के कप में संक्षिप्तानेद से इसको पास देना चाहय। लेद्यूल कन्स्ट्यूटिव ट्राईब्लैक कलीशन या उसका बेवरण अब केवल शो वीज की तरह न रहे, अस्त्र कि पहले होता था। इसको इन्सेक्टिव बनाया चाहय जिससे वह हर जोड में देह सके और उसको ऐस्कार्मिन कप 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 Ramla grounds.

"Inspite 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. (J)s are goondas and goondas....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow this. I require notice for this. So, it cannot be recorded any further.

(Zitterbewegungen) **

10-3-14-10-10

SERJ JNOSTROMOV, 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.

और याद विशेष वैज्ञानिक (हाईपर) :
सभापति भाषण, भाषी संविधान के 40वें संवादन
के बारे में विचार हो रहा है। यह बहुत ही गीर
मामला है और जीवन में पहली बात कोई सरकार
अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों या
भाषानीरिटीज के लिए बहुत ही छोटा काम करने
का रही है, इसलिए इसको भीतरामुखके रखना
चाहिये और जिसे भी बल के सम्बन्धित नेता हैं,
उनको इस पर विवरणी सेना चाहिये।

मत्री महोदय ने जो इसके वक्तव्य में कारण दिये थे, उनको मैं बढ़े गौर से सुन रहा था । उसमें उन्होंने एक बात कही और कहा कि प्रशान्तमवी और शश्युल्ल कास्ट्रम एष्ड शश्युल्ल द्वारा इक के चायर मैन की बातचीत हुई है, लेकिन लेयरमैन ने प्रशान्त मत्ती को क्या सुझाव दिये हैं, यह हम लोगों के सामने नहीं आया है, हम विल्लुल अधिकार में हैं । मैं मत्ती महोदय से बाहुगा कि जब वह जोले ना यह अवश्य बताये कि प्रशान्त मत्री महोदय को क्या सुझाव दिय गए हैं ।

आप देख रहे हैं कि वर्तमान विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में दो आटिकल हैं एक आटिकल है 338, जिसमें शब्दूल कास्ट्स और शब्दूल ड्राइवर 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."

इसमें एक ही 350 (वी), जिसमें कला शब्द है ।

"There shall be a special officer for linguistic minorities to be appointed by the President".

मध्य वह वर्तमान है कि जो पहले से जाकी तक ग्राहित कर लिया गया था वाहनीरिटीव और लैबरेटरी लास्ट एवं लैबरेटरी ट्राइल के लिए, अस्ट्रेलिया लंबोवन में दोनों की विजय कर 338 (२) (बी) विकास देता है। (२) में रखा गया है कॉलिन्स, लैबरेटरी लास्ट एवं लैबरेटरी ट्राइल के लिए और लैबरेटरी लैटीव के लिए (बी) में जाकी देता है। जून में है कि जिवह हो या नहीं, लैलम ने अपने विवरण लैबरेटरी लैटीव की संकेता की, इसके बाद वे तराकार हैं अपनी जाहाज़ लैलम

कि इन बातों का संकेतन की एक साथ रखने में क्या राज है ? कोई ऐसा बड़ी भीज हो जो हमारी संविधान में वह ही की सरकार बहसतये कि वह क्यों कर दिया जाया है ?

भारी इन्होंने जो संविधान संशोधन के बारे में जो संकेतन रखा है, उसमें (सौ) 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 जाया है कि यह कमीशन सहयोग कास्ट और सहयोग द्वाइब के लिए रखे गये सेफ-गार्ड्स से सम्बन्धित आमलों की जांच करेगा । कास्टिंग्सन में सहयोग कास्ट और सहयोग द्वाइब के लिए सम्बन्धित बोर्डों को सोफ्टगार्ड्स हैं । एक दो वर्षीयकाल 17 में स्वतंत्रता के लिए जैश के बारे में ही और हुसरा लेवलों में आरजण के बारे में है । जब केवल इन दो लेफ्टगार्ड्स के बारे में जांच करती थी, तो वे नहीं समझता कि इसने बड़े कमीशन की कोई आवश्यकता थी । जब सरकार ने एक अनुत्त बड़े उद्देश्य से यह कमीशन बनाया है, तो उसके काम पर में इन बागी से सम्बन्धित सभी बातों का जोड़ दिया जाना चाहिए । मैंने यह संशोधन दिया है कि सेफगार्ड्स के आगे ये सब जोड़ दिये जावे —

“and other functions within the purview of the Commission”,

यह कमीशन जहाँ भी जायेगा, तो उसके सामने इन बागी की सामाजिक और आर्थिक प्रावस्थाएँ रखी जावेंगी । अगर इस विधेयक में उस के द्वारा इन समस्याओं पर विचार किय जान पर रोक लगा दी गई है । यदी भाषोदय ने केवल यह कहा है कि यह कमीशन केवल लेफ्टगार्ड्स को देखेगा । मैंने महोदय से कहा है कि वह कमीशन केवल लेफ्टगार्ड्स को देखेगा । मैंने महोदय से कहा है कि वह इसमें संशोधन करने का रहे हैं, लेकिन हमें बहुत यह कहते हैं कि वह कमीशन की जायेगा ।

वे इस विधेयक को एक सब से बड़ी कामी, लेकुम्भ, की ओर मही महोदय का व्यापन विकाना चाहते हैं । एक सरकार जो यह कहते हैं कि वह सहयोग कास्ट और सहयोग द्वाइब के लिए संविधान में संकेतन करने का रहे हैं, लेकिन हमें बहुत यह 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 हाथ से भी भीड़ चढ़ते हैं कि वह सहयोग कास्ट और सहयोग द्वाइब कमीशन की सब सबको

दे रहे हैं, जो हमारी सरकार वह वही संविधान द्वितीय करेगा, जो ड्रीविंग बनवाये समव वर लियों के सुन्दर स्ट्रिंग्स बनवाये करें । जब कमीशन को सहयोग द्वाइब के बावेक के अनुदार ही काम करना है, तो किस संविधान में संकेतन करने की क्या आवश्यकता है । आम सभा में बहतों पार्टी की सरकार है, जिसका बोलिंग और नीयत साफ है, इसलिए कमीशन का काम लीक हो से बलता रहेगा । लेकिन अगर कम जोई देसी सरकार आ जाये, जिसकी नीयत हरिजनों और साधिकारियों की समस्याओं के बारे में साक न हो, तो कमीशन अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं कर पायेगा । जब सरकार गैर-यूल द्वाइब कास्ट और गैर-यूल द्वाइब के लोगों को इस कमीशन के माध्यम से सांविधानिक अधिकार देना चाहती है, तो किस वह इस अधिकार को पोलिटिकलाइज़ करे । वह कमीशन को काम करने को पूरी स्वतंत्रता दे और राष्ट्रपति जावे इस बदेह की हटा दिया जावे । इस बारे में मैंने मह 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 वेयरवीन और कमीशन को वह राइट नहीं दिया गया है कि वे किसी समझे का अनुसाधन कर सकें । गैर-यूल द्वाइब कास्ट लॉयलर मूलपकरनगर गये हुए थे । उन्होंने एक अभियुक्त को हाविर होने के लिए कहा । अभियुक्त ने स्पष्ट कर से कह दिया कि वे हाविर नहीं हुए और कमीशन के पास मुझे बुझाने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है । इस लिए कमीशन को समन करने की पावर दे दी जाये, जबकि यह छोटी जातियों, हरिजनों और शाहिं बावियों का आमता है और कमीशन को कई लोगों से पूछ ताछ करनी पड़ती है । माइनरिटीज कमीशन को कुछ लोगों ने परिवहनी बंगाल में बेइजात कर दिया और वह कुछ न कर सका । अबर कमीशन बिहार में जायेगा, तो वहाँ तो लोग लाठी और बांड़ ले कर तीवार रहते हैं, कोई रास्ते में रोक ले दा मार दे, तो बेचारा कमीशन क्या करेगा ?

मैंने अपने एक संशोधन के द्वारा कहा है कि आनंद साधन करने के प्रयोगन के लिए जायेक को वही जाकियाँ प्राप्त होगी, जो जांच जायेग एक्ट, 1952 के अधीन किसी जाच जायेग की प्राप्त है । इस जायेत को देना बहुत चलती है । मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि तीन बातें होनी चाहिए ।

18 80 hrs.

सरकार जी भीसि साफ हो, भीयत साफ हो और इन्हीं मैट्टीजन करने का दरादा ही । आपकी भीयत साफ है, इसमें किसी कोई बक नहीं है लेकिन आप आपनी भीति की बाक कर दें । जल्दे लिए जी भाया है कि आप इसको रखिए कि गैर-यूल द्वाइब कास्ट और गैर-यूल द्वाइब पर जो चुर्च बनाता है उब एवं मूलपकरनगर बनाता आ और जबर वह हाविर न हो और उसकी बाबत करने का भी अधिकार नहीं ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR (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.

मी [राज विभाग प्रस्तावना] में समाप्त कर दूँ।

यह इतना बड़ा कमीशन है, इसने बहुत अच्छी अधिकी ऐसेवेशन दी है किन्तु यापने यह कही नहीं। कहा है कि विभाग यापने सुनाव कहां से लेंगे। "मंगर मोहरूड कास्ट और गोद्यूल ट्राइव के इंस्ट्रिट की बात हो तो किर वह चाहे जिस विभाग का भासला हो, वहाँ ज्ञानिंग का हो, फ्राइनेस्ट्रॉक्स हो"या किसी भी विभाग का हो, लिंकिवर रूप से आयोग से उनको सुनाव विभाग चाहिये और आयोग से उनको उग्रमर्म विभाग चाहिये। जब यापने कमीशन बनाया है तो याप विकल पाक साफ करके मारी जीवे सविधान के तहन रख जाकि जब कमी कोई मासला उठे तो सविधान की भाड़ लेकर हम भी सरकार से लड़ सकें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before we take up Calling Attention Motion, I call Mr. Kodiyian 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.

18.02 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 (Singapore): 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 RE-
HABILITATION (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 ~~swal~~ 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 Marichjhapi 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 Marichjhapi 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 Marichjhapi 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 Marichjhapi area along with the police and destroyed houses of refugees and forced them to leave Marichjhapi. 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 Marichjhapi. 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 Marichjhapi 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 Marichjhapi

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 एम्. ए. हसन अलहाबाद : सभापति
महोदय यह क्या जावण कर 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 is land. 3,000 policemen have invaded that island and captured the people. (Interruptions). And they are taking shelter....(Interruptions).

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 Bhattacharya 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 एम्. ए० हुमान अलहाज (बसिरहाट) : हमने भी "कालिंग एटेंशन" का नोटिस दिया था उसमें हमने "गृह मंडी का ध्यान आकर्षित कराया था

इस कालिंग एटेंशन में पुलवास मंडी भाहोबल का ध्यान की से 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 प्राप्त रूप से बदल दी गई है?

एक सप्ताह से हम लोग कालिंग एटेंशन का नोटिस लगातार देते था रहे हैं। आपने कैसे इसकी एडमिट कर लिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस में भी कुछ घोटाला है?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि और भी मैम्बर [वे, श्री समर गुह, श्री मंगल देव विशारद] आदि जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया था और अगर हम दोनों का एडमिट हुआ है तो उनका क्यों नहीं हुआ है और उनके नाम क्या नहीं हैं?

उपाध्यक्ष भाहोबल: कालिंग एटेंशन में बारे में आपको यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि चाहे जिन्हें भी लोगों ने कालिंग एटेंशन का नोटिस दिया हो उन सब के नामों का बैलट होता है, अगर तीम ने दिया हो —

श्री एम्. ए० हुमान अलहाज : भाषा भी वह नहीं है। हमारी भाषा दूसरी थी। यह कैसे हो गई है?

उपाध्यक्ष भाहोबल : 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 ने अगर एक ही जैसे दिए हो तो वही लैगुएज होती और और यह भी हो सकता है कि पांचों की लैगुएज अलग अलग हों लेकिन मैटर एक ही हो —

श्री एम्. ए० हुमान अलहाज : विवर एक नहीं है। हमने गृह मंडी का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था।

उपाध्यक्ष भाहोबल : उसमें ऐसा हुआ है कि श्री दिलेन अटायाम का नाम पहले बैलट हुआ और उनकी जो लैगुएज भी उसी को ऐडाप्ट किया। और वाकी लोगों का नाम जो बैलट हुआ वह ऐडहो गया।

श्री एम्. ए० हुमान अलहाज : हमारा नाम दूप कर देना चाहिये वा क्योंकि हमने मंडी का ध्यान आकर्षित नहीं किया था।

उपाध्यक्ष भाहोबल : आप जो कहता चाहते हैं कहिये। यह कोई जहरी नहीं है कि आप उसी लैगुएज में कहें।

श्री एम्. ए० हुमान अलहाज : एक साल पहले आरटबर्च के लियिंस लिपिरों से एक लाख 30 हजार

रिपब्लिकी परिवर्तन बंगाल में गये और बहां के बंडी श्री राय चट्टांगी उनको बहका कर ले गये थे बहां बसाने के लिए। उनको बड़े रंगीन सपने दिखाये गये थे। लैकिन वह सारा झूठ था। उन पर इतने अत्याचार 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 एम्. ८० हनमल अलहाज़: उन पर इतने अत्याचार किये गये कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने १९ फरवरी को पार्लियामेंट के बदल्यों की एक टीम भेजी थान दी स्पाट न्टटी करने के लिए। और तीन मेम्बरों ने जो रिपोर्ट थी है उसमें यह है, अगर प्राप्त चाहे तो मैं टीम पर प्रमुख कर सकता हूँ। मुझ भवी 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 बंडी जी ने भेजा था उन्होंने थी थी। उस टीम के एक माननीय सदस्य श्री मगलदेव विशारद यहां 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 : उपायक महोदय मेरा अवस्था का प्रत्यन है। जिस रिपोर्ट की बार्बादी पूर्व वस्ता ने की है उस पर कुछ लोगों को लाक है। वह रिपोर्ट हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में प्रशान भवती को सुनुर्द हो जाती है उसकी संकेत कापी है। मूले यह कहता है कि उस रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में भाजनीय सदस्य ने कुछ कहा है इसलिए बच्चा हो रही है कि यह नहीं है। यह दस्तावेज आपसे बाहर नहीं आ सकता, वह कापी आपको भी सुनुर्द हो सकती है, वह गलत है या सही है, उसका विवाद दूसरा है। लेकिन यह 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 Jyotirmoj 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) to go back to Danda karanya (CA) Britain (M)

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 एम० ए० हसन अलहाज (वसिरहाट) श्रीमा. मंसी माहीरम ने अपनी उत्तर में बताया है कि 25,000 परिवार दण्डकारण से बचे रहे हैं और उनमें से 19,699 वापिस जाने रहे हैं। वाकी ए० नहीं है 2,000 जैसिय अब तक इन आकड़ों की वेजते हैं जो 5,000 परिवार रहे रहे हैं। वाकी 3,000

[बी एम० ए० हनान असहा ज] ।
फैमिलीज कहाँ गई, इसका पता नहीं है। वह
3,000 परिवार हवा में गायब हो गए, मुझ ही यह
आता है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बलवट्ट 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 नवासे ज्यादा मक्केलेज बाले पेपर "आनन्द बाजार पत्रिका" में एक रिपोर्ट लियी है। उस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि 3,600 पूलिसमेंट ने उस थाईलैंड को बेर लिया, 2,000 सी० पी०० एम० के काइस ने 5,000 भरणार्थियों को बहाँ से भागाया, उनकी 1,000 लोपड़ियों को तोड़ दिया और 300 को जला दिया। उन्होंने 800 को जली किया और 200 को गिरफ्तार भी किया। इसके लिये गवर्नर्मेंट ने 30 लांच एंजेज किये थे, पश्चिम बंगाल गवर्नर्मेंट ने 50 लांचेज किये पर लिये थे, जिनका किराया एक-एक लांच पर 7,000 रुपये के हिसाब से 14 लाख रुपये होता है। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि उन लोगों को जातिपूर्वक वापिस भेजने की कोशिश की जायेगी। ऐने इसी जो रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है, वह मंत्री महोदय को उम्मे बारे में मालूम है?

निर्माण और आवाम नदा पूर्ण और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बद्र): बुनियादी हाँ पर जिस सवाल पर यह कालिंग प्राईंसन उठाया गया है, उसका सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार से है ही नहीं। वहाँ जो अन्वरकी लाएंगे आर्डर का मामला है, बराहेरास्त उसका ताल्लुक बेट्ट बंगाल गवर्नर्मेंट से है। हमने खाली इतना बताया है कि जो खबर उनसे ले मक्के बह हाउस के सामने रख सके। हमने उनसे यह खबर ली है 15 तारीख तक कि 1050 फैमिलीज आ गई हैं जो कि भेजी जा रही हैं। और आज मुझ खबर मिली कि 1710 फैमिलीज बहाँ से आ गई हैं, 300 के करीब रह गई हैं। यह इत्तला बहाँ से मिली है लेकिन और किसी किस्म की इतना हमारे पास नहीं है।

श्री एम० ए० हनान असहा ज: 25 हवार परिवार में 19 हवार वापिस ले गए, जो उनमें कितनी फैमिलीज के सदस्य थे?

श्री सिकन्दर बद्र: जितनी फैमिलीज हमारे यहाँ से गई उसका हिसाब हमारे पास है, जितनी फैमिलीज आविष्कार होई उसका हिसाब हमारे पास नीचूबूद्ध है। अपरीक्ष-भाषी में कितनी है बेट्ट

वंगाल गवर्नर्मेंट के पास उसका हिसाब नीचूबूद्ध है, जोकि 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 leftist 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 असहा ज: उपर्युक्त महोदय, मिल सहा ने कहा है कि भैंसे और कहा है कि "विष्या" है। जब "विष्या" अल्पासियामंडी है इस को कार्यवाही से नियन्त्रित दिया जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Wherever the word 'untrue' occurred, if it

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 Marichjhapi. 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 published 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 excited.

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 journalists, was allowed to go there. A citizen cannot be prevented from going 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. Moitra 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 Government 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 calculated atrocities perpetrated by the State Government, but we failed miserably. Both the State and Central Governments have taken it as a prestige 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 peacefully 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. Moitra,

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 Jhapt 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 these 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 Jhapt 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 of 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 party men, 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

[Shri Chitta Basu]
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 1979, 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 utility 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, 1979/Vaisakha 27, 1901 (Saka).