

Sixth Series XXVI Vol. No. 48

Wednesday, May 2, 1979
Vaisakha 12, 1901 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



(Vol. XXVI contains Nos. 40—50)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 4.00

CONTENTS

No. 48, Wednesday, May 2, 1979/Vaisakha 12, 1901 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Questions Nos. 950, 951, 954 to 957 and 961 to 963	1— 31
Short Notice Question No. 4	32— 40
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 949, 952, 953, 958 to 960 & 964 to 968	40— 48
Unstarred Questions Nos. 9201 to 9303 and 9305 to 9400	48—315
Alliest of Members	315—16
(Shri M. Arunachalam and Shri N. Kudartha Kanabhai)	
Paper laid on the Table	317
Message from Rajya Sabha	317
Assent to Bill	318
Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions—	
Thirty-third Report	318—21
Statement correcting answers to Starred Question No. 228 dated 7-3-79 re: Minorities in Jammu and Kashmir	321—23
Matters under rule 377—	
(i) Communal situation in village Role, district Nagaur (Rajasthan)	
Shri G. M. Banatwalla	323
(ii) Representation by the farmers of Rampur district (U.P.) re- garding removal of Excise Duty and Purchase Tax on Menthol	
Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit	324—26
(iii) Renewal of licence of Shri Sitharama Cooperative Sugar Ltd. Kotlakota (Visakhapatnam)	
Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu	326—27

*The sign + marked above the name of a member indicates that the question was actually asked on the Floor of the House by that Member.

(iv) Proposed strike by coal workers from 18th May, 1979—

Shri Robin Sen 327—28

(v) Need for fixing the price of coriander in order to protect the interests of the coriander growers of Rayalseema, Telengana, arnataka and Rajasthan—

Shri Darur Pullaiah 328—32

Statement *re*: Support price for Tur (Arhar), Moong and Urad for the Marketing year 1979-80 332—33

Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider—

Shri G. S. Reddi	333—35
Shri Rasheed Masood	335—55
Shri Narendra P. Nathwani	355—59
Shri M. N. Govindan Nair	359—63
Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari	363—69
Shri Halimuddin Ahmed	369—89
Shri G. M. Banatwalla	389—96
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta	396—404
Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai	404—12
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	412—18
Shri Shyamnandan Mishra	419—28
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	428—33
Shri Ram Jethmalani	433—38
Shri Vayalar Ravi	439—44
Shri Vasant Sathe	445—48
Shri Raj Narain	449—60

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 2, 1979/Vaisakha 12,
1901 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Raw Material Requirements for
Cottage Units Manufacturing Match-
es in Tamil Nadu**

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

(a) how the raw material require-
ments of 2700 cottage units manu-
facturing matches are being met
now; and

(b) whether the non-mechanised
sector of match industry concentrat-
ed in Tamil Nadu is holding to
ransom these cottage units so far as
raw materials are concerned?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a) At
present the Service Industrial Co-operative
Societies manufacturing matches
which are either run directly by the
Tamil Nadu Government or managed
through Khadi and Village Industries
Commission or Institutions/Associations
have their own arrangements
of raw materials.

919 L.S.—1.

2

(b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission have reported that some big non-mechanised match units in Tamil Nadu have raised the prices of splints and veneers without adequate justification thus adversely affecting the cottage match units which depend on them for supply.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my colleague, Shrimati Jeyalakshmi had raised the same matter at the time of discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry. She had very well, clearly revealed these things that some sort of B class match manufacturers in Tamilnadu, particularly some 23 families who are completely controlling the raw-material supply to this tiny sector like KVIC and cooperative sector in one way or the other, are killing this tiny sector in order to exploit and monopolise the whole industry in their own hands. Through you, I would like to ask the Minister—while these tiny sectors like KVIC and the cooperative sector are producing 175 bundles per month of matches, whereas the B class manufacturers—I have already pointed out about 23 families—are manufacturing nearly 52,000 bundles per month while this tiny sector is suffering for want of raw-material even though it belongs to some sort of a semi-governmental or co-operative sector or some other institution like that, the 52 B Class manufacturers are getting raw-material supply uninterrupted and continuously. How is this happening and what is the attitude of the Government towards this sort of mal-practice exercised by the B class match manufacturers? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will come forward—in view of the serious situation arising out of this exploitation—and concede

the demand for instituting a Parliamentary Committee to go into this matter.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not believe there is any need for a Parliamentary Committee to go into this matter. It is true that cottage sector has been experiencing some problem about the availability of the necessary raw material; and they are currently having a discussion between KVIC and WIMCO on the one hand and inside the Government on the other hand to find out how best we can overcome this problem, more particularly in the context of the new decisions; whereas the organised sector of match industry, particularly the large sector has been asked to curtail its production. As soon as these discussions with the bigger companies in order to set up some kind of mother units which can feed the KVIC and the cottage sector are completed, we shall take necessary decisions.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: The Minister has very well pointed out that he is going to set up mother units, distribution centres and other things in order to feed the raw-material to the tiny sector, KVIC and the other governmental and cooperative sectors. Here the entire raw-material for the match industry like potassium chloride is being governed by the big industries that is, solely with regard to WIMCO as well as Pandian Chemicals, which is being controlled by 23 families in Tamilnadu. For paraffin wax, the sole distributor is Perry & Company. The Blue Match Paper is the concern of Birlas. The Oriental Paper Mill alone is now manufacturing this. Nobody else is manufacturing this now. In view of this situation, the middle men like B class manufacturers, want to kill the tiny sector. They are controlling the raw-material. What is the policy of the Government for encouraging the small scale industries and the KVIC units and taking them out of their clutches? It is very much essential that the Minister, I thought, should

have accepted this proposal for setting up a Parliamentary Committee. But, in view of this situation, how he is going to decentralise this sort of production, raw-material, monopoly production and distribution in these areas?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I cannot see any possibility of decentralising production of any kind of chemicals that go into the match sector at the moment. Nor do I visualise decentralising the manufacture of paper that goes into the match industry. The fact is that despite all this constraint, the Khad, and Village Industry Sector has made tremendous advance for the last two years and with the new fiscal set up that the Government has announced in regard to the match industry KVIC is poised for a tremendous growth. I know there are problems, more particularly when we are tackling this question for the first time where we are trying to give a different kind of responsibility for producing and supplying basic materials. We are confronted with these problems and we are trying to resolve them.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. 951.

(Interruptions)

This subject had already been debated. There has been much debate on this.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: There has been an agreement by the Government especially with WIMCO, but not with the small scale sector and tiny industry. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: This has been very much debated.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: I want to put only one question. The hon. Minister just now stated that he is not going to decentralise these chemicals or raw materials enjoyed by the monopoly sector.

MR. SPEAKER: Only blue paper and chemicals.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: All the required raw materials for the tiny units have been controlled by the Monopoly houses and semi monopoly houses, for example Potassium Chloride by WIMCOs, Blue Match Papers by Oriental Paper Mills, and Birlas, Red Phosphorus by United Phosphorus Company and Star and Excels, Paraffin Wax by Parry & Co.

MR. SPEAKER: This has been dealt with at great length previously also in the debate.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: I want to know categorically from the Minister, will he come forward to curb these monopoly houses? We are glad to know that he is going to wind up WIMCOs. But at the same time they are controlling all the raw materials. What steps are you going to take to curb these monopoly houses and how are you going to regularise supply for the tiny units?

Last year KVIC units had demanded Rs 50/- to issue certificate for their bona fide units. This year they have demanded Rs. 200/-. Last year they had procured 600 bundles. This year they are demanding 1000 bundles, at the lowest rate. At the same time they are not bothered to supply raw material. Will KVIC come forward to start raw material bank to feed KVIC units?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I appreciate the point about KVIC setting up the bank to provide raw material for the units. We shall examine this proposal and whatever can be done in this regard we shall do. In regard to the large houses providing chemicals and paper, etc., as I said earlier, I cannot immediately visualise any measures by which it should be possible for us to decentralise it. But wherever it is possible to decentralise, we shall do so.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: Has the hon. Minister got made the survey as to the

availability of the raw materials like splints and the blue papers and the chemicals required for the match manufacture? Would you have any dialogue with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forest of the State Government to raise soft wood which is required for splints.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, Sir. These discussions are on. We are identifying new areas from where we can procure these raw materials.

Guarantee Period for H.M.T. Tractors

*951. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that generally the tractor manufacturers allow a guarantee period of one year to the purchasers against manufacturing defects but the Hindustan Machine Tools allows a guarantee period of only six months on their tractor, Zetor; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard in view of the difficulties experienced by the peasants?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). M/s. H.M.T. Ltd. give a guarantee period of six months on their Zetor tractors and this is generally the period allowed by the major tractor manufactures for their tractors.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: The answer for (b) is silent.

MR. SPEAKER: The answer covers (b) also.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: What action Government has taken?—that has not been answered.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The question is:

"whether Government are aware that generally the tractor manufacturers allow a guarantee period of one year to the purchasers against manufacturing defects but the HMT allows a guarantee period of only six months on their tractor"

The answer is that generally all tractor manufacturers give a guarantee period of six months except two which give a guarantee period of one year.

The the question is:

"if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard in view of the difficulties experienced by the peasants?"

But the general rule is for six months guarantee.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: The general rule in this country or abroad for any machinery is one year's guarantee. If the public sector undertaking made a general rule of giving six months guarantee, then where is the Government?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This guarantee of either for six months for tractors or 600 working hours has been in existence for a long period of time except in regard to two companies—one is Ichhar Tractors of India and another is Punjab Tractors. Ichhar Tractors company was also giving guarantee for six months and effective from 1st January, they have increased the guarantee period to one year. Punjab Tractors from the time they came into production, have been giving guarantee of one year. The rest of the tractor companies—there are a dozen of them which are in production—have been giving a guarantee of only six months. This has been the prevalent practice. I do not see any complaint that has come until now in a formal way. Maybe there may be grievances generally expressed. I, therefore, presume that this has been accepted as a standard guarantee.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Are they public limited companies or private limited companies? If they are private limited companies, what action is being taken in converting them into public limited companies?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Except one company, Pittie Tools Private Limited which is a private limited company, all others are public limited companies.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The prices of tractors have enormously gone up. In some cases, it is Rs. 70,000/- and the prices are going up. There is now a sort of craze for tractors. The Punjab Tractors which are really manufacturing tractors, have given one year's guarantee. I would like to know from the Minister in view of the fact that there are no proper servicing units for these tractors, whose number is going up and in view of the fact that the peasants have to spend more than a lakh of rupees on the tractor, whether the Government will make it a rule that there will be a proper guarantee of at least one year instead of harping upon the point that there is a general rule of six months? In view of the new situation and also, because the prices of tractors are going up, may I know whether Government will send directions to all manufacturers to make it one year's guarantee in order to ensure proper functioning of these tractors?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not believe that the price question is related to the guarantee question. The prices have been fixed over a period of time through following a certain procedure. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and the concerned Department of the Finance Ministry have been examining this question and the tractor's prices have been fixed over a period of time.

But in so far as the guarantee periods concerned, the hon. Member has made a point. It is true that there are two

companies which now give a guarantee of one year, one of which has started giving guarantee of one year from the 1st of January this year. I would certainly go into this aspect since two companies are giving one year's guarantee and the rest are giving six months, whether it is possible for the rest also to consider this question.

SHRI ALLURI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE: Sir, it is not true that most of the companies are giving half-year guarantee. I had purchased many tractors and I had one year's guarantee in respect of most of the tractors which are manufactured in the private sector. Here, Sir, actually the selling rate of a tractor is about 300 per cent more than the ex-factory rate. But if the Government is not giving guarantee for one year, how can you expect private companies to give guarantee for more time? Is there any proposal or is there any possibility that the Government comes forward to give a guarantee for one year or more?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Government does not give the guarantee. There is a public sector undertaking called HMT which is manufacturing tractors. It is in the same business in competition with other private sector tractor manufacturers. If, over a period of time it has been found that a six-months guarantee or a 600-hours guarantee is what is reasonable, and if this has worked over a period of time, in the context of the points made by the hon. Members that there are two firms which are giving a year's guarantee, I shall have this matter examined further.

कपड़े की उपलब्धता

*954. श्री मनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष कपड़े की उपलब्धता जो वर्ष 1984-

65 में 15.2 मीटर थी, वर्ष 1977-78 में कम हो कर 11.8 मीटर रह गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष कपड़े की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने का कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान प्रति व्यक्ति कपड़े की उपलब्धता का निर्धारित अनुमान क्या लगाया गया है ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a): The per capita availability has declined from 16.85 metres in 1984 to 13.42 metres in 1977.

(b) The decline has taken place due to various contributory factors such as stagnant effective demand for textiles increased durability on account of increased use of synthetic fibres and changes in consumer preference leading to lesser cloth consumption.

(c) and (d). According to the Working Group on Textiles the per capita demand for cloth is expected to reach 14.62 metres by 1982-83. Separate year-wise breakup has not been set.

श्री मनन्तराम जायसवाल : मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है उस से एक चीज यह साफ हो गयी है कि पिछले 12-13 साल में कपड़े की उपलब्धता साढ़े तीन मीटर घट गयी है। पहले पाँच वर्षों में जब कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रही थी तो प्रति वर्ष प्रति व्यक्ति उस उपलब्धता को पाना तो दूर रहा, उस में सवा दो मीटर की कमी रह गयी। इस कमी के कारण बतलावे गये हैं कि लोगों की पसन्द

बदल गयी है, दूसरे कपड़ा मजबूत बनने लगा है और तीसरे इसकी मींग में स्थिरता है। यह जो स्थिरता बाला कारण है इसके बारे में, मान्यवर में दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि जो नेता डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया हमारे रहे हैं वही माननीय मंत्री जी के भी रहे हैं। उन्होंने 21 अगस्त, 1963 को इसी हाऊस में बहस चलाई थी और कहा था कि हमारे देश की 60 प्रतिशत आबादी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रह रही है। हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी के 27 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रह रहे हैं। तब से उनकी गरीबी बढ़ी है और गरीबों की मात्रा भी बढ़ती जा रही है जिसको कि आपने अकाउंट में नहीं लिया है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कपड़े की खपत में कमी का असली कारण यह नहीं है कि यहां की दो-तिहाई पापुलेशन गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हो रही है और जो कारखानों में बढ़ती होती है वह उन तक पहुंच नहीं पाती है? उनकी आमदनी भी कम होती जा रही है और गरीबी भी बढ़ती जा रही है। इस के चलते हुए कपड़े के दाम भी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। जब तक आप इस असली कारण को ध्यान में नहीं लायेंगे तब तक स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा। इस के बारे में आपकी क्या राय है?

श्री जार्ज फर्ग्यूसन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस राय से सहमत हूँ कि गरीबी के चलते हुए कपड़े की खपत में सब से ज्यादा विलंबता आई है। जब हमने यह कहा है कि इफेक्टिव स्टिमेशन हो गया है तो वह इसी चीज का खोब है कि देश में गरीबी के चलते लोगों में कपड़े के खरीदने की क्षमता घट गयी है। यह

एक बहुत सवाल है जिस को इस प्रश्न के साथ जोड़ कर मैं इसका जबाब नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : मैंने अपने सवाल के भाग में यह पूछा था कि गरीब लोगों के वास्ते कपड़े की उपलब्धि बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम बना रही है इसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने ईयरवाइज ब्रेक अप भी जानना चाहा था, इनके टार्गेट्स क्या हैं यह जानना चाहा था इसका भी उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

आपने जो टेक्स्टाइल पालिसी की घोषणा की थी वह इस माने में फेल हो गई है कि एन टी सी के अन्तर्गत जो मिश्र है वह गरीबों के लिए कंट्रोल्ड वैराइटी का कपड़ा बनाती है और बाकी सारी मिलों को आपने छूट दे दी है और वे अनकंट्रोल्ड वैराइटी का कपड़ा बनाती हैं। रूई के दाम कम हो रहे हैं और कपड़े के बढ़ रहे हैं। गरीबों के लिए जो कपड़ा बनता था वह अब उपलब्ध नहीं है —

MR. SPEAKER: For every question, you make one speech. Please come to the question.

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : यह स्पष्ट नहीं है। मैं बैकग्राउंड बता कर सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। शहरों में रहने वालों का जब सवाल आता है तो मंत्री महोदय की पत्नी भी प्रदर्शन करने के लिए बाहर आ जाती हैं और माननीय रेल मंत्री जी भी चली आती हैं। मैं जिन की बात कर रहा हूँ उनकी बात करने का कोई नहीं है। मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि उस पालिसी को क्या आप रिवाइज करेंगे ताकि कंट्रोल्ड वैराइटी का कपड़ा ज्यादा बन सके? साथ ही हर्बीटर 'वर

दाम छपा करते थे पहले उसी तरह से, एक्स मिल प्राइस या एक्स फैक्ट्री प्राइस या एक्साइज इयूटी नहीं बल्कि रिटेल दाम हर मीटर पर छपवाने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी? कपड़े की पैदावार ज्यादा हो और बह गरीब लोगों को भी मिल सके, क्या आप अपनी पालिसी को इस तरह से रिव्हाइज करेंगे?

श्री आर्च फर्नाण्डिस मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि जो नीति सरकार द्वारा अभी बनाई गई है वह नाकामयाब रही है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल एन टी० सी० द्वारा 96 करोड़ गज कपड़ा बनाया गया था जिस से से कटौल वैराइटी का एक तिहाई से भी कम था यानी तीस करोड़ गज था और बाकी जो कपड़ा बना वह भी कम दाम का ही था क्योंकि एन टी सी की जो मिलें हैं वे इस उस प्रकार का कपड़ा बनाने की ही क्षमता रखती हैं जो धाम तीर पर पाच रुपए मीटर से कम दाम का होता है।

पिछले साल देश में कुल कपड़ा जो पैदा हुआ उस में से 230 करोड़ गज कपड़ा पैदा हुआ हथकरघों से जिसको इस्तेमाल करने वाला धाम तीर पर साधारण धावमी ही होता है और 220 करोड़ गज कपड़ा पैदा हुआ पावर लूम पर जो कि कम दाम की ही श्रेणी में आ जाता है। यह सही है कि बड़ी मिलें जो कपड़ा बनाती हैं वह कुछ अधिक दाम का होता है लेकिन ग्रामिण को खरीददार की क्षमता को ध्यान में रख कर ही वे कपड़ा बनाने का काम करती हैं। यह कहने का कोई मतलब नहीं है कि कपड़े के बारे में जो नीति है यह असफल या नाकामयाब रही है।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो बुनियादी सवाल पूछा है कि लोगों में खरीद करने की शक्ति कम है इसके बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो सरकार को कुछ खोति है, विकास की जो नीतियाँ हैं, इन सभी नीतियों को बला

कर ही लोगों की क्षमता जब बढ़ जाएगी तब कपड़े को खरीदने की शक्ति भी लोगों में बढ़ जाएगी। दसर्पान के समय में आज हम चालीस चालीस करोड़ गज कपड़ा कटौल वैराइटी का बना कर दे रहे हैं। उनको बनाने में जो लागत खर्च आता है उससे लगभग आधे दाम से उसको बेचने का कास आज हो रहा है। जैसा मैं ने कहा है कम दाम का जा कपड़ा है इसका निर्माण हम अधिक करना चाहते हैं। इस दिशा में हम कदम भी उठा चुके हैं।

श्री गौरी शंकर राय लोगों को परचेजिंग पावर तो कम हुई है। लेकिन जिस गति से कपड़े का दाम बढ़ रहे हैं अगर परचेजिंग पावर आपके डिबेलेपमेंट का काम से उड़े भी तो भी वह उस बबोतरी को पकड़ नहीं सकती है। कई क दाम कम हो रहे हैं कपड़े के बढ़ रहे हैं। मजदूरों में भी बढतो नहीं हुई है। मंत्री महोदय, मल मालिका से कपड़े का दाम कम करने के निवेदन करते हैं और दखा जाता है कि उस निवेदन के दूसरे दिन ही कपड़े का दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है कि ये जो कपड़े की कीमतें ऊपर की तरफ भागती जा रही हैं वे कम हों? निवेदन करने के प्रतिरिक्त बहू कोन से स्टेप्स ले रहे हैं यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री आर्च फर्नाण्डिस इस सबध में मिल क मालिकों से पिछले कुछ दिना में बात हुई है और यह बात बात पिछले सप्ताह तक समाप्त हो गई है। नई नीति इस मामले में बन रही है जिसको मैं अगले कुछ ही दिनों 3, 4 दिनों में शायद सदन के सामने पेश करूंगा।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि चूँकि कपड़ा मजदूर बनने लगा है, इसलिए कपड़े के इस्तेमाल में कमी आई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि कपड़े के इस्तेमाल में कमी आई है तो क्या कपड़े के उत्पादन में भी कमी आई है?

बूँट रुई का दाम निरन्तर गिरता जा रहा है और जो रा-मंटीरियल पैदा करते हैं, उनके दाम कम हो रहे हैं, लोगों की पर्चोंजग पावर कम हो रही है इसलिए क्या लोगों की कपड़े की खपत कम होती जा रही है ?

कपड़े पर जो हर मीटर पर दाम छपे रहते हैं, क्या मंत्री जी को यह जानकारी है कि वह मीटर भी कम रहते हैं, क्या ऐसी भी जानकारी है कि बोगस मीटर रहते हैं और दाम छपे रहते हैं ?

जो कंट्रोल क्लाय है, उसका उत्पादन कितना बढ़ा है और उसकी खपत कितनी है और फेशनेबल क्लाय का उत्पादन कितना है और उसकी खपत किस हिसाब से हो रही है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : कन्ट्रोल क्लाय 40 करोड़ का बनता है, उसमें किसी भी प्रकार की कमी नहीं हुई है। हर मीटर पर दाम लिखकर जो आता है, वह मीटर ही कम होता है, यह शिकायत आज तक नहीं हुई है, पहली बार मैं आप से सुन रहा हूँ। जहाँ तक कपड़े के उत्पादन में कमी का सवाल है, यह सही है कि पिछले 10-12 वर्षों में प्रतिवर्ष कपड़े की उपलब्धि कम होती रही है, उत्पादन कम होता रहा है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को इस बात से खुशी होनी चाहिए कि पिछला जो वर्ष समाप्त हुआ है, इस साल के विक्रमीकृत क्षेत्र में कपड़े के उत्पादन में 11 फीसदी की बढ़ि हुई है जो कि पिछले 30 सालों में कभी नहीं हुई। मिल के कपड़े में बढ़ि हुई है 2.6 फीसदी जो कि ग्रामीणों पर पिछले 10, 12 सालों की स्थिति के मुकाबले में अच्छी रही है। पिछले साल में जो सरकार की नीति चली है, उसके चलते कपड़े के उत्पादन में 9 फीसदी बढ़ि हो चुकी है। यह पिछले 30 वर्षों की रिकार्ड क्षमता है। रुई के दाम जो कम हो रहे हैं और कपड़े के दाम के मामले

में मिल के मालिकों से बातचीत की थी और उस सम्बन्ध में जो निर्णय हुए हैं, उनको लेकर मैं जल्दी ही इस सदन के सामने आऊंगा।

Plan Outlay for Meghalaya in sixth Plan

*955. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total plan outlay for Meghalaya during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) how much money is proposed on the Centrally sponsored schemes?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b): The Sixth Five Year Plan 1978-83 of Meghalaya is under consideration.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the State of Meghalaya and for that matter the entire North-Eastern region, has been neglected for a long time and most of the States in our region are newly created States. They are hilly and backward areas of our country and therefore for the developmental works also it costs more in so far as these States are concerned. Another point is since our Meghalaya State is consisting of more than 80 per cent of the tribal population, we are deprived of a large amount of sanction from the total amount allocated for Tribal Sub-Plan. They have not been included in the Tribal Sub-Plan. I am given to understand that the Government of Meghalaya has asked for Rs. 292 crores for the Sixth Plan. In view of the fact that our State has been excluded from the Tribal Sub-Plan and also because of the remoteness and backwardness of the State, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether the amount of Rs. 292 crores as asked for by the State Government will be given.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The State can ask for any amount of money when it does

not produce goods worth even a small amount of that money. They can ask for any amount. In the Fifth Year Plan, the allocation was Rs. 89.0 crores and therefore it is impossible to give them Rs. 292 crores.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Recently, the National Development Council is reported to have decided to cut some amount from the centrally sponsored schemes and give it to the State Government for their disposal. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether the money saved out of the reduction from the centrally sponsored schemes will be made available to the State of Meghalaya, if so, how much, if not, why not?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There will be some amount available to them, but how much, has not yet been fixed. So, 'why not' does not arise.

SHRI KUSUM KRISHNA MURTHY: As we know, the tribal population is about 80 per cent in Meghalaya, and in view of this, they need priority in the investment for their developmental programme. Therefore whether the Prime Minister would assure this House that the total amount of allocations made in the Draft plan for Meghalaya would be retained even if there will be cut in the total outlay of the plan finally.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether the allocation made for Meghalaya in the Draft Plan will be retained?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is going to be retained. Where is the question of not retaining it?

Procurement of Mutton Tallow by Small Soap Industries

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

(a) whether small soap industries in the State are facing problems of

procuring unadulterated mutton tallow at a lower price and this has resulted in 75 per cent of the production capacity in the industry remaining unutilised; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No representations except from the State of West Bengal have been recently received by the Office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Government of India regarding small soap industries facing problems of procuring unadulterated mutton tallow at a lower price resulting in 75 per cent of production capacity in the industry remaining unutilised.

(b) In the representation of West Bengal Small Scale Soap Makers Association, Calcutta dated the 20th March, 1979 the following main problems have been brought out:—

(i) Many units got material adulterated with water and other foreign matter, there is also discrepancy of tare and gross weight.

(ii) No facilities for checking quality and weight of materials provided at filling contractor's delivery centre.

(iii) In addition to filling charges, WBSIC charges 10 per cent extra which could be reduced to 2½ per cent which is margin of profit of WBSIC, if units took direct delivery from STC's installation point.

(iv) Price increased by WBSIC from Rs. 5375/- to Rs. 6,100/- per M.T. not withstanding the fact that STC did not augment the price and filling contractors rate is even lower this year than of last years.

The Director, Cottage and Small Scale Industries, Government of West Bengal has been urged to intervene in the matter personally for sorting

out the problems. The S.T.C., New Delhi has also been requested to take up the matter with their Branch Office at Calcutta and, if necessary, sent a representative to Calcutta to sort out the problems.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In view of the fact that the quality and accuracy of weight of the tallow is very much to be questioned, there are 400 small soap making units in West Bengal employing 5000 workers. Last year, the production of laundry soap in the State amounted to 50,000 tonnes while the quota for tallow in West Bengal was only 3800 tonnes. In view of this, would the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether WBSIC has engaged the filling contractor to supply mutton tallow to the small soap making units in the State? Is it also a fact that it has been alleged by the soap-makers that material is invariably adulterated, short in weight—it is not quite the type of tallow that they require; if so, what steps he has taken so far and what steps he proposes to take if he has not taken them so far?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The State Trading Corporation canalises the import of mutton tallow. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Government of India makes the allocation. The hon. Member is right in saying that quota for West Bengal is not 3800 tonnes; it is 3580 tonnes. The allocation is made to the State Government and the State Government normally makes then subsequent allocation either through the Industries Corporation or through any other agency that makes use of it. Since this complaint has come, the State Trading Corporation and the Development Commissioner of the Small Scale Industries are looking into this complaint; and I am sure, we will be able to settle this problem.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is also a fact—it is a long-drawn process—that this matter was brought to their notice a long time ago.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: 20th March.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Well, it is quite some time. If you want to know, you can know about it. They have also complained about the price hike of the material from Rs. 5,375 per tonne to Rs. 6,100 per tonne as charged by WBSIC. Is it a fact that the price rise is being forced upon them because the charges are quoted by the STC from which WBSIC procures material and then the contractor's profit is there on top of that? In fact that is adding fuel to the fire and making things difficult for the small scale industries and you have been constantly shedding tears for the small scale industries. That is what is really taking place.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: West Bengal State Industries Corporation is a Government outfit. There has been an increase in price. We will take it up with the State Government and find out how best we can resolve this matter.

दिल्ली में पुलिस कर्मचारियों के प्रतिरिक्त]
पद

* 957. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली के नागरिकों की सुरक्षा के लिए प्रतिरिक्त पुलिस कर्मचारी और पुलिस सहायता दूध उपलब्ध कराने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बाहरी दिल्ली में उक्त सविधान तुरन्त प्रदान की जायेगी जहाँ शान्ति और व्यवस्था भंग होने का अधिक खतरा है ?

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).
[Law and Order situation in Delhi and

the requirements of the personnel and resources including setting up of additional police posts and police assistance booths are constantly reviewed. The Police organisation was strengthened last May by creation of a new Police District for the West Delhi 8 new Police Stations and 12 new Police posts. Out of these three Police Stations namely, Badarpur, Lawrence Road and Adarsh Nagar and three police posts namely, Bawana, Anandvas and Goela Milk Dairy fall in outer Delhi Parliamentary Constituency.

(Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER Do not record

It is, the Question Hour Mr. Bosu, there is time for everything

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Order, Order

(Interruption)

MR SPEAKER There is a time for everything Order, order

I am on my legs (Interruptions)
It is Question Hour

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
We have not been able to hear the reply of the hon. Minister

SHRI S D PATIL (a) and (b) Law and Order situation in Delhi and the requirements of the personnel and resources including setting up of additional police posts and police assistance booths are constantly reviewed. The Police organisation was strengthened last May by creation of a new police District for the West Delhi, 8 new police stations and 12 new police posts. Out of these three Police Stations namely Badarpur, Lawrence Road and Adarsh Nagar and three police posts, namely Bawana, Anandvas and Goela Milk Dairy in outer Delhi Parliamentary Constituency.

श्री संभा बक्स सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय,
दिल्ली में नागरिकों की सुरक्षा के लिए पुलिस

धाना, पुलिस चौकी और पुलिस सहायता बूथ बनाए गए हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर कितने पुलिस सहायता बूथ बने हैं और इन पुलिस सहायता बूथों को बनाने का मापदंड क्या है ?

SHRI S D PATIL At present there are twenty assistance booths in Delhi. Delhi Police are examining again the demand for two more booths. Assistance 1, available at the booth at the fixed time under a constable. He will help approaching police station for any matter.

श्री संभा बक्स सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, पता चला है कि इन पुलिस सहायता बूथों पर रात्रि में कोई पुलिस सहायता उपलब्ध नहीं रहती है जब कि रात्रि में इन की अधिक आवश्यकता रहती है। तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रही है और इस को व्यवस्था करेगी ?

SHRI S D PATIL The complaint which is now coming for the first time will be examined whether it is so.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ माननीय मंत्री जी से कि जो आकड़े उन्होंने दिए हैं, दिल्ली में जिस तरह से क्राइम्स बढ़ रहे हैं, जिसका मुजाहरा कल जनपथ पर हुआ 4-5 सौ आदमी थे, जिसका पता पहले से था, लेकिन पुलिस प्रटेस्ट टु मर्वर भी नहीं रोक सकी, वहाँ पर दुकानों को लूटा जा रहा था, जलाया जा रहा था, शीशे तोड़े जा रहे थे (अवधान) 3-4 सौ लोग गूंडे और बदमाशों को दिल्ली से बाहर भी नहीं निकाला जाता है, उनके हाथों में वहाँ पर छुरे और रिवॉल्वर थे, छुरे और रिवॉल्वर दिखाकर दुकानों को लूटा जा रहा था, बन्द करवाया जा रहा था लेकिन पुलिस उनको रोक नहीं सकी। लोग गूंडे सज्ज गंधी की लीडरशिप में वहाँ पर

यह सब कर रहे थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ यहाँ पर जब यह हाल है तो बाकी दिल्ली का कैसे बचाया जायेगा? (व्यवधान)

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The matter is of recent occurrence and if a separate question is put, I will be able to question to answer that. Those who are concerned with the law and order problem, they are already seized of it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: It is known that CRPF and BSF's help is taken to assist the police in Delhi. Nowadays, there are more battalions of CRPF and BSF stationed in Delhi than they were during the Emergency. It may be because of kisan rally or it may be to suppress the agitation that was to come out after the arrest of Indiraji. Now, the time has come that additional posts should be there in Delhi because the existing police is not able to control the law and order situation. In that light instead of deploying the CRPF will the Minister make arrangements for new additional posts?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: There are already 22341 policemen on duty as far as Delhi is concerned. The deployment of CRPF is only cases where the police require certain help in certain eventuality. It is not a regular feature. It is just to keep in readiness. BSF is not at all provided unless there is some emergency in which BSF is called.

Setting up of Cement Plant in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*981. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government are aware of large quantities of good

varieties of lime-stone deposits in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether an Inter-Departmental high power team visited the Islands and prepared a report for accelerated development of the Union Territory which pointed out possibility of having a mini cement factory in the Islands which can meet the requirement of the Territory;

(c) if so, what are the details; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to examine the possibility of having a mini cement factory in the Islands; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERANDES): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) According to the data available with the Cement Research Institute of India, about one million tonnes of cement grade limestone deposits are available as indicated/inferred reserves in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) A Study Team from the Small Industries Development Organisation visited Andaman & Nicobar Islands in January, 1976 to identify the potential for setting up small scale industries and suggest measures which would help their development in the Islands. The team did not suggest the establishment of any mini cement plant in the Islands.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The feasibility of mini cement plants in the Islands requires to be confirmed by a detailed techno-economic study and geological exploration.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA

The hon Minister for Industries has spoken very often for the industrialisation of the backward and isolated territories. The area of Andaman & Nicobar Islands is the most backward area in the country. The Minister has also stated in the reply that according to the data available with the Cement Research Institute of India about one million tonnes of cement grade limestone deposits are available as indicated/inferred reserves in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

In view of that and also in view of the accelerated development programme of the territory, an Inter-Departmental high power team went to examine the possibility and also recommended that there should be a mini cement factory in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In view of that I would like to ask the hon Minister whether he will consider setting up of one mini cement factory in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES We shall go in for a detailed techno-economic survey for exploring the possibility of setting up a mini cement unit in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA

My second Supplementary is this. The Minister has right now said that techno-economic survey and geological exploration is necessary. In view of that I would like to know whether he would like to have the survey and geological exploration expedited.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES

Yes

Export-oriented Handloom Projects

*96: **SHRI DURGA CHAND** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1204 on the 28th February, 1979 regarding export-

oriented handloom projects in state

(a) whether the district-wise figures from Himachal Pradesh Government regarding export-oriented handloom projects in the State have been received,

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

(c) whether Himachal Pradesh Government have taken any decision about the agency to construct the dye-cum finishing plant at Bilaspur, and

(d) if so, what is the decision and when the project will be taken in hand?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Project authorities have modernised 75 looms in Kinnaur, 20 looms in Chamba, 30 looms in Kangra, 40 looms in Kulu, 17 looms in Bilaspur, 10 looms in Solan, 8 looms in Simla and 28 looms in Mandi. The number of weavers trained is as under:

(1) Chamba	—	26
(2) Kangra	—	15
(3) Mandi	—	10 and
(4) Simla	—	13

(c) and (d) The State Government have entrusted the construction of the building for the Dye-cum-finishing plant at Bilaspur to the Himachal Pradesh Mineral Industrial Development Corporation. It is hoped that the Corporation would commence the work shortly.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : यह इन्टेंसिव हैंडलूम डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट जो है, यह 1975 में हिमाचल प्रदेश को मिला था और इस के वित्तिक जो आई-कम-फिनिशिंग प्लांट लगना चाहिए था, वह आज तक नहीं लगा

है। इस प्रोजेक्ट का प्रावजेट वह था कि उस में जो प्रोडक्शन होगा, वह एक्सपोर्ट औरियन्टेड होगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस का जो मकसद था, वह पूरा हो रहा है या नहीं और डाईंग प्लांट बनने की वजह से क्या वीवर्स की प्रोडक्शन ने सफर किया है?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रोजेक्ट को भले ही 1975 में सैंकशन किया गया हो लेकिन इस पर अमल करने का काम 1977 में शुरू हुआ था। तब से जिस रफ़्तार से यह काम होना चाहिए था, उस रफ़्तार से नहीं हुआ है, यह बात सही है। हम राज्य सरकार से इस मामले में सम्पर्क में हैं और इस काम में गति लाने की दृष्टि से कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं।

श्री दुर्गा चम्पू : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस इन्टेंसिव हैन्डलूम डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट के जो प्रावजेटिज थे, उन में कितने वीवर्स को आप ने एम्प्लायमेंट प्रोवाइड करने का टारगेट बनाया था और उस में से कितनों को आप ने काम पर लगाया है? कितने लूम का टारगेट था और कितने लगे?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस इस में हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिलों में 3,000 लोगों का काम में लगाने की योजना थी। पहले वर्ष 200 लूम लगाने चाहिए थे लेकिन लूम लगे कुल 63, और दूसरे वर्ष में अभी तक जो काम हुआ है, उस में 228 लूम लगे हैं और जहाँ तक ट्रेनिंग का सवाल है, मैं ने पहले ही बताया दिया कि कितने लोगों को अभी तक ट्रेनिंग दी गई। चम्पा, कांगड़ा, मण्डी और शिमला में कुल मिला कर 64 लोगों को अभी तक ट्रेनिंग दी गई है।

मैं ने पहले ही बताया है कि इस काम में 'काफ़ी बेरी हुई है और जिस गति से यह

बढ़ना चाहिए था, वह नहीं बढ़ा है। इस को दुस्त करने का हम काम करेंगे।

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: According to the Minister the construction of the dye-cum-finishing plant has been handed over to the Mineral Industrial Development Corporation. I would like to know from Minister whether the Government of India has got the information from the State Government whether there is target date by which the construction will be over.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We are hoping that this Corporation will start this work shortly. The state Government is on this job?

Setting up of Cement Factory in A.P. State

*963. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh State Government have recommended the proposal of Coromandal Fertilizer and Orient Paper Mills to set up a cement factory; and

(b) if so, whether the Government has approved the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b): The letters of intent to M/s. Orient Paper Mills and M/s. Coromandal Fertilizer were issued on 6th May, 1978 and 23rd March, 1979 respectively.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: May I know the estimate of the plant and the progress made so far?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will need notice for that. If you want to know the exact estimates of each of these plants—both are in the private

sector—and the progress made also, we will have to get the information from the concerned units

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU
What is the estimate of production?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
The Orient Paper Mills has a production capacity of 9 lakh tonnes and the Coromandal Fertiliser plant has, also a capacity of 9 lakh tonnes. Normally for a plant of this nature, the total investment will be in the neighbourhood of Rs 55 crores

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH In view of the fact that raw materials are available in large quantity in Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Anantapur and Cuddappah districts I would like to know what steps have been taken by the Government to locate the cement factories in this region. Whatever projects have been sanctioned they have not been commenced. I would like to know whether this Project is going to be located

MR SPEAKER It does not arise

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH How? It is also in Andhra Pradesh Rayalseema is a part of Andhra Pradesh

MR SPEAKER I know that

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH I would like to know from the Minister whether this Project, is going to be located in this region

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
The Orient Paper Mills Project is going to be located in Asifabad in Adilabad district and the Coromandal Fertilizer Plant is going to be located in Kalamalla in Cuddappah district

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि जिन कारखानों या उद्योगों के लिए आप आजापत्र देते हैं, उनको लगाने में वित्त निगम की ओर से पैसे की व्यवस्था करने में कानूनी दिक्कत होती है? आज जो देश में बड़े सीमेंट प्लांट चल रहे हैं, वे छोटे

मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट्स का निर्माण करते हैं। उनके लगातार काम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, बड़ी तैजी से काम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, दो-दो, तीन-तीन लाख रुपये काम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इस का मूल कारण है कि उनकी साठगाठ वित्त निगम से है। इसीलिए पैसे की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है। जिनको आपने आजापत्र दिये हैं उन सब के सामने मूल समस्या यह है कि पैसे की व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है और वे इसी कारण बन्द में पड़े हैं।

MR SPEAKER This is a general question

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरे प्रश्न को समझिये। उनके सामने मूल समस्या पैसे की है।

MR SPEAKER Mr Minister, have you got any answer to this question? It does not arise

(Interruptions)

श्री नाथू सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री सजय गांधी के इशारे पर यहाँ तोड़ फोड़ क गयी है। देश में अराजकता की स्थिति पैदा की गयी है।

(Interruptions) --

MR SPEAKER Short Notice Question

SHRI MALLIKARJUN Sir, they have been demonstrating peacefully and democratically. They have been beaten up

SHRI K LAKKAPPA We have given notices of adjournment motions regarding this (Interruptions) We have given adjournment motions

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I have received two Adjournment Motions

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is a Short Notice Question.

MR. SPEAKER: As I have said, there are two Adjournment motions, each contradicting the other. There are number of Calling Attention Notices and other motions. I have called for urgent facts from the Government and I am going to decide in the course of the day in what form it can come, what motion can come, in what way it can be taken up tomorrow. It will come up tomorrow in one form or the other. In what form it will come will be decided in the course of the day.

श्री नाथू सिंह : इस पर हमें बिसकशन चाहिये। सरकार की स्थिति पैदा कर दी गई है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly read out the text of the adjournment motion. I have given an Adjournment motion. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: What is this, Sir?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: After the Short Notice Question is over, you can read out the Adjournment motion. Let us now go to the Short Notice Question please.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that.

श्री राज नारायण : मेरा एक नन्हा सा ब्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPA: I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Short Notice Question.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Your direction is very wrong, Sir. You should not have interrupted Question Hour by making the statement

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Shri Biral's Speech Re: Ignoring Government's Decisions and Policies

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

(a) whether he has gone through the speech made by industrialist Shri G. D. Birla in which he has encouraged his fellow industrialists to ignore Government's decision and policies based on planning;

(b) whether it does mean encouraging them to produce more than registered licenced and installed capacity in defiance of Government orders;

(c) whether it constitutes a punishable offence or not; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government have gone through the speech made by Shri G. D. Birla on April, 1 1979 in New Delhi at a luncheon session of the 52nd Annual General Meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Shri Birla has exhorted the businessmen to produce more and that irrespective of what is happening in Delhi they should go ahead.

So far as industrial undertakings which are required to obtain industrial licences under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for setting up productive capacity in any scheduled industry are concerned, necessary approvals

will have to be obtained by the industrial undertakings before setting up such productive capacity. In case they do not obtain necessary approvals under the relevant provisions of the IDR Act, action will be taken against them in accordance with the provisions contained in the said Act. Cases of industrial undertakings producing in excess of the authorised capacity are also examined by Government in the light of the provisions contained in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and action will be taken in respect of such cases where violations of the provisions of the IDR Act have taken place in the light of the penal provisions contained in the said Act.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I rise on a point of Order, Sir. I am raising a very important point. Government is admitting Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's Short Notice Question. We have given notice of several Short Notice Questions. Government have not admitted them. It is very wrong, Sir. In this session we have had Short Notice Questions from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Others have not been admitted. Is there any league between Government and Jyotirmoy Bosu? Our notices of Short Notice Questions have not been admitted. You kindly give a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: No ruling is required.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The House cannot be taken for granted in this manner. Parliament cannot be taken for a ride.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Point of order. I rise on a point of order about the whole procedure, Sir. Have these Members of Parliament got the right to attend the House or not?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a Point of Order. I will read out the order after the Short Notice Question of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is over.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: A member is prevented from attending the House. That is more important. Privilege is involved.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of privilege at all. I am reading out the order, I received, after the Short Notice Question is over. I have to tell you that it is done generally after Questions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No Parliament can function in this way, Sir. Two Members of Parliament have been arrested.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I would like to have a guidance as to what is meant by a short notice question. This question was tabled on 2nd April and a short notice question in this House now-a-days is taking thirty clear days to come before the House for reply.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My question is still pending.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My serious apprehension is that the Birla friends are active in the Secretariat and everywhere for a considerable consideration. That is why these questions are getting stalled. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: On a point of order. He has made serious aspersions on the working of your Secretariat.... (Interruptions). Would you not take it seriously? (Interruptions).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, if a short notice question take one month's time, what does it mean? It should take shorter time and must be answered within ten days. You should ensure that short notice questions are respected as short notice questions.. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They do not know the tentacles of Birlas.. (Interruptions)

Sir, after reading Shri G. D. Birla's speech one is reminded about the old saying that the devil is preaching sermons. He has criticised black money, while they are perhaps the biggest owners of black money in the country. And on some pretext in the course of attacking restrictive policies, regulatory measures and planned economy although it is done in a very feeble manner in this country, Birlas and the like have sucked the common man without any hindrance for the last 32 years in independent India. Yet with greed at this age, he is ganging up with other industrialists which is amply clear from his utterances urging upon the young generation of industrialists to strive to produce more irrespective of what is said and done in Delhi. What does it mean? If the Government is worth its salt, it should immediately haul him up and start proceedings against him.

This is clearly a call given to industrialists to ignore laws, rules and orders of the Government in the matter of industrial production, particularly what is wholly in the hands of private sector. The Congress Government swearing in the name of socialism sabotaged the Sarkar Commission....

SHRI K. GOPAL: Sir, you are allowing him to make a speech. What is this? He makes a regular speech every time he asks a question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Sarkar Commission after spending Rs. 185 lakhs and consuming nine years have been given a descent go-bye. I would like to know whether the Minister's attention has been drawn to the Dutt Committee report where Birlas have been found time and again producing more than 541.59 per cent in case of Universal Electric, 67.79 per cent more in case of Gwallor Rayons.... (Interruptions). I must get this information. They have gone 119.95 per cent over the licensed capacity. I have got a big list.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Don't get unnecessarily worried, Sir. Birlas will take care of it very well. They have got powerful lobby. So, don't worry about it.

Their participation in equity is negligible; e.g. in Hindustan Motors, it is a mere 7 per cent. The bulk of the term-financing investments have been grabbed by the Birlas. Birlas will not keep quiet.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are now making another speech. Please come to the question. All that has come before the House a number of times.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The value of assets of the Birlas as on 31st December 1966—it was white money—was Rs. 457.84 crores and it has become Rs. 974 crores in 1976; and the profits....

MR. SPEAKER: You must come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In view of this fact, will the hon. Minister take suitable action to constitute a commission immediately, with a target date, for enquiring into the phenomenal growth of Birlas and their malpractices in economic offences—because not a single Birla has been put behind the bars, although they are committing offences which are punishable with imprisonment, every day? Will he constitute a commission immediately, with a target date for completion of the work, to enquire into the Birla House for the time being at this particular moment? If not, what are the reasons therefor?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not think all this arises out of the question which the hon. Member has raised. In so far as the speech is concerned, there is a printed copy which has been brought out by some agency

which does not identify itself. But there are two very simple statements which Mr. Birla has made, among various other things. First he has said: "I am a little rambling, because of my confusion". And he has concluded the speech by saying, "I am out-dated man." I think we should leave him at that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In view of the fact that on the floor of Parliament, in reply to Mrs. Mrinal Gore's question, it has been stated categorically by the Government "Amongst the offences that they have committed, tax avoidance, evasion." (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise here, Mr. Bosu?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It does arise. It is question No. 944. Sir, I wrote a letter to you.

MR. SPEAKER: You write numbers of letters.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, why do you interrupt me all the time?

MR. SPEAKER: Are you on this question?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on this question. The devil is preaching a sermon; and he is asking others to undermine this Government, i.e., instigating other not to carry out the orders of this Government. In view of the fact—it is on record—that they have committed a number of punishable economic offences, for which they are punishable, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a separate Commission will be constituted by the Finance Ministry to go into the economic offences—it is under the control of the Finance Ministry; if not, what are the reasons therefor?

Sir, I wrote you about this.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES. So far as any offence committed by the House of Birlas or any other House is concerned, Government is concerned

with such offences; and it will take action wherever such action is necessary.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I pity the hon. Minister. Here is a Minister who is stoutly defending the monopoly houses of this country, and the multi-nationals. (Interruptions) This is the comment that he got from an industrialist: "We have here a Minister who is having a diarrhoea of ideas, and constipation of action." This is what one of the industrialists said. I would like to know from him whether he has got a proper machinery to take action to see what sort of licensed capacity, installed capacity these people have. Does he have an adequate machinery? If not, is he going to improve the system, whereby he could have a proper check on these things? (Interruptions) Birla has said, "Don't care about anything. Increase the capacity to any extent..." (Interruptions). I would like to know about the machinery that the Government has got.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Birla in his speech, as I said has made a number of statements, rambling statements. It was a rambling speech as he himself says, full of confusion. It is true that he told the audience that was there to listen to him and he says: don't worry about what Delhi says; you just go on and do what you want to do. It is also true that in a number of cases there has been defiance of law by the house of Birlas and by others. We have been unearthing some of these actions of the House of Birlas and other houses also and wherever prosecution and other kind of action was called for, we have started taking action. If the hon. Members' point is whether the government is equipped to deal with these problems.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: May I know from the hon. Minister whether or not the licensed capacity is fixed by

the government for the good of the country's economy and when you are dealing with it, would it be assessed not by tingling with it but in a proper way? Would not the question whether the extra capacity has gone in favour of the interest of the economy, be taken into consideration in terms of savings in foreign exchange, employment potential?....(Interruptions) Secondly I should like to know whether there is contradictions in the policies of the Government. If the government is confused and issues ambiguous directives, is it guilt of somebody points that out. For example, the Finance Ministry has stated that price rise will be one per cent; if in my planning I take into account fifteen per cent price rise, am I a guilty person? I want to know whether somebody who holds a different view from him, from that of the government, is he a guilty person or not?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am concerned with laws and the implementation of laws. If the licensing laws provide for the issuance of a licence in certain circumstances and the non-issuance of the licence in certain situations and if the government takes a decision to issue or not to issue a licence and subsequently if there is defiance of the government, action would follow when it is brought to light.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: This is short notice question came after one month. I want your guidance on procedure. When a Member asks a short notice question, the minister who is to reply must also agree to give the answer; there has to be some kind of agreement on the part of the Minister to reply at short notice. If he thinks that Shri G. D. Birla's speech was a confusion and he was an outdated man, I do not know why he accepted this question at all for answering. Since he has accepted it, I want to ask him a question. Shri G. D. Birla is not just one G. D. Birla; he may have spoken as one individual

but he certainly represents a class of industrialists and monopolists in this country who have over a period of many years grown into the habit of defying in the most cavalier manner many of the plans and progressive policies of the Janta government, policies based on socialist convictions. The hon. Minister Mr. Fernandes is a man of socialist convictions. Therefore, my question is, after having wound up the Sarkar Commission, in a way that was good, whether as Industries Minister with socialist convictions wanting to ameliorate the conditions of the poor and ending of monopoly houses, he would see to it that these kinds of irresponsible and totally unjustified remarks are properly dealt with by taking action against the defaulting monopolists in time and according to law, both in letter and spirit? What are you doing in this?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is freedom of speech in this country. I presume it is open to anyone, including a monopolist to say exactly what he wants to say. I am concerned, government is concerned with what he does. If it is breach of law, would take its course.

MR. SPEAKER: We take up item 4(B).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reservation of Soap for Small Scale and Cottage Industry Sector

*349. **DR. P. V. PERIASAMY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken to reserve exclusively to the small sector and cottage industry sector the manufacture of soap; and

(b) the steps being taken to extend the marketing facilities for soap?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Production of Laundry soap has been reserved for Small Scale Sector and steps are being taken to monitor production so that no encroachment on this reservation is done by the organised sector.

A Working Group on Khadi and Village Industries was also constituted by Government to recommend future strategy, policy and programmes for development of Soap industry as part of khadi and village sector, which has made the following recommendations:

(i) Leasing of forests and PWD areas at economic rates and on priority basis for collection of N.E.O. seeds should be ensured.

(ii) Exemption from all sorts of taxes, octroi on the collection and movement of minor oilseeds, oil and its allied products should be granted.

(iii) Concessional freight charges for the minor oilseeds, oils and cakes should be ensured.

(iv) Priority of power supply at concessional rate to decentralised N.E.O. Soap centres.

(v) Exemption from taxes to NEO Soap Village industry units and other allied products such as phenyle and grease etc., should be given.

(vi) Priority in purchase of N.E.O. Soap by various Governments should be accorded.

(vii) There should be a ban on the use of edible oil in soap manufacture beyond a particular technical minimum.

(viii) No further expansion of soap manufacturing units in the large scale sector should be allowed.

(ix) Government should not allow small scale, medium scale and large scale sector to enter into the activities of (a) collection of non-edible

oil-seeds (b) pressing of non-edible oilseeds and (c) manufacture of soap (laundry and toilet) by using non-edible oils.

The above recommendations are under consideration of Government.

Recommendations of Task Force on Paper

*952. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a task force was set up by Government to go into paper production and demand; and

(b) if so, its main recommendations/findings?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). A Working Group on Paper and Paper Board Industry has been set up by the Planning Commission to formulate the targets and programmes for the Five Year Plan (1978-83). The final recommendations of the Working Group are awaited.

प्रस्पृश्यता का उन्मूलन

*953. श्री बलपत सिंह परस्ते : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या सरकार ने आगामी पांच वर्षों में देश से प्रस्पृश्यता का उन्मूलन करने के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलकृष्ण लाल मल्ल) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों से परामर्श

करके अस्पष्टता उन्मूलन के लिए एक विस्तृत कार्य योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

Japanese Bombs discovered at Port Blair

*958. SHRI R. MOHANARAN-GAM:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the full particulars regarding the 1000 live Japanese bombs reported to have been discovered at Port Blair; and

(b) the methods of disposal of the bombs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) In August 1977, an old ammunition dump containing 903 live Japanese bombs was noticed near the civil aerodrome at Port Blair after a landslide during the rainy season. These bombs had been stacked/dumped in a tunnel by the Japanese during their occupation of the Islands from March, 1942 to October, 1945. All the bombs were of air-dropping type reported to be lethal upto the range of 500 yards and effective upto 1000 yards.

(b) These bombs were excavated and taken to a safe site where they were destroyed by exploding. The entire operation was undertaken by a Bomb Disposal Unit of the Army between 19th April and 17th May, 1978.

Shortage of Rubber for Industry

*959. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the shortage of rubber has greatly restricted the growth of rubberised coir industry in the country; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to ensure regular and adequate supply of rubber to the industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Government have no information of the shortage of rubber from the rubberised coir industry.

(b) Does not arise.

Collection of fees by U.P.S.C. from applicants

*960. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.P.S.C. collects fees from applicants for various jobs advertised by it;

(b) if so, whether this violates the ILO convention No. 88; and

(c) whether Government propose to advise the UPSC to discontinue this practice?

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) and (c). The Committee on National Employment Service appointed by the Government in 1978 recommended, *inter alia*, as follows:

'Government should examine whether in view of the undertaking to maintain a free public employment service implied in India's ratification of International Labour Organisation Convention No. 88, it is legal or proper for Service Commissions and recruiting boards, who select candidates to fill jobs in the public sector, to charge fees from the large number of people who apply for every job that is advertised'. This as

well as other recommendations/suggestions of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

Swedish Technology for Paper Industry

*964. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that paper industry can benefit from Swedish technology;

(b) if so, whether Sweden has been conducting research and development work in the field of pulp and paper;

(c) if so, whether Indian Government have approached the Swedish Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the reaction; and

(e) whether any delegation visited Sweden in getting first-hand knowledge?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) There is adequate indigenous technology available for the manufacture of paper and paper board except for the manufacture of certain varieties of speciality paper.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). In the meeting of the Sub-Commission on Trade and industrial Cooperation of Indo-Swedish Joint Commission held last year bilateral cooperation in the field of Paper and Pulp Industry was also discussed. It was agreed that Swedish Organisations concerned would approach the Indian organisations with detailed information with a view to identify specific areas of co-operation in this sector.

Setting up of Paper Mill in Maibang, Assam

*965 SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a paper mill at Maibang, N.C. Hills, Assam; and

(b) whether Government propose to make a survey and create fund for the said purpose?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Administrative Tribunals for Government Employees

*966 DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to establish administrative tribunals for the service matters of Government employees; and

(b) if so, 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details have not yet been finalised.

Publication of Reports of Industrial Costs and Prices Bureau

*967. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which reports of Industrial Costs and Prices Bureau on the cost of production of various articles are not published for information of the common man;

(b) whether Government intend to publish such reports in future; if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the time within which the reports will be published after they are submitted to Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The reports of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices are submitted to the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments and till a final decision is taken on them, they are treated as confidential. Since the recommendations of the Bureau are not mandatory, and in some cases give some possible alternatives also, publication of such reports may lead to speculative activities on the part of manufacturers, especially on sensitive and critical commodities.

(b) and (c). The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have drawn up a format for the publication of such of the data in their reports which will be valuable to all those interested in the economics of industry without impinging on what could be considered confidential by particular industrial units. The first industry profile on aluminium industry in the format drawn up by the BICP as referred to above, has already been published and copies of the report are available in the Parliament Library. More industry profiles along the same lines will be released as and when ready.

National Consensus on Law and Order

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

(a) whether he is taking active and concrete steps at formulating the national consensus on the question of the problem of law and order and on how to deal effectively with lawlessness;

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

(c) whether the said steps have proved fruitful in any way?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATE): (a) to (c). While replying to the debate on Demands for Grants for the Home Ministry, I had stated that I propose to address myself seriously to evolve a national consensus on the different aspects of law and order problems. Although details in this regard are yet to be worked out, this is a continuation of a process already set in motion by the Prime Minister. He had initiated a dialogue with the Leaders of Opposition Parties in July-August, 1978, for enlisting their cooperation in dealing with the law and order problems. This was followed by two conferences of Chief Ministers held in September and December, 1978. The Leaders of Opposition Parties also participated in the subsequent Conference held in December, 1978. In pursuance of the deliberations of the latter Conference, a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Prime Minister (Defence) has been set up to examine the recommendations of National Integration Council, its associate bodies and different Commissions of Inquiry on the problems of communalism and caste conflicts, and recommend immediate steps to be taken to tackle the same. The Committee consists besides the Chairman, of some Chief Ministers, leaders of different Political Parties in Parliament and others. I had in my mind further steps in continuation of these efforts.

Black Market of Cement in Maharashtra

9201. **SHRI BAPUSAHIB PARULKAR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the State Government of Maharashtra has permitted big builders and contractors to lift cement directly from factories outside the State by road transport and this policy has largely contributed to corruption and hoarding of cement by big builders;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cement bags are sold in black market in Bombay at more than Rs. 80 per bag though the controlled price is Rs. 23;

(c) whether it is a fact that it is reported in news papers that one big builder in Bombay suburbs has cornered more than 20 lakh cement bags; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) During the quarter January-March 1979, the State of Maharashtra was given ad-hoc additional allocations of 55,000 tonnes of cement from cement plants in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in order to make good the shortages caused by the congestion in Bombay port. The State Government arranged for the transport of most of these quantities by road as there was shortage of railway wagons.

(b) Reports of black-marketing of cement with varying premia in Bombay city as well as other parts of the country have been received.

(c) Government have no information.

(d) State Governments have powers under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act to deal with offences of hoarding and blackmarketing.

Provisions of Funds of Cotton Corporation

9202. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount has been provided to Cotton Corporation so that it can meet its various requirements in pursuance of the decision taken to expand its jurisdiction; and

(b) if so, the time by which cotton growers will be given reasonable price for their product and the time by which coarse cloth will be made available to general public at controlled rates and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Cotton Corporation of India is financing its purchase operations through the credit limits provided by the Reserve Bank of India; no separate funds have been provided by the Central Government through the budget. The Cotton Corporation of India purchases kapas in regulated markets in open auctions in competition with other private traders thereby ensuring that cotton growers receive competitive prices for their produce. The present kapas prices (FAQ) are well above the minimum support prices announced by the Government.

Controlled cloth which covers coarse cloth is already being made available to the weaker sections of the society at fixed rates which are well below costs of production.

Women Entrepreneurs in District Industry Centre, Jhalawar

9203. SHRI CHATURBITUJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some women entrepreneurs have come forward with the District Industries Centre in Jhalawar, Rajasthan for the promotion of self-employment;

(b) whether these applications have been processed and what special benefits are being provided so that educated women entrepreneurs may effectively participate in development activity in this backward district; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Planning Commission working group have also suggested the need for taking up special measures exclusively for women; the details thereof?

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

Consideration of Appeals by Government Servants

9204. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether appeals made by the aggrieved Government servants to Heads of Department or President under the rules are considered in quasi-judicial manner;

(b) if so, whether appellate authorities pass orders like judgements of judicial bodies and whether copies of their orders are given to the appellant; and

(c) guidelines laid down for the same?

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

(b) Appellate Authorities are required to pass speaking orders which would indicate that they have in fact applied their mind to the case. Copies of orders passed by the appellate authorities are also required to be given to the appellants.

(c) A copy of Rules 27 and 30 of the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965, is annexed.

Copy of Rules 27 and 30 of Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeals), Rules, 1965.

27. Consideration of appeal:

(1) In the case of an appeal against an order of suspension, the appellate authority shall consider whether in the light of the provisions of rule 10 and having regard to the circumstances of the case, the order of suspension is justified or not and confirm or revoke the order accordingly.

(2) In the case of an appeal against an order imposing any of the penalties specified in rule 11 or enhancing any penalty imposed under the said rule, the appellate authority shall consider—

(a) where the procedure laid down in these rules has been complied with, and if not, whether such non-compliance has resulted in the violation of any provisions of the Constitution of India or in the failure of justice;

(b) whether the findings of the disciplinary authority are warranted by the evidence on the record; and

(c) whether the penalty or the enhanced penalty imposed is adequate, inadequate or severe; and pass orders—

(i) confirming, enhancing, reducing, or setting aside the penalty; or

(ii) remitting the case to the authority which imposed or enhanced the penalty or to any other authority with such direction as it may deem fit in the circumstances of the case;

provided that—

(i) the Commission shall be consulted in all cases where such consultation is necessary;

(ii) if the enhanced penalty which the appellate authority proposes to impose is one of the penalties specified in clauses (v) to (ix) of rule 11 and an inquiry under rule 14 has not already been held in the case, the appellate authority shall, subject to the provisions of rule 19, itself hold such inquiry or direct that such inquiry be held in accordance with the provisions of rule 14 and thereafter, on a consideration of the proceedings of such inquiry and make such orders as it may deem fit;

(iii) if the enhanced penalty which the appellate authority proposes to impose is one of the penalties specified in clauses (v) to (ix) of rule 11 and an inquiry under rule 14 has already been held in the case, the appellate authority shall make such orders as it may deem fit; and

(iv) no order imposing an enhanced penalty shall be made in any other case unless the appellant has been given a reasonable opportunity, as far as may be in accordance with the provisions of rule 16, of making a representation against such enhanced penalty.

(3) In an appeal against any other order specified in rule 23, the appellate authority shall consider all the circumstances of the case and make such orders as it may deem just and equitable.

30. Service of orders, notices etc.

Every order, notice and other process made or issued under these rules

shall be served in person on the Government servant concerned or communicated to him by registered post.

Setting up of Mini Cement Plants in Rajasthan

9205. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mini cement plants which were to be set up in the State of Rajasthan during the last two years did not materialise;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken now to fill the void?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). 10 schemes for the establishment of mini cement plants in the State of Rajasthan have been approved so far, the details of which are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Location	Capacity (in lakh tonnes per annum)	When approved
<i>Covered by letter of intent—</i>				
1	Rajasthan State Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation	Dt. Pali	0.33	25-4-78
2	Do.	Dt. Jodhpur	0.33	Do.
3	Do.	Dt. Jaipur	0.33	Do.
4	Do.	Dt. Sirohi	0.33	Do.
5	Do.	Dt. Sikar	0.33	Do.
<i>Covered by Registration granted by Directorate General, Technical Development—</i>				
6	Kesar Cement	Dt. Udaipur	0.20	11-4-78
7	V.K. Agarwal (Lucky Minmet Pvt. Ltd.)	Dalpatpura Dt. Sikar.	0.165	25-10-78
8	Ashok Kumar (Bajrangbali Cement)	Kotputli	0.30	8-11-78
9	J.L. Shah	Kiverli	0.54	6-1-79
10	Nuadam Cement	Khodan Dt. Banswara.	0.69	30-3-79

The Rajasthan State Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation, Jaipur, has applied in February, 1979 for revision of capacity from the existing 0.33 to 0.66 lakh tonnes per annum. The schemes are still in preliminary stages of implementation.

Schemes for Uplifting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9206. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to have new schemes for uplifting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country to give a new deal to their welfare with special machinery to guarantee their rights and interests; and

(b) if so, the nature of the schemes and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). In respect of the Scheduled Castes, the new thrust of the Government of India is on their economic development so that their uplift has a sound foundation. The Working Group on the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83, which had been constituted with the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs as its Chairman, has emphasised in its report that economic development programmes are crucial for the Scheduled Castes.

(i) The Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes, which envisages identification of schemes for the Scheduled Castes under general sectors, quantification of funds from all divisible programmes under each sector and determination of specific targets as to the number of families which would benefit from these programmes. The Special Component

Plan for the Scheduled Castes is envisaged as a distinct part of each State Plan and of the Central Ministries. Most State Governments with substantial population of Scheduled Castes have made a beginning in preparing Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes.

(ii) Scheduled Castes Development Corporations. As an instrument to help beneficiaries of target groups to avail themselves of the benefits intended for them and with a view to ensuring necessary linkages with the market, the credit institutions, technical expertise and the like, the establishment of Scheduled Castes Development Corporations in the States had been suggested. These are envisaged to function as guarantors and promoters and also to provide missing inputs wherever necessary; they would operate through the sectoral authorities and other organisations providing the necessary back-up for the programme. A scheme for Central assistance to States for investment in the Scheduled Castes Corporations has been commenced. An outlay of Rs. 10 crores has been provided for 1979-80. Most of the States with substantial population of Scheduled Castes have formed these Corporations.

(iii) A Scheme for strengthening the machinery to implement the Protection of Civil Rights Act in the States has been taken up. There is a provision of Rs. 2 crores for 1979-80.

With regards to Scheduled Tribes, during the Sixth Plan it is proposed

to include Tribal pockets of 10,000 or more population with 50 per cent tribal concentration under the Modified Area Development Approach. In these pockets also developments programmes more or less similar to those in the tribal sub-plan areas having regard to the local needs will be undertaken to ensure speedier development of the Scheduled Tribes in these pockets.

Opening of Centres by Khadi Commission for Sale of Khadi Products

*9207. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi Commission have opened Centres for sale and purchase of Khadi products in the district of Midnapur, West Bengal;

(b) whether such Centres have been opened in the Central sub-division especially in the Schedule Caste area of Khyuri Police Station;

(c) if so, facts thereabout; and

(d) the facts about the schemes for expansion of such centres in the district and especially in Central sub-division?

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

New Locations for Cement Units

*9208. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) based on his announcement on April 5, 1979, will he kindly inform as to what factors led him to reconsider new locations for cement units;

(b) what are now new locations where new cement units are likely to be set up and what are advantages of new locations;

(c) what special advantages or assistance will be given to these new cement units by the central and individual State Government; and

(d) how long these units will be ready to go into production and what would be their individual capacities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). As there is a general shortage of closed railway wagons, it has been decided to encourage setting up of cement plants, wherever possible, on split location basis i.e. clinkering plants near the limestone reserves and the grinding plants near the consumption centres.

(c) and (d). The details are yet to be finalised.

गुजरात विद्युत करघा संघ, ग्रहमदाबाद
द्वारा धम्यावेदन

9209. श्री चर्च सिंह भाई बटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विद्युत करघा संघ, ग्रहमदाबाद के विद्युत करघा के लिए परमिट की मंजूरी के लिए उन्हें 6 फरवरी, 1979 को एक धम्यावेदन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और इसमें की गई मांगों का स्वरूप क्या है ;

(ग) उनमें से कितनी मांगें स्वीकार की गई और कब स्वीकार की गई और वे मांगें कैसे स्वीकार की गई ;

(घ) कौन सी मांगें स्वीकार नहीं की गई हैं ; और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) शेष मांगें कब तक स्वीकार कर ली जायेंगी और उनका ब्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी, नहीं। फिर भी सरकार को गुजरात विद्युत करघा मालिक संघ से दिनांक 26-2-1979 का धम्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ब) एसोसियेशन ने कहा है कि विद्युत् करवा मालिक जिन के लिए केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा एक-4 लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं उन्हें 31 मार्च, 1979 तक वस्त्र आयुक्त द्वारा जारी कीये गये "एक्साइज परमिट प्रस्तुत करने" को कहा गया था। एसोसियेशन ने शिकायत की है कि परमिट अभी तक जारी नहीं किये गये हैं तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें घाबराहट है कि उन के गत-4 लाइसेंस रद्द किये जा सकते हैं।

(ग) (घ) और (ङ) सरकार ने 7 अगस्त, 1978 को संसद के सभा पटल पर रखे गये वस्त्र नीति विवरण में कहा है कि निवारक इंटका भुगतान करने पर इस प्रकार से अभी अप्राधिकृत विद्युत् करों का विनियमित कर दिया जायेगा। इस प्रकार के अप्राधिकृत विद्युत् करों को विनियमित करने हेतु प्रक्रिया बनाई जा रही है व जैसे ही उसे अंतिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा वस्त्र आयुक्त के परमिट जारी कर दिय जायेंगे।

केन्द्रीय उत्पादक शुल्क विभाग द्वारा जारी किये गये एत-4 लाइसेंसों के बारे में उनकी वैधताबधि छः महीनों अर्थात् 30-9-79 तक बढ़ा दी गयी है और आशा की जाती है कि उस समय तक विनियमन के लिये प्रक्रिया को अंतिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा।

Loss to Scooter India Ltd.

9210, SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any loss to the Scooter India Limited;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that huge amount is also being incurred for the maintenance of office furniture and fittings;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any case has also been brought to the notice of Government whether Government have detected any cases of defalcation of funds in the company if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The capital and Miscellaneous expenditure incurred by Scooters India on furniture, fixtures and office equipments for the last three years are:—

	Capital Expt.	Misc. Maintenance
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. "
1975-76 . . .	8.93	14.570
1976-77 . . .	4.18	41.179
1977-78 . . .	1.42	58.527

Expenditure on maintenance is negligible and commensurate with the total capital expenditure in this regard. In 1977-78 both capital and maintenance expenditure on office furniture and fittings was less than in 1976-77.

(d) No, Sir.

दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा अपराधियों के धरदूत भूते मारले बनाना

9211. श्री दया राम शायब : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि दिल्ली पुलिस

अपराधियों को उनके घरों से ले जाती है और उन्हें न्यायालयों में पेश किये बिना 5-6 दिन पुलिस स्टेशनों पर रखती है और बाद में उनके विरुद्ध झूठे मामले बनाती है और इसके बाद उन्हें न्यायालयों में पेश करती है और यदि उनके संबंधी पुलिस से उनकी जमानत के लिए अनुरोध करते हैं और उनके बारे में पूछताछ करते हैं तो वे गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों के बारे में उन्हें बताते तक नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली पुलिस की ऐसी कार्यवाही के बारे में जांच करने का है ; और

(ग) गत एक वर्ष में ऐसे व्यक्तियों के परिवार के सदस्यों से कितनी शिकायतें सरकार को प्राप्त हुई और बोधी पुलिस कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कानून कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) से (ग) गत वर्ष ऐसी 8 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी, जिनमें से 5 मामलों में आरोप स्थापित नहीं हो सके थे। एक मामले में आरोप सिद्ध हुए हैं। 3 निरीक्षकों और एक सहायक निरीक्षक जिन्हें जिम्मेवार पाया गया था, उनमें से एक निरीक्षक को मुफ्तिल कर दिया गया है और अन्य के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्रवाई शुरू की गई है। अन्य दो शिकायतों की जांच की जा रही है।

दिल्ली पुलिस के सतर्कता शा.डा. में इस प्रकार की शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर तत्काल जांच के लिये एक विशेष बल दस्ता स्थापित किया गया है।

Establishment of a Venture Capital Company

9212 SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a proposal in the recent Commonwealth Industries Ministers' meeting on Industrial Cooperation at Bangalore to form a working group to examine the possible needs for the establishment of a venture capital company;

(b) whether the setting up of such a company has been recommended by a team of experts headed by Shri L. K. Jha; and

(c) whether this Company will provide equity capital to under-write shares primarily for small scale industries in developing countries and to mobilise loan capital from other sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). One of the recommendations contained in the Final Report of the Commonwealth Ministerial Meeting Specialists headed by Shri L. K. Jha which was considered at the First Commonwealth Ministerial Meeting on Industrial Cooperation held in Bangalore in March, 1979 related to the establishment of a Commonwealth Venture Capital Company. It was agreed that a Working Group be convened by the Commonwealth Secretary General to examine the possible need for and all relevant issues related to the establishment of such a Company with a view to facilitating a decision at the earliest possible date. The Working Group would also examine possible alternative arrangements to meet the need for a critical minimum equity capital for industrial enterprises in developing countries, including the type of institution required, its size, structure, source of finance, method of operation and management.

Issue of Licences to Big Industries for Soyabean

9213. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that till 1973 multi-national and big industries were not being granted licences in the field of Soyabean processing industries which were then reserved for small Scale Industries;

(b) if so, whether in early 1979 Government have liberalised the rules under which multi-national and big companies are being granted licences in this field; and

(c) if so, details therein and steps proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of Small Scale Industries in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Soyabean processing is not reserved for development in the small scale sector.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government have liberalized interpretation of rules which make the large houses also eligible to participate in this industry.

(c) The details as given in the Press Note of 29-1-1979 are as follows:—

(1) The soya industry will, in the initial stages, be given the status of an industry included in the Appendix to Government's Press Note dated 2nd February, 1973 and large houses will also be eligible to participate in this industry.

(2) There will be no restriction on capacity for the manufacture of soyabean products.

(3) Foreign collaboration and import of capital goods will be

allowed subject to the satisfaction of Government.

(4) No export obligation will be imposed on the manufacturers of soyabean products.

(5) Preference will be given to proposals received from Non-MRTP and Non-FERA Companies.

Creation of separate Department in the Ministry of Industry

9214. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to create a separate Department for the Small Scale Units in the Ministry of Industry; and

(b) if so, the details of the functions which would be performed by this department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) A suggestion made to Government in this regard is under examination and action will be taken if it is finally accepted by Government.

Rate of purchase of Cotton by Government through C.C.I.

9215. SHRI BEGA RAM CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the rate at which Government purchased through Cotton Corporation of India 'Desi' and 'Narma' cotton from Sriganganagar, Rajasthan during 1975-76;

(b) the market price of 'Desi' and 'Narma' cotton in November-December, 1978 and the rate at which Government purchase the same through the C.C.I.; and

(c) whether a statement containing information in respect of parts (a) and (b) of the question will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV). (a) No indigenous cotton was purchased by Cotton Corporation of India during 1975-76 on Government account. However, the Corporation purchased 'Narma' and 'Desi' cotton from Sriganganagar (Rajasthan) during 1975-76 at the following rates:—

J-34—Rs. 235/273 per quintal of kapas.

Desi—Rs. 198/210 per quintal of kapas.

(b) During November-December, 1978, market prices of kapas were ruling as under:—

J-34—Rs. 274/316 per quintal.

Desi—Rs. 290/330 per quintal.

The Cotton Corporation of India purchased kapas at the following rates

J-34—277/316 per quintal.

Desi—Rs. 290/330 per quintal.

The Cotton Corporation of India did not purchase cotton on Government account

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Rates for kapas paid by Cotton Corporation of India during 1975-76 in Sriganganagar (Rajasthan) and the market rates during November-December, 1978 and the rates paid by the Corporation during the same period.

(Figures in Rs Per quintal of Kapas)

Variety	Rates paid by CCI during 1975-76	Market Prices during November-December 1978	Rates paid by CCI during November-December, 1978
J-34 . . .	235/273	274/316	277/316
Desi . . .	198/210	290/330	290/330

Representations of SC/ST in Services

9216 SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an annual return regarding representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in services in Appendix 8 and 9 is called for from all Ministries/Departments according to Brochure for Reservation of SC/ST; and

(b) if so, action taken against those Ministries/Departments where representation for SC/ST are not sufficient?

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

(b) The Ministries/Departments in which representation of members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is not considered to be adequate, are advised to take steps to improve such representation.

बिहार में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस

9217. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 से 1978-79 के दौरान बिहार राज्य में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए कितने औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिए गए; और

(ख) उन उद्योगों की उत्पादन क्षमता के लक्ष्य क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) बिहार

राज्य में उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन नए उपक्रमों की स्थापना के लिए निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किये गये थे :—

अवधि	संख्या
अप्रैल, 77 से मार्च, 78 तक	2
अप्रैल, 78 से मार्च, 79 तक	4

(ख) उक्त औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों साहस उसकी स्वीकृति क्षमता का व्यौरा बताने वाला एक विवरण सलग्न है ।

विवरण

अप्रैल, 77-मार्च, 78 तथा अप्रैल, 78-मार्च, 79 की अवधि के दौरान बिहार राज्य में नए उपक्रमों की स्थापना करने के लिए जारी किये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का व्यौरा बताने वाला विवरण :

क्रम संख्या	आवेदक का नाम व पता तथा उपक्रम का स्थापना स्थल	विनिर्माण की वस्तु तथा क्षमता लाइसेंस का प्रकार
-------------	---	---

1	2	3
---	---	---

अप्रैल, 1977—मार्च, 1978

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. मेसर्स बिहार स्टेट लैंडर इंडस्ट्रीज डेव० कार-पोरेशन लि०, पटना (बरोनी-बिहार) | तैयार क्रोम अपर लैंडर—36 लाख वर्ग फीट (नया उपक्रम) |
| 2. मेसर्स हैदराबाद एसबेस्टस सीमेंट प्राइवेट लि० हैदराबाद (भाग पुर-बिहार) | कम्प्रेस्ड एस बेस्टस सीमेंट की बहरे—24,000 मी टन |
| 3. मे० बिहार आक्सीजन कं० द्वारा भरतपुर इंडस्ट्रीज, जिला मथुरा (उ० प्र०) (प ता-मऊ-बिहार) | अप्रैल, 76-मार्च, 79 आक्सीजन गैस—1.0 एम सी एम नाइट्रोजन गैस—0.50 एम सी एम (नया उपक्रम) |
| 4. मेसर्स सुस्मित संगीता इंटर मेगनेटिक प्रा० लि०, रांची | मेगनेटिक रिकॉर्डिंग टेप (आकार— $\frac{1}{4}$)—17 करोड़ रॉलिंग मीटर |

1

2

3

5. मेसर्स बिहार एसिटीलीन कं० गाजियाबाद बुली एसिटीलीन गैस= 0.त० एम० सी० एम० (उ० प्र०) (नया उमकम)
- 6 मेसर्स बिहार स्टेट एग्री इड० डेव० 11-र- कृषि ट्रैक्टर (20 से 25 अ० शक्ति) मोरेशन लि० पटना (पटना-बिहार) (जीटर 2511) =11,000 सख्या (नया उपकम)

राज्यों में विद्युत चालित करघों तथा अनविद्युत करघों की संख्या

Meeting with State Tribal Development Ministers

9218. श्री मोतीनाई धार० चौधरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

9219 SHRI GRIDHAR GO-MANGO Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(क) देश में विद्युत् करघों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान तथा गुजरात में कितने चितने करघे हैं

(a) whether his Ministry called the State Ministers in charge of tribal development to discuss about the tribal sub-plan and its implementations,

(ख) क्या गुजरात राज्य में विद्युत् चालित करघों सम्बन्धी तकनीकी जानकारी देने के लिए एक विद्युत्चालित करघा केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाएगा और

(b) if so number of such meetings held since the new strategy of sub-plan formulated upto 1978

(c) the main points discussed in the meetings and adopted, and

(ग) यदि हा, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है

(d) when the next meeting is scheduled to be called by his Ministry?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जन-दम्बी प्रसाद यादव) (क) एक विवरण सलग्न है ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK IAL WANDAL). (a) Discussions with the States Ministers in charge of tribal development were held June-July 1978 separately in respect of each State

(ख) और (ग) गुजरात में विद्युत् करघों के लिए एक सेवा केन्द्र की स्थापना सरकार के विचारधीन है और शीघ्र ही निर्णय ले लिए जाने की आशा है ।

(b) No meetings were held separately with each State earlier There was however, a conference of State Ministers in charge of the welfare of Backward Classes in 1975, and a conference with the Chief Ministers to discuss the problems of the Scheduled Tribes in 1976.

(c) In the series of meetings held in 1978 the main points discussed were:—

- (1) Planning; (2) Financial Outlays; (3) Delegation of Powers; (4) Personnel Policies; (5) Special Area Planning; (6) Land Alienation; (7) Forest Policy; (8) Credit and Marketing; (9) Minor Irrigation; (10) Conservation; (11) Primitive Groups; (12) Excise Policy; (13) Drinking Water Supply; (14) Shifting Cultivation; and (15) Post-Matric Scholarships.

Appropriate conclusions were reached in regard to these points.

- (d) No date has yet been fixed.

Agreement with workers of Tapti Textile Mill, Burhanpur

9220. SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of Tapti Textile Mill, Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh were compelled to accept a deduction of Rs. 2/- per day in their wages in 1975-76 and an agreement was made with the workers that the mill will be reopened only when every worker accepts a deduction of Rs. 2/- in his daily wages and if so, the period for which this deduction was made and the total amount of the wages of workers deducted;

(b) the action being taken by the Ministry to refund the deducted amount to the workers; and

(c) whether the workers of this mill have made a demand for the refund of the deducted amount to National Textile Corporation and if so, the time by which this amount will be refunded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). In 1971, the representatives of the registered

Unions of the Burhanpur Tapti Mills voluntarily accepted a reduction in DA at the rate of Rs. two per day. This was in force between April, 1971 and July, 1972, whereafter there was no cut. There is no proposal to refund this amount.

Scheme of U.S. Experts to Study Earthquake Engineering Problem in India

9221. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

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

(a) whether U.S. experts have formulated a Rs. 7 crores scheme spreading over a period of five years to study earthquake engineering problems in India;

(b) if so, what are the main points of the proposed scheme;

(c) whether Indian Government have approved this scheme,

(d) the areas that will be covered under the scheme; and

(e) when the scheme is likely to take effect?

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) Three collaborative Research projects in the area of Earthquake Engineering and one in the area of wind effect mitigation were formulated by Indian and U.S. scientists at a joint Indo-US Workshop on Natural Disaster (Earthquake and Wind effect) Mitigation Research held in December 1978 at New Delhi. The financial requirement of one of these projects entitled "Strong Motion Earthquake Instrumentation Array" is likely to be of the order of 2.8

million dollars and 18.6 million rupees for a period of 10 years.

(b) The main purpose of the above scheme is to collect vitally important data required for proper understanding of the mechanism of earthquake and for evolving realistic earthquake-resistant design of engineering structures.

(c) The scheme is being examined in consultation with all concerned Departments/Ministries.

(d) The areas to be covered under the scheme of Strong Motion Instrumentation Array Project are Shilling and Dauki-Haflong Fault Zone of North East India—a highly seismically active region.

(e) It would be implemented as soon as all aspects of the scheme are satisfactorily resolved.

Assamese Fled their settlements in Arunachal Pradesh

9222 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to 'Times of India' dated the 18th March, 1979 that more than 500 Assamese have fled their settlements in Arunachal Pradesh alleging that the local people harassed them and burnt down their houses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) & (b). The Press Report has come to the notice of the Government. According to information obtained from the Governments of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh the figure of 500 Assamese having fled Arunachal Pradesh reported in the Press is highly exaggerated. Some

people did leave but most of them returned later. The Chief Ministers of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh met on 20th March at Gauhati and agreed to take measures to defuse the situation on the ground particularly, in the sensitive sectors of the boundary. They again met on 12th April, 1979 under the Chairmanship of Home Minister and agreed to implement quickly the decisions reached at the meeting of 20th March. Efforts have also been made to ensure that law and order is maintained in areas along the boundary and the situation is well under control now.

Applications for Industrial Licence by M/s. Porritts and Spencer (Asia) Ltd.

9223. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Porritts and Spencer (Asia) Ltd. Faridabad had applied for a Industrial licence in 1976 and was rejected by Government;

(b) whether the company approached Government for a letter of intent through M/s G Williams & Co. (Pvt.) Ltd and the letter of intent was given to M/s. G Williams;

(c) if so, as to how the name of M/s. Porritts & Spencer (Asia) Ltd. crept in the original letter of intent granted in the name of M/s. G. Williams;

(d) how an industrial licence was granted to M/s. Porritts and Spencer (Asia) Ltd. in 1968 and on what basis, and

(e) if so, what action Government have taken against the companies for cheating Govt. or propose to take for cancelling the letter of intent and industrial licence of the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). An application for an industrial licence was received in 1966 from M/s Porritts & Spencer Limited, Bury Lancashire, England, through M/s. C. Williams and Co. Private Ltd., Bombay. Applicant's name as given in the application was Porritts & Spences Ltd. C/o G. Williams & Co., Pvt. Ltd. and the name of the proposed undertaking was given as Porritts & Spencer (Asia) Ltd. The application was considered by the Government and a Letter of Intent dated the 6/10th May, 1966 was issued by the then Ministry of Commerce in the name of M/s G Williams and Co. Private Ltd., Bombay. The name of the Company was subsequently amended as M/s Porritts & Spencer Ltd., Bury, Lancashire, England on the 27th May, 1966. In April, 1968 an Industrial Licence was issued in favour of M/s. Porritts & Spencer (Asia) 1/1, Kimber Street, Calcutta-17.

(e) Does not arise.

F.I.C.C.&I. Award to Director, CSIO, Chandigarh

9224. SHRI BHAGAT RAM. Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 250 on the 6th December, 1978 regarding conference held by FICC & I in CSIO, Chandigarh, and state:

(a) what was the cause of apprehension of an agitation by the CSIO Employees' Union on 6th and 7th November, 1978 which necessitated to close the organisation (CSIO) on those days,

(b) whether the representation received from the CSIO Employees' Union has been examined and if so what are the findings;

(c) whether the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICC & I) has recently given an award to Dr. Harsh Vardhan, Director, CSIO; and

(d) if so, what is the amount of award and whether Director, CSIO has obtained prior permission of the appropriate authority to accept the said award and whether the CSIO Employees Union have protested against it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY & SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), Chandigarh was closed on 7th November, 1978 and also half an hour earlier on 6th November, 1978 to forestall slogan shouting by certain members of the staff. Such slogan shouting is indulged in by them without any apparent cause.

(b) The Union is unrecognised but its representation is under examination.

(c) & (d). The Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICC&I) decided to give the cash award in science and technology (individual scientists—technologists with particular reference to interaction with industry) to be shared between Dr. Harsh Vardhan and Dr. M.A. Pai of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kanpur. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been awarded on 31-3-1979 to Dr. Harsh Vardhan as his share. The so-called Union has protested against it. Ex-post facto permission has been sought by the Director, CSIO and is receiving attention.

गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों द्वारा नाबालिग बच्चों को काम पर लगाया जाना

9225. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गैर सरकारी उद्योग नाबालिग बच्चों को काम पर लगाते हैं जो कि कानूनन एक अपराध है और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस प्रथा को रोकने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विमर्श कि विरुद्ध ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज. वन्शी प्रसाद यादव) (क) राज्य सरकारों से यह आशा की जाती है कि वे अपने कारखाना निरीक्षणालयों के माध्यम से कारखानों में नाबालिग बच्चों को काम पर लगाने की प्रथा पर रोक लगा सकेंगे

(ख) सरकार को प्राप्त कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार मैमर्स विमर्श लिमिटेड ने अपने किसी भी कारखाने में नाबालिग बच्चों को काम पर नहीं लगाती है।

Prototype Bullet Proof car Manufactured by V.R.D.E

9226 SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a prototype Bullet Proof car was prepared by VRDE Ahmednagar under the instruction of Home Minister in 1974-75 for use of Ex.P.M. and many officers were awarded with promotion as Brigadier for successful trial of the prototype;

(b) whether any demonstration was also arranged thereof and if so; the expenses therefor;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange incurred in importing of bullet proof materials thereof, and

(d) details of the whereabouts of the car?

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

(a) The project for the Fabrication of the car was initiated in 1965 but it did not make progress. It was revived in 1975 and taken up as a research project. No officer of the Ministry of Defence was promoted on the basis of this project.

(b) Yes, Sir. An Expenditure of Rs 5214.20 was incurred on arranging the demonstration.

(c) No foreign exchange was involved in the project.

(d) The car is at present with the VRDE Ahmednagar.

Closure of Factories in Madras by W.I.M.C.O. due to increase in Excise Duty

9227 SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR.

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM.
DR VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported move of the WIMCO company to close down its match factories in Madras and Calcutta following the steep excise hike in machine made match boxes,

(b) if so, the details and the number of employees expected to become unemployed, and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal has not received any notice of closure of WIMCO factory at Calcutta. WIMCO is reported to have made representation to the effect that the steps excise hike may effect them with no other alternative than to close their Madras factory. This representation is under examination of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Production capacity of Mopeds/Scooteretts

9228. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mopeds/Scooteretts manufacturing industry is utilising only 53 per cent of the production capacity;

(b) if so, the names of major Mopeds/Scooteretts manufacturing companies and the reasons for not going into full production; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure the utilization of full production capacity by this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI (a)) The total production capacity of the moped manufacturers presently is 81,000 nos. The production of mopeds during 1978-79 is estimated to be 47,501 nos. The present utilisation of capacity is estimated to be about 59 per cent.

(b) A statement showing the names of moped manufacturers and their capacity and production is attached. Utilisation of capacity by some of the units has been low due to low consumer acceptability of their product resulting in lack of demand and consequent marketing and financial problems.

(c) The main responsibility is with the units concerned to improve their managerial, engineering and marketing efficiencies. Government assistance is provided on requests received and wherever appropriate for production or for improved performance of the vehicle.

Statement
Production Capacities of Mopeds/Scooteretts.

Name of the firm	Capacity (Nos.)	Production	
		1977-78	1978-79
1. Kinetic Engg.	30,000	18,147	21,600
2. Mopeds India Ltd.	30,000	12,057	13,623
3. Saund Zweirad	7,500	2,391	3,037 (estd)
4. K.G. Patil, Kolhapur	4,000*	2,853	3,552
5. S. & P. Engg. Ltd.	2,500*	2,188	2,191 (estd)
6. Atlas Auto Cycles Ltd.	1,000*	428	NIL
7. TANSI	2,000*	383	1,227 (estd)
8. Ramon Engg. Ltd.	2,000*	612	1,356
9. Scooters India Ltd.	1,000*	11	22
10. Majestic Auto	1,000*	..	893
	81,000	39,070	47,501 (estd)

*Estimated production capacity during 1978-79.

**Additional Public Prosecutors in
Delhi Sessions Courts**

9229 SHRI JAWALA PRASAD KUREEL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) what is the total strength of Additional Public Prosecutors working in Sessions Courts in Delhi;

(b) what is the number of Additional Public Prosecutors belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Sessions Courts in Delhi,

(c) is the above representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in accordance with Government's rules, and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) to (d). The Delhi Administration have intimated that the present total strength of Additional Public Prosecutors is 12 and out of them only one belongs to Scheduled Caste Community. Out of the 12, 5 Chief Prosecutors (ad-hoc) have been empowered to work as Additional Public Prosecutors without any extra remuneration under Section 24(6) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1973 (as modified on 18th December, 1978). The other 7 Additional Public Prosecutors who are practicing advocates and are appointed under proviso to Section 24(6) are entitled to a fixed salary of Rs 850/- PM plus usual allowances except HRA. In addition they are allowed private practice. They are public servants under the definition of Section 21 of the I.P.C. and not Government Servants. Therefore, the instructions

with regard to reservation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes do not apply in their cases.

Take over of Bird and Company Ltd.

9230 SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to take over Bird & Company Limited,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether it is a fact that a delegation on behalf of 20,000 workers of this unit met the Minister recently,

(d) if so, the details of the demand made by this delegation, and

(e) the reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) & (b) Government are examining various measures for the revival of M/s Bird & Company Ltd

(c) to (e) A representation dated the 22nd March, 1979 had been received from Bird and Company Ltd Employees Union pointing out that the Company was facing low production levels due to financial constraints and accordingly sufficient working capital should be made available immediately. It was also requested that a final decision for take over of the Company should be taken immediately. All these aspects are being examined by the Government Arrangements are also being made for immediate provision of necessary working capital to the Company.

कुल औद्योगिक उत्पादन में लघु उद्योगों के उत्पादन का अनुपात

9231. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुल औद्योगिक उत्पादन में लघु उद्योगों का उत्पादन का अनुपात क्या है ;

(ख) तत्संबंधी आंकड़े क्या हैं और इन आंकड़ों का आधार क्या है और ये आंकड़े किस वर्ष के हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार समझती है कि वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में इन आंकड़ों से लघु उद्योगों के उत्पादन के सही अनुपात का पता चलता है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (ग). वर्ष 1975-76 में कुल औद्योगिक उत्पादन में लघु तथा ग्रामीण उद्योगों के उत्पादन का अनुपात 40 प्रतिशत तक होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। विवरण संलग्न है।

वर्ष 1975-76 के लिए उत्पादन क्षेत्र में उत्पादन के अनुमान

(करोड़ रु०)

स्त्रोत

1. पंजीकृत उत्पादन क्षेत्र में उत्पादन 89,199 नेशनल एकाउन्ट्स स्टैटिस्टिक्स (जनवरी 1979 पृ० 97)
2. छोटे कारखानों में उत्पादन 7,761 *एनुअल सर्वे आफ इन्डस्ट्रीज, 1975-76 समरी रिजल्ट्स (पृ० 24)
3. जोड़, गया कुल मूल्य और पंजीकृत उत्पादन क्षेत्र : 3,801 नेशनल एकाउन्ट्स स्टैटिस्टिक्स (जनवरी, 1979, पृ० 98)
4. उत्पादन में जोड़े गये कुल मूल्य का 0.48 अनुपात-गैर पंजीकृत उत्पादन 'ए पराफाइल आफ दी मैन्युफैक्चरिंग इन्डस्ट्री इन इण्डिया, 1974-75, (बुलेटिन न० आई० एस० डी०/3, आर्थिक विश्लेषण एकक, औद्योगिक सांख्यिकी के द्वाय सांख्यिकीय संग्रह, नई दिल्ली अक्टूबर 1978, पृ० 17)
5. गैर-पंजीकृत क्षेत्र में उत्पादन 7,919 उपर्युक्त मद (4) तथा मद (3) के अनुपात का प्रयोग करके अनुमान लगाया गया है।
6. उत्पादन लघु तथा ग्रामीण उद्योग 15,680 (मद 2+5)
7. समस्त उत्पादन क्षेत्र में कुल उत्पादन 37,118 (मद 2+5)
8. समय उत्पादन क्षेत्र के कुल उत्पादन में लघु तथा ग्रामीण उद्योगों का उत्पादन का अनुपात 0.42 (मद 6/7)

* इन आंकड़ों में 10 लाख रुपये तक के निवेश वाले कारखानों के बारे में जानकारी दी गई है। ए०एस०आई० के परिणामों में दिए गए अनुसार अनिदिष्ट निवेश वाले कारखानों की जानकारी भी शामिल है।

Seizure of Arab League Mission in India by Arab Students

9232. SHRI M. V CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after signing the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, the Arab students in India seized the Arab League Mission;

(b) whether on an earlier occasion also such action was taken by the Arab students in India;

(c) if so the main reasons for seizing this mission in March, 1979 and earlier also; and

(d) what steps Union Government propose to take to avoid such occurrences in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The Arab Students entered the Arab League Mission in New Delhi a couple of days before the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and continued to stay there till they vacated it, a couple of days after the treaty had been signed.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. They seized the Mission in March 1979 to protest against the Egypt Israel Peace Treaty. On the earlier occasions also they seized the Mission to protest against various other political issues.

(d) Arrangements for the maintenance of law and order on such occasions are strengthened.

दूतावासों के भवनों पर विदेशों के छात्रों द्वारा कब्जा किया जाना

9233. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) ऐसे विदेशी दूतावासों के भवनों की सुरक्षा कितनी है जिन पर गत दो वर्षों में भारत में रहने वाले उन देशों के छात्रों और नागरिकों द्वारा कब्जा किया गया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ऐसी गतिविधियों को उचित समझती है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो भारत स्थित विदेशी दूतावासों के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबंध किये जा रहे हैं , और

(घ) क्या सरकार ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए दृढ़ संकल्प है और यदि हाँ, तो कैसे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) चार अवसर पर ईरान के छात्रों ने बम्बई और हैदराबाद में स्थित ईरानी नागरिक दूतावास 4 भवनों तथा नई दिल्ली के ईरानी दूतावास तथा ईरान रास्-कुलिक भवन में प्रवेश किया । अल्प तीन अवसरों पर अरब लीग मिशन नई दिल्ली (जो दूतावास नहीं है) के भवन में अरब छात्रों ने प्रवेश किया । इसी प्रकार उगान्डा के छात्रों ने भी उगान्डा उच्चायोग के परिसर में एक बार प्रवेश किया ।

(ख) यदि सबधित दूतावास द्वारा ऐसी घटनाओं का विरोध किया गया तो सरकार ऐसे कार्यों को उचित नहीं समझती है ।

(ग) राजनयिक संबंधों पर वियना सम्मेलन, 1961 की शर्तों के अनुसार विदेशी

मिशनों के भवनों और कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा के लिए उद्युक्त उपाय करने के लिए सरकार बचनबद्ध है। उन मिशनों की सुरक्षा के लिए यागे उद्युक्त उपाय किए गए।

(घ) जी हा, श्रीमन् । सुरक्षात्मक प्रश्न मुद्द करके ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने का प्रस्ताव है।

Exchange of Scientists under Indo-Cuba Agreement

9234. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the agreement signed between India and Cuba on the 19th November, 1978, there is provision of exchange of 24 scientists between the two countries in the first year; and

(b) if so, number of scientists so far exchanged in each sphere of science and technology in terms of the said agreement?

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 Agreement on cooperation in the fields of Science and Technology between the Government of India and the Government of Cuba signed on 19th November, 1978 provides for the exchange of scientists between the two countries but does not specify the number of such scientists in any year. A 2-member team of senior scientists has been deputed to Cuba to identify the areas of cooperation. The total number will depend on our requirements.

Supply of Cement to Karnataka

9235. SHRI K. S. VEERABHA. DRAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements of Karnataka State of essential commodity like cement and the actual allocations made during the year 1978;

(b) the reasons for not meeting the full requirement of the State in this regard;

(c) whether it is in the knowledge of Government that the price of this commodity in the State is rising; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to bring the price down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) Government of Karnataka have reported that their annual demand for cement is about 16 lakh tonnes. A total allocation of 11.43 lakh tonnes was made to the State Government in the year 1978. The demand for cement has exceeded supply due to spurt in construction activities in industries, irrigation and power, housing and other developmental activities

(c) The price of cement is controlled under the Cement Order, 1967. The F.O.R. price (excluding Excise Duty & Packing Charges) is fixed under the Control Order and cement factories are not authorised to charge more than the controlled price. During the period February, 1977 to April, 1979, F.O.R. price of cement was increased on three occasions, namely in January, 1978, July, 1978 and December 1978. The retail price is fixed by the State Governments, by adding the following margins to the F.O.R. Price (including packing charges & excise duty) namely Central Sales Tax (where applicable), State Sales Tax, Octroi Duty (if any), Local transport & handling charges, Godown charges, incidental expenses, profit margin for the stockists/dealers.

(d) In Karnataka, public distribution of cement has been taken over by the State Government from 1-10-1978 and sale of cement is now made only by dealers licensed by the State Government. The State Government has been requested to be vigilant against antisocial activities like blackmarketing and hoarding and to use their powers under the Essential Commodities Act to curb such activities.

Schemes implemented to raise Standard of People Living below Poverty Line

9236 SHRI K GOPAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes were implemented during the last two years to raise the standard of living of those living below the poverty line;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the impact these schemes produced on the living standards of the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN). (a) and (b). Various measures and programmes for achieving the objective of reduction of poverty are spelt out in the draft Five Year Plan (1978-83). The highest priority has been accorded to agriculture and allied sectors, irrigation and village and cottage industries which have the greatest capacity to absorb surplus labour. An expanded minimum needs programme has also been provided for so that the living standards of the poor people can be directly supplemented by the provision of certain minimum basic amenities. The Annual Plans for 1977-78 and 1978-79 were formulated keeping these priorities in view.

(c) It is too early to assess the impact of these plans on the living standards of the poor.

Import and Export of Cotton

9237, SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in previous years Government used to import cotton;

(b) if so, since when the import of cotton has been stopped;

(c) whether it is also a fact that now India is in a position to export the cotton; and

(d) if so, the target fixed for the export of cotton during the year 1979-80?

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

(b) Following improvement in the availability position of domestic cotton, no imports on commercial scale have been contracted during 1977-78 and 1978-79.

(c) and (d). During 1978-79, cotton season (September, 1978-August, 1979) Government have allowed export of 4.40 lakh bales of cotton. No target has been fixed for 1979-80; this will be possible only after the varietal crop size and the demand are known.

Supply of Controlled Cloth to Orissa

9238, SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the quota of controlled cloth which was supplied to the State of Orissa during the last three years; year-wise; and

(b) whether there has been any demand from the State Government to enhance the quota of controlled cloth and if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) Allotments of controlled cloth made to Orissa during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Allotments (Bales of 1,500 sq. metres per bale)
1976	14,447
1977	8,908.25
1978	9,294.75

The Orissa State Wholesale Consumers' Cooperative Federation has requested for an enhancement. Quotas of controlled cloth for different States have been fixed on the basis of population in relation to the production level of 400 million sq. metres in a year. It is not, therefore, possible to meet demand for enhancement of the quota.

आल इंडिया सेस एम्पलाईज फेडरेशन द्वारा पारित संकल्प

9239. डा० महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या यह सही यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इंडिया सेस एम्पलाईज फेडरेशन ने 9 दिसम्बर, 1978 में आयोजित हुई अपनी न्तीय कार्यकारिणी की बैठक में पारित संकल्पों की एक एक प्रति भारत महापञ्चायत, ग्रह मंत्र तथा अनिश्चित ग्रह सचिव को भेजी है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त संकल्पों का ज्योरा क्या है, और इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

ग्रह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनिल लाल शर्मा): (क) और (ख). अखिल

भारतीय जनगणना कर्मचारी संघ की केन्द्रीय कार्यकारिणी की बैठक में पारित संकल्पों की एक प्रति फरवरी, 1979 के प्रथम सप्ताह में प्राप्त हुई थी और यह विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

संकल्प संख्या 3 में उल्लिखित मध्य प्रदेश जनगणना निदेशालय के कर्मचारियों को वेतन देने के लिए आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं। जहाँ तक संकल्प 5 का सम्बन्ध है, 24 मूलतल कर्मचारियों में से 22 के मामले में मूलतली के आदेश रद्द कर दिये गये हैं।

क्रम संख्या 1, 6, 8, 14, 15, 17 और 23 पर दिये गए संकल्पों पर कार्रवाई आरम्भ की जा चुकी है जहाँ तक संकल्प संख्या 16 का सम्बन्ध है, भारत के महापञ्चीय के कार्यालय में कार्यालय परिषद स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है, जिसमें अखिल भारतीय जनगणना कर्मचारी संघ के प्रात-निधि भाग ले सकेंगे।

जहाँ तक संकल्प संख्या 9 का सम्बन्ध है, नियुक्तियाँ पदोन्नतियाँ इत्यादि करते समय अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए प्रारक्षित रिक्तियों के रोस्टर का मन्ती से पालन किया जाता है।

अन्य संकल्पों में उठाये गये मामले नीति समन्धी प्रश्न हैं और उनमें से कुछ के सम्बन्ध में भारी विनीय कठिनाइयाँ हैं। भारत सरकार के अन्य मन्त्रालयों तथा विभागों के परामर्श से तथा समय इनकी जाच की जायगी।

विवरण

अखिल भारतीय जनगणना कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा पारित संकल्पों की प्राति

1. तीन से अधिक वर्षों में चल रहे शेष प्रस्थायी पद स्थायी सरकारी अनुदेशों के अनुसार स्थायी पदों में बदले जाएँ।

2. जनगणना कार्य उपनिदेशक श्री तीरथ दास के सेवाकाल में अनियमितताओं के लिए उनके विरुद्ध कम से कम अतिरिक्त सचिव के पद के स्तर पर उचित जांच की जाए।

3. मध्य प्रदेश जनगणना निदेशालय के जिन 65 कर्मचारियों ने संवैधानिक आन्दोलन में भाग लिया था, उनका वेतन मुक्त करना।

4. इस संवैधानिक आन्दोलन अवधि के दौरान कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध सभी पुलिस मामले बिना शर्त वापस लिए जाए।

5. आन्दोलन के कारण कर्मचारियों का शोषण न किया जाए और मध्य प्रदेश के उप-निदेशक को आवश्यक आदेश जारी किये जाएं।

6. जिन एम० टी०ए० टी० ओ० के वेतनमान, ड्यूटी और अर्हताएं समान हैं उनको अविलम्ब 1-1-1973 से अन्वेषक नियुक्त किया जाए।

7. प्रतिनियुक्ति पर सभी कर्मचारी वापस किये जाए और भर्ती नियमों में प्रतिनियुक्ति की व्यवस्था समाप्त की जाए।

8. जो कर्मचारी अपने वैध अधिकार से वंचित कर दिए गये थे, उनके हितों को संरक्षण देते हुए विभिन्न संवर्गों में तुरन्त तबर्ध प्रोन्नति नियमित की जाए।

9. सभी जनगणना मंत्रालयों में सदन और एक से भर्ती नियम होने चाहिए और कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ परामर्श से उनमें सहोपन किये जाने चाहिए।

10. जनगणना संगठन में व्याप्त प्रगति-रोध को दूर करने के लिए प्रत्येक संवर्ग में विभागीय उम्मीदवारों की पदोन्नति का अतिरिक्त बढ़ाया जाए।

11. गैर स्नातक सांख्यिकी सहायकों समेत प्रत्येक पद के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर होने चाहिए।

12. जिन कर्मचारियों ने एक ही ग्रेड से 14 वर्ष की नियमित सेवा कर ली है उनको प्रवरण ग्रेड दिया जाए।

13. मशीन चलाने / सगणना / पंचिग / वैरिफाइंग के लिए कोई प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त किये बिना विशेष वेतन स्वीकृत किया जाए।

14. योजनागत स्कीम में स्वीकृत किये गये पद तुरन्त भरे जाने चाहिए और महा-पंजीयक के कार्यालय में जिन 17 परिकलकों को उस ग्रेड में 4 वर्ष से अधिक रखने के बाद पदावनत कर दिया गया था उनको तुरन्त पदोन्नत किया जाए।

15. प्रत्येक संवर्ग की वरीयता सूची को जल्दी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाए और उसे प्रकाशित किया जाए और महापंजीयक द्वारा यथा अनुबद्ध समय में स्थायीकरण के आदेश जारी किये जाए।

16. महापंजीयक के कार्यालय में जे० सी०एम० के अधीन कार्यालय परिषद बनाई जाए जिसमें सच के प्रतिनिधि हों।

17. राज्यों में जनगणना निदेशालय और भारत के महापंजीयक का कार्यालय एक भवन में होने चाहिए।

18. राज्य एजेंसी के अधीन एस०आर० एम० जनगणना निदेशालय के नियन्त्रणाधीन लाये जाए और परिकलक राज्य मुख्यालयों में नियुक्त किया जाए।

19. सभी पदोन्नतियां और नियुक्तियां अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति रजिस्टर के अनुसार की जाए।

20. कर्मचारी रखने का नमूना क्षेत्र, जनसंख्या और सचलनात्मक विशिष्टताओं पर आधारित होना चाहिए और एक अन्वेषक,

3 सांख्यिक सहायक, 6 परिकलक, 10 सहायक संकलनकर्ता के अनुपात से कर्मचारी आवंटित किये जाने चाहिए।

21. वी० एस० सिविल से सम्बन्धित सभी योजनाएं और पंजीकरण अर्थात् नमूना पंजीकरण, जन्म मृत्यु पंजीकरण, माहल पंजीकरण इत्यादि इत्यादि ऐसे जनगणना निदेशालयों के जरिए कार्यान्वित किये जाएं जिनमें अलग अलग राज्य में एक सहायक निदेशक, अन्वेषक, एक सांख्यिकी सहायक और चार परिकलक और एक निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक के साथ आयुक्त के स्तर पर स्थाई कार्यालय हों।

22. इस संगठन में एक अखिल भारतीय जनगणना सेवा होनी चाहिए।

23. सभी जनगणना कार्यालयों को कर्मचारियों के लिए आवासीय क्वार्टरों के साथ उनके अपने भवनों की व्यवस्था की जाए।

24. सांख्यिकी सहायक परिकलक को एन०एस०एस० में ग्रेड के बराबर ग्रेड दिया जाए।

25. महासचिव का मुख्यालय स्थाई रूप से ओ०आर०जी०, नई दिल्ली में स्थानान्तरित किया जाए।

Preparation of a Report 'Vivarnika' for Regional Offices of Hindi Teaching Scheme

9240. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a practice to prepare a report known as 'Vivarnika' in the various regional offices of Hindi Teaching Scheme;

(b) whether this report is not prepared at present; and

(c) if so, why this report was introduced and the reasons for which this report is not prepared now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Such a 'Vivarnika' was for the first time, brought out by the Deputy Director (West) in 1969. Later on, other Regional Deputy Directors had also brought out such 'Vivarnikas'. These mainly contained data relating to the available staff, training centres and employees trained in the concerned areas.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c) After setting up an office of the Joint Director recently in accordance with the recommendation of the Review Committee of Hindi Teaching Scheme a Research Cell has been constituted under it. Important information relating to the Hindi Teaching Scheme is maintained in this Cell. It is, therefore no longer necessary to bring out separate regional 'Vivarnikas'.

Financial difficulty faced by National Jute Mills, Howrah

9241. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that National Jute Mills Howrah has been facing great difficulties for want of finances;

(b) whether Central Government propose to help the mills and to rehabilitate this unit as evolved by IDBI; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c) IDIB have evolved a plan of rehabilitating National Company Ltd, which inter alia involves the grant of an interest free loan amounting to Rs 2 crores to National Co Ltd by the Government of India. The matter is under active consideration.

Inclusion of Paint Brush in the Reserved List for Small Scale Industries

9242 SHRI S S SOMANI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for which some items such as paint brushes tooth brushes have been included in the list for reserved items for the small scale industries whereas under one of the items of the list all kinds of brushes are covered and

(b) whether Government propose to revise the list in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Paint brushes and 'tooth brushes' have been separately included in the list of items reserved for small scale sector in terms of this Ministry's notification dated 26.4.1978 because they are separately classified and given separate code numbers under the National Industrial Classification, which has been adopted for listing the items reserved for small scale sector

(b) Periodical review is being made by Government so as to continually expand the list of reserved items as new products and new processes capable of being manufactured in the small scale are identified

319 LS-4

Progress of Working Groups on Problems of Monitoring of Progress of Schemes relating to Backward Classes, etc

9243 SHRI R KOLANTHAIVELU Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the precise progress of the Studies made by Working Groups constituted to consider problems of monitoring of progress of schemes relating to backward classes water supply urban development transport etc

(b) the *modus operandi* of such studies and the number of Seminars organised in that connection, and

(c) the concrete results of the studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) (a) The Report of the Working Group on monitoring Urban Development schemes has been received and is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Works and Housing. The reports of the other Groups are awaited.

(b) The Working Groups consisting of representatives of the concerned Central Ministry, Planning Commission and selected State Government representatives are to examine the existing monitoring system and procedures, and suggest improvements. These Working Groups have not held any seminars.

(c) When the reports have been received and processed, it is expected that the changes suggested by them will be adopted by Ministries, States and implementing agencies, resulting in more efficient performance all around.

Licences for Setting up Cement Plants

9244. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial licences issued during the last three months for setting cement plants have been revoked; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Filling up Class I Posts of IES/ISS by UPSC

9245. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Class I and Senior Class I posts carrying economic/statistical functions which have been filled up through UPSC during the last three years—year-wise Ministry-wise by standard categories and designation of Class I officers;

(b) how many of these officers who have been selected by UPSC for the post carrying economic functions have been included in the IES/ISS at appropriate category; and

(c) what is the position of such officers vis-a-vis ad hoc class I officers holding similar posts carrying economic/statistical functions in regard to their inclusion for IES/ISS and norms for inter-se seniority of these two categories of officers?

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 information is being

collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Officers holding Class I posts carrying economic/statistical functions on ad hoc basis cannot be included in the IES/ISS since they do not have any title to such posts. Persons appointed to such posts through the U.P.S.C. can, however, be appointed to the IES/ISS provided these posts are encadred in the appropriate grade of the IES/ISS and the persons holding such posts are approved for such appointment by the U.P.S.C. As the former category of officers cannot be appointed to the IES/ISS, the question of comparing the seniority of officers of the two categories does not arise.

Privy Purses to Rajas and Nawabs

9246. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Rajas and Nawabs, who were given privy purses amounting to Rs. 5 lakhs and above before the abolition of privy purses;

(b) the names of Maharajas and Nawabs who have been paid some sort of money along with the total amount paid so far after the abolition of privy purses in any form;

(c) why such amount has been paid, what were the reasons that forced the Government to pay such a big amount to these people;

(d) whether Government propose to pay some of them the money even in future and

(e) if so, to whom and why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Statement I is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4407/79].

(b) and (c). Article 363A of the Constitution inserted by the Constitution (26th Amendment) Act, 1971, which came into force on 28th December, 1971, abolished privy purses and extinguished all rights, liabilities and obligations in respect thereof. However, in order to enable the former rulers to adjust themselves to the changed circumstances and to mitigate hardship, Government of India decided to make ex-gratia lumpsum cash payments to them. Under the scheme formulated by Government for this purpose, in the event of death of a former ruler, the ex-gratia grant is to be paid to widow(s), son(s), married daughter(s) and widow of a pre-deceased son. So far ex-gratia grants amount to Rs 1026 crores have been sanctioned in respect of 271 former rulers in accordance with the approved scheme, as in list attached (Statement II) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-4407/79]

(d) and (e) Government propose to make ex-gratia payments to the remaining four former rulers namely the former rulers of Dhrangadhra, Tharad, Cochin and Rampur. Besides, in the case of two former States, namely, Vasavad and Dhurwai, a few the large number of claimants are also to receive payment of ex-gratia amount fixed for them. These payments will be made as soon as the persons concerned comply with the required formalities in accordance with the scheme formulated for this purpose.

केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में पिछड़ी श्रेणियों के लिए धारक्षण

9247. श्री रामनाथ राहू : क्या भूत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछड़ी श्रेणियों में शामिल की गई जातियों के ऐसे व्यक्तियों के लिए केन्द्रीय सेवाओं और अन्य धारक्षण का क्या औचित्य है जिनके साथ के अपने झोत हैं और उनमें से 20 प्रतिशत

व्यक्ति भी इन द्वारा अपनी जीविका अर्जित नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलिक लाल कच्छल) : केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए धारक्षण भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 16 (4) और 335 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार किया गया है। ये धारक्षण अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सभी सदस्यों पर लागू होते हैं चाहे उनको धार के खेत अथवा उनकी आजीविका उपार्जन करने के दृढ़ कुछ भी क्यों न हो।

Assam Districts declared Disturbed

9248 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government has declared 3 Assam districts disturbed;

(b) if so, what are the districts;

(c) the main reasons for the same;

(d) whether Union Government have been requested to help the State Government in this regard; and

(e) whether miscreants have created serious situation in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) to (e) The Government of Assam have informed that they have declared the three districts namely Cachar District, Karbi Anglong District and North Cachar Hills District as 'disturbed areas' under the provisions of Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955 and Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 because of the tense situation prevailing in these areas as a result of 5th January, 1979

incident on the Assam-Nagaland border. The State Government have taken these steps as precautionary measure. The Central Government are in touch with the State Government and are providing such assistance as requested by the State Government.

Vehicular Traffic in Delhi

9249 PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vehicular traffic in Delhi and New Delhi is growing and is getting more erratic and irregular;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at several places there are no automatic traffic signals and that even where such signals are there, they are often violated by public and private vehicle owners and drivers; and

(c) if so, what effective and immediate steps are being taken by Government to remedy such a situation?

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 (c). There has been a sharp increase in vehicular traffic in recent years. With this, violation of traffic regulation has also increased. It is a fact that at some place, there is no automatic traffic signals.

The matter is very much under administrative consideration and effective steps are being taken to improve the situation as mentioned below:

(i) Exercises have been carried out to install automatic traffic light signals at important inter-sections.

(ii) Pending such installations arrangements have been done for

manual regulation of traffic during peak hours.

(iii) 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 offence.

(iv) Steps are being taken for construction of slow moving and pedestrian paths electrification of roads and parking facilities for better traffic regulation.

(v) Recourse is being taken to debates, discussions, seminars, etc. to educate the public on traffic rules and road safety measures.

Demand for enhancing turnover limit for Stainless Steel Industries

9250. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a persistent demand from small scale units in the country to enhance the turnover limit for stainless steel industries from the present level to Rs. 50 lakhs;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to the present limit for small scale units; incentive for higher production, quality goods and expansion received a set-back; and

(c) whether Government are considering change in the definition of small scale units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There is no turnover limit for small scale units either for stainless steel industry or for any other industry.

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

Review of Proceedings of Selection Committees for promotion to IAS/IPS

9251. SHRI S. S. DAS:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PIFIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions that past proceedings of Selection Committees held for promotion to IAS/IPS should not be reviewed;

(b) whether these instructions are justified; and

(c) whether Government propose to rescind their instructions and consider for promotion to IAS/IPS with retrospective effect the officers whose seniority has been restored and who being more than 52 years of age cannot be considered for promotion to IAS/IPS in routine?

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. There is no provision in the IAS (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955 and the IPS (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955, according to which State Civil Service and State Police Service officers are promoted to the IAS and the IPS respectively, for review of the select lists except in the event of a grave lapse in the conduct or performance of duties on the part of any member of the State Civil Service/Police Service included in the Select List in which case a special review of the Select List may be made at any time at the instance of the State Government and the Union Public Service Commission, if it so thinks fit, remove the name of such members of the State Civil Service/Police Service from the Select List.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise in view of reply to (a).

Loans given by District Industries Centres

9252. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the amount sanctioned as loan to District Industries Centres already gone into production up to the end of February, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): The activities of the District Industries Centres are of a promotional and developmental nature and these Centres do not engage themselves into any manufacturing activity. They assist the entrepreneurs in setting up industrial units. An amount of Rs. 7 crores was provided as loan to the various States/UTs under the DIC programme for providing loan assistance to small and cottage units upto the end of February, 1979.

Incentives to LDCs for Promotion in Services

9253. SHRI LAHANU SHIDAVA KOM. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many LDCs in the Central Secretariat Services are Post Graduates, Double Graduates and Graduates;

(b) what incentive, if any, is given to them for promotion in the services; and

(c) whether they get any extra increments; 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) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is collected.

(b) Graduate Lower Division Clerks with three years of service are given age relaxation upto 30 years for taking the Assistants' Grade Competitive Examination conducted by Union Public Service Commission.

(c) No Sir; Pay scale of a grade or a post is fixed with reference to the duties attached to it and not with reference to the educational qualifications of the persons appointed thereto. Grant of increments to those appointed to the grade/post is regulated in accordance with the rules in that regard which do not provide for granting extra increments by virtue of possessing higher educational qualifications.

Creches for Children of Government Employees in Delhi

9254. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Home Affairs are running creches for the children of Government Employees in Delhi in the age group from 3 months to 7 years; and

(b) whether Government propose to raise the age limit from 7 to 12 years keeping in view that the children after 12 years of age can live at home alone whereas children of 7 years of age cannot remain in the houses alone?

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 Grih Kalyan Kendra Organisation which is a registered Society functioning under the aegis of the Department of Personnel and A.R., Ministry of Home Affairs, runs such creches.

(b) No, Sir. It is not proposed to raise the upper age limit beyond 7 years as the creches are not equipped to handle children of that age.

Raids conducted by C.B.I.

9255. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the CBI on private persons and Government servants during the calendar year 1977 and 1978; and

(b) what are the details of the discoveries made during these raids, and whether any of these cases have been adjudicated or challaned?

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) During the year 1977, 339 raids/searches (149 against Government servants and 190 against private persons) were conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation. During the year 1978, 252 raids/searches (118 against Government servants and 134 against private persons) were conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(b) During these raids/searches, incriminating documents, undeclared assets, etc. were discovered. Disclosure of the details is likely to prejudice further investigations/future course of action necessary in these cases and will not be in public interest. In 121 cases, chargesheets have been filed in the Courts.

State-wise production and demand of paper

9256. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state what is the total production and demand of paper during the last five years State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): The figures of production of

paper and paper board for the last five years State-wise are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House. No authentic figures of State-wise demand for paper and paper Board are available. By and large the indigenous production has been adequate to meet the demand, but in the year 1978-79 it is estimated that indigenous production has fallen short of the demand by 50,000 tonnes.

Study group for Reserved Items

9257 SHRI VINODBHAI B SHETH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the techno-economic study for the reserved 807 items for the small scale industry has been carried out as assured by the Minister,

(b) if so, what is the result, and

(c) whether it is a fact that whereas the capacity of the large scale units has been frozen the small scale units have not been able to produce large quantities of some item thereby creating shortages and their consequent adverse effect on the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c) Government have identified the 807 items which have been reserved for small scale sector as these have potentialities for development in the small scale. In para 6 of the Statement on Industrial Policy, Government have already clarified that it must be ensured that production in the small scale sector is economic and of acceptable quality and the list of industries reserved for small scale sector has to be continually reviewed so that capacity creation does not lag behind the requirements of the economy. Government keep a continuous watch to ensure that the policy on reservation does not lead to shortage of commodities in the market.

NTC Mill unit in Punjab

9258 SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASHAD YADAV Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no unit of National Textile Mill installed in Punjab

(b) the reasons therefor,

(c) whether it is true that Punjab produced a lot of cotton and in view of this, will Government open a unit of the NTC Mill in Punjab, and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (d) NTC has already got four nationalised units in Punjab, namely

1 Dayalbagh Spg & Wvg Mills, Amritsar

2 Suraj Textile Mills, Malout

3 Panipat Woollen Mills District Roper, Kharar

4 Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar
In view, however, of good production of cotton in Punjab, it is proposed to expand the existing spindleage in the following units in Punjab, during the sixth Five Year Plan period —

1 Dayalbagh Spg & Wvg Mills, Amritsar

2 Suraj Textile Mills, Malout

3 Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar

House Collapse in Hauz Quazi, Delhi

9259 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a house collapsed in the vegetable market in Hauz Quazi, Delhi on the 24th March, 1979;

(b) if so, the causes of the incident.

(c) the number of persons killed and injured as a result thereof; and

(d) whether any compensation has been paid to the next of the kins; and if so, the 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) to (d). The Delhi Administration has informed that a house collapsed in Hauz Quazi, Delhi on 24-3-1979. A survey was last conducted on 12-5-1978 and the condition of the building was found satisfactory. The precise cause of collapse could not be ascertained through the Inquiry conducted into the incident. The number of persons killed and injured as a result of this collapse is as under:—

	Male	Female	Child
Killed	1	4	4
Injured	7	2	3

The Delhi Administration has given Rs. 750/- to the next of kin of the deceased persons and Rs. 250 to each injured.

Law and Order in Kingsway Camp, Delhi

9260. SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last few months the law and order situation in

the Kingsway Camp, Delhi has been deteriorating;

(b) how many cases of thefts, kniving, murder and of other similar nature have been reported during the last three months; how many of them have been successfully investigated and challans filed in the Courts of Law; and

(c) what steps now Government propose to take to check the law and order situation from further deterioration?

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). There has been decline under the important heads of crime except dacoity, snatching and motor vehicles thefts. A detailed statement of the crime figures in this regard is attached.

(c) The following steps have been taken to control the law and order situation:—

(i) Maintenance of strict vigilance over activities of known criminals and stepping up of external proceedings.

(ii) Intensification of both foot and mobile patrolling.

(iii) Detailment of pickets at strategic places.

(iv) Launching of special drives against persons carrying dangerous weapons.

(v) Setting up of Vigilance Squad to check eve-teasing and pick-pocketing.

1-1-1978 to 31-3-1978

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Decoity.	.	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Murder	.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
Attempt to Murder	.	3	..	3	3	..	..	3	.	..
Riots	.	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Robbery	.	3	..	3	5	..	..	5	..	3
Snatching	.	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Burglary	.	39	1	38	12	2	..	10	1	25
M.V. Theft	.	14	2	12	3	..	..	3	..	9
Cycle Theft	.	50	..	50	5	1	..	4	..	45
Pick-pocket	.	15	..	15	4	..	..	4	..	11
Misc. Theft	.	122	3	119	14	1	..	13	..	105
Misc. IPC	.	143	19	124	73	2	2	69	2	48
TOTAL IPC	.	403	25	378	121	7	2	112	5	252

Facilities to the canteen workers of N.S.S.O.

9261. SHRI RAM DASS SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Canteen workers in the NSSO Department of Statistics, Hans Bhawan, New Delhi are deprived of the minimum wage, supply of uniforms and other facilities granted by the Government;

(b) if yes, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken to compensate the affected workers and exemplary punishment against the officer responsible for non-implementation of the Government orders,

(d) whether it is a fact that officer responsible for violating the Government orders and harassing the workers is favoured for extension of deputation period, thus violating the recruitment and promotion rules for accounts-cum-administrative officers post; and

(e) if the answer is affirmative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) No Sir.

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

Suggestion by K. S. Bawa study team for an institution on economic needs of Tribal people

9262. SHRI BEGUN SAMBURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the K. S. Bawa Study Team had suggested the setting up of a viable institution which could serve the economic needs of the tribal population of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(a) and (b). The K. S. Bawa study team had suggested setting up of large sized agricultural multipurpose cooperative societies (LAMPS) at Block level with a number of branches. These were suggested to be organised by converting some of the existing primary cooperative marketing societies/forest cooperative marketing societies or by organising new societies by amalgamating working primary societies in the area. The existing working primary credit societies which are to be merged with the LAMPS could become the depots or the Branches of LAMPS. The functions of the LAMPS envisaged are the provision of short and medium term agricultural production credit, consumption credit, supply of inputs, distribution of consumer goods and marketing of agricultural and minor forest produce. Organisationally LAMPS are to be affiliated to the Central Cooperative Banks for their credit needs and tribal development cooperative Corporations/Federations (TDCCs) or State Marketing and Supply federations for getting support in marketing, supply and distribution activities.

(c) The State Governments have initiated steps to organise large sized agricultural multipurpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS) at the primary level to cater to the credit as well as economic needs of the tribal population. Such societies cover on an average 10,000 to 20,000 people. Altogether about 2500 such LAMPS were expected to be organised in 16 States and 2 Union Territories having tribal sub-plans, against which about 2400 have already been organised.

Report of working group on Tribal development

9263. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group on tribal development had proposed specific allotment for the welfare of tribals during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the list of items to be undertaken thereunder?

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

(b) The Working Group has recommended a minimum order of investment of Rs. 3000 crores in the period 1978-83 on tribal welfare; about Rs. 1850 crores from State Plans, Rs. 500 crores from Central Ministries' Plans, Rs. 300 crores from the institutional finance and Rs. 350 crores as special Central assistance. The tribal sub-plans of the States, and outlays on the programmes of Central Ministries which will benefit tribal population are still under consideration.

Protest March against atrocities on Adivasis in Katihar District of Bihar

9264. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the protest march of Adivasis and Harijans at Patna on the 21st March, 1979 against the atrocities on Adivasis in Katihar District of Bihar; if so, the facts in details; and

(b) whether these atrocities were also referred to the Central Government for its intervention; if so, the steps taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. As per report received from the State Government, an armed rally of Adivasis organised under the joint auspices of Uttaranchal Adivasi Harijan Sangharsh Samiti Katihar and Marxist Co-ordination Committee was taken out on 21-3-1979 from Gandhi Maidan for ventilating their grievances against alleged atrocities on Adivasis. The procession marched through main streets and finally demonstrated peacefully before Vidhan Sabha. The processionists returned to Gandhi Maidan after submitting a memorandum to the Agriculture Minister of Bihar.

(b) No, Sir.

हीरा मिल्स और इंदौर मासबा यूनाइटेड
मिल्स के पास खाली पड़ी जमीन

9265. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय क्या उद्योग मंत्री हीरा मिल्स और इंदौर मासबा यूनाइटेड मिल्स के पास खाली पड़ी जमीन के बारे में 16 अगस्त, 1978 के तारावित प्रश्न मध्याह्न के उत्तर के संक्षेप में यह बताने की इच्छा करते हैं कि :

(क) हीरा मिल्स और इंदौर मासबा यूनाइटेड मिल्स इंदौर के पास इस समय कितने एकड़ जमीन खाली पड़ी है और कितनी जमीन अन्य व्यक्तियों को किराये पर दी गई है और उस से कितना किराया मिला है और कितना बकाया किराया अभी लिया जाना है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त मिल्स के पास नगर के अन्य स्थानों में भी कुछ जमीन है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या मिल्स को अपने निर्यातवादी लिए जाने के समय जिस मालिकों ने उस जमीन को बेच दिया था अच्छा दाम देकर खरीदी थी और यदि हाँ, तो वह जमीन कितनी है तथा क्या सरकार उस को भी अधिगृहीत करेगी ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त मिलों के निर्यत्नशाधीन चल रहे अन्य कारखानों को भी अपने अधीन ले लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो उनके पास कितनी जमीन थी तथा क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ राजनीतिक दलों ने बलात उस जमीन पर कब्जा जमा लिया है और यदि हां, तो ऐसी जमीन कितनी है तथा यह किन व्यक्तियों के कब्जे में है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) (क) इस समय होरा मिल्स तथा इंदौर मानवा यूनाइटेड मिल्स के पास क्रमशः 57.06 एकड़ तथा 32.12 एकड़ खाली भूमि पडो हुई है। इन मिलों का कोई भूमि किराये पर नहीं दी गई है अतः एव किराये की राशि का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) होरा मिल्स के पास शहर के दूसरे स्थानों में कोई भूमि नहीं है। इंदौर मानवा यूनाइटेड मिल्स की भूमि का कुछ भाग लगभग 7.7 एकड़ जो उसके परिसर के समीप ही था, भूतपूर्व प्रबन्धकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य मंडक परिवहन निगम को बेच दिया गया था। इस समय उक्त भूमि को अधिगृहीत करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) होरा मिल्स के अधीन कोई और कारखाने नहीं चलाए जा रहे हैं। किन्तु इंदौर मानवा यूनाइटेड मिल्स के पास दो धुनाई कारखाने थे जिनमें से एक इंदौर में और दूसरा कन्नड में स्थापित था और इन्हें भी मिल के साथ हाथ में ले लिया गया था। इन दो कारखानों की भूमि कुल मिलाकर 31.54 एकड़ है तथा इस भूमि का कोई भाग किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी के कब्जे में नहीं है।

Setting up of Powerloom Board

9266. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Powerloom Board with a view to give encouragement and keeping in view its increasing popularity and the employment opportunities it provides;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the percentage of cloth manufactured by cotton mills and powerlooms as also the number of workers engaged in each industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) There is currently no proposal to set up a Powerloom Board.

(c) The Cotton Mills manufacture 46.21 per cent and Powerloom produce 32.87 per cent (cotton and art silk) of the cloth. About 11 lacs workers are employed by the Mill Sector and 8.67 lacs are employed in the Powerloom Sector.

Transfer of Hindi Teachers, Asstt. Directors under Hindi Teaching Scheme

9267. SHRI MADAN TIWARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy regarding transfer of Hindi Teachers, Assistant Directors and Deputy Directors under the Hindi Teaching Scheme;

(b) the number of Hindi Teachers, Assistant Directors and Deputy Directors transferred during the period from 1973 to 1978;

(c) the category-wise number of employees transferred from Bombay to Delhi; and

(d) the number of transfers made from other places to Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a). Under the Hindi Teaching Scheme organised by this Department, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and Hindi Teachers are appointed on all India basis. There is no provision for time-bound transfer in respect of the officers of Hindi Teaching Scheme similar to those of the officers of other All India Services. The transfer of these officers are made keeping in view the general policy of the Government, Administrative reasons and the personal problems of the officers

(b) The number of officers transferred during 1973 to 1978 is as under:—

Year	Hindi Teachers	Assistant Directors	Deputy Directors
1973	8	.	3
1974	16	1	
1975	16		
1976	17	8	
1977	11	5	2
1978	7	6	1
	75	20	6

(c)

Year	Hindi Teachers	Assistant Directors	Deputy Directors
1973—78	1	1	2

(d)

Year	Hindi Teachers	Assistant Directors	Deputy Directors
1973—78	7	2	—

Conversion of All India Handloom Board into a Statutory Body

9268. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Handloom Board is proposed to be converted into a statutory body and the handloom weavers will be brought within the cooperative field; and

(b) whether some special protection would be given to the handloom industry for raising the lowest sections of the population to the minimum consumption level and for creating rural employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir. There is no immediate proposal to convert the All India Handloom Board into a statutory body

A target has been fixed to bring 60 per cent of the handloom weavers into cooperative fold by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) Protection is sought to be given to the handloom industry by reserving certain items in popular use, exclusively for this production in this sector. In addition, in order to ensure continuous employment in this sector a scheme for production of Janata cloth has also been undertaken. This is expected to increase employment opportunities for handloom weavers especially among the weaker sections.

New Technology to produce paper by Tamil Nadu Agriculture University

9269. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Tamil Nadu Agriculture University has developed new

and cheaper technology to manufacture Paper/Paper Board from farm waste; and

(b) whether Government will make arrangements to make this technology available to small entrepreneurs all over India at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) Details of the technology reported to have been developed by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University for utilizing farm waste for manufacture of paper and paper board are not available with the Central Government. It is presumed that the University itself would give adequate publicity and arrange for making such technology available to small entrepreneurs.

Manufacture of refrigeration equipment by M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd.

9270. SHRI SRIKRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have since taken any final decision on the representation of M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd. for the manufacture of refrigeration equipment in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the West Bengal Government have made a fresh move to the Central Government for granting a licence to this multinational concern; and

(d) whether the West Bengal Government's request has been rejected and if so, what are the grounds of rejection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The West Bengal Government again took up with the Government of India the matter regarding the representation of M/s. Union Carbide India Limited for the manufacture of cryogenic containers. Since two public sector undertakings, viz. Indo Burma Petroleum Ltd., and Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd. have been issued letters of intent for the manufacture of 4000 numbers of cryogenic containers each to meet the requirements of the country for this item, it has been decided not to reconsider the case of M/s. Union Carbide India Limited, for the manufacture of cryogenic containers.

Deputation of a Deputy Secretary to Central Government Employees Consumers Cooperative Society

9271. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Deputy Secretary in the Government of India who is on deputation to Central Government Employees Consumers Cooperative Society Ltd., Curzon Road, New Delhi as its General Manager has been designating himself as a Director to the Government of India and the General Manager in the Society in the Official Correspondence of the Society;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said Deputy Secretary while on deputation to an autonomous registered body is not entitled to hold and write his designation in the Government of India; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take against the said Deputy Secretary for impersonification as a Director and further for writing his official status in Government while holding the post of General Manager in a Cooperative Society?

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) Yes, Sir.

(c) The officer concerned has been advised not to use such Secretariat designations in the Society's correspondence so long as he is on deputation to the Cooperative Society.

श्री अम्बेडकर की मृत्यु की जांच करने के लिए समिति

9272. श्री केशवराव धोंडगे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की मृत्यु के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए समिति नियुक्त की थी,

(ख) यदि हा, तो समिति के निर्देश पद क्या है और उस के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं,

(ग) समिति का प्रतिवेदन कब प्राप्त हुआ था, और

(घ) क्या प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी और क्या सरकार का विचार इसको प्रकाशित करने का है और यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक दिल्ली द्वारा मामले की जांच की गई थी; व

इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे कि डा० अम्बेडकर की मृत्यु प्राकृतिक कारणों से हुई थी और इसमें किसी प्रकार के धोखे किए जाने के सन्देह के साक्ष्य नहीं है। चूंकि जांच गोपनीय थी अतः रिपोर्ट को सदन के पटल पर रखना या प्रकाशित करना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा।

दिल्ली में फायर ब्रिगेडों की नक्शों का सप्लाई किया जाना

9273. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आग लगने की किमी घटना के निश्चित स्थान का पता लगाने में दिल्ली के फायर ब्रिगेड का काफी समय चला जाता है;

(ख) क्या स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति के 31 वर्षों के बाद भी राजधानी के विभिन्न स्थानों के खाके और नक्शे फायर ब्रिगेड के पास नहीं हैं, जिनसे इन्हें प्रभावित स्थलों तक शीघ्रतापूर्वक पहुंचने में सहायता मिल सके; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वलिक लाल मन्जल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ख) दिल्ली अग्नि शमन सेवा के पास राजधानी के विभिन्न इलाकों के खाके और नक्शे हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

Allocation of funds to States for Central projects

9274. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council has allocated the amount proposed to be transferred to the States as a result of pruning of certain central projects;

(b) what is the amount that has been allocated to Assam and the North-Eastern States; and

(c) whether there has been representations from the above States mentioned in (b) above against very meagre allocations to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) to (c) In the meeting of the National Development Council held in February, 1979, it was decided that an amount of Rs 2000 crores likely to be released over the next four years (1979-83) by certain modifications in the Centrally sponsored schemes be distributed among the States other than special category States on the basis of income adjusted total population. Assam, the North-Eastern States, J&K and Himachal Pradesh are considered 'Special Category States'. The NDC decided that of the total quantum of Central assistance available for State Plans for the next four years, Rs. 800 crores should be reserved for Special Category States. Besides, additional Central assistance is being given for hill and tribal areas, programme of the North Eastern Council and externally aided schemes. It was also agreed at this meeting that funds would be made available outside Rs. 2000 crores to the Special category States for meeting their commitments on the Centrally sponsored schemes.

91A LS-5

Encroachment of temples in J and K

9275. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Kashmiri Pandit Conference has requested the Minorities Commission to go into the question of Jammu and Kashmir Government taking action against encroachment of 72 Pandit Temples and 'Devasthans' in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether the Minorities Commission has also been requested to go into the question of implementation of Kohli and Daval Commissions' recommendations, and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Minorities Commission in this regard?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Dependence on Foreign Know-how

9276. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's policy is consistent with the party commitment to lessen dependence on foreign know-how and to strengthen the country's self-reliance; and

(b) whether any study in depth has been made by the Government or Government propose to appoint any committee to suggest and examine whether the existing guidelines are adequate or require some changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Government's

policy towards permitting foreign collaboration in industries in selective, and is in conformity with national priorities. Foreign collaboration is permitted only in sophisticated and high priority areas, export oriented ventures, and for manufacture of items for which indigenous capability has not adequately developed within the country. Paras 23, 24, 25 and 26 of the Statement on Industrial Policy presented to Parliament of December 23, 1977, spell out the Government's policy in the matter.

On the basis of an assessment made recently by the various Ministries of the Government of India regarding the assimilation of foreign technology covered by proposals approved in the past and the extent of indigenous capability achieved so far, Government issued a Press Note on 28-12-78 wherein an illustrative list of industries where no foreign collaboration, financial or technical, is considered necessary has been given. A copy of the Press Note is available in Parliament Library.

Nuclear Projects using Heavy Water

9277. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA-
SHRI MALLIKARJUN:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) which are the nuclear projects in India using heavy water;

(b) whether such heavy water is produced indigenously; and

(c) the countries with which India has contracted for the supply of heavy water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The following

nuclear power projects in India require heavy water as moderator;

(1) Atomic Power Project at Kota (Rajasthan).

(2) Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu).

(3) Atomic Power Project at Narora (Uttar Pradesh).

In addition, three research reactors (two under operation and one under construction) at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, also use heavy water.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A contract was entered into for supply of heavy water with USSR in 1976.

Memorandum submitted by Mr. J. R. D. Tata regarding Problems of Industrial Growth

9278. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr J.R.D. Tata submitted a note or memorandum recently in respect of growth and development; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the note and the reactions of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) Shri J. R. D. Tata, Chairman, Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited has submitted on 8th January 1979 a memorandum regarding nationalisation of industries to the National executive of the Janata Party.

The Statement on Industrial Policy presented to Parliament in December, 1977 is directed towards removing the distortions of the past so that genuine aspirations of the people can be made

within a time-bound programme of economic development. The Statement *inter-alia* clarifies the role of public sector in the economy. There will be an expanding role for the public sector in several fields. Not only will it be the producer of important and strategic goods of basic nature but it will also be used effectively as a stabilising force for maintaining essential supplies for the consumer. The public sector will be charged with the responsibility of encouraging the development of a wide range of ancillary industries and contribute to the growth of decentralised production by making available its expertise in technology and management to small scale and cottage industries sectors.

The programme of gradual widening of the scope of public ownership is constantly under review of the Government with a view to identifying fields which could be developed under public ownership.

Coir Industry in Kerala

9279. **SHRI K A RAJAN** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether Kerala Government has submitted a scheme of Rs 61 crore for the development of Coir Industry in the State; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the projects and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): The Government of Kerala have sent a scheme for development of Coir Industry during the five year period 1978-79 to 1982-83, involving an outlay of Rs. 61.62 crores consisting of Rs. 24.24 crores as assistance from the Centre, Rs. 32.38 crores as institutional finance and Rs. 5 crores as the State Government's contribution

under their plan. The scheme aims at organising of 600 new primary co-operative societies, 10 manufacturing societies, one (1) Marketing Federation, opening of sales depots, financial assistance to Kerala State Coir Corporation, undertaking welfare measures etc

The Government constituted a High Level Study Team on coir industry under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, Member, Planning Commission to suggest suitable measures for overcoming the problems and for a rapid and healthy development of industry. The Team has since submitted its report.

The development/restructuring of the coir industry is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments under their respective Plan Schemes. The quantum of Central assistance will depend on the decisions taken on the recommendations of the Study Team

Encouragement to Soyabean Products Industry

9280. **SHRI S R. REDDY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to build up additional capacity in the manufacture of soyabean products in the country; and

(b) what are the details regarding the incentives to encourage this industry which have been announced as per Government's policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A Press Note has been issued on the 29th January, 1979 inviting fresh applications for setting up soya processing units. The following guidelines mentioned in the Press Note is expected to act as

sufficient incentives to encourage this Industry:—

(1) The soya industry will in the initial stages be given the status of an industry included in the appendix to Government's Press Note dated 2nd February, 1973 and large houses will also be eligible to participate in this industry.

(2) There will be no restriction of capacity for the manufacture of soya bean products.

(3) Foreign collaboration and import of capital goods will be allowed subject to the satisfaction of Government

(4) No export obligation will be imposed on the manufacturers of soyabean products.

(5) Preference will be given to proposal received from non-MRTP and non-FERA companies.

Incidents of Violence in the Country

9281 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been mounting incidents of violence in various parts of the country;

(b) whether the situation is the result of a proliferation of reactionary, castist and divisive forces as well as an upswing in the activity of anti-social elements; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve this state of affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) There have been a number of violent incidents in various parts of the country on account of communal and caste tensions, labour unrest, student indiscipline, agrarian and political agitations.

(b) This is due to various causes; proliferation of reactionary, castist and divisive forces; as also activities of anti-social elements are some of the factors leading to violence.

(c) The State Government are fully alive to the situation and are taking all possible steps under the law to prevent and check incidents of violence.

Selling Price of Salt

9282 SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that salt is being sold at Rs. 5 a Kg. in Calcutta and other towns of Eastern and North eastern parts of the country, while the salt producers in Arumughaneri and Tuticorin are doing distress sale at Rs. 4.75 per bag of salt having 50 Kgs; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to assure adequate quantities of salt to these parts of our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The retail prices of salt in Eastern and North-eastern States during the six months from October, 1978 to March, 1979 were as follows:—

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| (i) Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal. | 40 paise to Rupee 1 per kg. |
| (ii) Mizoram | 50 paise to Rupee 2 per kg. |

The f.o.r. prices of salt in Tuticorin and Arumughaneri Circles ranged from Rs. 3 to Rs. 11.20 per bag of 100 Kgs. during the period from October, 1978 to March, 1978.

(b) The higher prices of salt in Eastern and North-Eastern areas are due to higher transportation costs caused by long distances involved.

transshipment from Broad Gauge to Metre Gauge, haulage over difficult hilly terrain, multiple handlings and lack of availability of adequate number of railways wagons Government are taking steps to make more wagons available for movement of adequate quantities of salt required for Eastern and North Eastern States of the country Government have also appointed a high-level Committee to undertake a comprehensive review of the problems facing the salt industry and on of its main terms of reference is to make a study of costs and prices

List of Central Secretariat Officers for promotion as Deputy Secretaries

- * 9283 SHRI G M BANATWALLA
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI
VAGHELA
SHRI MUKHTIYAR SINGH
MALIK
DR BIJOY MONDAL

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the dates on which the lists of Central Secretariat Officers for promotion as Deputy Secretaries were issued during 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) The Select Lists during the last three years for promotion of Grade 1 Officers of CSS to the Selection Grade of the Service (Deputy Secretary Grade) were issued as indicated below —

Year	Date(s) of issue of the Select List
1976	2nd February, 1977
1977	28th February, 1978 Supplementary lists were also issued on 19-4-1978 and 27-3-1979
1978	27th April, 1979

News regarding split in Big Business

9284 SHRI SAUGATA ROY Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to write-up in "The Economic Times" of 10th March, 1979 to the effect that split in big business taking place to forestal Janata Party's move to break up monopolies, and

(b) if so, the Government reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) In the news item appearing in the Economic Times New Delhi dated 10th March, 1979, reference has been made to the splitting up of the industrial houses of Jaipuriya Mafatlal and Rohit In the context of the MRTP Act information about any splitting up of a large industrial house is likely to come to the notice of the Department of Company Affairs only when an application is made by an undertaking which has already registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act as one to which section 20(a) of the Act is applicable for cancellation of its registration on the grounds of a split up of the concerned house and consequent inapplicability of the provisions of Section 20(a) of the undertaking No such indication is seen in the applications for cancellation which have been received in the Department of Company Affairs in recent months

Facilities and Training to unemployed persons for setting up Small Scale Industries

9285 SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the facilities proposed to be provided by Government to unemployed persons for setting up of cottage and small scale industry;

(b) In case it is necessary to impart training to rural youths for setting up of industries; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No specific scheme has been drawn up by the Government for providing facilities for setting up of cottage and small scale industries by the unemployed persons. However, the entrepreneurs are provided all types of assistance at the pre-investment, investment and post-investment stages under the District Industries Centre programme for the setting up of small and cottage industries. Similar facilities are also provided by national agencies promoting cottage industries like the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the Handicrafts Board etc. to unemployed persons under various programmes drawn up by them.

(b) and (c). The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries has introduced the following two schemes for development of entrepreneurship during 1978:—

(i) Entrepreneurial development among educated unemployed.

(ii) Entrepreneurial development among rural artisans.

In addition, the Ministry of Labour is also organising training programmes for rural youths.

शिक्षा के विकास तथा छठी योजना में शिक्षा कार्यक्रम हेतु आयोग

9286. श्री बलराम नाथ : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने शिक्षा के विकास तथा छठी योजना में शिक्षा

कार्यक्रम हेतु एक आयोग का गठन किया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयोग द्वारा किन बातों की जाच की जायेगी और इस का प्रतिवेदन सरकार को कब तक मिलेगा ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फजलुर्रहमान) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

Committee on role of Voluntary Agencies in Rural Development

9287. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on the role of voluntary agencies in rural development have submitted its report to the Government and is pending consideration;

(b) if so, details therein; and

(c) expected time to be taken in examining and implementing its recommendations?

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

(b) The Sivaraman Committee has observed that voluntary agencies which are engaged in social and developmental work, especially in rural areas, could be profitably involved in planning and/or implementation of the integrated rural development programmes. It has recommended that to begin with, voluntary agencies may be involved in planning and implementing of about 100 block plans. The Committee has suggested that voluntary agencies of repute and standing only may be involved in planning and implementation of block

level plans. It has further recommended that a high-powered committee should be set up at the Centre which would select voluntary agencies and the areas where they will work in cases where comprehensive block planning and/or implementation is to be undertaken by the voluntary agencies. Coordination Committees are also to be set up at the State level for selecting the voluntary agency and the area of operation in cases where part of the block plan is involved.

(c) The recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee are under the consideration of Government. Decisions would be taken very soon.

Special Financial Assistance to Backward States

9288 **SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether backward States such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Nagaland etc. have particularly been considered for giving special assistance for their plans, for 1979-80; and

(b) the areas to which special attention will be paid as compared to that given during the previous years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). Nagaland is one of the special category States for which a lumpsum amount of Central assistance is pre-empted out of the total available for allocation among the States. Thus the State receives special consideration in the matter of allocation of Central assistance.

Uttar Pradesh and Bihar will get Central assistance during the four years 1979-83 on the basis of the Gadgil formula and IATP (Income Adjusted Total Population) formula, as decided by the National Develop-

ment Council in its meeting held on February 24-25, 1979. Under the Gadgil formula, a part of the assistance is given on the basis of per capita income, only to those States which have per capita income is below the national average. U.P. and Bihar are among the States which benefit from the allocation on this criterion. Besides, in 1979-80 they also got allocations out of the amount reserved for special problems of the States. The IATP formula is also more advantageous to less developed States like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar inasmuch as population weighted by backwardness constitutes the basis of distribution of Central assistance among different States.

Additional Central assistance is being provided for hill and tribal areas, schemes of the North Eastern Council and externally-aided projects included in State Plans.

Within the development programme prepared in conformity with the Plan objectives, special attention is given to the development of backward areas and, to this end, the Plan includes certain specific area programmes e.g. Drought-prone Areas Programme, Hill Areas Programme, Tribal Sub-Plans, Desert Development Programme, Command Area Development Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Intensive Block Planning etc.

Request made by Government of Maharashtra for extension of Subsidy Schemes

9289 **SHRI GEV. M. AVARI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received from Government of Maharashtra a request to extend the subsidy scheme of the Centre to some additional areas, declared backward in the State;

(b) what reply the Government of India had given thereof;

(c) whether is it a fact that the Government of India is considering to discontinue the Central subsidy scheme; and

(d) if so, what steps are envisaged to recompensate the loss of these districts, now benefitting under this Scheme, will face?

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

(b) The proposal of the Maharashtra Government to extend the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme to 53 Panchayat Samiti Blocks constituting 13 growth centres from out of the 13 districts selected to qualify for concessional finance facilities instead of the 3 districts of Aurangabad, Chandrapur and Ratnagiri selected to qualify for Central Investment Subsidy Scheme could not be accepted as it was not found to be in conformity with the accepted norms evolved in pursuance of the National Development Council Committee of Chief Ministers and any change in the policy would need the careful scrutiny and approval of the same Committee.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Report of Committee of Industrialists on changes in M.R.T.P. Act

9290. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since received the report of the Committee of Industrialists set up in October, 1978 to give their views regarding the proposed changes in the M.R.T.P. Act;

(b) if so, the personnel of the Committee;

(c) the recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) the reactions of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a), (c) and (d). The Committee of Industrialists appointed by Government in October, 1978 for reviewing and suggesting improvements in procedures relating to industrial approvals had submitted its report to the Government on the 27th February, 1979. A copy of the Press Note issued by Government in this regard is given in Statement I

(b) A list of the Members of the Committee of Industrialists is given in statement II.

Statement I

The Committee of Industrialists appointed by Government in October, 1978 for reviewing and suggesting improvements in procedures relating to industrial approvals, has submitted its report to the Government on the 27th February, 1979. The Committee has made a number of recommendations covering both the policy and procedure in regard to industrial licensing and other allied matters. Some of the more important recommendations among these are:—

1. Industrial Licensing must not be used as a multi-purpose mechanism for achieving the socio-economic goals.

2. The system of industrial licensing which divides industries into 'boxes' is not conducive to industrial growth and has to be discarded.

3. There is necessity of inducting into the industrial licensing system, a mechanism for continuously updating after every three year period the 'cut off points' into which the

various 'boxes' of Indian industries are currently divided by the current system of industrial licensing policy.

4 The time has come to de-licence the core sector of the economy.

5. Industrial Licensing should be exempt for all units for projects with value of assets upto Rs. 15 crores.

6. The limit of Rs. 20 crores for MRTTP Companies should be raised to Rs. 45 crores. Similarly, dominant undertakings should be re-defined as those with more than one third of the market share and with value of assets of Rs 3 crores or more

7. An automatic annual growth of 5 per cent compound rate or 30 per cent for a five year period in the registered/licensed capacity should be permitted to all industries including dominant undertakings without any conditions attached.

8. 'Horizontal proliferation' by Companies irrespective of whether they are MRTTP Companies or not is a powerful instrument for the diffusion of economic power and should be encouraged.

9. To eliminate delays in processing or industrial licence applications, Screening Committees should be appointed in each Administrative Ministry and the decisions of the Screening Committee should be communicated to the applicant within 30 days.

10. After the letter of intent is issued, no new conditions should be set by any agency either associated with the relevant Licensing Committee or by any other agency except the financial institutions.

11. Licences Reviewing Committee should be set up as a sustaining

mechanism ensuring continuous interaction between Government and Industry.

12. One Centralised body should deal with issues raised by major projects instead of the present three Licensing Committees.

13. In the vital areas of promoting research and development of exports, of anti-pollution schemes and also of ancillarisation, rewards could be given to industries in terms of automatic expansion of capacity of existing projects.

The Report of the Committee will be examined by Government and action will be taken on such of the recommendations as are finally accepted by Government.

No. 12(173) LP-78

New Delhi, the 9th
March '79

The Press Information Bureau is requested to give the widest publicity to this Press Note.

Sd. (P. K. S. IYER)

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Statement II

List of Members of the Committee of Industrialists

S/Shri

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. J. H. Doshi . | Amar Dye | Chem, |
| | Bombay, | |
| 2. H. P. Nanda . | Escorts, | Delhi, |
| 3. M. V. Arunachalam | T. I. Cycles, | Madras, |
| 4. L. M. Thapar . | Balarpur | Industries |
| | Delhi, | |
| 5. Rahul Bajaj . | Bajaj Scooters, | Pune, |
| 6. T. Thomas . | Hindustan | Lever, |
| 7. R. J. Shahney . | Ashok Leyland, | Madras, |
| 8. Freddie Mehta . | Tatas, | Bombay, |

9. Sudhir Jalan . Bestobell India, Calcutta.
10. Prafulla Anubhai Rustom Jahangir Vakil Mills, Ahmedabad
11. R.K. Nanda . Metal Box, Calcutta.
12. I.T. Mirchandani Advani Oerlinken Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
13. Chirayu Amin . Alembic Chemicals, Bombay.
14. H. Bhaya . Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta.

Use of Government Car by Wife of Chief Commissioner of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

9291. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Accountant General, Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, has raised an objection regarding the use of Government car by the wife of Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, demanding that the bill of about Rs. 50,000/- may be paid by her;

(b) whether it is a fact that after the audit objection to D.A.G., the use of the car by the wife of Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, was shown as use for official purpose; and

(c) the details of objection, expenditure involved with the other details and action proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The Deputy Accountant General, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Port Blair had objected to the orders of the Chief Commissioner, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, authorising the use of the staff car attached to the Government House by the Chairman, Social Welfare Advisory Board, who is conventionally the wife of the Chief Commissioner, and the treatment of journeys performed in connection with the Board's work as official, on the ground that the Board is a non-government body registered under the Companies Act. He had suggested that recovery of the expenditure incurred in this regard may be made from the Board. The Administration, however, contended that since 50 per cent of the expenditure on the implementation of the programme of the Social Welfare Advisory Board is met by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and the remaining 50 per cent by the Central Social Welfare Advisory board, the journeys performed by the Chairman in connection with the Board's work should be treated as official. The matter was examined by the Government of India and it was accepted that the Chairman of the Social Welfare Advisory Board would use the staff car for the Board's work since no appropriate vehicle was available with the Board for her use. Since the expenditure on the implementation of the programme of the Social Welfare Advisory Board was met by the Government of India as well as the Union Territory Administration there was no necessity for effecting recoveries from the Board for the use of the staff car by the Chairman in the past. However, in future for purposes of proper accounting directions have been issued to debit such expenditure to the budget of the Board.

हिन्दी की प्रगति के बारे में संसदीय राजभाषा समिति का प्रतिवेदन

9292. अ. कच्छराज हेमराज जैन :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा के रूप में हिन्दी की प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करने हेतु राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत संसदीय राजभाषा समिति का गठन किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो कब ;

(ख) इस समिति पर अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस समिति से कोई प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(घ) यह समिति अपना काम आगे कब तक करती रहेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (अ. धनिक लाल मंडल) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् । समिति का गठन 1976 में हुआ था तथा पुनर्गठन 1977 में ।

(ख) समिति के कार्य के संबंध में सदस्यों को यात्रा भत्ता/दैनिक भत्ता लोक सभा/राज्य सभा सचिवालय से प्राप्त होता है । समिति के सचिवालय पर शत तीन वर्षों में किया गया व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

1976-77	रु० 3,63,000
1977-78	रु० 6,06,000
1978-79	रु० 6,81,000

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 में, समिति के प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई है, अतः इस संबंध में सरकार के लिए कुछ कहना संभव नहीं है ।

Export of Ilmenite

9293. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARU-LEKAR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 6026 on the 3rd August, 1977 and Unstarred Question No. 2060 on the 30th November, 1977 and state:

(a) whether Government would permit private parties to export sand containing 26 per cent to 53 per cent of ilmenite available along a 40 Km. stretch from Purnagad to Malgund in Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra to foreign countries so that our country could get foreign exchange and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any application has been received by Government in this connection from M/s. Fatechand Jaising or from any one else and action taken thereon; and

(c) whether Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953, would be suitably amended in this connection, and if not 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) No, Sir. The mineral sands available along the coastal tracks of Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra contain prescribed substances and scheduled minerals specified in the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order 1953 and Atomic Energy Act, 1962. The exploitation including export of these mineral sands has been reserved for the State Sector in terms of Government's Industrial Policy. For the proper utilisation of the available mineral resources, such mineral wealth has to be preserved to sustain the atomic energy programme. Private parties cannot therefore be permitted to export this sand.

(b) Yes, Sir, Messrs Fatechand Jaising, Bombay had represented during 1974-76 for grant of mining lease and export of Ilmenite from Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra and the Government's policy explained above had been intimated to the party, in March 1975, February 1976 and July 1976.

(c) Government also do not contemplate any change in this Policy to allow private parties to operate in this strategic field. The question of amending the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order 1953 would not therefore arise.

Special measures proposed to solve Unemployment and Poverty Problems

9294. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the special measures proposed to solve unemployment and poverty problems and for programmes of all-round development in Meghalaya, in view of large population living below the poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): The Five Year and Annual Plans of Meghalaya are designed to remove poverty and unemployment in the State through programmes for improving the yield and output of agriculture, livestock development, sericulture and handlooms, rural construction works and marketing. The Five Year Plan 1978-83 of the State aims at considerable enlargement of the programmes for providing the minimum needs of water supply, house-sites, elementary education, health care, rural roads and rural power, and removing adult illiteracy in line with the national objectives of removal of unemployment and poverty according to a time bound programme.

Complaints against Officers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

9295. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of about the large number of complaints against some officers of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the names of such officers above the rank of Tehsildars;

(c) what is the number of officers working in Andaman & Nicobar Islands which are under CBI Enquiry, the names and Departments and when the enquiry instituted with the results; and

(d) how many Vigilance cases are pending with the Vigilance Commission against the officers of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d). 1. Andaman & Nicobar Administration have reported that complaints against 19 officers, above the rank of Tehsildars, of the various Departments of that Administration, are presently under investigation.

2. There are at present 4 officers of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration against whom C.B.I. is conducting inquiries. These are at various stages of consideration.

3. Of the three cases pending with the Central Vigilance Commission against the officers of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, the Central Vigilance Commission has been apprised of the findings of the inquiries which have been completed in respect of two cases. The inquiry in respect of the remaining one case is under progress.

4. It is not considered to be proper and in public interest to disclose the names and departments of the officers while the allegations against them are still under investigation/inquiry.

Grievances of East Bengal Refugees and Sri Lanka Repatriates in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

9296. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the grievances of the East Bengal Refugees, Sri Lanka repatriates settled in Little Andaman and Ex-service-men settlers of Campbell Bay and whether a number of representations received since last one year; if so, the main grievances of the settlers and the action Government contemplate to redress the grievances, and

(b) whether Government are aware about the sufferings of Nicobar tribals who were rehabilitated in Little Andaman for want of adequate number of teachers, roads, dispensary etc.; if so, the action Government contemplate in the matter and the details thereof?

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

(a) & (b). The main grievances of settlers in Little Andaman are lack of adequate inter-island shipping facilities and irrigation facilities, shortage of drinking water and electricity. In addition to the existing 3 inter-island vessels, it is proposed to purchase 3 more vessels during the VIth Plan. Suitable schemes for irrigation, supply of drinking water and electricity have been drawn up in the 6th Five Year Plan. The settlers in Great Nicobar have represented for compensation for the animals that died in the epidemic 'Liver Fluke', supply of plough animals, enhancement of house construction grant, conversion of temporary culverts/bridges on the two roads into permanent structures, a hundred-bedded hospital in Campbell Bay. Compensation to the extent of 75 per cent of the grant for the animals that died of epidemic, supply of animals and conversion of culverts/bridges on the two roads into permanent structures have been agreed to.

Grant of Rs. 3,000/- as loan in addition to the house construction grant of Rs. 5,000 - has also been sanctioned. As regards the hospital, provision has been made to double the capacity of the existing hospital in Campbell Bay.

Adequate provisions have been made for establishment of dispensary and school and construction of road at the Nicobarese settlement at South Bay in Little Andaman. The dispensary is expected to be commissioned during the current financial year.

Hutments Demolished in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

9297 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) how many dwelling hutments constructed by the poor weaker section of people for a number of years were demolished soon after 16th March, 1979 Tehsil-wise in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the number of cases of encroachment detected in Dignabad area under Port Blair Municipality; and

(c) if so, give details thereof?

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

(a). On 24th March, 1979 the Andaman and Nicobar Administration evicted Shri Vallaswamy who had constructed a hut on encroached land of about 1000 Sq. metres in 1977 in Dugonabad area. This action was taken by the Administration after vacation of stay orders of the eviction case which was pending since 1977. However, Shri Vallaswamy constructed his hut again immediately after demolition and was evicted once again on 18th April, 1979. It is learnt that he has again constructed his hut on the same spot and the Andaman and Nicobar Administration are taking action to evict him for the third time.

In another case Shri Waheed Bux who had encroached on an area of 50 Sq. meters in Duggonabad area was evicted on 18th April, 1979. His encroachment was of recent origin.

(b) & (c). The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have reported that in Duggonabad area of Port Blair Municipality, about 5850 Sq. meters of land has been encroached upon by about 25 persons.

सम प्रश्नार्थक एककों के अधिग्रहण करने का नतीजा में परिवर्तन।

9298. श्री दुबेरज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन औद्योगिक एककों के अधिग्रहण सम्बन्धी अपनी नीति में कोई परिवर्तन किये है, यदि हां, तो नई नीति की मुख्य बातें क्या है,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने सक्षम एककों द्वारा इन रुग्ण एककों के अधिग्रहण पर उन्हें करों में रियायतें जैसी किसी सहायता की घोषणा की है ;

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय में ऐसे मामलों पर विचार हो रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उत्पादन, उत्पादकता तथा जन दिवसों में भारी हानि को रोकने के लिए कब तक निर्णय ले जायेगा और कोई निर्णय नहीं लेने का विचार है तथा इसके क्या कारण है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयसिंह प्रसाद यादव) : (क) उद्योग मंत्री द्वारा रुग्ण उद्योग विषयक नीति का घोषणा संसद् में 15 मई, 1978 को की गयी थी। नीति की प्रमुख बातें संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं।

(ख) से (घ)। रुग्ण औद्योगिक एककों का स्वस्थ एककों के साथ मिलाया जाना सुकर बनाये जाने की दृष्टि से प्रायः अधिनियम, 1961 में एक नयी धारा 72क जोड़ी गई है जिसके अनुसार मिलने वाली कंपनी की संचित हानि तथा आत्मसात न किये गये मूल्यह्रास को पिछले वर्ष जिसमें ये दोनों मिलायी गई थी निर्दिष्ट प्राधिकारी की सिफारिशों पर यदि केन्द्र सरकार का समाधान हो जाता है कि इस विषय में विशिष्ट कतिपय शर्तें पूरी कर दी गई हैं और वह इस विषय में घोषणा कर देती है तो हानि अथवा मिलायी गयी कंपनी के मूल्यह्रास को, जैसा भी प्रकरण हो, कंपनी की ही हानि माना जाता है। इसी के अनुसरण में सचिव, औद्योगिक, विकास विभाग की अध्यक्षता में एक निर्दिष्ट प्राधिकरण का गठन किया गया है। निर्दिष्ट प्राधिकरण को अभी तक 32 आवेदनपत्र मिले हैं जिनमें से सरकार को सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत करने हेतु 5 के सम्बन्ध में स्वीकृति दे दी गयी है, 9 आवेदन पत्र रद्द कर दिये गये हैं, आवेदकों द्वारा 8 आवेदन पत्र वापिस ले लिये गये हैं तथा शेष आवेदनपत्र अभी भी प्राधिकरण के विचाराधीन है।

विवरण

रुग्ण उद्योगों के विषय में बनायी गई नीति की प्रमुख बातें इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) जिन एककों के प्रबंध की सुदृढ़ता अथवा सदभावना संदिग्ध होती है उनमें वित्तीय संस्थान अधिक निकट से तथा मृतक होकर भाग लेगे ताकि रुग्णता का निवारण हो सके।

(2) जो औद्योगिक एकक रुग्ण हो ही चुके हैं उनके मामले में इसके पूर्व कि उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्रबन्ध को हाथ में लेने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाये, सबसे पहले प्रायः अधिनियम की धारा 72क के अधीन राज्य सरकारों

तथा वित्तीय संस्थानों के जरिये पुनर्वास सक्षम स्वस्थ एककों के सक्षम उनका संभावित विलयन करने की खोज की जायेगी।

(3) स्पष्ट कार्यवाही के सभी विकल्पों की जांच करने तथा उठाए जाने हेतु सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त अभ्युपाय पर विचार लेने की दृष्टि से सचिव (ओ० बि०) की अध्यक्षता में एक सर्वोच्चकारी समिति की स्थापना की जायेगी। वैकल्पिक कार्यवाही जांच करते हुए सर्वोच्चकारी समिति विभिन्न संगत कारकों का तो ध्यान रखेगी, जहां किसी एकक में 500 से अधिक व्यक्ति कार्यरत होंगे तथा जिनकी अचल आस्तिया 1 करोड़ रुपये से कम नहीं होगी उनके प्रबन्ध को प्रारम्भ में हाथ में लिये जाने हेतु वह सिफारिश कर सकेगी तथा 'हा वर्तमान संस्थान तथा राज्य सरकारें यह सिफारिश करती हैं कि किसी एकक को हाथ में ले लिया जाना चाहिए तथा संबंधित एकक को आवश्यक प्रबन्ध तथा वित्त देने हेतु पूर्ण उत्तर दायित्व वहन करने को तैयार हो तो, वह इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी सिफारिश कर सकेंगे।

(4) जहां एक रण उपक्रम प्रबन्ध को उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन हाथ में ले लिया गया है तो वह एकक भी प्रबन्ध को वापिस नहीं किया जायेगा। एक बालू उपक्रम के रूप में एकक बेचा जा सकता है अथवा उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के उपबंध के अंतर्गत उसका पुनर्निर्माण किया जा सकता है और तब उसका विनियमन सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम के साथ किया जा सकता है अथवा उपयुक्त प्रकरणों में तब उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा सकता है।

(5) लघु क्षेत्र के रण एककों पर विशेष तौर से ध्यान दिया जायेगा। लघु क्षेत्र में रण एककों का पुनर्वास करने के लिये राज्य वित्तीय नियमों तथा वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से आयोजनाएं बनाने हेतु कहा जायेगा तथा उनके द्वारा दी गई सहायता आई० आर० सी०

आई० अथवा आई० टी० बी० आई० द्वारा रियायती ब्याज दर पर पुनर्वित्त के लिये प्राप्त होगी। इस प्रकार के लघु एककों को देय राशि प्राथमिकता के आधार पर भुगतान की जायेगी तथा वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कहा जायेगा कि बड़े एककों को कार्यकारी पूंजी के निमित्त दिये गये ऋण का उपयोग सबसे पहले लघु संभरणकताओं की देय राशि का भुगतान करने में किया जायेगा। तकनीकी उद्यमियों के हितों की सुरक्षा करने हेतु जहां उनके द्वारा संबंधित किये गये लघु एकक नियंत्रण बाह्य कारणों से बन्द कर दिये गये थे, एक उपयुक्त जोखिम बीमा आयोजना बनाने की संभावना की जांच की जायेगी।

राज्यों के समेकित विकास के लिए मूल अपेक्षाएं

9299. श्री युवराज : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गांवों के समेकित विकास के लिए सभी मूल अपेक्षाएं पूरी करने और उनको अन्य लाभप्रद रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने पर जोर दिया गया है,

(ख) क्या इस योजना का प्रयोजन प्रभावित लोगों में आत्म विश्वास पैदा करना, आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के बाद भ्रम मान्यता को जीवन व्यतीत करने और वर्तमान निराशा तथा हीनता की भावना समाप्त करना है, और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भागों के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हैं तो अत्यन्त निम्न परिवारों के जीवनयापन का स्तर ऊंचा उठाने पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाएगी और यह योजना कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

योजना मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्रों (श्री कृष्णलाल शर्मा) (क) से (ग) पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप (1978-83) में विकास के अगले चरण के निम्नलिखित प्रधान उद्देश्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं:—

(1) बेरोजगारी और काफी कुछ अन्य रोजगारों को कम करना ,

(2) जन सख्या के सबसे गरीब वर्गों के जीवन स्तर को पर्याप्त उन्नत करना ,

(3) इन ग्राम समूहों के लोगों की कुछ मूल आवश्यकताओं को राज्य द्वारा व्यवस्था, जैसे साफ पीने का पानी, प्रौढ शिक्षा, प्राथमिक शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल, ग्रामीण सड़कें, भूमिहीनों के लिए, ग्रामीण आवास और शहरी गंदी बस्तियों के लिए, न्यूनतम सेवाएं।

इन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए, (क) कृषि और मिर्चाई, (ख) कुटीर और लघु उद्योग, (ग) एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास के लिए क्षेत्र योजना, और (घ) न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम पर त्वरित निवेश का प्रस्ताव है।

पूर्ण रोजगार के उद्देश्य से देश भर में खंड स्तर योजनाएं तैयार की जाएंगी और एक चरण बढ़ रूप में कार्यान्वित की जाएंगी। ये योजनाएं ग्रामीण विकास के सभी पहलुओं पर ध्यान देने के उद्देश्यों से बनाई जाएंगी। इन योजनाओं में गरीबों की आवश्यकताओं को सबसे अधिक प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी।

राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा योजना के प्रारूप की स्वीकृति की प्रत्याशा में नया एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम 1978-79 में शुरू किया गया। यह कार्यक्रम पहले उन 3000 खंडों में से 2000 खंडों में शुरू किया गया है जहां पहले विशेष ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, अर्थात् लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण, सूखा प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम और नियंत्रण क्षेत्र विकास प्रचलित थे। शेष खंडों में जारी कार्यक्रम परिषद के 1977-78 के स्तर पर जारी रहेंगे। इसके अलावा,

एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास के स्वरूप के आधार पर ग्रहण विकास के लिए हर वर्ष 300 नए खंड लिए जा रहे हैं।

इस स्वरूप में ग्राम और लघु उद्योग क्षेत्रों के लिए, समर्थन और सहायता शामिल है। दिसंबर, 1977 के नए औद्योगिक नीति वक्तव्य में भी इन उद्योगों का विस्तार करने के रोजगार उत्पन्न करने के महत्व पर जोर दिया गया है। इस कार्यनीति के प्रमुख संघटक हैं— (1) वर्तमान परंपरागत और अन्य लघु उद्योगों को पुन गतिशील करना और उनका विकास करना, (2) नए निरक्षर लघु उद्योगों का संवर्धन; (3) ग्रामीण कारीगरों हथकरघा बुनकरों, वस्तुकारों और इन उद्योगों में लगे हुए अन्य लोगों के आय के स्तर को बढ़ाना, और (4) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और छोटे शहरों में इन उद्योगों के विकास का संवर्धन।

एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास के नए कार्यक्रम के लिए उपलब्ध कराई गई अतिरिक्त धनराशि को विशिष्ट खंड की आवश्यकताओं के लिए उपयुक्त और अनुकूल आय और रोजगार सृजन के कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ाने के लिए उपयोग में लाया जाता है। वे कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार के होने चाहिए, कि उनसे छोटे और मझौले किसानों, बटाईदारों खेतिहर मजदूरों, ग्रामीण कारीगरों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के लक्षित समूहों को लाभ पहुंचे।

एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अलावा 1977-78 और 1978-79 में शुरू की गई या जारी रखी गई अधिक रोजगार की क्षमता वाली अन्य स्कीमों में से शामिल है:—

(1) मिर्चाई का तोरण और उसके समावेशन का विस्तार। वर्ष 1977-78 में 26 लाख हेक्टेयर की अतिरिक्त मिर्चाई क्षमता उत्पन्न की गई थी और 1978-79 के लिए इससे संबंधित लक्ष्य 28 लाख हेक्टेयर है।

ग्रामीण विकास के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र की योजना का अनुमानित परिचय

(करोड़ ₹०)

क्रम संख्या	क्षेत्रक	पाचवी योजना	योजना
		1974—79	1978—83
	1	2	3
1	छोटो सिंचाई सहित कृषि और संबद्ध कार्यक्रम*	4644	9525
2	सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	3434	7925
3	उर्वरक और कीटनाशक	1555	1688
4	ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए विद्युत्*	1676	3557
5	ग्रामीण सड़कें	500	800
6	ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति	432	765
7	ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	729	1482
8	पहाड़ी और जनजातीय क्षेत्र	450	800
9	ग्रामीण शिक्षा	846	1400
10	दूर संचार और डाक सेवाएं	उपलब्ध नहीं	311
11	पोषाहार	90	140
12	समाज कल्याण	10	32
13	परम्परागत कुटीर और घरेलू उद्योग*	330	1000
14	ग्रामीण आवास	55	500
	कुल ग्रामीण परिव्यय	14751	29925
	कुल योजना परिव्यय	39322	69380
	कुल योजना परिव्यय के प्रतिशत के रूप में ग्रामीण परिव्यय	37.5	43.1

* संस्थागत वित्त को छोड़कर।

- (2) गहन कपास विकास जिला कार्यक्रम ।
- (3) छोटे किसानों और भूमिहीन मजदूरों की सहायता करने के लिए विशेष पशुधन कार्यक्रम ।
- (4) सहकारी संस्थाओं के जरिए डेरी उद्योग के विकास के लिए "भापरेषान प्लड" का दूसरा चरण ।
- (5) कृषि विस्तार की नई गहन प्रणाली ।
- (6) विकेन्द्रित ग्रामीण, लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों के विकास के लिए 250 से अधिक जिला उद्योग केन्द्र ।
- (7) हथकरघा और खादी के उत्पादन का विस्तार और विपणन ।
- (8) स्व-रोजगार को प्रोत्साहन के लिए उपांत/बीज धन सहायता स्कीम ।
- (9) राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम जिसके अंतर्गत पंच वर्षीय योजना की अवधि में 10 करोड़ प्रौढ़ निरक्षरों को साक्षर बनाने की आशा है ।
- (10) सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता स्कीम शुरू की गई है, जिसका उद्देश्य अंततः हर 1000 ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के लिए एक सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता की व्यवस्था करना है ।
- (11) छोटी सिंचाई, भू-संरक्षण, ग्रामीण सड़कें और ग्रामीण जलपुति सहित नई ग्रामीण निर्माण परियोजनाएं ।
- (12) काम के बदले ग्राम कार्यक्रम, जिससे चालू वर्ष में कार्य के 60 करोड़ अम-दिवसों की व्यवस्था होने की आशा है ।

योजना के पारूप में ग्रामीण विकास के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र की योजना के अनुमानित परिष्य में पर्याप्त बृद्धि करने की परिकल्पना है, जैसा कि निम्नलिखित सारणी से दिखाई देगा ।

Match Box manufacturing in Rajasthan

9300. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the availability of all the inputs (including rock-phosphates) in Rajasthan the entire of the match box manufacturing is being done in South;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) what steps are being taken to see that licences are given to entrepreneurs in backward areas in Rajasthan for increasing the employment potential there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Though rock-phosphates are available in Rajasthan, there are no factories in that State to process the same into red phosphorous used in match manufacture. Furthermore other important raw materials used in match manufacturing like splints and veneers and potassium chlorate are also scarce in Rajasthan State. On the other hand, match industry has developed in Southern India largely on account of easy and adequate availability of raw materials required in match manufacture, suitability of climate, availability of cheap labour in the vicinity and availability of entrepreneurs.

(c) Unless the total employment exceeds 50 persons, no licence is required for setting up a match industry, but a 'no objection' certificate from the Central Excise Department for storing of potassium chlorate is, however, required. The Khadi & Village Industries Commission is preparing a comprehensive plan for setting up match units in the country, including Rajasthan.

Pension to freedom fighters participated in struggle against Nizams in North Malabar and Kerala

9301 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not agreed to consider the "Punnappavayalar" struggle "Telungana upsurge against Nizams" "Karivellur" and "Kavumberi" struggles in North Malabar, the "Moplah rebellion" in Kerala as part of the freedom struggle and refused to grant freedom fighters pension to the participants.

(b) considering the fact that people sacrificed their lives in these movements and also suffered long imprisonment whether the participants or their dependents will be given a lump-sum grant as a measure of relief and also to recognise their sacrifices, and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) As the funds available in the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant is limited, it is not possible to grant financial assistance to each and every person who participated in the movements which are not recognised as national freedom movements

Setting up Industries in Backward area of Assam

9302 SHRI P A SANGMA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether in view of the industrial backwardness of Assam what steps the Central Government propose to take to develop infrastructure and to generate industrial climate in the State; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) The Plan of the North Eastern Council contains provision for 100 per cent Central assistance for certain projects for development of infrastructure facilities like power, transport and communication. The roads taken up under the NEC programme are in the nature of inter-State roads; Rs 25 crores have been provided for construction of a road bridge over Brahmaputra river near Tezpur. The construction of six new lines has also been provided under the Railway Budget. A new Bongaigaon-Gauhati broad gauge line project is also under implementation.

The following incentives are given by the Central Government for setting up industries in backward areas of Assam —

(i) Concessional Refinance Scheme of Industrial Development Bank of India

(ii) Deduction in income-tax

(iii) Consultancy for Technical Services

(iv) Registration of new units and expansion of existing units in respect of items which are otherwise banned in the country

(v) Interest Subsidy

(vi) Supply of machinery on concessional terms by the National Small Industries Corp Ltd

(vii) Central Investment Subsidy

(viii) Special facilities for importing raw materials

(ix) Transport Subsidy.

(x) Rural Industries Projects Programme.

(xi) Rural Artisans Programme.

The District Industries Centre programme has been launched on 1st May, 1978 for setting up District Industries Centre all over the country with a view to provide all assistance under one roof for the development of backward/rural areas and small towns of the country. Under this programme, five districts viz., Cachar, Dibrugarh, Goalpara, Kamrup and Nowgong have been covered. During 1978, one action plan identifying 148 entrepreneurs has been prepared. 59 projects profiles were prepared and 186 units were registered. 35 new units under Rural Artisan Programme and 83 small scale units were established.

During the year 1978, 4 Letters of Intent and 1 Industrial Licence were issued and 42 schemes were registered with Directorate General of Technical Development for different Industries in the State.

Financial aid for spread of K.V.I.C.

9303. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industry Minister assured the Khadi and Village Industries Commission that finances will not be lacking for spread of the organisation of KVIC;

(b) whether the KVIC will create 53 lakhs of jobs in the Sixth Plan as per the Industry Minister's assurances about availability of finance; and

(c) the number of jobs now in the KVIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Government has made it clear in the Industrial Policy

Statement that assistance on priority basis would be provided to Khadi and Village Industries which have large employment potential.

(b) and (c). Then plan drawn up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission envisages that by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1982-83) the Commission would be able to provide employment to 55 lakh persons as against the present (1977-78) 24 lakh persons thereby creating an additional employment to the extent of 31 lakh persons

Age relaxation to Clerks/Junior Accountants for examinations conducted by U.P.S.C.

9305. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not giving relaxation of five years in age so far to the Clerks/Junior Accountants working in the Pay and Accounts Offices of various Ministries in the examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission for Assistants Grade since 1977 to date whereas the Lower Division Clerks/Upper Division Clerks in Central Government Departments have been given five years age relaxation and whether the nomenclatures of the posts of Clerk/Junior Accountant working in Pay and Accounts Offices were also Lower Division Clerk/Upper Division Clerk earlier; and

(b) the action being taken by Government to remove the discrimination in respect of age relaxation among Central Government 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) The relaxation of 5 years in the maximum age limit for appearing at the Assistant Grade Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission was granted by

Government after considering the request made by the Staff Side representatives in the Departmental Council and after obtaining the advice of Law Ministry that Lower Division Clerks/Upper Division Clerks working in Government offices could be distinguished as a distinct class for purpose of granting age concession, and classification based on reasonable relaxation to the suitability for a post and interest of efficiency of public service would be recognised as valid. These considerations do not obtain in the case of other categories like Junior Accountants/Auditors etc. who might be working in identical pay scales as Lower Division Clerks/Upper Division Clerks. Hence they have not been made eligible to appear at Assistant Grade Examination with the age relaxation of 5 years as in the case of Lower Division Clerks/Upper Division Clerks.

(b) Does not arise.

Review of tribal Sub-Plan of Fifth Five Year Plan

9306. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry reviewed the progress of the development and achievements of tribal Sub-Plan of Fifth Five year Plan;

(b) if so, the progress noticed and bottlenecks of implementation of the Sub-Plan found; and

(c) the measures taken by his Ministry to reform the implementation machineries of tribal Sub-Plan in Sixth Plan?

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

(a) Meetings with The Ministers in charge of tribal development in States were held in June-July, 1978 to discuss the problems of the tribal development, the achievements and

difficulties. A brief review of development works in tribal areas was also made with the States at the time of Sixth Plan discussions.

(b) The Sub-Plan concept was in the formative stages during the Fifth Plan. The ground work had been completed by the end of the Fifth Plan and the Integrated Tribal Development Projects started. With the large increase in the development activity in the tribal Sub-Plan area, administrative unpreparedness emerged as one of the important constraints of development. Protective measures need to be re-inforced.

(c) The States have appointed Tribal Commissioners at the State level and Project Officers at the ITDP level. In the light of discussions held with the various States from time to time, the States have been advised to consider further delegation of financial and administrative powers, transfer of funds to implementing authorities, rationalisation of procedure for sanction etc. In addition to these structural changes, suggestions have also been made to the States regarding selection of officers for work in the tribal areas, special entries for good service, grant of incentives for those working in tribal areas, learning of local dialects, training of personnel etc. Further they have been advised to pay greater attention to implementation of protective measures.

Sub-Plan for Tribal areas

9307. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sub-Plan form Tribal areas question discussed in the National Development Council meeting held at New Delhi for the finalisation of Annual Plan, 1979-80:

(b) if so, the problems discussed in the meeting relating to the tribal areas and tribal people; and

(c) the decisions made to solve the problems particularly on forest policy, excise policy, personnel policy, in tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) to (c). The National Development Council at its meeting held in February, 1979 deliberated on Centre-State financial relations and determined the allocation of Central Plan assistance among the States, the Family Welfare Programmes, and the Asoka Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj.

The NDC did not discuss Tribal Sub Plans nor did not consider the finalisation of the Annual Plan for 1979-80. Annual Plans are finalised by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Central Ministries and the State Governments.

Making of glass textiles by the Small Scale Industry

9308. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) names and number of small scale industries making glass textiles in the country, the quantity produced by them in 1978 and the total demand and production of glass textiles in the country, facts in details;

(b) whether the Government was considering to reserve this item for the small scale sector; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) According to the information furnished by the Fibre Glass Textile Manufacturers' Association, Bombay, there are 41 small scale units, names and addresses of which are enclosed. The Fibre Glass Textiles produced by them in 1977

was 360 MT. Figures for 1978 have not yet become available. Since there were no significant imports of the Glass Textiles, demand thereof could also be taken as the production during this period.

Small Scale units have been producing various items, namely Fibre Glass Sleeveings, Cords, Tapes, Cloths, Fibre Glass Reinforced, Grinding Wheels, Discs, Filter Bags and Fibre Glass Reinforced Products etc.

(b) and (c). Small Scale Units manufacturing Glass Textile products and their Association have been representing to the Government against the installation of Weaving Looms by M/s. Fibre Glass Pilkington, Bombay, for the manufacture of Glass Textile items. The representation has been examined and the question of not allowing the manufacture of Glass Textile items by the large scale units in future and the reservation of the manufacture of Glass Textile items for exclusive development in the small scale sector are under consideration of the Government.

List of Small Scale Units Engaged in Manufacturing Fibre glass Product

1. M/s. Helva Border Mfg. Co., Indra Bhavan Building, Ghee Kanta Road, Opp. Old Civil, Ahmedabad-1.

2. M/s. Unnati Corporation, 2, Ravi Chambers, Patherkuva, Ahmedabad-1.

3. M/s. Manu Tape Industries, Laxmi Vijay Hosiery Mills Compound, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad-2.

4. M/s. Suru Fibres, No. 2, Vidyanagar Society No. 1 Usmanpura, Ahmedabad-14.

5. M/s. Murali Mohan and Co., 39, Uttaradi Mutt Road, Chickpet Cross, Bangalore-53.

6. M/s. Jacoglass Electrical Insulations Pvt. Ltd., Jaibharat Indl. Estate, Jalahalli Camp Road, Yeshwantpur, Bangalore-22.

7. M/s. Sunder Silks, 19, Nagappa Street, Palace Guttahalli, Bangalore-3.

8. M/s. Vanaja Ribbons & Allied Industries, Mamupet, Lalbagh Road, Bangalore-27.

9. M/s. Dyanmo Dilectrics, 725, GIDC Indl. Estate, Makarpura, Baroda-10.

10. M/s Rundela Enterprise, 63/A, Indl. Area, Govindpura Bhopal-23.

11. M/s. Eastern Electricals, Govindpura Indl. Estate, Bhopal-23.

12. M/s. Glass Fibre Industries, Anandnagar, Raisen Road, Bhopal.

13 M/s. Glass Fibre Textile, Govindpura Indl. Estate, Bhopal.

14. M/s Industrial Glass Fabrics, Shed 'C' Indl. Estate, Quarry Road, Bhandup, Bombay-23.

15. M/s Indoglass Pvt. Ltd. 507, Arun Chambers, Tardeo, Bombay-34.

16. M/s. Jhavari Thanawala Pvt. Ltd. 47, Tamarin Lane, Bombay-23.

17. M/s. Fibre Products, 33-A, Apurva Indl. Estate, Makwan Road, Andheri (East), Bombay-59.

18. M/s. Magneto Electricals, Plot No. 19, Govt. Indl. Estate, Kandivli, Bombay-67.

19. M/s. Montex Glass Fibre Industries, Bombay Mutual Tarrace, Rustom Sidwa Marg, Bombay-23.

20. M/s. N. K. Joshi & Co., 7, Rama Nivas, Sakaram Kir Road, Near Hari Nivas, Bombay-8.

21. M/s. Wayon Glass tex Industries, 168-170, Sheriff Devji Street, Chakla, Bombay-3.

22. M/s. Bajaj Fabrics Pvt. Ltd., 5, Fancy Lane, Calcutta-1.

23. M/s. Industrial Taps & Fabrics 188, Maniktala Main Road, Calcutta-54.

24. M/s. Insuglass Industries Pvt. Ltd., 90, Rippon Street, Calcutta-16.

25. The Calcutta Ribbon Factory, 111, Cossipore Road, Calcutta-2.

26 The Simplex Textiles, P-36, India Exchange, Calcutta-1.

27. The Eastern Traders, 45-A, Bancharam Akur Lane, Calcutta-12.

28. The Industrial Weavers, 74, Behaghata Main Road, Calcutta-10.

29. The Insulated Wires & Cables (Corn.) Pvt. Ltd., 112, Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta.

30 The Bharat Insulations, Faridabad (Haryana).

31. The Variety Insulations, Gagan Pahad, Hyderabad.

32. The Glass Mica Industries, Industrial Area, Hardwar (UP).

33. The Universal Industries, B-310, Vishwakarma Indl. Estate, Road, No. 16-L, Jaipur-13.

34. M/s. Vidyut Udyog Adityapur Indl. Estate, Jamshedpur.

35. M/s. Jacoglass Insulations, 228, Subhash Road, Narayanpet 509210 (AP).

36 M/s. Sieves India, Mysore.

37. M/s. Naik Weaving Mill, 1206 B/34, Shivajinagar, Pune-4.

38. M/s. Naikoglass, 1206B/34, Shivajinagar, Pune-4

39. Shree Yamunaji Corporation Devgarhbaria, Dist. Panchmaha (Gujarat).

40. M/s. Mahavir Tapes, Kolshet, Thana (Maharashtra).

41. M/s. Vidyut Udyog, 5, Fanc Lane, 4th Floor, Calcutta-1.

**Atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis
in West Bengal and Bihar**

9309. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis in the State of West Bengal and Bihar brought to the notice of the Central Government from the 1st March, 1978 to the 1st March, 1979 by the M.P.s;

(b) the facts in details and the steps taken on them; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Central Government acts in most of the cases as Post office by only making reference to the State Government without know the end result; if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4408/79].

(c) It is not correct to state that the Government of India have been acting as a Post Office in most of the cases by making a reference to the State Government without knowing the end result. Law and order being State subject under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, action on the complaints pertaining to atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis is to be taken by the State Government concerned. Therefore, the references received from the M.P.s on the subject of atrocities are passed on by the Government of India to the concerned State Government for expeditious action and direct intimation of the result to the M.P. concerned. In more serious cases, however, the Government of India call for a report from the State Government and after its examination a reply is sent to the M.P.s.

**Growth of Beehive hard coke manu-
facturing industries**

9310. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the mushroom growth of Beehive Hard Coke manufacturing industries in private sector in Dhanbad district of Bihar within last five years; if so, number of such industries, capital invested and the number of workers working there and the coal used for making coke per day;

(b) whether it is a fact that all of the Beehive Coke manufacturer waste valuable by product like tar, benzo etc. and pollute air damaging cultivation of the surroundings; and

(c) whether Government would consider to take steps to enforce by product recovery by the manufacturer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD
YADAV): (a) 73 Beehive Hard Coke manufacturing units have been set up in Dhanbad District of Bihar within the last five years. These units have a capital investment of Rs. 273.75 lakhs employ 3,650 workers and consume 13.87 lakh MT coal annually.

(b) and (c). According to information received from Central Fuel Research Institute, Beehive ovens are normally without any system for by-product recovery from the Volatiles. Most of the heat of carbonization in Beehives is provided by the V.M. contents in coal. In case of low-to-medium volatiles content in coal, it is unlikely to have any surplus V. M. for discharge into the atmosphere. High Volatile coals may produce undesirable gases through the out-let chimney. In the modified designs of Beehive ovens, the carbonization time is reduced considerably and efficient combustion of volatiles ensured.

Production of Cement from Blast-Furnace Slag

9311. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has probed the possibility of making cement from blast furnace slag to tide over the present cement famine in the country, and

(b) if so, progress made on this till today, facts in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Presumably the Question refers to possibility of making Cement from Blast Furnace Slag as part of the efforts taken by Government to tide over the present Cement shortage in the country. Blast Furnace Slag is already being used in the manufacture of Cement in the country. Most of the steel plants including Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela, and Bhadravati already have slag granulation plants. The granulation plants of TISCO and Bokaro are under erection. In line with the present policy of the Government to rapidly increase cement production capacity in the country and to have an economical utilisation of blast furnace slag produced by steel plants Government have been encouraging production of blast furnace slag cement. A number of Cement manufacturers are already producing blast furnace slag Cement. The production of Slag Cement during the year 1974-75 are as follows:—

Year	Quantity (in lakh tonnes)
1974	18.47
1975	23.06
1976	31.86
1977	32.85
1978	40.68

Units who have reported production of Slag Cement during 1978 are:—

1. A.C.C. Jamul.
2. A. C. C., Chaibasa.
3. A. C. C., Khilari.
4. A. C. C., Smdri.
5. Durgapur Cement Works.
6. V.I.S.L., Bhadravati.
7. Andhra Cement, Vijaywada.
8. Bagalkot Udyog Limited
9. Orissa Cement Limited.
10. Sone Valley Portland Cement Limited.
11. Satna Cement Works.
12. Kalyanpur Lime and Cement Works.
13. Cement Corporation of India, Mandhar.

Besides the above, SAIL has proposed establishment of Cement plants at Chilhati (Madhya Pradesh) and Rourkela (Orissa) for a total capacity of 16.70 lakh tonnes per annum of blast furnace slag Cement.

हिन्दी टाइपर इटरों के कं-बोर्ड में परिवर्तन

9312. श्री हुसैन खान कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री हिन्दी टाइपर इटरों के निर्माण के बारे में भूतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1528 दिनांक 29 नवम्बर 1978 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी टाइपर इटरों के पहली बार निर्माण किये जाने से लेकर उसके की-बोर्ड को छोट बर बदला गया है जबकि अंग्रेजी के टाइपर इटर को एक बार भी नहीं बदला गया है ;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी टाइपर इटरों के की-बोर्ड को इस प्रकार बार बार बदलने के कारण

उन पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की टाईप की गति पर असर हुआ है जिसके कारण उनका दिक्कत होती है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार न इन बात को देखने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए है कि हिन्दी टाइपराइटर का की-बोर्ड भविष्य में न बदला जाए?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री. श्री. श्री. लाल मण्डल (क) से (ग) यह सही है कि देवनागरी टाइपराइटर के कुजीपटल का कई बार परिवर्तन किया गया है। और भी सही है कि कुजीपटल में परिवर्तन करने से टाइपराइटर का प्रयोग करने वाला का कुछ कठिनाई होती है। लेकिन ये परिवर्तन कुजीपटल में सुधार करने के लिए तथा टाइपिंग की गति बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से किए गए थे। मई 1976 के बाद देवनागरी टाइपराइटर के कुजीपटल में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है और न इसमें अब कोई परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का इरादा है।

Representation on violent incidents in North-Eastern Region States

9313 SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry received a number of representation from the M Ps of the North Eastern Region States about a number of violent incidents in these States during the last three months,

(b) if so, the details of the representations received,

(c) whether he will convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers and the Home Ministers of these States to discuss the Law and order situation of these States, and

(d) if so when?

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

(a) and (b) During the last three months only one such letter regarding incidents on Assam-Nagaland border was received

(c) & (d) During February—April, 1979, the Home Minister visited all the North-Eastern States/UTs and had an opportunity of discussing the law and order situation with the respective Chief Ministers. Besides, the convened meeting with the Chief Ministers of Assam, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh on 10, 11 & 12 April 1979 and again discussed, *inter alia* matters relating to law and order in those States

हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों का निर्माण

9314 श्री हुसैन चन्द बख्शबाय क्या उद्योग मंत्री हिन्दी टाइपराइटर के निर्माण के बारे में 29 नवम्बर, 1978 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1528 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इस समय देश में हिन्दी टाइपराइटर की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं और यदि हा तो क्या निर्माताओं ने टाइपराइटर की कीमतों को जब भी लिपि (क्रि) की बदला गया प्रत्येक बार बढ़ाया और यदि हा तो कितना

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों की मांग बहुत अधिक है जो यह मांग इस समय हो रहे निर्माण से 8 गुनी अधिक है और खरीदारों को कम से कम 6 महीने और अधिक से अधिक एक वर्ष प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है और यदि हा तो उस निर्माण बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किये हैं, और

(ग) उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जो इस समय टाइपराइटरों का निर्माण कर रही हैं और प्रत्येक कम्पनी के टाइपराइटर

का निर्माण लायत और बिक्री मूल्य कितना है और उस पर सरकार कर कितना लगता है तथा उसका स्वभाव क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्नी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स की मांग का कोई अलग से अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है किन्तु हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के कारण इन टाइपराइटर्स का मांग बढ़ रहा है । टाइपराइटर्स का निर्माण करने के लिये उपलब्ध मुविश्राएं मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त समझी जाती है और यदि काफी कमी देश आर्द्धर किए जाते हैं तो विद्यमान एकक अन्ती स्वीकृत क्षमता तक उत्पादन कर सकते हैं कि हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स के संबंध में बताया गया है कि वे दर-संविदा पर उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ग) मैसर्स रेमिंगटन ऐण्ड आफ इण्डिया, काक हा. गोदरेज ऐण्ड बायर्स मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कंपनी आफ इण्डिया एंड इंड लिमिटेड, बम्बई, रेसाला कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, मद्रास हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स का निर्माण करते रहे हैं । हाल ही में मैसर्स फासिट एंशस लिमिटेड मद्रास ने भी हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स का उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है । टाइपराइटर्स के मूल्य या वितरण पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है । फिर भी पूर्ति एवम् निपटान के महानिदेशालय की दर-संविदा के प्रवीन 25 से 0 मी० आकर के टाइपराइटर्स का मूल्य 1620/- रुप है तथा उस पर 20 प्रतिशत उत्पादन शुल्क लगता है । इन पर बिक्री कर तथा राजसे अन्य शुल्क भी लगेंगे ।

जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों को बनाने का

लिखे कार्यचारियों का काम :

9315. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाठेय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों में काम बिलकुल भी आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है और आवश्यक कर्मचारियों की कमी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्नी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, हाँ ।

पंजाब, केरल, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, गोवा, दमन तथा दिव, दादरा तथा नगर हवेली के राज्य तथा संघ शासित प्रदेशों में तथा देश के उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में अभी तक कुछ जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों ने कार्य करना शुरू नहीं किया

जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम 1 मई, 1978 में शुरू किया गया था विभिन्न राज्यों में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र भिन्न भिन्न समय पर स्वीकृत किए गए थे । अनुभव से पता चलता है कि कार्यालय की स्थापना करने, कर्मचारियों की भर्ती करने तथा प्रशिक्षण आदि के प्रारंभिक कार्य को पूरा करने में लगभग 4 महीने का समय लग जाता है । इस अवधि के बाद कार्यवाही योजना में हाथ में ली जाती है तथा जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों द्वारा वास्तविक कार्य शुरू करने से पहले कार्यक्रम बनाये जाते हैं ।

पंजाब तथा हरियाणा ने अपने प्रस्ताव कुछ देर से दिए । हिमाचल प्रदेश, केरल, गोवा, दमन और दिव तथा दादरा, नगर हवेली में भर्ती के नियम बनाने, चयन समितियों का गठन करने तथा भर्ती की प्रक्रियाओं पर निर्णय करने में कुछ विलम्ब हुआ था । किन्तु ये राज्य और संघ शासित प्रदेश अब अन्य राज्यों की बराबरी पर आ रहे हैं ।

जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों का प्रबन्ध करने वाले उपयुक्त स्थायीय व्यक्तियों की कमी के कारण उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में इस कार्यक्रम की प्रगति धीमी रही अब इस विषय पर निर्णय करके

हल निकाल लिया गया है कि लघु उद्योग विकास संयुक्त इन राज्यों / केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों को जब भी जरूरत होगी, उचित अति प्रदा करेगा।

श्री लंका से सीमेंट का आयात

9316. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताते की हटा रहे हैं कि

(क) क्या दिनांक 26 फरवरी 1979 के इकानामिक टाइम्स में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सही है कि श्री लंका से सीमेंट का बड़ी मात्रा में आयात करने का विचार है,

(ख) यदि हा तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) देश में ही सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए 1978-79 में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी और इस संबंध में वर्तमान तथा भावी योजनाएं क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
जगदम्बो प्रसाद यादव : (क) तथा (ख) अगस्त 1978 में भारत में श्री लंका के उच्च प्रदन के माध्यम से सीमेंट की आपूर्ति के लिए एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था किन्तु चूंकि दूसरे देशों से अधिक लाभप्रद शर्तों पर सीमेंट उपलब्ध था अतः इस संबंध में अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई नहीं की गई थी। जब भी कभी अवश्य में प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होंगे उन पर गृहस्था, मूल्य तथा अन्य शर्तों के सामान्य पहलुओं पर विचार किया जाएगा।

(ग) सरकार ने देश में सीमेंट के उत्पादन तथा उपलब्धता को बढ़ा देने के लिए निम्नलिखित अभ्युपाय किये हैं —

1 भूटान तथा नेपाल को छोड़ कर देश से बाहर सीमेंट निर्यात करने पर रोक लगा दी गई है।

2 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने के लिये प्राप्त नये आवेदनों पर अधिक तेजी से विचार किया जाने लगा है। 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 2 अप्रैल, 1979 की अवधि में कुल मिलाकर 150 50 लाख मी० टन की क्षमता के लिये 35 आशय-पत्र तथा 7 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिये गये जबकि 1 अप्रैल 1974 से 31 मार्च 1977 की अवधि में कुल मिलाकर 84 60 लाख मी० टन की क्षमता के लिये केवल 7 आशय-पत्र तथा 11 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किये गये थे।

3 देश में सीमेंट के विपणन के मध्य में विद्यमान अंतर्नीय असन्तुलन सीमेंट सप्लाय के चूना पत्थर निक्षेपों के समीप स्थित होने के कारण है। सीमेंट सप्लाय का अलग अलग स्थापित किया जाना प्रास्तावित कर हम असन्तुलन के न्यूनतम किया जाना है।

4 इस समय मंत्रिमंडल की एक उप-समिति सीमेंट के संरक्षण के लिए अपनाये गये विभिन्न ऋणोपायों पर विचार कर रही है। सीमेंट का संरक्षण प्रतिस्थापन सामग्री जैसे हाइड्रेटेड लाइन धान मपी सीमेंट संगोत, चूना गारा आदि का उपयोग कर लिया जाता है।

5 1978-79 के दौरान देश में 15 47 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट का आयात किया गया है तथा 1979-80 के लिये लगभग 20 लाख मी० टन और भी सीमेंट आयात करने की योजना बनाई गई है।

6 विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों की अवधि में प्रत्येक एकक में हुए सबसे अधिक उत्पादन से अतिरिक्त उत्पादन अथवा उसकी लाइसेंस-कृत क्षमता के 85 प्रतिशत पर जो भी अधिक हो, प्रति मीट्रिक टन पर 30 रुपये के नकद प्रोत्साहन की घोषणा की गई है।

7 सड़क द्वारा सीमेंट परिवहन के भाड़ा प्रतिपूर्ति संबंधी विद्यमान नियमों को और उदार बना दिया गया है।

8. सरकार ने बिजली की कटौती के दौरान सीमेट का उत्पादन करने हेतु केप्टिव पावर का उपयोग करने के लिये सीमेट उद्योग को सहायता भी प्रदान की है।

9 विद्यमान एकरी के उत्पादन पर निगरानी रखी जा रही है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उद्योग शतप्रतिशत समग्र क्षमता उपयोगिता को बनाये हुये है।

10 उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये प्रि-केम्प्रीनटर प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रायास करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है।

11 चल रूढ़ी परियोजनाओं के निर्माण में शीघ्रता की जा रही है।

12 सरकार ने स्टा का उ। योग करने के लिये इम्प्लाय सयदा पर अथवा उनके समोप ही सीमेट सयत्र स्थापित करने का प्रात्याह्न देन का भी निश्चय लिया है।

13 सरकार ने बड़ा मक्या में छाटे सीमेट पथव लगाने को प्रोत्साह। देने का भी निर्णय किया है।

14 एक उच्चस्तरिय समिति ने सीमेट उद्योग का व्यापक अध्यन कि। है और कई सुझावों की सिफारिश की है जो सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Standard of Administration in Tribal Areas

9317 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that the standard of administration in tribal areas of the country is not up to the mark as yet;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase the standard quality and efficiency of administration in these areas, and

(c) the steps taken by the State having Scheduled Areas, Sub-plan Areas for reformation of administrative set up to implement the socio-economic and legal matters of the tribal areas and the people so far?

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

(a) With the large increase in the developmental activity in the tribal sub-plan areas administrative unpreparedness has emerged as a constraint

(b) Guidelines on administration and personnel policy in tribal sub-plan areas were issued to the State Governments in February 1979

(c) Information so far received shows that the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territories of Goa, Daman & Diu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have accepted the guidelines. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have initiated action for the grant of special incentives to attract suitable officers to work in the tribal sub-plan areas so that problems of the areas are tackled more effectively

Training to the Tribals for Agro-based Industries

9318 SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have set up a machinery to provide simple techniques and provide training to the tribals for agro-based industries, and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries has introduced a scheme for

development of entrepreneurship among weaker sections of the community with effect from November, 1978. Under this scheme weaker sections of the community including tribals are eligible for admission to the training courses. These courses are mainly meant for creating self-employment opportunities for such people. The courses are of two months duration and a stipend of Rs. 100/- per month is paid to each trainee. Tribals can also get the necessary facilities available under the Rural Artisan Programme being operated under the District Industries Centres programme.

In so far as Sericulture—an agro-based industry in tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and North Eastern Region is concerned; the Central Silk Board at Bombay through its Central Tassar Research Station, Ranchi provides the following courses to students/rearers sponsored by these States—

	Duration
1. Post-graduate diploma in non-mulberry Sericulture (capacity 25 trainees per year).	15 months
2. Refresher course training for inservice officers (15 candidates per session)	1 month
3. Intensive practice training (25 trainees per year)	3 months
4. Oak Tassar training for graduates under Mani-pur Oak Tassar Project on payment of (capacity —20 trainees) (stipend Rs. 150/- p.m.)	6 months
5. Oak Tassar training for matriculates under Oak Tassar Project on payment of (stipend Rs. 100 p.m. (capacity 40-trainees)	

The trainees are provided with hostel accommodation and monthly stipends

Guidelines regarding Administrative and Implementation Machinery for I.T.D.Ps. of Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

9319. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state—

(a) the guidelines issued by his Ministry to the States regarding the administrative and implementation machinery for Integrated Tribal Development Projects of the Tribal Sub-plan areas;

(b) the States which have accepted the guidelines and adopted the administrative set up suggested by his Ministry; and

(c) the State-wise administrative and implementation machinery introduced for Tribal Sub-plan Area so far?

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

(a) The guidelines for administration and personnel policy in tribal areas issued to the State Governments in February, 1979, contain suggestions to consider further delegation of financial and administrative powers, transfer of funds to implementing authorities, rationalisation of procedure for sanction, selection of officers for working in tribal areas, special entries for good services, grant of incentives, learning of local dialects, training of personnel etc.

(b) As per information available almost all the States have more or less accepted the guidelines, though their full implementation has yet to come about.

(c) Many States have appointed senior officers to be incharge of the tribal sub-plan programmes and have taken up various other measures for implementation of the Tribal sub-plan, like the appointment of Project Officers, the delegation of financial and administrative powers to the Project functionaries and the setting up of project level committees.

रुई के मूल्यों को कपड़े के मूल्यों से सम्बद्ध करना

9320. श्री एत० एत० सोमानी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रुई के मूल्यों को कपड़े के मूल्यों से सम्बद्ध करने का निर्णय किया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उ का व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्नी प्रसाद दाबब) : (क) से (ग) कपड़े के मूल्य निश्चितियों की लागतों जैसे विभिन्न कारणों पर निश्चित किये जाते हैं जिनमें केवल कपास ही शामिल नहीं है बल्कि मजदूरी रजक पदार्थ व रसायन आदि जैसे अन्य कारण तथा माग एवं पूर्ति की समग्र स्थिति भी शामिल होती है। केवल कपास के मूल्य निर्धारक होने के कारण कपास के मूल्यों व तैयार माल के मूल्यों के बीच पूर्ण सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने का प्रयास करना व्यवहारिक नहीं है। कपास की विभिन्न किस्में होने तथा प्रौद्योगिकी बदलने में अधिक अन्तर होने के कारण विशेष रूप से ऐसा नहीं किया जा सकता है। फिर भी सरकार ने कपास उत्पादकों के हित की रक्षा करने के लिए अनेक अभ्युपाय किये हैं जैसे कपास के समर्थन मूल्य निश्चित करना कपास की प्रति के लिए सरकारी भेज व सहकारी अभिकरणों की भूमिका अधिकारिक बनाना। इसी प्रकार, जब कभी कपास की मूल्य प्रवृत्ति से वस्त्रों के मूल्यों में अधिक अन्तर होता है तो सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये हस्तक्षेप करती है कि मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण रहे।

रुई का विप्लव मूल्य और उसकी निर्यात

9321. श्री धनन्त राय दाससहाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से श्री देश के बाजार में जनवरी-फरवरी, 1979 में रुई का बिक्री मूल्य पृथक्-पृथक् कितना था,

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस वर्ष भी रुई के निर्यात के मामले में हानि उठानी पड़ेगी और यदि हा, तो कितनी, और

(ग) क्या रुई के निर्यात और उसकी कीमतों में कमी को रोकने के लिये रुई के रक्षित भंडार बनाने के बारे में विचार करेगी, यदि नहीं तो उ के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्नी प्रसाद दाबब) : (क) और (ख) जनवरी-फरवरी, 1979 में जो एक मात्र भारतीय रुई निर्यात बाजार में बिक्री के लिये दी गई थी वह पहले के वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 के मौसम की कुछ विशिष्ट किस्म की थी जो गुजरात स्टेट कोआपरेटिव काटन मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन तथा भारतीय रुई निगम के पास पड़ी हुई थी तथा जिसकी देश में कोई माग नहीं थी। अतएव, निर्यात मूल्य की घरेलू मूल्यों से तुलना करना उचित नहीं होगा। संबंधित पार्टियों अर्थात् गुजरात स्टेट कोआपरेटिव-काटन मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन तथा भारतीय रुई निगम द्वारा उपर्युक्त किस्म की रुई निर्यात का काम हाथ में लिया गया था अतएव, सरकार द्वारा कोई हानि उठाए जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) अगस्त, 1978 में सभा पटल पर रखे गये वस्त्र नीति विवरण में भारतीय रुई निगम द्वारा एक बकर स्टॉक के बनावट

जाने तथा उसके संचालित करने की प्रकल्पना है। निगम बफर स्टॉक की स्थापना करने हेतु कदम उठा चुका है।

**Setting up of a Paper Industry by
M/s. Allied Produce Company Ltd.,
Paonta Sahib**

9322. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer of Unstarred Question No 2211 on 7th March, 1979 and state:

(a) whether the Central Government have taken into consideration the requirements of land and raw material when industrial licences were issued to 6 parties for manufacturing wood pulp and speciality paper in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Central Government that the State Government of Himachal Pradesh is not concluding agreements with M/s. Allied Produce Company Limited Paonta Sahib for land and raw material;

(c) whether the Central Government before awarding annual licences to the party on 4th November, 1977 have asked the Himachal Pradesh Government for fulfilling the conditions as regards to land and raw materials agreements with the party for the purpose;

(d) if so, the State Government's response thereon; and

(e) what steps the Central Government have taken to expedite the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD
YADAV):** (a) In schemes which involve utilisation of forest raw material for manufacture of paper, it is ensured before granting an industrial licence that the State Government

give an assurance of sustained availability of raw material for the project.

(b) to (e). M/s. Allied Produce Co. Ltd. have been representing to the Central Government about the non-finalisation of agreements by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for the supply of forest raw materials and allocation of land. Since it is for the State Government to satisfy themselves about particular projects and to conclude agreements for allocation of forest raw materials and land, the party has been advised to negotiate with the State Government for finalisation of the agreement. The matter has also been taken up with the State Government who have stated that as the party have not taken effective steps to implement the scheme, they have withdrawn the commitments made earlier. The validity of the industrial licence granted to the party has, however, been extended up to 31-5-79 to afford them an opportunity to conclude the agreement with the State Government.

**National Overseas Scholarships
S.C. & S.T.**

9323 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications were received in 1977 and 1978, year-wise for national overseas scholarships from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, denotified and nomadic tribes and economically backward classes and names and qualifications of such applicants;

(b) whether it is a fact that no one from this category was selected though there were qualified candidates and scholarships were given to others not covered by the category and if so, their names and qualifications; and

(c) the reasons for not selecting candidates from the reserved category?

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

(a) There was no scheme for award of National Overseas Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc. students separately for the year 1977 and for the year 1978. There was such a scheme for the period 1976-78 as a whole scheme, we received 451 applications (221 from Scheduled Castes, 60 from Scheduled Tribes, 12 from Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes and 158 from Other Economically Backward Classes). The list of names and qualifications of such applicants are at Statement—I laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4409/79].

(b) It is not a fact that no one from this category was selected though there were qualified candidates and scholarships were given to others not covered by the category. 24 Scheduled Castes, 11 Scheduled Tribes 4 Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and 6 other Economically Backward Classes candidates were given scholarships from the above list of candidates. List of names and qualifications of such selected candidates is at Annexure—II.

(c) Does not arise.

Recommendations of Committee on Small Scale Industries

9324. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) the principal recommendations made by the Committee on Small Industry set up to suggest ways and means of streamlining procedures relating to the small sector; and

(b) the action initiated by the Government to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD
YADAV): (a) and (b) The Committee
has yet to submit its final report.

Details of New Industries in Backward Areas of States

9325. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will
the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased
to state:

(a) the details of location, products, amount paid as subsidy and the impact on economic development, in respect of the new industrial units set up in backward areas during the year 1978-79; and

(b) how much amount was paid as subsidy for effecting substantial expansion of their existing industrial units in backward areas during the year 1978-79 and the details of their location, products and impact on the economic development of the areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD
YADAV): (a) and (b). Under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, industrial units set up in selected backward districts/areas are eligible to subsidy. @ 15 per cent of the fixed capital investment subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs. Subsidy is also admissible to existing units in such districts/areas in respect of additional fixed capital investment made for the purpose of expansion provided additional investment is not less than 10 per cent of the existing investment. This is a Plan Scheme and is implemented through the State Governments Union Territory Administrations. The subsidy is actually disbursed by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations on the recommendations of the State Level Committees and then claimed as reimbursement from the Central Government (Department of Industrial Development). During the year 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 15.39 crores has been reimbursed to State Governments/ Union Territories under the Central

Investment Subsidy Scheme. State-wise and year-wise break-up of reimbursements is given at Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4410/79].

A total number of 146 letters of Intent and 103 Industrial Licences were issued during the year 1978 for location of industries in the backward areas, the State-wise break up of which is given at Statement-II laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4410/79].

A total number of 233 industrial units in backward areas have been registered with Directorate General of Technical Development during the year 1978-79, State-wise break up of which is attached at Statement-III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4410/79].

As per information available with the Central Government, 7741 Small Scale Units were registered with Directorates of Industries of various States during the year 1978. State-wise break up of units registered in the Small Scale Sector is given at Statement-IV laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4410/79].

Activities of Rebel Nagas

9326. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rebel Nagas are amassing their trained forces which got training from China and Burma on the borders of Burma connected with Nagaland;

(b) if so, whether their activities in the State have been increasing at an alarming rate;

(c) whether many men of Armed Forces were killed by these rebel Nagas;

(d) whether their leader has requested Government of India to permit him to come to Nagaland; and

(e) if so, whether Government have accepted his request?

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

(a) to (c). Recently, there have been reports of some movement of underground Nagas on the Indo-Burma border near Nagaland and some violent incidents have taken place in Mon and Tuensang Districts of Nagaland. In one of those incidents, seven persons of an Assam Rifles Petrol party have been killed by the miscreants.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

देनेकेतयकामगार संसद

9327. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कारखानों के सुचारु संचालन के लिये श्रमिकों का सक्रिय सहयोग लेने की दृष्टि से कामगार संसद बनाने के लिये ब्यापार तैयार कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्ग्युसन) :
(क) से (ग). श्रमिकों, शहरी श्रमिक वर्ग तथा ग्रामीण गरीबों के प्रतिनिधियों का सम्मेलन बुलाने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। विस्तृत स्पीचें तैयार किये जा रहे हैं।

Shortage in Key Industrial Areas

9328 SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a warning has been issued to Government that the economy will face shortage in key industrial areas as a result of the pick up in demand since last year by the economist and industrial financial institutions;

(b) if so, what are the reasons put forward by them in support of this; and

(c) whether they have suggested any measures in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). While no formal communication has been received by the Government from the Economists and Industrial Financial Institutions, there have been reports of shortages in some industries from time to time. The Government have taken measures, including imports and increase in production etc., to meet the shortages as far as possible.

मध्य प्रदेश के जनगणना कर्मचारियों को घोर से जापन

9329 श्री हुकूम खन् खन्नाय :

डा० महादीपक सिंह साक्ष्य

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें तथा प्रधान मंत्री को मध्य प्रदेश के जनगणना कर्मचारियों द्वारा 23 जनवरी, 1979 को अपनी समस्याओं के बारे में भारत के रजिस्ट्रार जनरल को दिये गये संयुक्त जापन की प्रतियां प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो जापन का स्पीच क्या है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलिक लाल सण्डल) : (क) और (ख). प्रधान मंत्री और अन्य के साथ गृह मंत्री को जनवरी, 1979 के उत्तरार्ध में एक संयुक्त अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ जिस पर जनगणना निदेशालय मध्य प्रदेश, भोपाल के 112 कर्मचारियों ने हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। अभ्यावेदन के विषय इस प्रकार है :—

(क) मध्य प्रदेश जनगणना निदेशालय के 24 कर्मचारियों को बिना कारण भ्रष्टाचार गिना प्रौचित्य के मुद्दतल कर दिया गया है और यह मुद्दतली उस कार्यालय के जनगणना कार्यों के भूतपूर्व उपनिवेशक के कहने पर की गई है;

(ख) मुद्दतली का आदेश इसलिए दिया गया है क्योंकि कि मध्यप्रदेश जनगणना कर्मचारी सच उक्त उप निदेशक की अनियमितताओं

और उसके पद के दुरुपयोग को प्रकाश में लाता रहा है और मुश्तली इन अनियमितताओं को छुपाने और कर्मचारियों को भ्रष्टाचार करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है।

(ग) उक्त उप निदेशक चिकित्सा खर्च की अदायगी के लिए कर्मचारियों के बिल यात्रा भत्ता बिल पाम करने में विलम्ब करके और जिन मकानों में कर्मचारी रह रहे हैं उनके मालिकों को डरा कर कर्मचारियों को तग करते रहे।

(घ) 24 कर्मचारियों की मुश्तली के आदेश रद्द कर दिए जाएं और उक्त उप-निदेशक द्वारा की गई तथा कथित अनियमितताओं की उच्च-स्तरीय जांच के आदेश दिए जाएं।

कर्मचारियों की मुश्तली के आदेश दिए गए थे क्योंकि उन्होंने धरना देकर, नारे लगाकर और उप-निदेशक का घेराव करके केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा (आचरण) नियमावली, 1964 के उपबंध का उल्लंघन किया है जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह व्यवस्था है कि "कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी अपनी सेवा से संबंधित मामले में अथवा अथ सरकारी कर्मचारी के मामले में किसी प्रकार की हड़ताल अथवा हड़ताल के लिए उकसाने अथवा जबरदस्ती अथवा शारीरिक रोक का कार्य नहीं करेगा।" कर्मचारियों को डराने धमकाने का आरोप रुख नहीं है। उप निदेशक के विरुद्ध कोई विनिष्ट आरोप नहीं लगाए गए हैं।

बाद में 22 निर्लज्ज कर्मचारियों ने अन्वोल्व में भाग लेने के लिए खेद प्रकट किया और अपील की कि उनके निर्लज्ज आदेश

रद्द किए जाएं। इन अपीलों पर विचार किया गया और उनके मामलों में निर्लज्ज आदेश रद्द कर दिए गए।

**Recommendation of National Council,
of Applied Economic Research re:
Refrigeration Industry**

9330. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some recommendation were made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research on the survey of refrigeration industry; and

(b) if so, the main features of the survey report and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The National Council of Applied Economic Research has made a report on the survey of refrigeration industry, at the instance of the All India Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Association of India.

(b) The National Council of Applied Economic Research has come to following findings:—

(1) The cost of production of refrigerators has gone up over the years.

(2) The short term option available for bringing down the prices is to reduce taxes both excise and other indirect taxes like sales tax. A reduction in tax will increase demand and reduce the cost of production more than proportionately because of increased capacity utilisation.

The Council has broadly agreed with the Industry's view for a sizeable reduction in the rates of excise duty and other indirect taxes.

201 **Written Answers VAISAKHA 12, 1901** (SAKA) **Written Answers 202**
 The report of the Council was submitted to the All India Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Association of India and not to the Government of India.

Workshop on Materials in the future of India

9331, SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a five-day workshop in "Materials in the future of India" was held at Trivandrum recently;

(b) if so, the number of participants, Department.wise;

(c) the broad consensus that emerged on marshalling materials; and

(d) the recommendations if any made by the 'Workshop' to the Government?

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) Sixty participants took part in the Workshop. A list of participating organisations is laid on the Table of the House. (Statement No. 1).

(c) and (d). A Statement containing recommendations incorporating the broad consensus reached at the Workshop is laid on the Table of the House. (Statement No. 2).

Statement No. 1

Participating Organisations

1. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore.

2. Cement Research Institute, New Delhi.

3. Naval Dockyard, Bombay.

4. Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi.

5. College of Engineering, Trichur.

6. Planning Commission, New Delhi.

7. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum.

8. MECON, Ranchi.

9. Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ltd., Haridwar.

10. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation, Trivandrum.

11. Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum.

12. Roorkee University.

13. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

14. College of Engineering, Trivandrum.

15. Directorate of Technical Education, Govt. of Kerala.

16. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation, Uttar Pradesh.

17. Planning Board, Government of Kerala.

18. Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.

19. Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India.

20. English India Clays, Trivandrum.

21. National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur.

22. Travancore Titanium Products, Trivandrum.

23. Patel Extrusion Group, Bombay.

24. Kerala State Electronics Devt. Corporation, Trivandrum.

25. Bhaba Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.

26. Kerala State Committee on Science and Technology.

27. National Rubber Board.

28. Shree Chitra Tirunal Medical Centre.

29. Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association, Bombay.

30. Transport Department of Government of Kerala.

31. National Traffic Planning and Automation Centre.

Recommendations of the Workshop on "Materials in the future of India" held at Trivandrum, March 19-23, 1979

Recognising the Socio-economic needs and the national urgency to attain self-reliance with regard to the materials that the nation needs,

Taking note of the fact that the Indian Population will almost double up by the turn of the century thus necessitating need for more materials,

Appreciating the fact that the nation must achieve major technological breakthrough in various areas,

Recognising the need to broad-base and sophisticate the research and development network in the country,

Noting that certain resources have a short life and may not be available to us after a few years,

Stressing the need to encourage utilisation of local and indigenous resources,

Appreciating that one should encourage recycling of waste materials,

We recommend:

1. A National Materials Advisory Board should be constituted to advise on research, production, use, export-import and recycling of all materials. This board should have materials scientists and Technologists as members. Such a Board should also advise the Government on import and export and on the stockpiling of strategic materials. This Board should also

formulate policies preventing the use of strategic and scarce materials for uses where other abundant materials may be substituted.

2. In addition to the National Materials Advisory Board, it is necessary to have Regional Materials Advisory Board which will advise on the use of regional resources to satisfy regional needs. A regional approach will compliment the national approach and will highlight certain imperatives which would otherwise be lost.

3. It is necessary that long term goals, perhaps upto the year 2000 and beyond should be set for the production of various materials and these should be pursued in a sustained manner, undisturbed by short term shortages and surpluses. We must aim at producing about 100 million tons of steel, 120 million tons of cement and 5 million tons of aluminium. Similar targets should be set up for other materials, specially those manufactured in small and unorganised sector, for instance tiles, bricks and pottery. In addition we must try to distribute the ownership and use of materials uniformly in all sections of our population.

4. Materials should be added as one of the subjects of study for the NCST Futurology Panel.

5. Greater attention should be paid to the development of materials which are based on renewable and abundant resources like agriculture and forest products, vands, mud, clays, laterites and ocean-based resources.

6. Greater attention should be paid to materials which are required for agriculture and food processing industry and for rural areas.

7. Greater efforts should be made to transfer the technologies related to materials from laboratories to industries.

8. Materials Scientists should pay greater attention to scientific problems related to inexpensive building materials.

9 Greater attention should be paid to improving the performance of mud, clays, tiles, thatch and other leaves used for housing by the poor.

10. Organised industry should be set up for efficient recycling of all materials used by the society.

11. Technologists dealing with different materials should exchange views in order that the techniques developed for one particular material can be readily transferred to other materials.

12 An all India level Materials Research Institute should be set up which has international level competence to conduct research and development on materials based on renewable and abundant resources, particularly for rural areas, urban poor and agriculture. Such an Institute should have a very large contingent of scientists similar to the contingents working on materials for atomic energy and materials for space.

13. In addition to National materials Research Institute, several Regional Materials Research Institutes should also be set up to work on Regional Resources and social needs.

14. Courses in Materials Science which have heavy emphasis on the use of renewable and abundant resources for the development of materials for agriculture and rural areas should be introduced in the curriculum of more Universities. Such courses should include description of Indian resources, Indian manufacturing capacity and Indian importance.

15. Attempts should be made to foster a design capability which will promote miniaturisation accompanied by reduction in materials requirement in all uses, similar to the miniaturisation that has taken place in electronics.

16. Attempts should be made to examine and possibly reduce factors

of safety which may be possible with improved capability in inspection.

17. Export of scarce materials like silver, mercury, chromium and manganese and even the export of iron ore and bauxite should be curtailed.

18. Instead of exporting ores and other raw materials, attempts should be made to export finished or semi-finished products. In fact, India should explore avenues of importing ores and using its abundant manpower to export finished products.

19. Attempts should be made to encourage research and development on production of materials using renewables and abundant resources of energy like solar energy, bio-mass energy and ocean energy. To promote the utilisation of solar energy in materials industry a large contingent of scientists should be assembled in one Institute.

20. Attempts should be made to develop processes which consume lesser energy in extraction or processing of materials, and adopt them in our industry.

21. Research and development effort on super conductivity should be increased, specially attempts to develop organic super conductors which may operate on liquid nitrogen temperatures or room temperatures should be accelerated.

22. Serious attention should be given to set up Ocean Thermal Energy Complexes in the oceans around India to generate energy and use it to produce a variety of chemicals and materials from the ocean.

23. Greater attention should be paid on the utilisation of composite materials utilising agriculture and forest based materials.

24. There should be a national effort to develop bio-medical materials required for health care.

25. Increasing attention should be paid to polymers which can be pro-

derived from agriculture resources like snail shell liquid.

26. Instead of continuing to borrow alloy compositions developed in the West, we must develop alloy compositions based on abundant metals like, iron, silicon, titanium, instead of copper, lead, zinc and tin.

27. Research should be conducted to increase the use of rare earths and their oxides in magnetic materials, electronic materials and other structural materials.

28. New civilian uses of reactive metals like titanium should be developed.

29. The production of natural rubber should be increased and the use of rubber products in society should be promoted since it is renewable resource. A large stockpile of rubber should also be maintained.

30. The use of ceramics and glass should be promoted in place of metals wherever possible. The use of glass in transportation and buildings should be increased. Glass fibres for communications should be developed in the country.

31. Raw materials including power should be made available to plants producing materials so that they do not run below their rated capacity.

32. A study on the present and likely future, use and ownership of materials in the rural areas should be conducted, and effort should be made to rationalise the use of materials in the rural areas. Attempts should be made to produce most of materials required in rural areas locally, instead of sending them from cities.

33. Ownership and use of materials should be uniformly distributed among all sections of the people.

34. Increased attempts should be made to extract metals and minerals from the ocean, specially to harvest manganese nodules in the Indian Ocean and process them for valuable metals.

35. Attempts should be made to reduce the weight of transportation systems by substituting steel with aluminium, magnesium and FRP to reduce energy consumption in transportation.

36. Increased efforts should be made to develop materials for fusion reactors.

37. The municipal wastes from Indian cities should be shifted to separate out valuable materials which should be subsequently recycled.

38. The production of cement using cold process in small plants should be explored.

39. A life style that minimizes the ownership and use of materials should be promoted. School children should be taught about shortage of resources for materials and the value of conserving materials.

40. The recommendations of this Workshop should be communicated to all the agencies concerned with production, use, research and development and teaching in the areas of materials. Such a Conference should be held periodically, possibly, annually to up-date the recommendations in view of the latest developments.

हस्ती शिक्षण योजना के अर्ध-नकारक
वाले अनुषंग में कार्यवाही

9332. श्री कचनलाल हेमराज जैन :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अर्ध-नकारक विभिन्न हिन्दी शिक्षण केंद्रों में, विभिन्न कार्यालयों में तथा राजभाषा विभाग में विभिन्न अधिकारियों के साथ, अलग-अलग अर्थों चार के कितने कार्यवाही काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितनों को बर्खास्त की गई है;

(ग) उनमें से कितने बर्खास्त हैं;

(ब) क्या दफ्तरी के पद पर पदोन्नत किये गये कर्मचारियों को चपरासी का काम करना पड़ता है; और

(ङ). यदि हां, तो क्या यह उनके साथ अन्याय नहीं है ?

पु. च. राज. में रा. ३३ मं. ३ (बो. च. रि. स. म. ड. ल.) : (क) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अधीन काम कर रहे चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के संबंध में ब्यौरेवार जानकारी नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :—

विभिन्न अधिकारियों/ कार्यालयों के नाम	चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की संख्या
(1) संयुक्त निदेशक का कार्यालय नई दिल्ली।	2
(2) उपनिदेशक (उत्तर) का कार्यालय और उनके अधीनस्थ केन्द्र।	21
(3) उप निदेशक (दक्षिण) का कार्यालय और उनके अधीनस्थ केन्द्र।	14
(4) उपनिदेशक (पूर्व) का कार्यालय और उनके अधीनस्थ केन्द्र।	17
(5) उपनिदेशक (मध्य) का कार्यालय और उनके अधीनस्थ केन्द्र।	19
(6) उपनिदेशक (पश्चिम) का कार्यालय और उनके अधीनस्थ केन्द्र।	18

संयुक्त निदेशक, नई दिल्ली के कार्यालय का एक चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी संयुक्त सचिव (राजभाषा) के साथ कार्यरत है। व्यावहारिक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह व्यवस्था कई वर्षों से जागू है।

(ख) 69 कर्मचारियों को।

(ग) 2 कर्मचारी।

(घ) और (ङ). चपरासी व दफ्तरी दोनों ही चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं। सन् 1978 तक सरकारी कार्यालयों में चपरासी के नए पद स्वीकृत किए जाने अथवा रिक्त पदों को भरे जाने पर प्रतिबंध था। तथापि, सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि चपरासी के पद से यथा संभव दफ्तरी के पद पर होने वाली पदोन्नतियां न रोकी जाएं। चपरासी के रिक्त पदों को भरे जाने पर प्रतिबंध होने के कारण कभी-कभी सरकारी कामकाज की सुगमता के लिए दफ्तरियों से चपरासी का काम लेना आवश्यक हो जाता है।

Complaints of forced Conversions

9333. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints in regard to forced conversions of faith and religion in the cover of inducements and other allurement;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received and the places and persons from which they came;

(c) whether he is aware of the fact that scores of rupees are flowing in the country for the purpose; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent these activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

सीमेंट के आयात के लिए दरें

9334. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978 में कितनी मात्रा में सीमेंट खरीदा गया तथा किन दरों पर और किन देशों के साथ अनुबंध किए गए और किन दरों पर देश में सीमेंट का आयात किया गया;

(ख) क्या सीमेंट की खरीद और अनुबंध के लिए प्रस्ताव मिलने के बावजूद राज्य व्यापार निगम ने भारतीय और विदेशी एजेंटों के माध्यम से सीमेंट खरीदा है और यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में सीमेंट खरीदा गया तथा किन दरों पर और किन पार्टियों से खरीदा गया और किन तिथियों को खरीदा गया; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर खरीद के लिये क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) 1978 में भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम ने 54.71 से 67.50 तक प्रति मी० टन अवरीकी डालर (जागतिक तथा जाड़ा) की निम्न-निम्न

दरों पर जापान, उत्तरी कोरिया, दक्षिण कोरिया तथा पोलैन्ड से 19.20 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट खरीदने के लिये संविदा की थी ।

(ख) भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम ने सीमेंट का आयात किसी भारतीय अथवा विदेशी अभिकरण के माध्यम से न करके सीधे ही विदेशी संभरणकर्ताओं से किया है ।

(ग) सीमेंट क्रय, समिति, जिसमें सीमेंट नियंत्रक तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय तथा भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी होते हैं, जब कभी कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होता है, उस पर विचार करती है और सिफारिश करती है तथा उन के आधार पर भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा संविदा की जाती है ।

Fall in price of Various Varieties of Cotton

9335. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM:
SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:
SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:
SHRI C. VENUGOPAL;
SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:
SHRI A. BALAPAJANOR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the extent of fall in price of various varieties of cotton during the last twelve months as compared to earlier years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): Month-end spot prices of a few important varieties of cotton during the last four years are given below. Variations in cotton prices during the last twelve months have been indicated in column 6.

Price in Rs. per C andy

Variety	March 1976	March 1977	March 1978	March 1979	% Variation March 78/ March 79
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bengal Deshi	1691	2841	2600	2400	(—) 7.7
Wagad	2125	3700	2575	2385	(—) 7.4
Kalyan	2460	3987	2900	2610	(—) 10.0
MPA-51/9	2800	4625	3500	3525	(+) 0.7
Digvijay	3350	4825	4050	3925	(—) 3.1
J-34 . . . . .	..	..	2585	2745	(+) 6.2
MCU-5	4200	5500	4850	4975	(+) 2.6
Shankar-4	4500	5900	5150	5000	(—) 2.9

**Setting up of Mini Cement Plant in
Dharampur, Himachal Pradesh**

9336. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2305 on the 7th March, 1979 and state:

(a) whether the feasibility report by the Cement Research Institute for setting up a mini cement plant at Dharampur in Himachal Pradesh is ready; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Feasibility report for setting up a mini cement plant at Dharamkot (not Dharampur as referred in the question) has been prepared by the Cement Research Institute and sent to the Director of Industries, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Simla, on 24th April, 1979.

(b) The summary and conclusions of the report is annexed.

Summary and Conclusion

1. Based on the occurrence of large limestone deposits in the Dharamkot area near Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh, the Department of Industries, Himachal Pradesh Government, sponsored a project with the Cement Research Institute of India for preparing a feasibility report for setting up a mini cement plant of appropriate capacity in that area.

2. The limestone deposit and the area around Dharamkot and Dharamshala were examined by the CRI scientists during July, 1978. Bulk samples of limestone, clay and all other data required for preparing the feasibility report were collected.

3. The cement demand and market survey conducted around Dharamshala showed that there is substantial market potential within a radius of 100 kms. from Dharamkot on a long term basis.

4. Data available from detailed prospecting of the deposit by the Geological Survey of India and the study by the CRI scientists indicated that substantial reserve of cement

grade limestone is available in the area. The average chemical composition of the limestone as ascertained from the bulk samples analysed in CRI is as below:

$\text{SiO}_2\%$	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\%$	$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\%$	$\text{CaO}\%$	$\text{MgO}\%$	$\text{LOI}\%$
12.55	0.71	1.93	45.35	1.58	36.71

5. The GSI detailed prospecting work indicates availability of 13 million tonnes of limestone upto 50 M depth in the area. A very conservative estimate by CRI indicates that around 2.8 million tonnes of limestone will be available upto 10 m depth in the Dharamkot hill.

6. As the limestone occurs along the slopes of the Dharamkot hill as a continuous outcrop and is accessible by road from Upper Dharamshala (McLeodgunj), its mining will not pose any problem. However, more detailed bulk sampling of the limestone and delineation of suitable mining blocks are recommended during the DPR stage. Manual mining has been suggested.

7. The landed cost of limestone has been worked out to be Rs. 15 per tonne.

8. Clay deposits are available near the limestone but there is no scope of adding any clay to the Dharamkot limestone, as the limestone is siliceous.

9. Considering the average composition of the limestone a laterite containing around 35 per cent Al_2O_3 , 20 per cent Fe_2O_3 and SiO_2 not exceeding 35 per cent is needed for

getting a suitable raw mix. No such laterite was available in the immediate vicinity, but the Kangra hills are reported to have some laterite deposits of above approximate composition. Such laterite sources should not be more than 20 Kms from Dharamshala and the approximate landed cost of such laterite will not exceed Rs. 30 per tonne.

10. Gypsum has to be procured from Bikaner in Rajasthan. The total landed cost of this gypsum at the proposed plant site will be around Rs. 155 per tonne. The gypsum resources of Himachal Pradesh in the Mandi and Sirmur districts have potentialities for use.

11. Coke breeze has to be procured from the Rourkela Steel Plant, as the Bhilai Steel Plant, the nearest coke breeze source has no spare coke breeze for sale. The landed cost of coke breeze from Rourkela to the plant site will be around Rs. 250 per tonne.

12. A preliminary raw mix design was made with 83.5 per cent limestone, 5.0 per cent laterite and 11.5 per cent coke breeze. The average chemical composition for the cement raw meal will be

$\text{LOI}\%$	$\text{SiO}_2\%$	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\%$	$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\%$	$\text{CaO}\%$	$\text{MgO}\%$
39.33	13.46	3.34	2.68	38.75	1.56

All the moduli values are well within the standard limits with the above raw meal composition.

13. With the available infrastructural facilities demand for cement and sufficient reserves of limestone in and

around Dharamkot, a 100 tpd mini cement plant is fully justified.

14. The plant site has been proposed at Naddi at about 2 kms. distance from the deposit and 4 kms from Mcleod-gunj, where state Highway No. 23 also terminates.

15. Taking into consideration, various aspects the vertical shaft kiln process of cement manufacture has been recommended.

16. The broad specifications of all the equipment and machinery required for the process have been worked out. All these equipment and machinery are available indigenously.

17. The total personnel required for the plant has been worked out at 89 including technical, administration/accounts and the labour for plant operation.

18. The total capital cost of the project has been estimated at Rs. 129.44 lakhs. The equity capital and long term loan works out to Rs. 45.30 lakhs and Rs. 84.14 lakhs respectively.

19. The margin money and short term loan for the working capital works out to Rs. 4.64 lakhs and Rs. 6.95 lakhs respectively.

20. The total cost of production per tonne of cement works out to Rs. 255.18. The present selling price of cement in Himachal Pradesh is Rs. 498.70 per tonne. This would give a profit of Rs. 170.33 per tonne if cement is sold at factory and Rs. 120.33 per tonne if sold within a radius of 100 kms from the factory site. The break even point works out to 49.8 per cent.

21. The establishment of a mini cement plant at Naddi utilising the limestone deposits of Dharamkot area will help to utilize the local resources, industrialisation of a backward area and providing employment to local

population. These overwhelming considerations justify the proposed mini cement plant in Dharamkot region.

मध्य प्रदेश के स्वाधीनता सेनानियों को पेंशन

9337. श्री राघवजी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक स्वाधीनता सेनानी को उसकी कितनी वार्षिक आय होने पर पेंशन नहीं मिलती है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के उन स्वाधीनता सेनानियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी पेंशन गत दो वर्षों के दौरान इस आधार पर रद्द कर दी गई थी कि उनकी वार्षिक आय निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक है;

(ग) देश भर में कितने संसद् सदस्य तथा विधायक इस समय पेंशन पा रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या पेंशन पाने वाले स्वाधीनता सेनानी को स्वयं ही यह बताना पड़ता है कि उसकी वार्षिक आय उक्त निर्धारित सीमा से बढ़ चुकी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) 5,000 रु. तथा इससे अधिक प्रतिवर्ष ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) संसद का वर्तमान सदस्य केन्द्रीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन का पात्र नहीं है क्योंकि उसका वेतन 5,000 रु. प्रतिवर्ष से अधिक है । केन्द्रीय योजना के अधीन 59 वर्तमान एम एल ए/एम एस सी पेंशन प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ।

(घ) जी हां, श्रीमान। प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रगैल में पेंशन लेने से पहले स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन प्राप्त कर्ता के लिए अपनी पिछले 12 महीनों के दौरान सभी स्रोतों से वार्षिक आय के बारे में संबंधित महालेखाकार/कोषाधिकारी को अपनी घोषणा देना आवश्यक है।

बिबरण

~ ~ प्रदेश के उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के नाम जिनकी पेंशन दो वर्षों के दौरान उनकी वार्षिक आय 5,000 रु० की निर्धारित सीमा से बढ़ने के कारण रद्द कर दी गई थी।

1. श्री धर्म चन्द,
जिला सागर
2. श्री सुन्दर लाल जैन,
जिला सागर
3. श्री फूलचन्द,
जिला सागर
4. श्री पदम कुमार जैन,
जिला सागर
5. श्री बाला प्रसाद मिश्रा,
जिला सागर
6. श्री हजारी लाल वर्मा,
जिला रायपुर
7. श्री आत्मा राम चौबे,
जिला सागर
8. श्री गुलाब चन्द जैन,
जिला सागर
9. श्री बाबू लाल जैन,
जिला मांडला
10. श्री बैजनाथ ठूबे
जिला सीधी

11. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण शर्मा,
जिला टीकमगढ़
12. श्री लछमन दास,
जिला सागर
13. श्री रतन लाल ठूबे,
जिला बेतुल
14. श्री प्यारे लाल धलवानी,
जिला जबलपुर
15. श्री राम मिलन पाठक,
जिला जबलपुर
16. श्री प्रताप भानू सुल्लेरे,
जिला जबलपुर
17. श्री ब्रजेन्द्र लाल नामदेव,
जिला जबलपुर
18. श्री कुंजी लाल जैन,
जिला सागर
19. श्री प्रताप चन्द जैन,
जिला रायसीन

उद्योग मंत्रालय में नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को नियमित करना

9338. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय तथा उनके अधीन कार्यालय में अधिकांश नैमित्तिक अधिकारी ऐसे हैं जो दो से तीन वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर चुके हैं परन्तु जिन्हें अभी नियमित नहीं किया गया है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे अधिकारियों का सेवाएं नियमित करने के लिए कार्यवाही करने का है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और तब पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Financing of Andhra Pradesh Jute Mill

9339. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh State Government have requested the Government to advise I.F.C.I. to take up the Salur Jute Mill Project for financing; and

(b) if so, the result?

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

(b) It is understood that IFCI is processing the request of the company, in consultation with other financial institutions.

Task Force for Self Employment for Women

9340. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA

CHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:

SHRI S. S. LAL:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special task force has recommended the constitution of an organisation in the industry

Ministry to formulate programme and policies of the promotion of self-employment for women and monitor the implementation of the programme;

(b) if so, whether task force has submitted its report to the Union Minister;

(c) what are the details of the recommendations made; and

(d) how many of them have been accepted?

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

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) The recommendations of the Task Force are under consideration.

Statement

1. The Government may set up a Central organisation under the Ministry of Industry which should be adequately empowered to formulate programmes and policies for the promotion of self-employment of women.

2. In the District Industries Centre Scheme, an office, should be appointed for the development of self-employment programme for women entrepreneurs.

3. Women may be broadly categorised into three groups depending upon their age, education standards and skills, and programmes for promotion of self-employment be tailored to suit the requirements of each group separately.

4. Not less than 25 per cent of the allocations and benefits under all programmes and projects in each sector or each department of Government should be earmarked for women and should be separately monitored and evaluated.

5. The one hundred development blocks selected by the Department of Rural Development for intensive work on employment of women with assistance from the UNICEF should provide for training in skills and crafts to rural women through the appointment of special women workers in the respective mahila Mandals.

6. The Central Organisation recommended to be set up under the Ministry of Industry should take an overall view of the broad policy formulations in regard to training programmes being implemented by various agencies and should coordinate with them to ensure that the training facilities are made available at locations most needed and to the extent required.

7. The recommendation made by the Working Group set up by the Planning Commission for Women's employment regarding the setting up of development corporations and directors of women's welfare and development at State levels may be accepted by Government in the Planning Commission.

8. The programmes of Mahila Mandals and training of Gram and Mukhya Sevikas should be so tailored as to equip them for promoting the self-employment among women in rural areas.

वनस्पति तैयार करने के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किया जाय

9341. श्री धर्मोत्तम भाई धंदेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य में जुलाई, 1977 में और असम तथा उड़ीसा राज्यों में सितम्बर, 1978 में वनस्पति उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिये गये थे, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन कंपनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने वनस्पति के उत्पादन के लिए आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत किए थे और ये आवेदन कब प्रस्तुत किए गए थे और वनस्पति की वार्षिक मात्रा, टनों में कितनी है जिसके उत्पादन के लिए इन कंपनियों ने आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत किये थे ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). जम्मू व कश्मीर, आसाम तथा उड़ीसा में वनस्पति का उत्पादन करने हेतु नए उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए जुलाई, 1977 व सितम्बर, 1978 में उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन निम्नलिखित आशय पत्र जारी किए गए थे :—

कंपनी का नाम	उपक्रम का स्थापना स्थल	वार्षिक क्षमता		आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त होने की तिथि	आशय पत्र जारी होने की तिथि
		आवेदन	स्वीकृत		
1	2	3	4	5	6
		मी० टन	मी० टन		
1 श्री विजय कुमार महाजन	जम्मू एबम कश्मीर (जम्मू)	4500	4500	8-12-76	4-7-77
2 आसाम स्टेट कोपरेटिव मार्केटिंग (इलूवर्ड) एण्ड कन्जुमर्स फेडरेशन (गोहाटी)	आसाम	11000	15000	18-3-77	8-9-78
3 इण्डस्ट्रीयल प्रोजेक्शन एण्ड इन्वेन्स्टमेन्ट कार्पोरेशन प्राय उड़ीसा लिमिटेड	उड़ीसा (भुवनेश्वर)	15000	15000	27-12-76	8-9-78

**पृथक उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के लिए
मांग**

9342. श्री बलराम शास्त्री क्या गृह
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तराखण्ड
के लोगों ने 4 दिसम्बर से 8 दिसम्बर,
1978 तक बोट क्लब पर भूख हड़ताल की
थी जिसमें गिरफ्तारियां की गई थी और यदि
हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या पृथक उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के
लिए उनकी मांग के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव
उत्तरे विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में यह
पृथक राज्य कब तक बनाया जायेगा।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक
लाल मण्डल) : (क) उत्तराखण्ड को एक अलग
राज्य बनाने की मांग को लेकर उत्तराखण्ड
राज्य परिषद ने 4 से 8 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक
नई दिल्ली, बोट क्लब पर एक क्रमक भूख
हड़ताल आयोजित की थी। र्दि षद के लगभग
50 स्वयंसेवकों ने गिरफ्तारी दी थी।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Special Schemes of Jobs for Unemp-
loyed Graduates in Small Scale In-
dustries**

9343. SHRI K. S. VEERABHAD-
RAPPA : Will the Minister of IN-
DUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding
the special scheme if any formulated
919 LS-8.

by Government for the benefit of the
unemployed graduates to get jobs in
the small scale industrial units,
(State-wise) in which thereunder sale
of their total produce has been gua-
ranteed by Government; and

(b) the details regarding the sche-
me as well as the number of unemp-
loyed persons benefited as a result
thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YA-
DAV): (a) and (b). No such scheme
has been formulated by the Govern-
ment for the benefit of the unemp-
loyed graduates to get jobs in the
small scale industrial units. However,
a scheme of Interest Subsidy for the
assistance to unemployed engineer en-
trepreneurs in order to enable them
to set up their own small scale indus-
tries is in operation.

Strike by B.H.E.L. Employees

9344. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL: Will the Minister of IN-
DUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the en-
tire work force of BHEL complex
went on strike on 6th April, 1979 de-
manding wage revision;

(b) how does the wage structure of
BHEL work force compare with that
of the other public sector projects and
what is reaction of Government to the
wage revision demand of the workers;
and

(c) if so, what has been the loss in
terms of man-hours and in produc-
tion as a result of said strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITN): (a)
Workers in all the manufacturing di-
visions of BHEL observed strike for
one day on 6th April, 1979 on the issue
of wage revision.

(b) With the implementation of the interim settlement, effective from 1-9-77, the wage structure in the BHEL compares favourably with the structure prevailing in other public sector undertakings in the engineering sector. The interim settlement has the approval of the Government.

(c) The loss in terms of man-hours is assessed at approximately 3.63 lakh man-hours, and the loss in production as a result of the one-day strike is assessed at approximately Rs. 184 lakhs.

Stabbing Cases in Delhi

9345. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stabbing cases reported to the various Police Stations in the capital during the last 15 months;

(b) the number of persons held for stabbing during the said period and the number of persons convicted for the crime; and

(c) the number of such cases pending in the Court and what steps are being taken to expedite their finalisation?

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 (c). 1086 stabbing cases were reported to the police during the period from 1-1-78 to 31-12-79. Out of the 1403 persons arrested in the above cases, 14 have been convicted. 586 cases are pending trial in the Courts. Every effort is made to achieve expeditious disposal. Besides Delhi Administration have issued general instructions to prosecutors to request the Courts not to grant unnecessary adjournments.

Committee on Nuclear safeguards

9346. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken for setting up the Committee of International Scientist to go into the question of safeguards for preventing the spread of nuclear weapons which had been agreed between the Government of India and U.S.A.;

(b) whether the Indo-American talks in this regard have failed;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) if not, when will the Committee be set up and start functioning

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY & SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The proposal for an ad hoc scientific advisory committee on safeguards questions has been dropped after further discussion with the U.S. authorities.

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

Production Capacity of Railway Wagon Manufacturing Industry

9347. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to ensure the utilization of full Railway Wagon production capacity by this railway wagon manufacturing industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): The annual production of Wagons by the Industry is dependent on the requirement of new wagons by Indian Railways, who are the sole purchasers. This requirement in turn, is dependent on the funds made available to the Railways.

For some years past, the requirement of Wagons by Indian Railways has been low, resulting in under-utilisation of installed capacity. At present the capacity utilisation in Wagon

Industry is about 50 per cent. As against the existing licensed capacity of 24,346 wagons per annum, the Industry has manufactured 10,694 wagons during 1978-79 (including 224 wagons against the foreign orders). This does not include the Wagons produced by Railway Workshops. The production during the current year (1979-80), is expected to increase further, as the targetted production for Indian Railways alone is expected to go upto 13,750 wagons. In addition, it is expected that the production against the foreign orders would also increase further, as efforts are being made to secure more orders for export of wagons, and this would provide additional workload to the Industry to ensure better capacity utilisation.

Structural and transmission Towers Industry

9348. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Structural and Transmission Towers industry is utilising only 36 per cent and 54 per cent of its production capacity respectively;

(b) if so, the names of major Structural and Transmission Towers manufacturing companies and the reasons for not going into full production; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure the utilization of full production capacity by this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The capacity utilisation for Structural and Transmission Towers industry during the year 1978 has been 34 per cent and 53 per cent respectively but these should be taken as rough indication of capacity utilisation rather than a precise figure. This is due to the very diverse range of products covered by these units making it difficult to determine their capacity in relation to a varying and diverse product mix.

(b) The names of major structural and transmission towers manufacturing companies are enclosed. The reasons for low utilisation of capacity are increasing reliance on site fabrication, lack of orders on structural workshops and difficulties in getting matching steel.

(c) Proposals from manufacturers in these fields for diversifying their activities by taking up manufacture of allied items like low and medium duty EOT Cranes, technological structural etc. are being considered by the Government.

LIST OF MAJOR MANUFACTURERS

A. STRUCTURAL FABRICATION

1. Braithwaite & Company, Calcutta
2. Bridge & Roof (I) Ltd., Calcutta
3. Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta
4. Mukund Iron & Steel Works, Bombay
5. Triveni Structural Ltd., Naini
6. Kaveri Structural, Madras
7. Apeejay Structural Ltd., Calcutta
8. Burn & Co. Limited, Calcutta
9. Hindustan Motors, Calcutta
10. Texmaco Limited, Belgharia
11. Vikhroli Metal Fabricators, Bombay
12. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd., Bombay
13. Testeels Ltd., Ahmedabad
14. Kumardhubi Engg. Co. Ltd., Dhanbad
15. Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

B TRANSMISSION TOWERS

1. Hind Galvanising & Engg. Co; Calcutta
2. E.M.C. Steel, Calcutta
3. Ganges Galvanising Works, Calcutta
4. S.A.E. India Pvt. Ltd., Jabalpur
5. Kamani Engg. Corpn. Ltd., Bombay
6. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd., Nagpur
7. Testeels Ltd., Ahmedabad
8. Kamani Engg. Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur
9. Triveni Structural Ltd., Naini

District Industries Centres in Almora

9349. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the entrepreneurs identified number of projects approved, number of units established, number of sick units assisted, amount spent in providing subsidy and assistance respectively by the District Industries Centre, Almora in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether any targets have been fixed for 1979 for the above Centre and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) In the District Industries Centre, Almora (Uttar Pradesh) 118 entrepreneurs were identified during the period 1978-79 (upto December, 1978) and 88 project profiles were prepared 28 new small scale units were set up during the period. Credit assistance to the extent of Rs. 14.62 lakhs was also provided to them in addition to seed money of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and cash subsidy of Rs. 0.25 lakhs. The technical, managerial and other assistance was provided to 163 units.

(b) Targets for 1979-80 have been fixed for the establishment of 50 new units with an anticipated investment of Rs. 30.00 lakhs with a gross production value of Rs. 50.00 lakhs having employment potential for 250 persons.

Committee on Industries in Backward Areas

9350. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a committee to review the progress made so far in setting up of

new industries in backward areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and when the report is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A National Committee on Development of Backward Areas has since been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, former Member, Planning Commission. The terms of reference of this Committee are:

1. To examine the validity of the various concepts of backwardness underlying the definitions in use for present policy purposes and recommend the criteria by which backward areas should be identified;

2. To review the working of:

(a) existing plans for dealing with the general developmental problems of backward areas like Tribal sub-Plans, Plans for Hill Areas etc.; and

(b) existing schemes for stimulating industrial development in backward areas such as the schemes for concessional finance, investment subsidy, transport subsidy, sales tax concessions etc., similar schemes in the agricultural and fields like DPAP, and general measures for tackling the problems of poverty and unemployment with a view to find out their efficiency in the removal of backwardness; and

3. To recommend an appropriate strategy or strategies for effectively tackling the problem in backward areas, classified, if necessary, according to areas, causes or prescribed remedies.

The Committee is expected to submit its final Report by 31st December, 1979.

Names of States declared backward

9351. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number and names of States have been declared as a backward region for the purpose of insuing industrial loans; and

(b) the dettils regarding the licences or loans given by the Central Government during the current financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):
(a) The following States have been categorised industrially backward for the purpose of Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy:—

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Himachal Pradesh
5. Jammu & Kashmir
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Manipur
8. Meghalaya
9. Nagaland
10. Orissa
11. Rajasthan
12. Sikkim
13. Tripura
14. Uttar Pradesh.

(b) A total number of 159 Letter of Intents and 115 Industrial Licences were issued during the year 1978-79 (upto 28-2-1979) for location of industries in the backward areas.

A total number of 253 industrial units in backward areas were registered by Directorate General of Technical Development during the year 1978-79 (upto 28-2-1979).

Industrial loans are granted by the various financial institutions.

Return of Indian Scientists from Abroad

9352 PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Scientists studying and working abroad have returned to India and have been suitably and profitably employed by the Government in various Departments during the year 1978-79; and

(b) if so, main facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS ON ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) & (b): The exact figure of Indian Scientists etc. who returned to India is 1978-79 from abroad is not known. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) however maintains an Indian Abroad Section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel of India for voluntary enrolment of Indian Scientists etc. abroad. From the information available in the CSIR, 176 Scientists, Technologists etc. were given temporary placements in the Scientists' Pool of CSIR. 50 of them have got regular employment in Government Organisations. 126 are still continuing as Pool Officers.

आई०सी०एस० और आई० ए० एस० के सेवा नियुक्त अधिकारियों की पुनः नियुक्ति

9353 श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेवा नियुक्त आई०सी०एस० और आई० ए० एस० अधिकारियों को पुनः नियुक्ति के बारे में सरकार की कोई नीति है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो वह कब निर्धारित की गई थी;

(ग) क्या उक्त नीति को घोषणा एवं कार्यान्वित के बारे में कोई रिकार्ड रखा जाता है;

(घ) अधिकारी किन आधारों पर पुनः नौकरी प्राप्त करते हैं; और

(ङ) क्या कुछ ऐसे सिद्धांत हैं जिन पर अधिकारियों को एक निश्चित अवधि के उपरान्त सेवा निवृत्त किया जाता है और क्या सरकार का विचार उन सिद्धांतों का उल्लंघन कर पुनः नियुक्ति की नीति को खत्म करने का है?

यूह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) से (ग). सेवा निवृत्त आई० सी० एस०/आई० ए० एस० अधिकारियों का पुनः नियुक्ति से संबंधित नीति वही है जो अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर लागू होती है क्योंकि सेवा निवृत्त होने पर वे अखिल भारतीय सेवा के सदस्य नहीं रह जाते। परिणामतः केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन अखिल भारतीय सेवा के सेवा निवृत्त अधिकारियों को पुनः नियुक्ति केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पुनः नियुक्ति पर लागू नियमों तथा आदेशों द्वारा शासित होती है और राज्य सरकार के अधीन पुनः नियुक्ति के मामले में संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनाए गए नियम तथा आदेश लागू होंगे। पुनःनियुक्ति की नीति के अनुदेशों को 20 सितम्बर, 1958 को जारी किया गया था, इन अनुदेशों की समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षा की गई है। इस विषय में नवीनतम समेकित अनुदेश इस विभाग के दिनांक 29-8-1978 के कार्यालय आपन सूच्या

25011/42/78-म० भा०के०-III के अधीन जारी किए गए थे।

(घ) पुनःनियुक्ति केवल बहुत ही विशिष्ट तथा आपवादिक परिस्थितियों में ही की जाती है और इसमें इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि पुनःनियुक्ति स्पष्ट रूप से लोकहित में हो।

(ङ) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न प्रवर्गों के कर्मचारियों को सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु मूल नियम 56 में निर्धारित की गई है। चूंकि पुनःनियुक्ति केवल बहुत ही आपवादिक परिस्थितियों में की जाती है, अतः इस नीति को जोड़ने का सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Representation from Stainless Steel Industries Association

9354. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Stainless Steel Industries Association has represented to the Government that the Budgetary burden on stainless steel will adversely affect their production;

(b) what is the projected demand for stainless steel sheets for the year 1979 and 1980;

(c) of the above, how much production of stainless Steel Sheets available indigenously and how much will be imported and the resultant gap; and

(d) what is the total production of Stainless Steel Utensils and what is their requirement of stainless steel sheets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) All India Stainless Steel Industries, Bombay have sent a telegraphic representation; another representation has been received from Bombay Ferrous and Non-ferrous Manufacturers' Association.

(b) According to the information supplied by the Department of Steel, total demand of stainless steel has been estimated at 40,000 tonnes for 1978-79, 44,000 tonnes for 1979-80 and 49,000 tonnes for 1980-81.

(c) According to the Department of Steel, the indigenous production would be of the order of 21,000 tonnes in 1978-79, 23,000 tonnes in 1979-80 and 25,000 tonnes in 1980-81 inclusive of sheets, plates, blooms, billets, bars and flats. Production estimates are of hard core and alloy steel producers and are exclusive of re-rolled products of small scale re-rollers. With the estimated import of 18,000 tonnes of stainless steel sheets and strips in 1978-79 there seems to be no gap in demand and availability. On the basis of demand and anticipated production of blooms, billets, bars, flats, sheets, plates and strips for both of which total comparable figures are available, there would not be any gap in availability at the present level or marginal increase of imports in 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(d) Stainless Steel utensils are mainly manufactured in the Small Scale Sector. On the basis of estimated value of production of Rs. 30 crores of stainless steel utensils manufactured in the Small Scale Sector in 1978, the requirement of stainless steel sheets is placed at between 9,000 tonnes to 10,000 tonnes. As there is no formal system of reporting capacity and production in the small scale sector, the above information has been worked out on production returns from a very small sample of units.

बिहार की सीमेंट का आबंटन

9365. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार बिहार को उस राज्य की आवश्यकतानुसार सीमेंट आबंटित नहीं कर सका ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 में बिहार को उसकी आवश्यकता के मुकाबले कितनी मात्रा में सीमेंट की सप्लाई की गई ; और

(ग) सरकारी विकास कार्यों के लिए उसकी आवश्यकता तथा ग्राम जनता को देने हेतु उसके आबंटन संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव). (क) तथा (ख). बिहार सरकार के अनुसार अप्रैल-जून, 1979 तिमाही के लिये राज्य की सीमेंट की मांग 5 लाख मी० टन है। चूकि सीमेंट की उपलब्धता मांग से काफी कम है। अतः राज्य की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण रूप से पूरा कर पाना संभव नहीं है। गत अवधि में राज्य सरकार को भेजे गये घातक प्रेषणों और देश में सीमेंट की समय उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिहार राज्य के लिए प्रति तिमाही 2.52 लाख मी० टन का मूल आवंटन निर्धारित किया गया है। किन्तु 1979 की दूसरी तिमाही में कुछ अतिरिक्त संचावित उपलब्धता को देखते हुए राज्य के आबंटन में 10 प्रतिशत वृद्धि करके इसे 2.77 लाख मी० टन कर दिया गया है।

1976-77, 1977-78 1978-79 के वर्षों में भेजी गई सीमेंट की मात्रा

और साथ ही साथ आबंटन निम्नलिखित है :-

(हजार मीटर टनमें)		
वर्ष	आबंटित मात्रा	भेजी गई मात्रा
1976-77	1200.0	907.0
1977-78	1081.5	887.9
1978-79	1108.0	859.5
		(अनन्तिम)

(ग) प्रत्येक तिमाही के लिए राज्य सरकार को थोक (बल्क) में मीमेंट का आवंटन किया जाता है। इसके पश्चात् राज्य सरकार विभिन्न वर्गों के अंतर्गत उप-भोक्ताओं की आवश्यकताओं को निर्धारित करती है और सामान्य जनता को वितरण करने तथा सरकारी विभागों के लिए मात्रा आवंटित करती है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किये गये उप आवंटनों के अग्रे सीमेंट नियंत्रक द्वारा नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

**भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा संभाल-
डीह संयंत्र और दामोदर घाटी निगम
संयंत्रों की सप्लाई की गई कितनी
खराब मशीनें**

9356. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या
उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल के वित्त मंत्री ने यह शिकायत की है कि भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा संभालडीह और दामोदर घाटी निगम के चार विद्युत संयंत्रों के लिये सप्लाई की गई मशीनें उचित रूप से काम नहीं कर रही हैं जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप बंगाल में सब कारखाने बन्द हो गये हैं और प्रति दिन 16 करोड़ की रुपये हानि हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा सप्लाई की गई घटिया किस्म की मशीनों के बारे में जांच करेगी और इसके लिये जिम्मेवार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा माईति) : (क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा संभालडीह संयंत्र के लिए सप्लाई की गई मशीनें तथा दामोदर घाटी निगम को सप्लाई किये गये 3 टी० जी० सेटों के बारे में ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार के साथ परामर्श करके वर्तमान स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक तकनीकी दल कलकत्ता भेजा गया था। यह निश्चय हो गया है कि पिछले छ मास के दौरान संभालडीह बिजलीघर अथवा दामोदर घाटी निगम में बन्द होने वाली बिजली की सप्लाई भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा सप्लाई किये गये उपकरण की असफलता के कारण नहीं थी। अतः कथित घटिया किस्म के उपकरण की सप्लाई के विरुद्ध जांच के आदेश देने अथवा किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

**अनुभाग अधिकारियों को प्रतिरिक्त बतनबुद्धि
दिया जाना**

9357. श्री अश्वंन सिंह भवारीया :
का गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालयों में काम कर रहे कुछ अनुभाग अधिकारियों को प्रतिरिक्त बतन-बाँझ दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त लाभ उन अधिकारियों को नहीं दिया गया है, जो ग्रामुल्लिपिक ग्रेड से आये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) विभागीय समिति द्वारा की गई निष्कारियों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच. डी० पाटिल) : (क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के निम्नलिखित प्रवर्गों के अनुभाग अधिकारी दो अतिरिक्त वेतन वृद्धियाँ पाने के हकदार हैं, एक रु० 650-1200 के संशोधित वेतनमान में रु० 810 की स्टेज पर अथवा अनुभाग अधिकारी के पद पर 3 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी करने पर, जो भी बाद में हो, और दूसरा, संशोधन वेतनमान में रु० 960 की स्टेज पर अथवा 6 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी करने पर, इनमें जो भी बाद में हो ;

(I) ऐसे अधिकारी जो 1-7-1959 को अनुभाग अधिकारी ग्रेड-II के पद पर कार्य कर रहे थे अथवा 1959 तथा 1960 में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गई परीक्षा के परिणामों के आधार पर उक्त ग्रेड में नियुक्त किए गए थे ।

(II) ऐसे अधिकारी जिन्हें नियमित रूप से नियुक्त उन सहायकों में से पदोन्नत किया गया है अथवा पदोन्नत किया जा सकता था, जो 1-7-1959 को उन ग्रेड में कार्य कर रहे थे अथवा अप्रैल तथा मई, 1959 में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गई सहायक ग्रेड परीक्षा के परिणामों के आधार पर सहायक के पद पर नियुक्त हुए थे ।

(ख) जो हाँ, अतः, उक्त लाभ नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ग) अतिरिक्त वेतन वृद्धियाँ केवल उन अनुभाग अधिकारियों तथा सहायकों को मंजूर की गई हैं जिन्हें सेवा ग्रहण करने के समय केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के ग्रेड-II (पुराना) में पदोन्नति के अवसरों का आश्वासन दिया गया था किन्तु जिन्होंने 1-7-1959 से अनुभाग अधिकारियों के पुराने ग्रेड-II तथा ग्रेड-III को मिलाकर अनुभाग अधिकारियों का एकल ग्रेड किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप पदोन्नति के ऐसे अवसरों को खो दिया था । चूंकि अनुभाग अधिकारियों के रूप में पदोन्नत ग्रामुल्लिपिकों को पदोन्नति के ऐसे भावी अवसरों का आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था, इसलिए यह लाभ उन्हें नहीं दिया गया है ।

(घ) डम सम्बन्ध में किसी विभागीय समिति की सिफारिशें नहीं हैं ।

छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में सिक्किम के लिए प्राबंटन

9358. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या सिक्किम एक पिछड़ा राज्य है और यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सिक्किम के लिए कितनी धनराशि प्राबंटित की है और उक्त राशि किन-किन शीघ्रों के अन्तर्गत खर्च की जायेगी ; और

(ख) क्या सिक्किम सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से और अधिक धनराशि प्राबंटित करने का अनुरोध किया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फजलुर रहमान) (क) और (ख). सिक्किम की अवस्थिति और दुर्गम भू-प्रदेश को और उसके 1975 में राज्यों के संघ में सम्मिलित होने के तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते

हुए लिफ्टिक को एक विशेष क्षेत्री का राज्य माना जा रहा है और उसे पर्याप्त केन्द्रीय सहायता द्वारा अपनी छठी योजना के परिव्यय की वित्त-व्यवस्था करने में समर्थ बनाया जाएगा। राज्य की छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्रकार को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Production of Bicycle Companies

9359. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many bicycle companies are managed by Government and details of the same;

(b) where are the manufacturing centres and head offices of all those companies in States; and

(c) the total production of all those companies during the last five years and their financial position?

(b)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Under the Provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, Central Government has taken over the management of Sen Raleigh Group of Units and Hind Cycles Limited, which are engaged in the manufacture of bicycles and parts thereof. The Sen Raleigh Group consists of:—

(i) Sen Raleigh Limited;

(ii) Sen and Pandit Industries Limited;

(iii) Ancillary Industries (Lungs) Private Limited;

(iv) Ancillary Industries (Cranks) Private Limited;

(v) Ancillary Industries (Forgings) Private Limited.

Noakhali Machine Tools Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sen Raleigh Limited.

	Manufacturing Centres	Head Offices
(i) Sen Raleigh Limited	Asansol, W. Bengal	Calcutta, West Bengal.
(ii) Sen and Pandit Industries Limited	Kalyani Do.	Do.
(iii) Ancillary Industries (Lungs) Private Limited	Do.	Do.
(iv) Ancillary Industries (Cranks) Private Limited	Do.	Do.
(v) Ancillary Industries (Forgings) Private Limited	Do.	Do.
(vi) Noakhali Machine Tools Limited	Narendrapur, Do.	Do.
(vii) Hind Cycles Limited	Bombay, Maharashtra	Bombay, Maharashtra
	Ghaziabad (UP)	

	Production in Rs. lakhs.	
	Sen Raleigh Group	Hind Cycle Ltd
1974-75	784.00	192.97
1975-76	1050.00	519.94
1976-77		601.78
1977-78	1863.00 (1976-78 18 months)	622.31
1978-79	1824.00	640.00

While there has been some improvement in the performance of these units after Governments takeover, the stage of financial viability has not yet been reached.

Production and Export of Scooters

9360. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many scooters companies are under the Public Sector (their names, State-wise);

(b) what is the total number of production of each company during the last three years (year-wise); and

(c) what is the extent of export of scooters, if any during the last consecutive years (year-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). There is only one scooter manufacturing unit in the central

public sector, namely, Scooters India Limited at Lucknow. This public sector unit has sub-licensing arrangements for the manufacture of scooters in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka, Bihar and West Bengal. Their names, State-wise and information of production is given in the Statement attached.

(c) The export of scooters by Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow, during the last five years is given below:—

Year	Nos. of scooters exported
1974-75	2
1975-76	57
1976-77	508
1977-78	1285
1978-79	1056
TOTAL	2908

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Unit	State in which located	Production of Scooters in Numbers		
			1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	M/s. Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	24,358	16,717	23,101
2.	M/s. Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd., Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	5,173	8,133	10,265
3.	M/s. Punjab Scooters Ltd., Nabha	Punjab	..	2,573	1,666
4.	M/s. Karnataka Scooters Ltd., Bangalore	Karnataka	342	3,523	3,690
5.	M/s. Bihar Indl. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Patna	Bihar	..	75	..
6.	M/s. West Bengal Scooters Ltd., Calcutta	West Bengal	..	610	..

Loss of Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.

9361. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited (B.H.P.V.) continue to sustain loss in 1977 and 1978;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what was the financial position of the company in the last three years (year-wise date to be given)?

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

Yes, Sir. The net loss sustained for the financial year 1977-78 amounts to Rs. 60.13 lakhs. The accounts for the financial year 1978-79 are yet to be finalised.

(b) The performance of the Company in terms of value added has shown an improvement from year to year. However, increased costs of inputs including power tariff, heavy burden of interest on loans, payment of statutory bonus have contributed to the net losses.

(c). The financial position of the Company for the years 1975-76 to 1977-78 is given in Annexure.

Statement

Financial Position of Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Limited for the year 1975-76 to 1977-78.

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Liabilities			
(a) Paid up capital (including advance for shares)	1,037.47	1,044.00	1,044.70
(b) Reserves and surplus	0.01	2.01	2.01
(c) Borrowings :			
From Government of India	1,877.92	1,874.69	2,048.04
From Bank—Cash Credit	928.27	1,173.46	623.69
(d) Trade dues and other liabilities (including provisions and interest accrued and due)	2,013.66	1,558.49	1,723.09
	5,857.33	5,753.35	5,441.53

Assets			
(e) Gross Block	1,926.08	2,008.50	2,063.08
(f) Less depreciation	448.59	550.66	649.58
(g) Net Fixed Assets	1,477.49	1,457.84	1,413.50
(h) Capital work-in-progress (including Plant and Machinery and erection and unallocated capital expenditure)	18.75	4.86	19.28
(i) Investments	1.28	1.28	1.28
(j) Current Assets, Loans and Advances	3,596.61	3,498.05	3,176.54
(k) (i) Deferred Revenue expenditure	124.10	86.37	65.85
(ii) Losses (Cumulative)	639.10	704.95	765.08
	5,857.33	5,753.35	5,441.53
Capital Employed	3,060.44	3,397.40	2,866.95
Net Worth	274.28	255.39	215.78

- NOTE.— 1. Capital employed represents net fixed assets plus working capital (excluding gratuity provision).
2. Net worth represents paid-up capital plus reserves less intangible assets.
3. Figures for the previous years have been revised, wherever necessary, due to regrouping done by the Company.

Profit/Loss Statement of NTC Mills

9362. SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON:

SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of NTC mills installed so far; and

(b) the location and the profit/loss statements since their installation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) At present the National Textile Corporation is running 101 working nationalised textile units besides managing 8 other textile mills.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-4411/79].

Supply of Cement to Punjab

9363. SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON:

SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of cement in Punjab and people are facing a lot of difficulty in getting the supply;

(b) if so, whether Government have ever got the survey for the need of cement for Punjab per month; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the quantity being supplied to Punjab per month and the steps Government propose to take to meet the requirement of cement of Punjab people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a). In spite of record production of cement during 1978-79, reports of shortage of cement have been received from all over the country as the demand has exceeded supply due to spurt in construction activities in industries, irrigation and power, housing and other developmental activities.

(b) The Government of Punjab have reported that the present demand of cement in the State is of the order of 3.5 lakh tonnes per quarter.

(c) Allocation of cement of States/ Union Territories is made on a quarterly basis after taking into account the level of average despatches in the State in the past and anticipated availability of cement in the country during the quarter. The basic allocation made to the Punjab State is 2.25 lakh tonnes per quarter. However, the availability position is kept under constant review and in the current quarter (April-June 1979) the State's allocation of cement has been increased by 10 per cent to 2,47,500 tonnes.

Steps taken by Government to increase availability of cement in the country include the following:-

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

(ii) The pace of consideration of new applications for grant of industrial licences has substantially increased. As against only 7 letters of intent and 11 industrial licences for a total capacity of 84.60 lakh tonnes issued from 1st April, 1974 upto 31st March, 1977, as many as 35 letters of intent and 7 industrial licences for a total capacity of 150.50 lakh tonnes were issued from 1st April, 1977 to 7th April, 1979.

(iii) The present regional imbalances in regard to distribution of cement in the country has been due to location of cement plants near limestone

deposits. This imbalance is sought to be minimised by encouraging split location of cement plants.

(iv) A Cabinet Sub-Committee is currently considering the various measures adopted for conservation of Cement. Conservation of cement is sought to be achieved by using substitute materials such as hydrated lime, paddy husk cement, sagal, lime mortar etc.

(v) A quantity of 15.37 lakh tonnes of cement has been imported into the country during 1978-79 and the import of a further quantity of about 20 lakh tonnes is planned for 1979-80.

(vi) A cash incentive of Rs. 30 per tonne for every tonne of additional production over the best production of such unit during the last three financial years or 85 per cent of its licensed capacity whichever is higher, has been announced;

(vii) Existing rules relating to freight reimbursement for road movements have been liberalised;

(viii) Government have also granted assistance to the Cement Industry for use of captive power for production of cement during the periods of power cuts;

(ix) Government have announced the assistance to the Cement Industry for the use of furnace oil for production of cement due to inadequate supplies of coal;

(x) The production of the existing units is also closely monitored to see that the industry maintains as overall capacity utilisation of 100 per cent.

(xi) The import of pre-calcinator technology has been permitted to enable the increase in production;

(xii) The construction of on-going projects is being expedited;

(xiii) Government have also decided to encourage the setting up of cement plants at the site of or near steel plants to utilise the slag;

(xiv) Government has also decided to encourage the setting up of large number of mini cement plants;

(xv) A High Level Committee has made a comprehensive study of the cement industry and has made a number of recommendations which are being examined by Government.

E.C. T.V.

9364. SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON:

SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that E.C. T.V. a production of Public Undertaking is not easily available to the public;

(b) what is production target and installed capacity of the T.Vs. per month and what is the actual production of the same; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to utilise the full capacity of the same to meet the needs of the masses?

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) Because of the high popularity of EC TV, the demand for EC TV has exceeded the production. Electronics Corporation of India Limited, a public sector undertaking is taking measures to make available EC TV to the public easily.

(b) During 1978-79 the monthly production target and installed capacity of EC TV was 1700 sets, but actual production exceeded the installed capacity and target. According to

the Company, the actual production during 1978-79 came to 23000, which works out nearly 1900 sets per month.

(c) In view of the reply to part (b), above, the question does not arise.

Distribution of imported Cement to States

9365. SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON:

SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cement which is being imported is distributed among the States to meet the requirement of the people;

(b) if so, the policy for the distribution of the same; and

(c) the quantity of imported cement supplied to each State so far?

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

(b) Imported cement is taken into the general pool alongwith indigenous cement for purpose of distribution and allotted to meet the requirements of Government works and the public. Imported cement packed in paper bags is liable to burst if carried over long distances. Therefore, maximum quantities of cement are consumed at or near the port towns. The indigenous cement which otherwise would have come to these areas is being diverted else-where;

(c) the quantity of imported cement supplied from various ports to the States from January, 1978 is shown in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Saving Provisional Figures for Despatches of Imported Cement under State Category from January, 1978

Name of State	Jan-Mar. 78	April-Jun 78	July-Sept. 78	Oct.-Nov. 78	Jan.-Mar. 79
1. Rajasthan	..	1271	15096	21948	23668
2. Assam	..	..	..	11400	..
3. Bihar	..	..	..	..	7750
4. Orissa	6721	39173	8133	36335	30250
5. West Bengal	..	18454	4231	..	..
6. Maharashtra	80493	83413	14274	42287	71517
7. Gujarat	..	21858	9525	30185	15480
8. Goa	..	3046	..	25000	1950
9. Andhra Pradesh	38600	37000	19441	30376	51094
10. Tamil Nadu	51073	74120	54601	20506	58572
11. Kerala	36160	47707	16178	62036	76788
12. Karnataka	14463	23078	3574	62518	55231

Violation of provisions of the Industrial Development Regulation Act

9366. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Birla owned Rayons factory at Mavoor, Kerala has violated the provisions of the Industrial Development Regulation Act and expanded production capacity by setting up three plants for producing viscose staple fibre, Caustic Soda, Dye Calcium Sulphide for which the Ministry refused sanctions for expansion;

(b) whether it is also a fact that another Birla firm at Nagda has also indulged in the same kind of malpractice;

(c) if so, when these were brought to the notice of the Government and what action has been taken against the Birla firms;

(d) whether it is a fact that the present Government is considering serious action against the Birla in this connection; and

(e) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in this connection which appeared in the Malayalam daily "Mathrubhumi" on the 31st December, 1978 if so, details thereof and reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (e). M/s. Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg (Wvg.) Company Ltd, Nagda, M.P. (a Birla group company) established a viscose staple fibre manufacturing unit in Nagda in the year 1954. The item of manufacture was included in the first schedule of the IDR Act in the year 1957 and a licence under the Act for an annual capacity of 22,000 tonnes was issued to the company. In the year 1958, the company was also granted an industrial licence to manufacture rayon grade wood pulp, basic raw material

for manufacture of viscose staple fibre. The indigenous production of rayon grade wood pulp was started by the company in the year 1963-64. The production of pulp progressively increased during the period when it was de-licensed and reached a level of 60,000 tonnes per annum in the year 1965. During this period the viscose staple fibre industry was placed on the rejection list for the purposes of industrial licensing. With the availability of wood pulp and the facility with the Birlas to fabricate machinery required for their viscose fibre unit in their machinery division, they started increasing production of viscose staple fibre progressively in their unit at Nagda (MP) and also started a new unit of about 20,000 tons capacity in the year 1968 for the manufacture of this item by the side of their pulp manufacturing unit in Mavoor (Kerala). With these steps the eventual production of the company in the said two units has exceeded the level of 78,000 tonnes. It was found that the contravention of the ID&R Act by this company in such a blatant manner had come to the notice of the Government as early as 1968-69.

Presently the case is under consideration of the Government and Ministry of Industry is in consultation with the Ministry of Law and other Departments concerned regarding the most suitable action that could be taken against the company for its past violation.

U.S. Embassy guards shoots himself

9367. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 23 years old marine guard, Scott Mowdy, allegedly committed suicide by shooting himself with his service gun in the US Embassy in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, on the 3rd April, 1979;

(b) whether no suicide letter was found;

(c) whether, while the embassy authorities allowed a team of police

officials to examine the spot where the guard allegedly shot himself, they refused to show them Mowdy's service gun; and

(d) if so, what are the 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) to (d). Yes, Sir. No suicide letter was found. The Investigating Officers were permitted to enter the Embassy and were shown the spot of occurrence. The weapon was, however, not shown to the Investigation Officers on the plea that the Embassy authorities had sealed and locked it.

Paper Crisis

9368. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is in the midst of a paper crisis of serious nature;

(b) if so, the nature and dimension of this crisis in statistical terms;

(c) factors responsible for the crisis; and

(d) steps taken to meet this crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The output of paper has increased by about 6.7 per cent during the calendar year 1978. The demand for paper, however, has gone up even more sharply as a result of the general improvement in economic conditions, the promotion of adult education and universal literacy

programmes. As a result, there has been some imbalance between the demand for and the supply of paper, particularly of the writing and the printing varieties. The demand for paper and paper board for 1978-79 is estimated to be of the order of 10.5 lakh tonnes as against a production of about 10 lakh tonnes.

(d) Apart from setting up of paper mills in the public sector, Government have adopted various measures to promote the growth of the paper industry to increase the production. It is also proposed to import paper to meet any short-fall in supply.

Manufacture of Starch by Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation

9369. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) if it is a fact that a letter of intent was issued to Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation for the manufacture of 5000 MT/A of Starch in the year 1976;

(b) if it is true that there is not a single starch manufacture unit in the Eastern Region;

(c) whether the raw materials required for the above plant are available in adequate quantities in the Bihar State; and

(d) whether to remove regional imbalance Government of India would direct IDPL to associate itself with BSIDC for above project on the same lines as has been done in some other States?

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

(d) This is being discussed with the concerned authorities.

Harassment of employees of public sector undertakings

9370. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employees of Public Sector Undertakings, who referred complaints to the Shah Commission on Emergency excesses, have brought to the notice of the Commission that they are being harassed by the employees;

(b) who are these employees and the nature of complaints against them; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. S/Shri S. S. Benjamin and P. Subrahmanyam Naidu submitted petitions to the Shah Commission alleging that departmental proceedings had been launched against them by the Management of the Praga Tools Ltd, a Government of India Undertaking, for lodging complaints before the Commission regarding their supersession in promotion.

(c) The Shah Commission brought this to the notice of the Secretary, Defence Production as well as the Home Secretary. The Ministry of Home Affairs issued instructions to all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and Chief Secretaries of States/UTs. to ensure that the employees who had complained before the Shah Commission are not harassed or put to any difficulty in any manner.

The charge-sheets issued to S/Shri Benjamin and Naidu were later withdrawn.

Failure of Birla Owned Mavoor Rayons to prevent Pollution

9371. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the failure of Birla owned Mavoor Rayons Factory in Kerala to take up effective steps to prevent pollution has resulted in the upsetting of normal life in a large area in Calicut and Malappuram districts due to water pollution in chaliyar river and also due to air pollution, tens of thousands of people are suffering, fish in the river dying and drinking water turns poison;

(b) what are the steps the Government are taking to ensure that this plan will take effective steps to prevent pollution; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Steps taken by M/s. Gwalior Rayons, Mavoor (Kerala) to bring down the pollution level to the standard prescribed by the Kerala State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution was not effective and the progress effected by the company was very slow. Kerala State Government are, therefore, taking action to prosecute the company under Section 24, 25 and 26 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. State Government have also instructed the company to take up immediately the work of laying pipe lines upto Chungapally and to make arrangements for pumping the treated effluent to the satisfaction of Government and that till such time as the work is completed the company would be laid off.

Issue of Licence to Indian Subsidiaries of Foreign Companies

9672. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters of intent and industrial licences issued between January—October, 1978;

(b) the names of Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies who have got the letters of intent and industrial licences during the same period; and

(c) whether the processed foods production has also been allotted to Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) 821 Letters of Intent and 290 Industrial Licences were issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 between January—October, 1978.

(b) A Statement showing the names of the Indian subsidiaries of the foreign companies (as per list provided by the Department of Company Affairs of Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies) who got Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, during the period January—October, 1978 is enclosed.

(c) One Letter of Intent was issued for the manufacture of apple juice concentrate to an Indian subsidiary of a foreign company.

Statement

Names of Indian Subsidiaries of Foreign Companies (As per list Provided by Department of Company Affairs of Indian Subsidiaries of Foreign Companies who got letters of intent and Industrial Licences during January—October, 1978)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Item of Manufacture
1	2	3
<i>Letters of Intent</i>		
1	M/s. Siemens India Ltd., Dr. Annie Besant Road, Bombay.	Electronic Measures and Converters for temperature, speed, current, voltage, resistance, frequency, power factor, active and reactive power, pressure, differential pressure, flow, level, etc.
2	M/s. Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd., 5- Taratola Road, Calcutta-700053.	Anthraquinone.
3	M/s Indo-Asahi Glass Co. Ltd., 3, Hungerford Street, Calcutta-700017.	Ophthalmic Lens.
4	M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd., Chowringhee, Calcutta	Ammonia.
5	M/s. Colgate Palmolive India Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Menthol.
6	M/s. Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd., Calcutta	Aluminium Extruded Products
7	M/s. Philips India Ltd., Madhab Road, Calcutta	Metal Film Resistors.

1

2

3

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 8 | M/s. Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd., Middleton Street, Aluminium Rolled Products. Calcutta. | |
| 9 | M/s. Philips India Ltd., Worli, Bombay | Specialised Tools |
| 10 | M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd., Bombay | Hydrochloric Acid etc. |
| 11 | Do. | Sodium Sulpha Chlorophyridiazine. |
| 12 | M/s. Philips India Ltd., Madhab Road, Calcutta | Sodium Paper Lamps. |
| 13 | M/s. Cadbury India Ltd., Bombay | Apple Juice Concentrate. |
| 14 | M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd., New Delhi | 1. Ethyl Hexoic Acid.
2. Ethyl Hexyl Acetate. |

Industrial Licences.

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 15 | M/s. General Electric Col. of India Ltd., Calcutta | 1. Flame Proof air circuit breakers.
2. Flame proof gates and boxes. |
| 16 | M/s. Philips India Ltd., Calcutta | GLS Lamps etc. |
| 17 | M/s. Metal Box Co. of India Ltd., Calcutta | Ball Bearings etc. |
| 18 | M/s. Philips India Ltd., Worli, Bombay | Electrolytic Capacitors etc |
| 19 | M/s. Siemens India Ltd., Bombay | Electrical Valves and Transformers. |
| 20 | M/s. Philips India Ltd., Bombay | Professional Grade Microphones. |
| 21 | M/s. Bayer India Ltd., Bombay | Fenthion Technical. |

Note— All the above companies were having more than 40% Foreign Equity Capital at the time of the issue of the Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences.

News Item Captioned 'Ford Collaboration with Indian Firm Likely'

9373. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware about the news item appeared in the *Times of India* dated 19th February, 1979 under the caption "Ford Collaboration with Indian firm likely"; and

(b) if so, what is the justification and the details of such a collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the context of increasing the availability of commercial vehicles to meet the growing demand, steps have been initiated by M/s. Simpson and Co. Ltd., Madras to implement the industrial licence of September, 1963 for the manufacture of trucks with an annual capacity of 12,000 nos. Negotiations have been taken up by the firm for foreign collaboration with the Ford Company. The foreign collaboration

proposal has not been submitted to Government for decision.

Manufacturing of Scooters

9374. SHRI SRIKRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of scooters being manufactured in the country at present;

(b) what are the names of the manufacturers and what is the number of scooters manufactured by each of them during the last three years;

(c) whether any of the present manufacturers has applied for ex-

pansion of his present manufacturing capacity; and

(d) if so, the names of such manufacturing units along with the number of scooters for which expansion has been sought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

(c) and (d). M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd. Pune had applied for expansion of their capacity and have been allowed a letter of intent for augmenting their capacity by 80,000 scooters (two-wheelers) per year.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Firm	Production in Nos.		
		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd, Poona	85134	85134	814
2	M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay	32704	20474	26844
3	M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad	676	676	221
4	M/s. UP Scooters Ltd., Kanpur . . . . .	..	..	..
5	M/s. Aravali Svachalit Vahan Ltd., Jaipur . . . . .	..	965	424
6	M/s. Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd.	5173	8133	10265
7	M/s. Punjab Scooters Ltd. . . . .	..	2573	1666
8	M/s. Karnataka Scooters	342	3523	3690
9	Bihar Ind. Dev. Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	..	75	..
10	M/s. West Bengal Scooters Ltd. . . . .	..	610	..
11	M/s. Scooters India Ltd.	24358	16717	23101
12	M/s. Maharashtra Scooters.	8541	27382	27279
13	M/s. Gujarat Small Ind. Ltd.	204	222	291
		1,57,132	1,66,484	1,75,

Manufacturing the Fabric by the Technicians of Training-cum-Production Centre of Promphat

9375. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that technicians of the training-cum-production centre at Poromphat, near Manipur's capital Imphal, have been manufacturing the fabric on an experimental basis for the past few years;

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

(c) the time by when cloth made from pineapple leaves will be in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The experiments have been continuing since 1974-75, as refuted by the Government of Manipur.

(b) The Centre was established in 1970 and had equipment worth Rs. 8000. Mechanisation of the Centre was taken up thereafter and machines worth Rs 37,600 have since been added. 153 trainees have been trained at the Centre. Weavers' Service Centre Imphal is also actively associating itself in these experiments and has helped in producing more than 1000 metres of fabric.

(c) The cloth produced by this Centre is already available for sale in limited quantities at the Centre.

मंत्रालयों में तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों/स्टेनोग्राफरों की सेवाओं को नियमित करना

9736. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970 से 1978 की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालयों/

विभागों में मंत्रालयवार/विभागवार और वर्षवार तदर्थ आधार पर कितने हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट/स्टेनोग्राफर नियुक्त किए गए ;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी के प्रयोग में निरन्तर वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार राजभाषा वर्ष, 1979 में तीन वर्ष में अधिक समय से तदर्थ आधार पर काम कर रहे हिन्दी टाइपिस्टो/स्टेनोग्राफरों को सेवाएं नियमित करने की है ;

(ग) क्या उनमें से अधिकांश की आयु अधिक हो गयी है और तीन वर्ष सेवा करने के बाद भी उनकी वरिष्ठता निर्धारित नहीं की गई है ;

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनकी सेवाएं मानवीय आधार पर नियमित करने और इस राजभाषा वर्ष में उनकी वरिष्ठता निर्धारित करने का है , और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) (क) से (ङ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और ज्यों ही एकत्रित हो जायेगा, एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Profits of Textile Industry

9377 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Industry is making huge profits as a result of the new policy of

the Government by selling cloth at higher prices without any increase in the cotton price;

(b) whether the Government would take suitable action to ensure that the higher profits are also distributed to the Workers of the industry and the cotton growers;

(c) whether Government are reducing the price of cloth to give relief to the consumers; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). While the wholesale price index of raw cotton decreased from 168.4 during August 1978 to 164.2 during March 1979, the wholesale price index of cotton cloth (mills) increased from 182.7 during August 1978 to 185.5 during March 1979. Government have held discussions with the industry on the subject of increase in cloth prices and the industry were asked to devise steps to reduce prices of cotton cloth. The industry has responded with the following three alternatives:—

(i) a roll back to the level of cloth prices prevailing in December 1978;

OR

(ii) a price freeze on cotton cloth at the levels prevailing prior to 16th March, 1979;

OR

(iii) a reduction in ex-mill prices of cotton cloth to the extent of 2 per cent of the invoice rates obtaining prior to 16th March, 1979.

None of these alternatives has been acceptable to Government. Government is presently considering measures to compel the mills to roll back the prices to a reasonable level.

लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए बड़े उद्योगों को लाइसेंस दिया जाना

9378. श्री बलपाल सिंह परस्त : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किन्हीं बड़े उद्योगपतियों ने लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु लाइसेंस लेना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या बड़े गृहों के ये लाइसेंस किन्हीं कानूनी त्रुटियों के कारण दिये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कानूनी त्रुटियों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाया जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) लघु एककों की स्थापना करने के लिए उद्योग (विभाग तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी ।

(ख) तथा (ग). दिसम्बर, 1978 में संसद के समक्ष रखी गई नई औद्योगिक नीति में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र तथा छोटे नगरों में व्यापक रूप से फैले कुटीर तथा लघु उद्योगों के प्रभावी कार्यन्वयन पर बल दिया गया है । सरकार की नीति यह है कि जिन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन कुटीर तथा लघु उद्योगों द्वारा किया जाता है केवल उन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन कुटीर तथा लघु उद्योगों द्वारा ही किया जाए । औद्योगिक नीति विवरण के अनुच्छेद 19 में यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि सरकार बड़े गृहों की गतिविधियों का विनियमित करेगी ताकि उन्हें देश के सामाजिक आर्थिक उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप लाया जा सके । जहाँ बड़े एकक चाहें वह बड़े गृहों से सम्बन्धित हों अथवा नहीं, अब तक लघु क्षेत्र को लक्षित

भारतित वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने में लगे हुये हैं, उनकी क्षमता में कोई विस्तार नहीं किया जाएगा। दूसरी तरफ इन वस्तुओं के उत्पादन की कुल क्षमता में इन एक-दो की सहभागिता को धीरे-धीरे कम कर दिया जाएगा। तथा उन वस्तुओं के उत्पादन के लिए लघु तथा कुटीर क्षेत्र की क्षमता में वृद्धि की जाएगी। लघु क्षेत्र के लिए भारित वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने की क्षमता स्थापित करने हेतु बड़े औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को औद्योगिक लाइसेंसिंग से छूट नहीं दी जाती है।

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा लं जाने वाला

हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर परीक्षा में सामान्य

अंग्रेजी का पत्र पसं किया जाना

9379 डा० राजा जी सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा प्रति वर्ष ली जाने वाली हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर परीक्षा में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों के लिए सामान्य अंग्रेजी के पत्र से पास होना अनिवार्य है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस परीक्षा में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवार इसके परिणामस्वरूप पास नहीं होते ,

(ग) क्या सामान्य अंग्रेजी के पत्र में कोई विशेष रियायत का उपबन्ध किया जावेगा जिससे कि अधिक संख्या में उम्मीदवार हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर परीक्षा पास कर सकें तथा उन्हें रोजगार प्राप्त करने में सक्षम हो तथा सरकार को भी हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर मिल सकें ; और]

(घ) सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ? -

गृह मंत्रालय तथा बिबि, न्याय और कम्पन। कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्र। (श्री एस. डा० पटिल) (क) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों के लिए कोई परीक्षा नहीं ली जाती है। संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली स्टेनोग्राफर परीक्षा से तीन पत्र होते हैं जिनमें से एक अनिवार्य पत्र सामान्य अंग्रेजी का होता है। उम्मीदवारों को अन्य दो पत्रों अर्थात् निबन्ध तथा सामान्य ज्ञान और आधुनिकता की परीक्षाएं हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी में देने का विकल्प होता है।

(ख) यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि उम्मीदवार इस परीक्षा में केवल इस कारण से सफल नहीं होते कि उन्हें सामान्य अंग्रेजी के अनिवार्य पत्र का उत्तर देना आवश्यक होता है।

इस पत्र के अधिकतम अंक उक्त परीक्षा के लिए कुल अधिकतम अंकों के केवल 1/6 ही होते हैं।

(ग) और (घ) विद्यमान योजना में डील दिया जाना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है।

Funds for scientific research projects:

9380. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government augmented or increase the various Scientific Research Projects and programmes by allotting more funds in the years 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) if so, broad details thereto;

(c) reasons and guidelines kept in view for such action ; and

(d) main indication of the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR REHMAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Details are shown in statement enclosed.

(c) The outlay has been stepped up in order to strengthen the country's capability in science and technology for enhancing self-reliance and to secure for the people of the coun-

try an increasing contribution of science & technology to social and economic development.

(d) The science & technology base enabled India to develop substantial technological competence and the capability to manufacture a wide range of industrial products, and increasing self reliance in the peaceful application of nuclear energy and space research. The contribution of science and technology in the other sectors such as agriculture, has also, been significant

Statement

Science & Technology--Plan Outlay

(Rs crores)

Sl No.	Ministry/Deptt Agency	1976-77	1977-78 (AE)	1978-79 (BE)
A. S&T AGENCIES :				
1	Atomic Energy	31.02	30.24	35.26
2	Space	23.80	28.64	32.08
3	DST***	13.25	16.02	27.87
4	CSIR	14.02	18.49	22.73+
5	Supply (NTH)	14	0.44	0.70
	TOTAL A	82.23	93.88	118.64

B. S&T COMPONENT UNDER MINISTRIES/DEPTTS.

6	Heavy Industry	2.95	7.60	9.44
7	Industrial Dev. **	1.72	2.83	3.27
8	Steel	0.71	1.97	3.30
9	Mines	0.55	1.61	1.96
10	Power	0.84	1.17	1.83
11	Coal.	1.25	1.25	2.23
12	Petroleum	2.85	6.23	3.24

Sl.	Ministry/Dept. Agency	1976-77	1977-78 (AE)	1978-79 (BE)
13	Chemicals	0.19	1.11	1.07
14	Electronics	3.26	6.00	6.56
15	Communications	4.28	6.43	7.74
16	I & B	0.06	0.09	0.41
17	Shipping	0.30	0.79	1.34
18	Works & Housing . . . . .	..	0.37 @	..
19	Labour . . . . .	..	..	0.05
20	TCA-IMD & Instt.	2.24	6.45	15.97
21	Health-ICMR	4.23	4.85	5.36
22	Agriculture-ICAR @ @	28.22	38.74	55.00
	FRI @ @	0.45	1.16	2.00
23	Food	0.45	0.63	0.90
24	Irrigation	0.15	0.62	0.85
25	Education—Unvs.*	4.45	6.00	6.25
	TOTAL B.	59.45	95.90	128.77
	GRAND TOTAL	141.38	189.73	247.41

@Grants in aid to India Standards Institutions

@ @Including Education and Training.

*Estimated grants from UGC for research and advanced study in science, research, fellowships, computer and regional instrument, facilities. Does not include R&D under IITS.

**Includes grants-in-aid schemes in jute and textiles funded by Ministry of Commerce upto 1977-78.

***Including expenditure on capital works under CPWD.

†Includes provision for National Laboratories transferred to other departments.

I.A.S. Officials Attached to Ministers

9381. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR;
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or more I.A.S. Officials are attached to one or more members of the council of Ministers since March, 1977;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether such officials are on deputation from their respective States at the Centre; and

(d) reasons for roping in the I.A.S. officials for such private secretarial assistance to the Ministers concerned;

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

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Ministers have discretion in the matter of selection of their personal staff. Such appointments are, however, co-terminus with the tenure of the concerned Minister.

Statement		■	
S.No.	Name of the Minister	Name and Designation of I.A.S. Official attached to the Minister	Whether on deputation to the centre
1	2	3	4

CABINET MINISTERS

- | | | | |
|----|---|--|--------------|
| 1 | Shri L.K. Advani, (Minister of Information and Broadcasting). | (i) Shri V.S. Tripathi, (Special Assistant) [from March 1977 to 4-5-1977 (AN)]
(ii) Shri Ajay Prasad, (Special Assistant) [from 9-3-1979 (AN) to date]. | Yes.
Yes. |
| 2 | Shri H.N. Bahuguna, (Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers). | Shri Akhtar Alam, (Special Assistant). | Yes. |
| 3 | Shri Sikandar Bakht, (Minister of Works and Housing, Supply and Rehabilitation). | Shri S.C. Pandey (Special Assistant). | Yes. |
| 4 | Shri Parkash Singh Badal, (Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation) [upto 17-6-1977 (AN)]. | Shri Rajinder Singh, (Special Assistant) (w.c.f. 1-4-77 to 17-6-77) | Yes. |
| 5 | Shri S.S. Barnala, (Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation) [from 18-6-1977 (F)]. | (i) Shri Rajinder Singh, (Special Assistant) [from 18-6-1977 to 4-10-1978 (AN)].
(ii) Shri Chiranjiv Singh, (Special Assistant) (w.c.f. 18-10-1978). | Yes.
Yes. |
| 6 | Shri Shanti Bhushan, (Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs). | Shri S.R. Kakodkar (Special Assistant upto 11-4-1978). | Yes. |
| 7 | Dr. P.C. Chunder, (Minister of Education, Social Welfare & Culture). | Shri A.K. Basu (Special Assistant) | Yes. |
| 8 | Shri Mohan Dharma, (Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation). | Shri R. Badrinath (Special Assistant) | Yes. |
| 9 | Shri George Fernandes, (Minister of Industry). | Shri Ashok Jaitley, (Special Assistant). | Yes. |
| 10 | Shri Purushottam Kaushik, (Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation). | Shri K.D. Saxena, (Special Assistant) [from 1-4-77 (AN) to 30-5-78]. | Yes. |

1	2	3	4
11	Shri H.M. Patel, (former Minister of Finance).	(i) Shri J. Shivkumar (Private Secretary) (upto 27-5-77). (ii) Shri Arvind Pandey, (Private Secretary) (from 27-5-77 to 20-6-78). (iii) Shri Y.L. Rajwade (Special Assistant) (from 21-6-78 to 23-1-79). (iv) Shri S.G. Mankad, (Under Secretary-cum-Private Secretary) (from 12-5-1978 to 23-1-1979).	Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes.
12	Shri H.M. Patel, (Minister of Home Affairs).	(i) Shri Y.L. Rajwade, (Special Assistant). (ii) Shri S.G. Mankad (Private Secretary concurrently holding the post of Under Secretary in the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms).	Yes. Yes.
13	Shri Biju Patnaik, (Minister of Steel & Mines).	Shri Ramchandra Chandra (Special Assistant).	Yes.
14	Shri P. Ramachandran, (Minister of Energy).	Shri R. Vasudevan, (Special Assistant) (from 25-3-77 to 30-11-77)	Yes.
15	Shri Raj Narain, (former Minister of Health & Family Welfare).	Shri Chitrangad Singh, (Special assistant) (at the time of appointment he was P.C.S. Officer. He was included in I.A.S. w.e.f. 6-4-1978).	Yes.
16	Shri Rabi Ray, (Minister of Health & Family Welfare).	Shri Rajkikhore Bhujabal, (Special Assistant) w.e.f. 26-2-79.	Yes.
17	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, (Minister of External Affairs).	(i) Shri Ashok Mubayi (Special Assistant). (ii) Shri P. Ghosh, (Private Secretary).	Yes. Yes.
18	Shri Brij Lal Verma, (Minister of Communications).	*Shri A.K. Gupta, (Special Assistant) (Since 8-7-77). (* presently on training for one year w.e.f. 21-9-1978).	Yes.

MINISTERS OF STATE

1	Shrimati Renuka Devi Barakataki, (Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare).	Shri Ashok Saikia, (Private Secretary).	Yes.
2	Shri Chand Ram, (Minister of State in charge of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport).	Shri I.J.S. Khurana, (Private Secretary).	Yes.

1	2	3	4
3	Shri Ram Kinkar, (Minister of State in the Ministry of Works & Housing, Supply and Rehabilitation).	Shri Dharmendra Deo Mishra, (Deputy-Secretary assisting the Minister in addition to his own duties as Deputy Secretary).	Yes.
4	Shri Samarendra Kundu, (Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs).	Shri R.N. Das, (Private Secretary)	Yes.
5	Shrimati Abha Maiti (Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry).	Shri B. Chatterjee, (Private Secretary).	Yes.
6	Shri Sheo Narain, (Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways).	Shri S.P. Arya, (Private Secretary), (from 17-8-77 to 23-8-1977).	Yes.

Appointment of Liaison Officer to deal with representation of SC/ST in Services in Lakshadweep

9382 SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether para 51 under chapter 15 of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Brochure insists the appointment of a Liaison Officer for dealing with the matter relating to representation of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in all establishments and services under the Administrative control of the Ministry/Departments;

(b) whether in Lakshadweep the Development Commissioner is performing the duties of a Liaison Officer,

(c) if so, whether this has proved failure as he is not in a position to look into the grievances of the Scheduled Tribes employees and seek solution for them and is not generally available to the people and is also away since 1977;

(d) whether the Scheduled Tribe Association has demanded that a Scheduled Tribe officer be appointed as Liaison Officer in the Union Territory; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (e). A Liaison Officer to deal with matters relating to representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts is to be nominated under para 15 of Chapter 15 of the Brochure on 'Reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in Services (Fifth Edition) In Lakshadweep, a local Schedule Tribe group 'A' Officer has been nominated to function as the Liaison Officer from 28-2-79 by the Administrator, Lakshadweep. The nomination of a local Scheduled Tribe Officer as the Liaison Officer was one of the demands raised by the local Scheduled Tribe Employees Welfare Association in a memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister during his visit to Lakshadweep in February 1979 which has been met.

Recruitment of Scheduled Tribe Community in Lakshadweep

9383. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 7/2/55-SCT

dated the 14th October, 1955 page 127 of the Brochure of 1975 edition the Scheduled Tribe Community of Lakshadweep should get 99.7 per cent of the posts under direct recruitment,

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has clearly directed the Administration *vide* letter 140/6/14-NL dated the 3rd July, 1978 addressed to the Administration banning the appointment of group (c) and (d) posts with non-scheduled Tribe candidates and instructed that such appointments should be made with local candidates only,

(c) whether Administration is not following the instructions and are still recruiting the candidates from outside these localities, and

(d) the main reasons for the same and action being taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SIRI S D PATIL) (a) No Sir For direct recruitment to group C and D posts under the Lakshadweep Administration orders were issued prescribing a reservation of 45 per cent for Scheduled Tribes under O.M. No 1/3/72-Estt (SCT) dated 12-3-73 of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms

(b) to (d) under executive instructions issued in this Ministry's letter No 14016/14/74-ANL dated 3-5-75, as amended from time to time, direct recruitment to all group C and D posts under the Lakshadweep Administration except those in the Police Department, are to be made locally and non-local candidates are to be appointed only when qualified candidates are not available locally. These instructions are being adhered to by the Lakshadweep Administration and so the question of taking action does not arise

Help sought by Zambia for setting up Industrial Projects

9384. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state,

(a) whether Zambia has sought help for setting up a number of industrial projects, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) During the visit of the Zambia Minister of Industry and Commerce to India in connection with the All India Engineering Trade Fair in February, 1979 and the Commonwealth Industry Ministers meeting in March, 1979 opportunity was taken by him to discuss with the Union Minister of Industry areas of cooperation between the two countries relating to development of several industries in Zambia particularly small scale industries, steel rolling mill and paper/pulp project. Further negotiations would be held by the Zambian side in follow up for working out details of Indian cooperation in these projects.

Conference of Freedom Fighters in Delhi

9385 SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE:

SHRI VASANT SATHE

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) whether a conference of freedom fighters was held in Delhi on 25th, 26th and 27th February, 1979:

(b) the total number of freedom fighting who participated therein;

(c) the details of the demands made by them in this conference, and

(d) the Government's policy in this regard and the action taken thereon?

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

(a) The All India Freedom Fighters' Organisation, had held a Conference of their members at Delhi on 26th and 27th February, 1979.

(b) According to the Organisation, it was attended by more than five thousand delegates.

(c) and (d). A gist of the demands and the Government policy thereon is given in the statement attached.

Statement

DEMANDS	GOVERNMENT POLICY
(i) Increase in the monthly pension from Rs. 200 to 500 p.m.	1. (i) It will not be possible to increase the quantum of pension to Rs. 500/- in view of the heavy financial implications involved.
(ii) Widow of Martyrs & Freedom Fighters may be given the same pension as to living Freedom Fighters.	(ii) It is not possible to accede to the request as it is necessary to have some distinction between living freedom fighter and the widow.
1. (iii) Un-married daughters to be given Rs. 100 p.m.	(iii) It is not possible to accede to the request
2. Annual income limit for eligibility of pension may be abolished.	2. Pension under the Scheme is an <i>ex-gratia</i> payment and it is meant to help maximum number of freedom fighters who are poor & needy, within limited resources available to Government. A ceiling of annual income has, therefore, been fixed and it is not possible either to relax or eliminate it.
3. The Freedom Fighters Pension scheme may be made statutory.	3. Award of pension is an <i>ex-gratia</i> grant and it is not proposed to make it statutory.
4. Recognition of certain movements/mutinies.	4. Of those mentioned, the Royal Indian Navy Mutiny of 1946 has been recognised as Freedom Movement and participants therein are eligible for pension. Decision has however been taken not to recognise other movements as they were local movements, with limited purpose and did not qualify for being given the status of a wide spread national movement. As regards suffering claimed on account of participation in Army Mutinies, these have been considered individual acts of indiscipline, not born out of patriotic motives.
5. To invite Shri Abdul Gaffar Khan for treatment in India.	5. As declared by the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs in his statement dated 6-3-1979 in the Rajya Sabha on the condition of health of Khan Abdu Gaffar Khan—"Government's offer to provide full medical facilities to him stands and whenever he decides to come, all attention and care would be extended to him."

DEMANDS

GOVERNMENT POLICY

6. A suitable plot of land be allotted for the construction of a memorial of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and all the unknown soldiers of the I.N.A. who laid down their life for the emancipation of Mother of India on Burmah front.
6. As reported by the Ministry of Works and Housing "no proposal for allotment of a plot of land for construction of a memorial of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and all the unknown soldiers of I.N.A., is under consideration in that Ministry. The present policy of the Government is that they do not instal any statute on their own except that of Mahatma Gandhi and that Ministry comes in the picture only when some voluntary organisation proposed to instal a statute of some distinguished national leader in Delhi and for that purpose allocation of a plot of Government land is required to be made to them. Such a proposal has to be invariably supported by assurance of sufficient backing of funds to meet the entire expenditure on fabrication, construction and installation of the statute by the sponsoring organisation and also to meet the expenditure on landscaping of the area and to obtain the clearance of the Urban Art. Commission in the matter of selection of site. The organisation is also required to ensure that the local municipal body undertakes the proper maintenance of the site after the statute is installed by the organisation. Government do not incur any expenditure, what-so-ever on the projects, except that they allocate the site for installation of the statute which (the site) remains the property of the Government. It is incidentally also stated that a statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose has already been installed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in the Netaji Subhash Park in Delhi.
7. All the State Governments are requested to grant pension from their own state exchequer to the freedom fighters of their states and construct freedom fighters homes in their respective states.
7. The State Governments have pension Scheme of their own and it is entirely left to them to consider grant of pension under their own Schemes. All State Governments have been requested to examine the possibility of setting up atleast one Home at State level for such Freedom Fighters who may be in need of proper shelter. The Governments of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have already established Homes for Freedom Fighters. The Government of Punjab have also decided to set up a Freedom Fighter Home in their State.
8. To restore the plot acquired by the Government of Punjab at Moga meant for raising of Memorial of Freedom Fighters.
8. This concerns the Government of Punjab.
9. To lift Section 144 imposed by the Government of Bihar for erecting Freedom Fighters Memorial before the Bihar Assembly.
9. This concerns the Government of Bihar.

Manufacture of T.V. Sets by Small Scale Industries

9386. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio and Television manufacturers Association has brought to the notice of Government about the Government's discrimination in the manufacture of T.V. sets by the small scale industries, which ensures monopoly of BHEL and the Electronic Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon by the Government to end such a discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No discrimination has been done against the small scale industry engaged in the manufacture of T.V. sets vis-a-vis BHEL as the latter do not manufacture A.V. sets. The Electronic Corporation of India Limited which manufacture T.V. sets have also not been shown any special preference which may affect the development of the T.V. Industry in the Small Scale Sector.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a National Commission on Manpower Planning

9387. DR. P. V. PERIASAMI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has ever considered the necessity for setting up an independent National Commission on Manpower Planning to formulate policies pertaining to manpower development, to lay down norms to be followed by various agencies for collecting data to analyse and coordinate the data thus collected; and

(b) if not, name of the organisation doing all this job now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) & (b). The Bhagwati Committee on Unemployment in its final report submitted in 1973 recommended the setting up of a Deptt. of Employment & Manpower Planning and an autonomous National Commission on Employment & Manpower Planning. The recommendations of that Committee were examined by an Inter-Ministerial Working Group set up by the Planning Commission. The Group concluded that the Employment & Manpower Planning Division of the Planning Commission should be able coordinate the employment and manpower aspects of the Plan programmes and suggested that the arrangement be allowed to continue for sometime. Accordingly, the Employment & Manpower Planning Division of the Planning Commission has been engaged in the review of the employment and unemployment situation, formulation of employment and manpower policies and programmes and monitoring the progress in employment generation.

नीमच (मध्य प्रदेश) में सीमेंट कारखाने का निर्माण

9388 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) भारतीय सीमेंट निगम के अन्तर्गत नीमच (मध्य प्रदेश) के निकट नयागांव सीमेंट कारखाने का निर्माण कार्य कितना पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) इस कारखाने में उत्पादन कब से आरम्भ होगा ;

(ग) क्या कारखाने में निर्धारित कार्यक्रमानुसार उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा ; और

(घ) इस कारखाने पर अब तक कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) (क) भारतीय सीमेंट निगम की नीमच सीमेंट फैक्टरी के निर्माण कार्य का 70 प्रतिशत भाग पूरा हो चुका है ।

(ख) तथा (ग) . फैक्टरी में 1979-80 में उत्पादन शुरू होने की संभावना है ।

(घ) 31-3-79 तक इस फैक्टरी पर 21 59 करोड़ रु० का व्यय हुआ है ।

Achievement of Small Scale and Khadi and Village Industries

9389 SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be please to state the achievements of Governments in the field of small scale industry and Khadi Village industries during the last two years with particular reference to their shares in the net national product, employment and exports?

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

I The estimates of production, employment and exports in respect of Khadi and Village Industries during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 are as under:-

S. No.	Items	1976-77			1977-78		
		Khadi	V.I.	Total	Khadi	V.I.	Total
1.	Production (Rs. crores)	56.03	171.73	227 76	64 89	192 54	257.43
2.	Employment (lakh persons)	8 53	11.72	20 25	9 22	14 94	24.16
3.	Exports (Rs. in lakhs)	0 83	84 46	85 29	0 52	54 74	55.26

II. The estimates of production, employment and exports in respect of Small Scale Industries (registered and unregistered units) are furnished below:-

	1976-77	1977-78
1. Production (Rs. crores)	12400	14300
2 Employment (lakh Nos.)	55 6	58 9
3 Exports (Rs. crores)	878 2	N.A.

Colouring of Cement

9390. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government realise that colouring of the cement by the manufacturers in the country meant

to be used for projects both by the Centre and the State Governments as a remedy against its misuse by contractors;

(b) whether any suggestion in this regard has been given to Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASHAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Government have received a suggestion for the colouring of cement to differentiate the quantities released for the Govt. departments from those for the general public.

(c) It is considered that the suggestion cannot achieve the objectives for which it has been made.

News Item Captioned "I.T.C. Hotel Deal Drains Exchange"

9391. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-report appearing in the *Sunday Standard* dated the 4th March, 1979 under the caption "ITC hotel deal drains exchange";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations of serious nature made therein, observation-wise;

(c) facts of the matter; and

(d) details of action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The press report referred to in the question has been seen. The position is explained below.

A proposal from M/s. ITC Ltd., to enter into a marketing and reservation agreement in the field of hotel industry with M/s. Sheraton International Inc., U.S.A. was considered by the Foreign Investment Board on 2nd

December, 1978. During the discussion in the meeting of the Foreign Investment Board, the representatives of the Administrative Ministry (Department of Tourism) expressed certain reservations in recommending the proposal on the ground that there is no need for such a collaboration keeping in view the present market position. The Board, however, felt that according to the current guidelines for collaboration in the hotel industry, foreign collaboration is permissible and that a number of such collaborations have been approved in the past and that M/s. ITC Ltd., should not be put in a disadvantageous position compared to M/s. Oberoi and Tatas who are having such foreign collaboration. In the light of such overall considerations, the proposal was recommended by the Foreign Investment Board on the basis of payment of 3 per cent of the net turnover in respect of Publicity and Reservation fee for existing hotels viz., Moghul, Maurya and Chola to the foreign collaborator and the duration of the agreement was specified upto 31st December, 1988. Government approved the proposal on these terms and an approval letter was issued to the Indian Company on 27th January, 1979. According to the estimates made by M/s. ITC, foreign exchange payments that would be made to M/s. Sheraton International Inc., U.S.A. at the end of 5 years would be Rs 100 lakhs. It is not known how the amount is indicated as Rs. 10 crores in the press report.

Division of U.P.

9392. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a pressing demand from the people of U.P. hill areas to divide the State of Uttar Pradesh in three or four parts;

(b) what decision Government have taken in this behalf;

(c) if the demand has been accepted what are the details thereof; and

(d) if not agreed to, what are the reasons thereof?

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

(a) Suggestion to divide Uttar Pradesh into three or four parts is among the various suggestions received from time to time for the reorganisation of the said State.

(b) to (d) As already stated in the House, Government do not consider the present to be an opportune time for taking up the question of the reorganisation of any State.

Misuse of Foreign Money by Religious Organisation in India

9393. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints that certain religious organisations in India are receiving substantial amount from abroad;

(b) whether it is a fact that this amount is used for anti-national activities in the country;

(c) whether Government have also received complaints that certain heads of these religious organisations have illegally accumulated such amounts in large quantities; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) There have been some reports of this nature. Provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1978 do not ordinarily debar religious organisations from receiving foreign contributions from abroad.

(b) Government have no such information.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

कागज बनाने वाले कारखाने और कागज का निर्यात

9394. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें गत तीन वर्षों में कागज बनाने वाले कारखाने स्थापित किये गये हैं और इस अवधि के दौरान उत्पादन में, वर्षवार कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या देश में तैयार किये गये कागज का निर्यात भी किया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका निर्यात किन देशों को किया जाता है , और

(घ) उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बर प्रसाद यादव) (क) गत तीन वर्षों में झारखण्ड प्रदेश, असम, गुजरात, कर्नाटक तथा उत्तर प्रदेश एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्र पांडिचेरी में कागज तथा गत्ते का उत्पादन करने के लिए नए एकक स्थापित किये गये हैं ।

गत तीन वर्षों में उत्पादन इस प्रकार था—

1976—8.80 लाख मी० टन

1970—9.37 लाख मी० टन

1978—10.00 लाख मी० टन

(ख) से (घ). वर्ष 1976-77 में 151 लाख ६० मूल्य का लगभग 651 मी० टन कागज तथा गत्ता निर्यात किया गया और ये निर्यात दक्षिण पूर्वी तथा मध्य पूर्वी देशों और कुछ अफ्रीकी देशों को किये गये हैं ।

Match Industry

9395. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the mechanised sector of Match industry gets 80 per cent of the soft wood from Government forests, whereas its production of Match is only 30 per cent of the total requirement of the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make available adequate quantities of soft wood to the other sector producing 70 per cent Match requirement of the country, and

(c) whether any other steps like increasing the production of Splints and Veneers required by the Match industry have been taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Allotment of soft wood from Government forests is done by the State Government and the exact quantum of such allotments is not maintained by the Government of India, nor is it readily available.

(b) A Development Committee for Match industry has been set up under the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation particularly to study the problems of availability of soft wood and to recommend steps for increasing production. Match industry as well as the State Governments are associated with this Committee.

(c) The Khadi & Village Industries Commission has proposed setting up of a string of small splints and veneers making units all over the country with the objective of providing splints and veneers to cottage match sector.

Allocation of Glycon for the manufacture of Explosives

9396. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the allocation of 'Glycon' an essential input for the manufacture of explosives, by the Director General of Technical Development to the polyester sector has brought a near panic crisis in the Coal Industry because of acute scarcity of explosives; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to supply 'Glycon' to the explosives manufacturing units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) There is no essential input known as "Glycon" for manufacture of explosives. However, 'Glycol' is an item used in the manufacture of industrial explosives. Director General of Technical Development has not allocated Glycol to any industry including Polyester.

However, there is a gap in the demand and supply of Monoethylene Glycol and the shortfall is being met by import through State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation.

Closure of Foundries in Coimbatore

9397. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Foundries in Coimbatore and brick kilns all over Tamil Nadu have been closed owing to snags in coal arrivals, which has resulted in 35000 people employed in the Foundries becoming idle; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to help these Foundries to re-start their production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Government has no information in this regard. However, enquiries made from the State Government reveal that the production in brick/foundry units in the Small Scale Sector is adversely affected due to scarcity and poor movement of coal and coke to units in Tamil Nadu. Scarcity of coal/coke, is a much larger problem affecting all the industries requiring them; foundries and brick kilns being a small segment of the same. The Government are taking measures to improve the supply of coal/coke all over the country including Tamil Nadu which should, *inter-alia*, help the foundry industries too.

Constitution of State Planning Boards

9398. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRA PPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state,

(a) the details regarding the names of the States which have constituted the State Planning Boards;

(b) the details regarding their composition and functions of each of these Boards; and

(c) the details regarding the states Planning Boards monitor the functions relating to the preparation of Five Year Plan which is being prepared in the Planning Departments of the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) to (c). All the States have constituted an appropriate planning body at the State level. These are variously called State Planning Boards/Commissions/Advisory Committees

A statement showing the nomenclature and composition of these planning bodies in different States is laid on the Table of the House. Their functions are to formulate the broad objectives of the development plans for the States over different time perspectives and to evolve regional and sectoral strategies and priorities of development after an assessment of the natural, material and human resources of the State. They have also been entrusted with the task of continuous review and evaluation of plan programmes.

The Planning Departments of States usually function as the Secretariats of the State Planning Boards.

Statement

List of Apex Planning Bodies at the State level.

Sl. No.	State	Name of Apex Planning Body at the State level	Composition
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	State Planning Board	1. Chief Minister—Chairman 2. Finance Minister Vice-Chairman, 3. Members— Ex-Officio Members, 5 Parttime members (2 non-officials) 4. Secretary to Government, Finance and Planning Department— Member-Secretary.

1	2	3	4
2. Assam	State Planning Board .	1. Chief Minister—Chairman. 2. Minister for Planning—Vice-Chairman. 3. <i>Members</i> Non-Official (Part time) 4 4. Development Commissioner—Member-Secretary.	
3. Bihar	Do.	1. Chief Minister—Chairman. 2. Planning —Vice-Chairman, Minister. 3. Non-Official—Dy. Chairman. <i>Non-Officials</i> <i>Members</i> 2 Members (Full-time) <i>Officials</i> 2 Members (Part-time)	
4. Gujarat	Do.	1. Minister for Finance & Planning —Chairman. 2. Non-Official —Vice-Chairman (Part-time). 3. Non-Official—10 Members (Part-time) 4. Jt. Secretary/ Member-Secretary, Deputy Secretary Planning	
5. Haryana	Do.	1. Chief Minister . —Chairman. Dy. Chairman (Full Time with salary and privileges admissible to a Minister of Cabinet rank). 2. 3. <i>Members</i> Non-Officials— 5 (Part-Time) Official — 1 M.Ps. — 3 (Part Time) 4. Principal Secretary to Chief Minister. —Member-Secretary.	
6. Himachal Pradesh	Do.	1. Chief Minister — Chairman. Finance Minister / —Deputy Chairman. Planning Minister Ministers of Cabinet Rank (All) <i>Members</i> Officials 8—Members Non-Officials 2—Members Secretary, Member-Secretary. Planning. Secretary.	

1	2	3	4
7	Jammu & Kashmir	State Planning Board	1 Chief Minister —Chairman 2 Minister of Agriculture and Industries —Vice-Chairman 3 Non-Officials Members 14—Members 4 Official 1—Member 5 Planning Commissioner Member-Secretary <i>State Government Official</i> 6 Chief Secretary—Member
8	Karnataka	Do	1 Chief Minister —Chairman 2 Finance Minister—Vice Chairman 3 Members Members Ministers — State Official 2 Non Officials 2 Special Members-Secretary Secretary (Planning) Secretary
9.	Kerala . . .	Do	1 Chief Minister—Chairman, 2 Non-Official—Vice-Chairman Industry, Power, Transport & Communications & Administrative Reforms 3 Finance Minister—Member—Financial Resources and Economic Policies 4 Additional Chief Secretary to Govt incharge of Planning & Economic Affairs Department Member—Plan Coordination Monitoring and Plan Implementation 5 Ex-Officio Member—Science & Technology Forest and Fisheries 6. Non-Official Member—Natural Resources and Mineral Development 7 Secretary Planning Member Secretary—Agriculture, Statistics, Data Bank and General Administration, Plan Publicity, Social Services, Manpower, Planning and Evaluation.
10.	Madhya Pradesh .	Do	1. Chief Minister—Chairman 2 Planning Minister —Vice Chairman 3 Non-Officials Members 2—Members (Full time) 4. Officials 2—Member (Full time) 5 Officials 1—Member (Part time) 6 Official Member-Secretary.

1	2	3	4
11	Maharashtra	State Planning & Development Council.	1. Chief Minister Chairman. 2. Ministers 6—Members. 3. Non-officials 24—Members. 4. Officials 1—Member. 5. Special Secy. (Planning) Member-Secretary.
12	Manipur	State Planning Advisory Committee.	1. Chief Minister Chairman. 2. One M.L.A. to be nominated. Vice-Chairman. 3. <i>Members</i> Non-Officials 4 Members. Officials 3 Members. 4. Secretary Planning Secretary.
13	Meghalaya	State Planning Board.	1. Chief Minister Chairman. 2. Minister, Planning. Dy. Chairman. 3. M.L.As. <i>Member</i> 6 Officials 2 4. Jt. Secretary (Planning) Secretary to the Board.
14	Nagaland	Do.	1. Chief Minister Chairman. 2. Official Members 4 Members 3. Deputy Secretary Ex-Officio Secretary. Planning.
15	Orissa	Do.	1. Chief Minister Chairman. <i>Members</i> 2. Ministers 2 3. Member of Parliament 1 4. Non-Officials 4 5. Officials 5 6. Secretary Planning Member-Secretary.

1	2	3	4
16	Punjab . . . State Planning Board		1. Chief Minister Chairman. 2. Finance and Vice-Chairman, Planning Minister. <i>Members</i> 3. Non-Officials 7 (Part Time) 4. Officials 10 5. Secretary Pl- anning Member-Secretary.
17	Rajasthan . . . Do.		1. Chief Minister Chairman. 2. Planning Dy. Chairman, Minister 3. Members of <i>Members</i> Parliament & MLA's 2 4. Non-Officials 3 5. Officials 4 6. Special Secy. Member-Secretary. (Planning)
18	Tamil Nadu . . . State Development Com- mittee.		1. Chief Minister Chairman. 2. State Officials Vice-Chairman. <i>Members</i> 3. Officials 3 4. Non-Official 1
19	Tripura . . . State Planning Board		1. Chief Minister Chairman. <i>Members</i> 2. Ministers 2 3. M.L.A.s 5 4. Non-Officials 3 5. Officials 3
20	Uttar Pradesh . . . State Planning Com- mission.		1. Chief Minister Chairman. (Ex-Officio) 2. Finance Minister Deputy Chairman. (Ex-Officio) <i>Members</i> 3. Minister 1 4. Non-Officials 5 (Including one Part Time) 5. Officials 4 6. Secretary, Plann- Member-Secretary. ing.

1	2	3	4	5
21. West Bengal	State Planning Advisory Board Committee.	1. Chief Minister 2. Minister-in-Charge Development and Planning Department.	Chairman (Ex-Officio) Vice-Chairman (Ex-Officio)	
		3. Ministers 4. MPs 5. Non-Officials 6. Non-Officials 7. Officials	Members 2 (Full Time) 1 (Part Time) 5 (Full Time) 5 (Part Time) 2 (Full Time)	

Atomic Power Plant with USSR Assistance

9399. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to refer to the India Soviet joint communique issued in Delhi on the eve of the departure of the USSR Prime Minister for Moscow, wherein collaboration between the two countries on the peaceful uses of atomic energy was referred to, and state:

(a) whether Government have initiated negotiations with the USSR for a deal to set up a big Atomic Power Plant with Soviet aid; and

(b) if so, the state at which the negotiations rest now?

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) The suggestion made by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR during his last visit has been considered but it is felt that in the present conditions and having regard to the development of technology in the country it would not be feasible to have larger atomic power plants.

(b) Does not arise.

Task Force set up for Indigenous Paper Production

9400. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the task force set up by Government estimated

the country's total requirement of paper at 15.40 lakh tons for the year 1978-79 against the installed capacity of 14.96 lakh tons;

(b) whether the gap between the capacity and demand has further widened; and

(c) what are the projects now in the hand of Government to augment the indigenous production of papers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Task Force estimated the total demand of paper and paper board by 1978-79 at 13.30 lakh tonnes and suggested a target of installed capacity of 1,500 lakh tonnes by 1978-79.

(b) According to the present trend, the demand for the year 1978-79 has been estimated at 10.5 lakh tonnes. The total installed capacity as on 1-4-78 was 12.65 lakh tonnes with a production of about 1000 lakh tonnes during 1978. The marginal imbalance between the demand and the supply is due to demand having gone up sharply as a result of general improvement in economic conditions, the programme of adult education and universal literacy programme.

(c) The Hindustan Paper Corporation, a Government of India Undertaking, is setting up an integrated pulp and paper mill with a capacity of 33,000 tonnes per annum in Nagaland, and two integrated pulp and paper mills with a capacity of 100,000 tonnes per annum each in Nowgong and Cachar Districts of Assam.

12.20 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: I now take up item 4B.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Marmugao): Sir, President's rule has been imposed in Goa. This is a very important matter. Without taking this House into confidence, this Government has imposed President's rule in Goa and is playing havoc in that territory. (Interruptions) Without taking this House into confidence, like a dictator the Prime Minister goes and imposes President's rule. It is an infamy; it is an infamous act. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: May I read the order on the Table? There is nothing like taking the House into confidence (Interruptions).

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Parliament must be taken into confidence I must know the reasons why President's rule was imposed there. (Interruptions).

12.21 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication dated the 1st May, 1979, from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, New Delhi District, New Delhi, on the 1st May, 1979:

"I have the honour to inform you that the following Hon'ble members of Lok Sabha have been arrested in case FIR No. 479 u/s 147/148/149/186/332/353/427/307, IPC, at 2 p.m. on May 1, 1979, and they have been produced before the Metropolitan Magistrate:—

1. Shri M. Arunachalam
2. Shri N. Kudanthai Ramalingam".

I have further received the following telegram dated the 1st May, 1979, from the Metropolitan Magistrate, New Delhi, on the 2nd May, 1979:—

"Shri N. Kudanthai Ramalingam, MP, remanded judicial custody till 14-5-1979."

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): What about my adjournment motion? They were beaten up by the police.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Even if he is remanded to judicial custody, he is entitled to be released on bail and to attend Parliament. Both these Members are entitled to attend Parliament. They have been prevented from discharging their statutory duty and denied their right to attend Parliament. Will the Speaker come to their rescue?

MR. SPEAKER: If under the law I can do it, I can do it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: When Members of Parliament make a request for attending Parliament, can they be prevented from attending the Parliament session? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: If you give any motion, I will examine it. Nothing more. Not *suo motu*, on my own.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What are the reasons for imposing President's rule in Goa?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not give any reasons. It is a purely executive action. I have nothing to do with it. (Interruptions). I am not aware of any such provision. (Interruptions). Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.25 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT.
1956

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D.
PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a
copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 251(E)
(Hindi and English versions) published
in Gazette of India dated the 18th
April, 1979 regarding prohibition on
the appointment of sole selling agents
for marketing allopathic Drugs and
Formulations in India, issued under
sub-section (1) of section 294AA of
the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-4390/79].

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Secretary.

12.26 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, have to report
the following message received from
the Secretary-General of Rajya
Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions
of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of
the Rules of Procedure and Conduct
of Business in the Rajya Sabha. I
am directed to return herewith the
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1979,
which was passed by the Lok Sabha
at its sitting held on the 24th April,
1979, and transmitted to the Rajya
Sabha for its recommendations and
to state that this House has no
recommendations to make to the Lok
Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

f.

12.27 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the
Table the Constitution (Forty-fourth
Amendment) Bill, 1978, passed by the
Houses of Parliament during the last
session and assented to since a report
was last made to the House on the
20th April, 1979.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vinodbhai
Sheth.

12.27 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-
BERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH
(Jamnagar): I beg to present the
Thirty-third Report of the Committee
on Private Members Bills and Reso-
lutions.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The ruling of the
House is:

"The privilege of freedom from
arrest cannot be contended to
operate whether a Member of Par-
liament is charged with an indict-
able offence."

This is the position both in England
and in this country. Therefore, for
the present, I merely note it that a
gentleman has been arrested under
various sections and one of the sec-
tions mentioned is...

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I
am giving some information. Two
things have to be taken into account.
A Member of Parliament Shri Rama-
linagm, is in the hospital today with
severe injuries .. (Interruptions)
Whether any arrangements have been
made to have him .. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: When it is an indictable offence I have no jurisdiction (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do it. Go to the magistrate. The Speaker is not a magistrate. If you give a privilege motion, I will consider it

(*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May, I say that I do not see how this question has been raised? If Members of Parliament are arrested for specific offences and are not released on bail....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They have been ordered to be released on bail.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If they were released on bail, then nobody prevents them from coming here... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you hear him? They do not even want to hear.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Any amount of shouting will not help. This is not the way.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the adjournment motion is concerned, I will pass orders today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order under Direction 2 (vi), I gave notice of a privilege motion against Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee on 19th April, 1979.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order. It has been disallowed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How will you protect him?

MR. SPEAKER: According to rules and laws. If you have any motion under any law, bring it, I will consider it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: When?

MR. SPEAKER: When it comes, I will consider it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): You have adopted a certain procedure regarding the privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given consent. I have recorded here: "Consent not accorded. It may be shown to the hon. Member."

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not going into the merits of the question, but I raised certain basic questions regarding the statement made by Mr. C. M. Stephen, Leader of the Opposition, and the statement made by the Prime Minister. The two are contradictory. The Prime Minister said that the Congress (I) had given consent, somebody told him. Is it Mr. Stephen, or who was it? It is your responsibility as Speaker to let us know who has given the assurance to the Prime Minister and what is the basis of the Prime Minister to believe him. He can directly contact the Leader of the Opposition regarding the banning of cow slaughter. That is the point I am raising. I believe there is a deliberate attempt to mislead the House. Please ask Mr. Stephen to make a statement on this matter. He has given in writing to the Sarvodaya leader that he will not agree to the amendment. When he has given it in writing, how can the Prime Minister make such a statement? I want a ruling on this point.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have a personal explanation. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. (*Interruptions*) Don't record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr. Ravi mentioned by name and wanted to know what exactly the fact of the matter is with respect to the Cow Protection Bill or something like that.

The Prime Minister made a statement the other day... (*Interruptions*)**.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY HOSE:**

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I will prepare the statement and submit it to you. I will read out the statement tomorrow with your permission.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:**

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: You give your ruling and I will sit down. It concerns my constituency.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you that I have no powers in this matter.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I walk out in protest.

Shri Eduardo Faleiro then left the House.

12.36 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING
 ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION
 NO. 228 DATED 7-3-1979 RE.:
 MINORITIES IN JAMMU AND
 KASHMIR

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
 (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):
 Sir, In answering supplementary
 questions on the 7th March, 1979 to
 Starred Question No. 228 I had men-
 tioned that the statement made by the
 President of the Arya Pratinidhi
 Sabha, Jammu and Kashmir has been
 forwarded to the Minorities Commis-
 sion for investigation and that the
 Commission is the proper authority to
 do it. I regret that this has created
 a doubt and caused a wrong impres-
 sion. The Minorities Commission could
 not take up the representation for

consideration. I wish to clarify that
 has no jurisdiction over the State of
 has no jurisdiction over the State of
 Jammu and Kashmir.

As the Government of Jammu and
 Kashmir were to be consulted and
 examination of the question involved
 some time, the House could not be
 apprised of the correct position earlier.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-
 pore): Sir, I am rising on a point of
 order. This is regarding Rule 372 and
 Direction 119. It is about statement
 by Ministers. Rule 119 reads:

"A Minister desiring to make a
 statement in the House under rule
 372 shall intimate in advance the
 date on which the statement is pro-
 posed to be made..."

"... and also send a copy of the
 statement to the Lok Sabha Secre-
 tariat for the information of the
 Speaker."

On 30th April, Mr. H. M. Patel made
 a statement here regarding refusal of
 Justice Chandrachud to move into
 allegations against Mr. Kanti Desai
 and appointing a retired judge, Justice
 Vaidyalingam, to inquire into the al-
 legations. Parliament was taken for a
 ride. We were not given advance
 intimation. We could not ask for
 clarifications. This question of al-
 legations against Mr. Kanti Desai is a
 serious matter. Every time the Minis-
 ter comes without giving any intima-
 tion. On 26th April also...

MR. SPEAKER: I have got a letter,
 I will examine it. Mr. Ravi has written
 a letter. It is under consideration.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I have also
 written to you, Sir. Please look into
 it. It is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.
 Mr. Banatwalla. Matters under rule
 377....

**Not recorded.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Before you pass on to the next item, I would like to know one thing..

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into the matter. He has written to me a letter. I have not been able to go into the matter. Mr. Banatwalla.

12.41 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

**(i) COMMUNAL SITUATION IN VILLAGE
ROLE, DISTRICT NAGOUR (RAJAS-
THAN).**

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to mention, under Rule 377, the following matter of urgent public importance.—

It is most unfortunate and a matter of serious concern that the communal situation in Village Role, District Nagaur of Rajasthan State, has precariously deteriorated. Violence has already flared up. One Muslim was murdered and several have been attacked and beaten. Serious sacrilegious acts have been committed with damage caused to Dargah and mosque. Damage has also been done to a graveyard.

A deplorable aspect of the ugly situation, which causes great anguish and anxiety, is that the police was allegedly a passive spectator and favourably disposed towards the rioters. This is fast becoming a general pattern as recently in Jamshedpur too the Bihar Military Police reportedly did not initially obey the order to fire at the unruly job. This reveals the collusion of the local police force and the consequent panic and growing feeling of insecurity among the minorities.

I urge upon the Government to move promptly and effectively in consultation with the State Government to avert any bigger calamity.

**(ii) REPRESENTATION BY FARMERS OF
RAMPUR DISTRICT (U.P.) REGARD-
ING REMOVAL OF EXCISE DUTY AND
PURCHASE TAX ON MENTHOL.**

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, under rule 377, I raise the following matter of urgent public importance;

The farmers growing menthol of District Rampur have represented to the U.P. Government as well as to the Centre that if the excise duty and purchase tax are not completely removed, there will be hit very badly. The small scale industries, who are the main buyers of menthol oil have been dictating terms to the farmers paying very low price compared to large scale industries. This year the large scale industries have to get out of purchasing oil from the farmers, due to the 15 per cent excise duty and 8 per cent purchase tax. The small scale industries will not have to pay any excise duty.

The small scale industries paid to the farmer Rs 30/- per kg. while the large scale industries were paying Rs. 50/- per kg. which supported the farmers. The farmer represented to the State authorities in U.P. regarding the unfair tactics of the small scale industries. The Collector of Rampur called a meeting of Industries, farmers, traders, etc., and warned all concerned to pay the highest price of Rs. 50/- per kg.; otherwise, they would be arrested. The small scale industries did not follow the Collector's advice and the Collector had to arrest some people. This low price for menthol oil has affected the next year's crop pattern. Farmers are aware of the excise duty evasion by the small scale industries. They do not insist on any bill and the small scale industries are having a very good time by avoiding all taxes and excise duty.

The farmers are afraid that, if this continues and the large scale industries do not purchase their oil, they will have to bear heavy loss. This problem, they have referred to the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the Industries Minister and various other Ministers in U.P.

The large scale industries have informed the farmers that they will not purchase menthol oil as it is uneconomical for them to compete with small scale industries with their unfair tactics.

If no immediate relief is given in the excise duty, the ultimate sufferers will be the farmers.

Bhavana Chemicals Ltd. and Hindustan Richardson, the two large manufacturers of menthol in U.P. have set up oil distillation units for farmers in backward areas of U.P. The farmers approached the Mentha distilling units and requested them not to close down as Mentha is the backbone of their economy. It is high time that Government should take a lenient view of the situation and remove 15 per cent excise duty on finished product Mentha. If not done, the large units of Menthol manufacturers will close down altogether their activities in UP and the sufferer will be the marginal farmers.

The small scale industries are cheating the government by avoiding excise duty, sales tax, purchase tax, etc. If 15 per cent excise duty is not removed, the small scale industries will monopolise Menthol, ruining the economy of marginal farmers.

Small scale industries claim that they are distilling on behalf of farmers 350 tons of oil. The figures are correct, but the small scale industries are showing incorrect official figures, merely 200 tons officially are shown in the books and the balance is unaccounted. You can imagine how much loss the country suffers.

I urge upon the Government to take urgent steps to remedy this situation and save the small farmers from heavy losses.

(iii) RENEWAL OF LICENCE OF SRI SITHARAMA COOPERATIVE SUGARS LTD.; KOTTAKOTA (VISAKHAPATNAM).

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Sri Sitharama Cooperative Sugars Ltd., Kottakota, Narasipatnam Taluk in Visakhapatnam District was registered in April 1974 in pursuance of the grant of licence. The promoters collected Rs. 16.35 lakhs by admitting about 2800 shareholders by 27-3-1979 when the licence expired. The promoters requested the Central Government to renew the licence. It has been renewed after one year 10 months but lapsed only after 2 1/2 months.

The agriculturists of that area are poor when compared to other districts and therefore they were not able to pay the shares. They have accepted to take loans from Cooperative Central Bank, Vijayanagaram and from the Agricultural Development Banks in that area. They have actually submitted loan applications amounting to Rs. 12 lakhs and they wanted to raise the loans upto Rs. 40 lakhs which was the target. They would have completed collection of shares long back if the licence was renewed in time. Even now they are in a position to fulfil their obligation of collecting the shares before 31-12-79. Narasipatnam Taluk is completely a sugarcane growing area and they have to depend upon that crop for their livelihood. It is not possible to change the crop also as sugarcane is best suited to that area.

About 2800 agriculturists have already become shareholders by paying about Rs. 16 lakhs already. The poor peasants are losing heavily as they have to pay interest on the money borrowed towards shares. If the renewal of licence is delayed they will be put to a great loss and

[Sshri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

other farmers also will be very much disappointed. The loan applications sent to the District Co-operative Central Bank and Agricultural Development Banks will become infructuous and it would be very difficult to prepare the loan applications again.

I have represented this to the State Minister of Agriculture also.

I request the Government once again to see that the licence extended soon.

(IV) PROPOSED STRIKE BY COAL WORKERS FROM 18TH MAY, 1979.

SHRI ROBIN SEN (Asansol): Representatives of the various central trade unions jointly formulated a charter of demands for the coal workers and submitted the demands to the Energy Ministry/Coal authority about a year back.

These charter of demands were submitted after the expiry of the last three years' agreement. The Joint Charter of demands submitted to the management on behalf of the participating workers' group include need-based minimum wage on the basis of recommendations made by the 15th Labour Conference, 100 per cent neutralisation in the cost of living, safety allowance and better fringe benefits and also scrapping of Baveja Committee's recommendations etc. This is most unfortunate that the representatives of the management in the coal industry had been adopting a negative and dilatory tactics towards the most pressing demands of the workers in wage bi-partite negotiation committee. Even the concept of need-based minimum wage is unacceptable to them. Negotiations have become more difficult because of the interference by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. In view of this, representatives of all the central trade Unions gave a call for one days token strike and 6 lakhs workers of

coal industry observed one day token strike on 5th February 1979. Even after this, situation has not improved and a deadlock has been created due to anti-working class attitude of the management and the Government.

Under the circumstances, all the central trade unions decided that the demands of the coal workers should be settled immediately failing which, 6 lakhs workers of coal industry will be left with no other alternative but to go on an indefinite strike with effect from 18th May, 1979. If the bi-partite wage negotiation on coal which is scheduled to be resumed on the 14th and 15th May at Delhi fails and workers are forced to go on an indefinite strike with effect from 18th May, an overall serious crisis will grip all over the country.

I urge upon the Government to avert this confrontation by changing arbitrary and anti-working class attitude of the government and management of Coal India and meet the just demands of the coal workers without any further delay.

(V) NEED FOR FIXING THE PRICE OF CORRIANDER IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF CORRIANDER GROWERS OF RAYALASEEMA, TELANGANA, KARNATAKA AND RAJASTHAN.

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH (Anantapur): Corriander crop is grown extensively in the backward regions of Rayalaseema, Telangana, Karnataka and Rajasthan in our country. This crop being of short duration requiring less rainfall is most suitable in the arid regions of the country. Since corriander being the only commercial crop that could be grown in these regions, the whole economy of the farmers, particularly, the small and marginal, depends upon the price of corriander, it is most distressing, Sir, the price of this commodity is so fluctuating that the farmers are in great dolldrums.

Whereas during 1977 the price per bag of 40 kgs. was Rs. 400/- it has come down to Rs. 140/- in 1978 and Rs. 85/- to 90/- at present. This price is not enough to meet the cost of fertilizers and pesticides. Such a steep fall in price has shattered the economy of the coriander growing farmers. Whenever the prices are low, the commodity was purchased by the merchants and they, in turn, get the export orders and reap huge profits at the cost of the farmers.

Sir, in view of the fact that the farmers in the arid region cannot take up other commercial crops due to low rainfall, there is a dire need to protect these farmers by assuring reasonable and stable price for coriander. The Government should also examine the reasons for great fluctuations in the prices of this commodity. I believe there is a great demand for this commodity in Ceylon and Gulf countries. I request the Government to explore the possibilities of exporting this commodity to foreign countries and pass on the benefit to the growers avoiding the middlemen who are making huge profits at present.

Further, I request the Government to fix reasonable price at about Rs. 200/- per bag of 40 kgs. and purchase the commodity from the farmers directly since the farmers need money for the ensuing agricultural operations.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we come to legislative work.

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली) : श्रीमन्, हमारा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं आप से दसो नह, दसो जंगलियां जोड़ कर के प्राप्ति करना चाहता हूँ ...

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order? You said something.

श्री राज नारायण : सुन तो लीजिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब की कार्यवाही व्यवस्थित रूप से चले। इस को व्यवस्थित रूप से चले दें ...

MR. SPEAKER: I want your help for that.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I request you to help me. You cannot help me without hearing me. That is my main point.

मेरा पहला प्वाइन्ट है कि सबसे सदन खुला है, मैं ने श्री एल० के० झाडवाणी के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार की अवहेलना का प्रश्न दिया है, आपने कहा था कि हम इसके बारे में पूछ कर जवाब देंगे लेकिन आपका जवाब नहीं आया और यह सदन भी उठने जा रहा है (व्यवधान) परसें आप यहां पर नहीं थे, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब थे, मैंने दो मोशन दिए नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत— एक श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त की एक्टिविटीज के बारे में कि उनकी एक्टिविटीज क्या है और उससे हमारे देश के सम्मान को ...

MR. SPEAKER: Have you given the notice?

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I am not going to read the facts.

MR. SPEAKER: I am told that Deputy Speaker has already rejected it.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I must be informed about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Your notice under Rule 377 has been rejected.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Just hear me. I am directly coming from the hospital. I am admitted in the hospital.

अगर जरूरत पड़ती है तो छुट्टी लेकर यहां आता हूँ। अगर मुझे यह इंफार्मेशन होती तो मैं यहां क्यों आता ?

मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने नेपाल के बारे में श्री बी० पी० कोयराता की गिरफ्तारी के बारे में सवाल दिया था, वहां पर बोलियां चलीं, सब कुछ हुआ,

[Shri Raj Narain]

लेकिन मुझे कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया कि मेरा मोशन एक्सेप्ट हुआ, नहीं हुआ या एक्सेप्ट होगा, नहीं होगा... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Everything will be considered according to the rules.

श्री राज नारायण : यह कहा गया कि स्पीकर साहब आयेगे तब आपको जवाब मिलेगा लेकिन आज भी हमको जवाब नहीं मिला ।

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot go on answering all your questions. If you have given notice of a privilege motion, that has not come before me as yet. As and when it comes, I will consider it. If it can be allowed under the Rules, it will be allowed, and it cannot be allowed under the Rules it will not be allowed.

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं मसदीय प्रश्न का जानकारी हूँ । आप बोलने लगे तो मैं बैठ गया, आप बैठ गए तो मैं फिर बोलने लगा । आप फिर बोलने लगे तो मैं फिर बैठ जाऊंगा ।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आपने इस सदन में ऐसी व्यवस्था दे दी है जिससे (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: According to you, it will be in order if you are allowed to monopolise.

श्री राज नारायण : मैं तो मानोपली के विरुद्ध हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it.

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, यह सदन सली है, आप भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट की सात जजों की बेंच में रहे होंगे, मैं पांच दिन तक प्रीव्ही प्लॉ के मामले में सदन की कार्यवाही में

भाग लेने के लिए जेल से आया । इसलिए यह कहना कि जो गिरफ्तार हो गया वह सदन में नहीं आ सकता ...

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch till fourteen hours of the clock.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Four Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Surjit Singh Barnala to make a statement regarding support price for Tur (Arhar), Moong and Urad for the marketing year 1979-80.

14.04 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SUPPORT PRICE FOR TUR (ARHAR), MOONG AND URAD FOR THE MARKETING YEAR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Sir, on the basis of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, the Government have fixed the support price for fair average quality of Tur (Arhar) to be marketed in 1979-80 season at Rs. 165/- per quintal and that for Moong and Urad at Rs. 175/- per quintal. The support price of gram has already been announced at Rs. 140/- per quintal as against Rs. 125/- per quintal fixed for 1978-79 marketing season. In the case of Tur and Moong also, the support prices of Rs. 165/- per quintal and Rs. 175/- per quintal respectively are higher by Rs. 10/- per quintal than the support prices announced for the 1978-79 marketing

season. In the case of Urad, no support price was announced for 1978-79 marketing season. In fixing higher prices for 1979-80 marketing season, the Government have been guided by the considerations, namely, (i) the need for providing requisite impetus to the development programme of these crops; and (ii) to help improve the supply-demand balance in respect of pulses.

The price support operations will be undertaken by the State Government/their agencies and Central agencies. They are being advised to make necessary arrangements in this behalf.

14.05 hrs.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
(AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder on the 30th April, 1979, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, be taken into consideration".

Shri Saeed Murtaza was to continue his speech, but he has made a request that he wants to speak later. I am sorry that since he is in the midst of his speech, it would not be possible to permit him to speak later.

SHRI G. S. REDDI (Miryalguda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill is before us. It is a major issue because it concerns the minorities of India. The Muslim minority is an important element in our country and when the Muslims of the whole country desire that the Aligarh Muslim University should be given a minority character, I do not understand why the Government is hesitating in this matter. Our Education Minister accepts that this University is meant to promote Muslim culture and the Muslim interests.

If that is so, I do not understand, why it should not be allowed to be administered by the Muslims of India also. There have been agitations for this for a long time.

Parliament has got the powers to give this University its proper character. In spite of the fact that the Supreme Court of India has given a different interpretation, it is left to us, the Members of this Parliament to consider deeply why this character should not be given to this University.

There are already several Bills before Parliament which create tension and fears in the minds of minorities in India. There is the Bill concerning Cow slaughter, the Aligarh Muslim University Bill, Freedom of Religions Bills etc.—all are already creating tension and fear in the minds of minorities; not only the Muslims, Christians, but Sikhs and other minorities also. What would happen to the secular character of our Constitution, if we are not able to take care of them? The Government should not, therefore, hesitate in any way, but should come forward to give right hand to these minorities to grow and develop and they should not fear the major communities in India. Some of the minority institutions enjoy minority character, but they, for example, the Christian institutions had to go to the court to establish their minority character and rights under Article 30(1) of the Constitution. I have got a list of a series of these cases; they had to go to the Supreme Court because of the policies adopted by the different States to establish the minority character and the rights accruing to them under Article 30(1) of the Constitution. The hon Education Minister is a protector of Muslim interests and culture. I would appeal to the Government and to him that this should be translated into practice by granting this Muslim University the character of a minority institution under Article 30(1). I appeal that there should not be any hesitation, on our

[Shri G. S. Reddy]

part, to satisfy the minorities in our country. Ours is a secular country; and we should practise this secular character by means of these institutions which are so close to the hearts of these communities. Thank you.

श्री रमेश मल्लू (सहारनपुर) : जनाब सदर साहब, आज यह खुशो की मौका है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का बिल हम हाउस के अन्दर डिस्कशन के लिए लाया गया है। गो इसको बहुत पहले आ जाना चाहिए था लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि किस वजह से नहीं आ पाया। लेकिन देर आयद दुस्त आयद, यह कहे बगैर मैं नहीं रह सकता हूँ। पिछले बार और आज जो तकरोरे यहां पर हुईं उधर से और इधर से ओ उनको मैं बहुत गौर से सुना। मुझे अफसोस है कि उधर के भाइयों ने उस वक्त इस तरह को तकरोरे नहीं की जब मुसलमानों के जजबात का खून किया जा रहा था उस वक्त इन लोगों ने यहां के मुसलमानों के जजबात का खयाल किया और न यूनिवर्सिटी के जजबात का खयाल किया और न इन बात का खयाल किया कि वहां यहां माइनोरिटीज को भी कुछ हक हासिल है कि वे किसी इंस्टीट्यूशन का कायम कर सकती है। उस वक्त ये नहीं जानते थे कि आर्टिकल तीस भी कोई कास्टोडियन का है जो एग्जस्ट करता है। उस वक्त तो इनको यही पता था कि इस मुल्क में एक हो शमसियत है जो इस मुल्क को मालिक है और वह जो हुक्म देगो उस पर इनको हर तरीके से अमल करना होगा, उसके मुताबिक चलना पड़ेगा, हर तरीके के उसकी विशिष्ट को पूरा करना होगा। मेरे खयाल में इनको याद होगा कि 1965 में एक बहुत मामूली सा बाका हुआ था और बाका क्या और कैसे हुआ इसकी डिटेल् में मैं नहीं जानता और न हो जाने का वह मौका है लेकिन उस बाके को लेकर मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का जो करेक्टर था उसको खरफ कर दिया गया था और इस

बीज को आज भी हमें भुगतना पड़ रहा है। चौदह साल हो गये हैं और इसको हम भुगत रहे हैं। मुसलमानों के जजबात को जो ठेस पहुंच रही है, उसके जिम्मेवर कौन हैं? पिछली बार चन्दर सहब ने कहा था कि 1965 और 1972 में जबकि इस यूनिवर्सिटी का खून किया गया था तब मुसलमान एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर थे। हमारे जो प्रीबियम डिक्टेटर थे उनका ता रबया ही यह रहा था कि जिस कम्प्यूनिटी का खून करना होता था, उसके हकूक को जरब पहुंचानी होती थी, उसका गला घोटना होता था तो वे समझते थे कि ऐसा करने का सबसे बेहतर तरीका यही हो सकता है कि उस कम्प्यूनिटी के अदमी का आगे कर के उसका खून किया जाए। खैर जो हुआ वह सब आपके सामने है।

मैं अपनी हकूमत का मशकूर हूँ कि वह इस बिल को लाई है। जिन बातों की हमारी डिमांड थी उन में से बहुत सी चीजों को इसमें शामिल किया गया है। आप कोर्ट को लें। इसके कमोजीशन को देखें। उसको इन्होंने आटोनामी दी है और वह रूल बनाएगी जिन पर एग्जिक्यूटिव अमल करेगी। लेकिन कोर्ट के कमोजीशन के बारे में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कोर्ट पालिसी मैकिंग बाडी है और इनके अन्दर 162 आदमियां में से 105 आदमी यूनिवर्सिटी के रख दिए गए हैं और सिर्फ 57 आदमी बाहर के हैं। इसका मतलब यह होता है कि यूनिवर्सिटी के जो लोग हैं उन्हीं की विशिष्ट के मुताबिक चला जाएगा, उनके जो इंटरस्ट्स होते हैं, उन्हीं को पूरा किया जाएगा, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। जो पालिसी मैकिंग बाडी हो वह ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि पूरी कम्प्यूनिटी को उसमें रिप्रेजेंटेशन मिले ताकि यूनिवर्सिटी की जो पालिसी बने वह तमाम कम्प्यूनिटी के जजबात के मुताबिक बनें व कि

उनके मफाद के लिये जो कि यूनिवर्सिटी में पहले से ही मौजूद हैं और जिनके इंटररेस्ट्स इन्वाल्ड हैं ।

एग्जिक्यूटिव में भी रिप्रिजेंटेशन की बात को ध्यान दें । उस में भी रिप्रिजेंटेशन उतना नहीं दिया गया है जितना देना चाहिये था । स्टैच्यूट 26 को ध्यान में रख कर रहे हैं । उसके अन्दर फाइनेंस कमेटी का नियोजन किया गया है । उस में भी दो ही ऐसे मेम्बर हैं जो इलेक्टिव हैं, वरना बाकी एक्स ऑफिशो या नामिनेटिड मेम्बर ही हैं । इसमें भी तरमीम होना चाहिये ।

बहुत ज्यादा डिटेल्स में जाने का वक्त नहीं है । मुझे यहां पर एक शेर याद आता है जिसको पढ़े बगैर मैं इस वक्त नहीं रह सकता हूँ. :

किस्मत की खुबी देखिये टूटी कहां कमद
दो चार हाथ जब कि लंबे बाम रह गया ।

तमाम खूबियों के बावजूद यह बिल ऐसा है, एक ऐसी दोषीजा के मानिन्द है, बुल्हन के मानिन्द है जो निहायत खबरुरत तो है, बहुत हसीन और एट्रैक्टिव तो है लेकिन जिसकी आंखें फोड़ दी गई हैं । यहां मेरा मतलब है कि इस सब के बावजूद कि इतना कुछ दिया है, वह चीज नहीं दी गई है जिसकी हम लोगों ने फि मांड की थी, जिसको हम मांगते थे यानी माइनोरिटीज करेक्टर अंडर आर्टिकल 30 (1) ।

कल हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो स्पीच की है, उसमें तीन-चार चीजें बताई हैं, जिनकी वजह से उन्होंने इसको माइनोरिटी करेक्टर नहीं दिया । नम्बर 1, चैंटर्जी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट, नं० 2, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला और नम्बर 3, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अन्धर पार्लियामेंट का हाथ न होना । यह तीन बातें हैं, फिर बाय में मैं एक और के बारे में कहूँगा ।

चैंटर्जी कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट यूनिवर्सिटी एग्जीक्यूटिव ने बनाई थी, उसको खोटा किया है । उससे यह साबित करने की कोशिश की गई है कि यूनिवर्सिटी का करेक्टर हमेशा सैकुलर रहा है । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है, मैं इसको डाउट नहीं करता हूँ, मैं कहता हूँ कि कोई इन्स्टीट्यूट हो, उसका फंक्शनिंग सैकुलर रूना चाहिए और यूनिवर्सिटी का वह फंक्शन सैकुलर रहा है । उसकी मिसाल डा० साहब ने दी भी दी थी कि इसका पहला स्टूडेंट बी० ए० की जिसने फ्री हासिल की वह नानमुस्लिम था और एम० ए० की पहली डिग्री हॉल करने वाला भी नानमुस्लिम था । इसके प्रोफेसर भी बहुत से नान मुस्लिम हैं । आज भी इसके अन्दर बहुत बड़ी तादाद टीचर्स में नानमुस्लिमों की है और स्टूडेंट्स भी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में नानमुस्लिम हैं । लेकिन इस चैंटर्जी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में 1872 की रिपोर्ट का भी फिर्का धाया है जिसमें कि मोहम्मदन एंग्लोओरिएण्टल फंड कमेटी का जिक्र है । मैं उसे पढ़ कर मुनाता हूँ —

"I think what we mean to found
is not a college, but a university."

इसका मतलब यह है कि जब कालेज हमने बनाया, जब इस मुल्क के मुसलमानों ने इकट्ठे होकर इस कालेज की बुनियाद रखने की बात सोची, तो उनके जहन में कालेज नहीं था, बल्कि यूनिवर्सिटी थी । तो यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि हम जिस चीज की बुनियाद लेकर चले हैं, वहां से यूनिवर्सिटी की लेकर चले हैं, न कि कालेज की ।

दूसरी बात आपने फरमायी है सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला । अजीज पाशा साहब ने 1965 का केस किया था । 1965 के केस में एस्टैब्लिश के एक खास मायने दिये गये—टू थिंग न-टू इजिस्टेंस । जब कि उन्होंने सिद्धा है कि एस्टैब्लिश के मायने दो हैं— फाउंड एंड टू थिंग

[अःशद मसूद]

इन एग्जिस्टेंस। दोनों को उन्होंने इसमें मुत्तफिक माना है कि यह दोनों मायने है, लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता कि किन वजहत की बिनाह पर उन्होंने इस एस्टैब्लिश के बहुत महदूद से मायने—टू बिग इन टू एग्जिस्टेंस ले लिये है।

जैसा आप जानते हैं, अगर आज कोई भी यूनिवर्सिटी बनाई जाये तो यकीनन वह गवर्नमेंट के एक्ट के मुताबिक ही वजूद में आयेगी, वही तो नहीं आ सकती। अगर इस बात को मान लिया जाये जैसे संक्शन 21, 23 यू०जी०मी० एक्ट में है तो कोई यूनिवर्सिटी गवर्नमेंट के एक्ट के बगैर वजूद में नहीं आ सकती है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आर्टिकल 30 के अन्दर जो—टू एस्टैब्लिश एंड एडमिनिस्ट्रर, इस्टी-दियन्स आफ देयर प्रोन कायम दिया गया है, लिगुइस्टिक और गिलीजस माइनोरिटीज को हक दिया गया कालेज बनाने का तो इसके जवाब में यह कहा गया अजीज पाशा के केस में कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस बात से इतिफाक किया है कि इस्टीद्यूशन का मतलब यूनिवर्सिटी भी है। तो माइनोरिटी यूनिवर्सिटी अगर कायम करना चाहते हैं तो वह कैसे करेंगे? अगर यह बात मानी जायेगी कि एक के जरिये करें, तो वही बात हों गई कि एक्ट के जरिये करें तो यूनिवर्सिटी तो माइनोरिटीज की नहीं है। हमें बताइये कि इस आर्टिकल 30 का कोई मकसद रह गया है? मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका कोई मकसद नहीं है। इससे बेहतर है कि कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट कर के आप इस आर्टिकल को निकाल दें। अगर आर्टिकल उसमें रहता है तो इसका पूरा हक हमें देना चाहिये। इसके इस्तेमाल का हक मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी को, और

दूसरी माइनोरिटी और लिगुइस्टिक माइनोरिटीज को मिलना चाहिये।

यह भी अर्र्यूमेंट दी गई है कि 1921 में तो प्राइवेट यूनिवर्सिटी हो सकती थी। उस समय यह क्यों नहीं किया, हमको मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी बना लिया होता और गवर्नमेंट के एक्ट के जरिये हमको वजूद में नहीं लाये होते। जैसा आप जानते हैं शुरू से ही जब से कालेज की बुनियाद पड़ी, एंग्लो मॉहमडन के वक्त से ही यह मकसद था कि मुसलमानों की मांगी हालत जो खराब है, जो मुसलमान अंग्रेजी नहीं पढ़ते, जिसका ताल्लुक डायरेक्ट रोटी-रोटी में है, उनका यहाँ पढ़ाया जाये जो अपनी रोजी-रोटी कमा सके, मुसलमानों, को भी गवर्नमेंट में सर्विस मिल सके। 1920 में भी यही बात आई, यूनिवर्सिटी कायम कर सकते थे, लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी अगर कायम करते तो क्या गवर्नमेंट के मुलाजिमान से जगह होती? मैं समझता हूँ कि वह नहीं होती। सिर्फ इसी वजह से कि हमको गवर्नमेंट में मुलाजमत मिल सके, हम ने इस यूनिवर्सिटी को एक एक्ट के मातहत बनाया, हालांकि हम यूनिवर्सिटी को कायम करने की ताकत रखते थे।

आप को हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी कोई यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं मिलेगी जिस का ड्राफ्ट बिल प्राइवेट लोगों ने तैयार किया हो। मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में 1920 का जो बिल था, उसका ड्राफ्टिंग उस मुस्लिम डेवेलोपेशन के हाथों में दे दिया था, जो इस यूनिवर्सिटी को बनाने के सिलसिले में मिलने के लिए गया था।

अजीज पाशा के केस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के रूलिंग का जिक्र किया जाता है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उसके कुछ

दिनों के बाद कुछ और केसिज में भ्रम-
लतों ने "टु एस्टाब्लिश" का मतलब
"टु फाउंड" माना है। लेकिन हमारी
बदकिस्मती यह है कि जब भी हम यह
सवाल उठाते हैं कि मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी
का माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर कायम किया
जाये, तो अजीब पाशा के केस में
सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट का है हीमा
दिखा कर हमें डराया जाता है कि
हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं। सेट
जेवियर सोसायटी एंड वन अदर वर्सस
स्टेट आफ गुजरात और स्टेट आफ केरला
वर्सस मदर प्राविशल, इन दोनों केसिज
में "टु एस्टाब्लिश" का मतलब "टु
फाउंड" लिया गया है। अगर गवर्नमेंट
सिर्फ एक बंड की बिना पर ही हमें
माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर का राइट देने से
इन्कार कर रही है, तो मैं अर्ज करना
चाहता हूँ कि हमारे केसिज में "टु एस्टा-
ब्लिश" के मानी "टु फाउंड" भी माने
गये हैं। तो फिर इस बात को अली-
गढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के मामले में भी लागू
न करने की क्या वजह है ?

यह कहा गया है कि अगर इस
यूनिवर्सिटी को माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर दे
दिया गया, तो पार्लियामेंट को उसके
मामलों में किसी भी किस्म का कोई हक
नहीं रहेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह
बात सही नहीं है। मैंने अभी जो
केस साइट किया है—सेट जेवियर सोसा-
यटी एंड वन अदर वर्सस स्टेट आफ
गुजरात—उसमें ही कहा गया है कि
"टु एडमिनिस्टर" का मतलब "टु मैल-
एडमिनिस्टर दि यूनिवर्सिटी" हरगिज
नहीं है। इसी केस में कहा गया है कि
हुकूमत और पार्लियामेंट को यह हक
हासिल है कि वे कुछ रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शन
इमपोज कर सकते हैं। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन
कोई ऐसा बात नहीं है, जो इस
यूनिवर्सिटी को माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर
दे कर एक्कोल्यूट बन जाती है।

पार्लियामेंट को यह हक हासिल है कि
रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शन इमपोज कर सके।
कई बातों के बारे में रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रि-
क्शन इमपोज की जा सकती है, जैसे कि
एफिशसी आफ बकिन्ग आफ दि इंस्टीयूशन
स्टैंडर्ड्स आफ एजुकेशन डिस्प्लिन हैल्थ,
सैनिटेशन। इन बातों के बारे में पार्लिया-
मेंट डायरेक्ट कर सकती है और कंट्रोल
कर सकती है।

मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि अगर
घाटिकल 30(1) के मुताबिक इस
यूनिवर्सिटी को माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर दे
दिया जाये, तो उसका हरगिज यह मतलब
नहीं है कि वह एक ऐसी इस्टोयेशन हो
जायेगी, जिस बारे में दूसरी बाड़ी का
हक नहीं रहेगा। उस वक्ता भी हुकूमत
और पार्लियामेंट सुर्प रिशर रहेगे। फर्क
सिर्फ यह है कि उसको एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को
चलाने का हक मुसलमानों को मिल
जायेगा। यह कोई अनरीजनेबल बात
नहीं है। जब कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह हक
दिया गया है, तो उन्हें यह हक मिलना
चाहिए कि वे यूनिवर्सिटी को एस्टाब्लिश
करें और उनके एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को चला
सके।

अगर इस यूनिवर्सिटी को माइनारिटी
कैरेक्टर देने का मतलब यह समझा जाता
है कि उसमें सिर्फ मुसलमान ही स्टुडेंट्स,
टोचर्स और प्रोफेसर्स हो सकते हैं, तो
यह मतलब गलत है—यह मतलब न
कभी था, न आज है और न कभी होना
चाहिए। इस्टोयेशन का फर्शानिंग
हमेशा सेकुलर होना चाहिए, मैं इस बात
से मुक्तिफिक हूँ। जैसा कि मैंने पहले
कहा है, इस कालेज का पहला प्रिन्सिपल
हिन्दू था और पहला एम० ए० पास
करने वाला हिन्दू था। आज भी
नान-मुस्लिम की बहा पर बड़ी ताबाद है।
बहुत सी अफवाहें फैला फैला कर लोगों

[श्री रशीद मन्सूर]

को डराया जाता है कि अगर इस युनिवर्सिटी का माइनारिटी कैंरेक्टर दे दिया गया, तो हिन्दुओं को न दाखिले का हक होगा, न एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में आने का हक होगा और न प्राफेसर या लैक्चरर बनने का हक होगा। माइनारिटी कैंरेक्टर देने का यह मननब हरिज नहीं है।

हम चाहते हैं कि मिनिस्टर साहब हमारी बात मान लें कि यह युनिवर्सिटी मुसलमानों ने कायम की थी और उसको एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को चलाने वाला मुसलमानों का ही है। हम के दो बच्चे, तमाम मजाहब के लोग, के लिए खुले हुए हैं। सिर्फ अहले के लोग ही नहीं, 22, 33 और बमालिक के लोग बहा पढ़ने हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मिनिस्टर साहब हमारी दरखस्त पर गौर फरमायेंगे।

श्री रशीद मन्सूर : आज मैं खोशी

का मौक़ा है कि मुझे मुसलमानों के युनिवर्सिटी का हल इस हाऊस के अन्दर टैक्शन के लिये लिया गया है - जो इस को बहुत पहले आ जाना चाहते थे - लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि कस وجه से नहीं आया - लेकिन दीर्घ आید درست आید - ये कैसे बिगड़ में नहीं रहे सकता हूँ - पछली ओर आज की बार जो تقریریں یہاں پر ہوئیں ادھر سے اور ادھر سے بھی ان کو میں نے بہت فور سے سنا تھا - مجھے افسوس ہے کہ ادھر کے بھائیوں نے اس وقت اس طرح کی تقریریں نہیں کیں - جب مسلمانوں کے جزیات کا خون کیا جا رہا تھا - اس وقت ان لوگوں نے نا

یہاں کے مسلمانوں کے جزیات کا خیال کیا اور نہ یونیورسٹی کے جزیات کا خیال کیا اور اس بات کا خیال کیا کہ وہاں یہاں مائینورٹیز کو بھی کچھ حق حاصل ہیں کہ وہ کسی (Institution) انسٹی ٹیوشن کو قائم رکھ سکتے ہیں - اس وقت یہ نہیں جانتے تھے کہ آرٹیکل 30 بھی کوئی کانسٹی ٹیوشن کا ہے - اس وقت تو ان کو بھی پتہ تھا کہ اس ملک میں صرف ایک ہی شخصیت ہے جو اس ملک کی مالک ہے - اور وہ جو حکم دے گی اس کا ان پر ہر طریقے سے عمل کرنا ہو گا - اس کے مطابق چلنا پڑے گا - ہر طریقے سے اس کی ریز کو پورا کرنا ہو گا - میرے خیال میں ان کو یاد ہو گا کہ 1945 میں ایک بہت معمولی سا واقعہ ہوا اور واقعہ کیسے ہوا اس کی ذمہ داری میں نا میں جاننا اور نا ہی جانے کا یہ موقعہ ہے - لیکن اس واقعہ کو لیکر مسلمان یونیورسٹی کا جو ڈیریक्टर تھا اس کو خدمت کر دیا گیا تھا - اور اس جہز کو آج بھی ہمیں بھگتنا پڑ رہا ہے - 14 سال ہو گئے ہیں اور اس کو ہم بھگت رہے ہیں - مسلمانوں کے جزیات کو جو ٹیونس پہنچ رہی ہے اس نے ذمہ دار کون ہیں - پچھلی بار چلندر صاحب نے کہا تھا - کہ 1945 میں اور 1972 میں جب کہ اس یونیورسٹی کا خون کیا گیا تھا - تب مسلمان

ایجوکیشن مسٹر تھے - ہمارے جو
پروپوزیشن ڈپلٹی کمشنر تھے ان کا تو رویہ ہی
یہ رہا تھا کہ جس کمیونٹی کا خون
کرنہ ہوتا تھا اس کے حقوق کو زرب
پہچانی ہوتی تھی - اس کا گلا گھونٹنا
ہوتا تھا تو وہ سمجھتے تھے کہ ایسا
کرنے کا سب سے بہتر طریقہ یہ ہو سکتا
تھا کہ اس کمیونٹی کے آدمی کو
آگے کر کے اس کا خون کھا جائے -
خود جو ہوا وہ سب آپ کے سامنے
ہے -

ہی کو پورا کھا جائے گا - ایسا نہیں
ہونا چاہئے جو پالہسی میملک باقی
ہو وہ ایسی ہونی چاہئے کہ پوری
کمیونٹی کو اس میں ریپریزنٹیشن
میں - تاکہ یونیورسٹی کی جو پالہسی
ہمیں وہ تمام کمیونٹی کے جذبات کے
مطابق ہلے تاکہ ان کے مفاد کے لئے
جو کہ یونیورسٹی میں پہلے ہی موجود
ہیں اور جن کے انٹریسٹس (involved)
ان لوگ ہیں -

میں اپنی حکومت کا مشکور ہوں
کہ وہ اس بل کو لائی ہے - جن باتوں
کی ہماری قیادت تھی ان میں سے
بہت سی چیزوں کو اس میں شامل
کھا گیا ہے - آپ کورٹ کو لیں اس
کے کمیونیشن کو دیکھیں - اس کو
انہوں نے آئینامی دی ہے - اور وہ
رول بلڈے گی - جن پر (executive)
ایگزیکیوٹو عمل کرے گی - لیکن
کورٹ کے کمیونیشن کے بارے میں
میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کورٹ
پالہسی میملک باقی ہے اور اس
کے اندر ۱۶۲ آدمیوں میں سے ۱۰۵
آدمی یونیورسٹی کے رکھے گئے ہیں
اور صرف ۵۷ آدمی باہر کے ہیں -
اس کا مطلب یہ ہوتا ہے کہ یونیورسٹی
کے جو لوگ ہیں ان ہی کی ویش کے
مطابق چلا جائے گا - ان کے جو
(interest) انٹریسٹ ہوتے ہیں ان

ایگزیکیوٹو میں بھی ریپریزنٹیشن
کی بات کو آپ دیکھیں - اس میں
بھی ریپریزنٹیشن اتنا نہیں دیا گیا
جتنا دینا چاہئے تھا - (Statute)
ایکٹ ۲۶ کو آپ اسلٹ کو دے
ہوں - اس کے اندر فنانڈس کمیٹی
کا (creation) کریشن کیا گیا ہے -
اس میں بھی تو ہی ایسے ممبر
ہیں جو الیکٹڈ ہیں - ورنہ باقی
ایکس آفیسر یا نااہلیت ممبر ہیں -
اس میں بھی ترمیم ہونی چاہئے -

بہت زیادہ قیڈل میں جانے کا
وقت نہیں ہے - مجھے یہاں پر ایک
شعر یاد آتا ہے جس کو پوچھ بنگر
میں اس وقت نہیں رہ سکتا ہوں -
قسمت کی خوبی دیکھئے ٹوٹی کہاں کھل
دو چار ہانہ جبکہ لب بام رہ گیا

تمام خوبوں کے باوجود یہ بل
ایسا ہے - ایک ایسی دوشیزہ کے مانند
ہے دلہن کے مانند ہے جو نہایت

[شہری رشید مصود]

خوبصورت تو ہے - بہت حسین اور
(attractive) اتریکٹو تو ہے لیکن جس
کی آنکھیں پوڑ دی گئی ہوں - یہاں
میرا مطلب ہے کہ ان سب کے باوجود
کہ اتنا کچھ دیا ہے وہ چیز نہیں دی
گئی ہے جس کی ہم لوگوں نے ذیانت
کی تھی - جس کو ہم مانگتے تھے -
یعنی مائینورٹیز کیریئرز انڈر آرٹیکل
۳۰ (۱) -

کل ہمارے منسٹر صاحب نے جو
سپیکر کی ہے اس میں تین چار
چیزیں بتائی ہیں جن کی وجہ سے
انہوں نے اس کو مائینورٹیز کیریئرز
نہیں دیا - امیڈ ! چیئر چی کمٹی
کی رپورٹ - نمبر دو سہیم کورٹ کا
فیصلہ اور نمبر تین ایڈمنسٹریشن کے
انڈر پارلیمنٹ کا ہنر نا ہونا - یہ
تین باتیں میں ہیں - پھر بعد میں
ایک اور نے بارے میں کہوٹا -

چیئر چی کمٹی کی رپورٹ جو
۱۹۶۰ میں یونیورسٹی ایگزیکٹو نے
بلایا تو اس کو کورٹ کہا ہے - اس
سے یہ ثابت کرے کی کوشش کی
گئی ہے کہ یونیورسٹی کا کیریئرز
ہمیشہ سیکولر رہا ہے - اس میں
کوئی شک نہیں ہے - میں اس کا
قاوت نہیں کرتا ہوں - میں کہتا
ہوں کہ کوئی انستی تھوٹن ہو اس کا
فلکشلنگ سیکولر رہنا چاہئے اور
یونیورسٹی کا وہ فلکشن سیکولر رہا
ہے - اس کی مثال ڈاکٹر صاحب نے

دی بھی تھی - اس کا پہلا سٹوڈینٹ
ہی - اے - کی جس نے ڈگری حاصل
کی وہ نان مسلم تھا - اور ایم - اے -
کی پہلی ڈگری حاصل کرنے والا بھی
نان مسلم تھا - اس کے پروفیسر بھی
بہت سے نان مسلم ہیں - آج بھی
اس کے اندر بڑی تعداد ٹیچرز میں
نان مسلمز کی ہے اور (Students)
سٹوڈینٹس بھی بہت بڑی تعداد میں
نان مسلم ہیں - لیکن اس چیئر چی
کمٹی کی رپورٹ میں ۱۸۷۱ کی
رپورٹ کا ہی ذکر آیا ہے جس میں
کہ ماسٹرن ایگنڈ اورنٹل فلڈ کمٹی
کا ذکر ہے - میں اسے پڑھ کر سنانا
ہوں -

I think what we mean to found is
not a college but a University.

اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ جب
کالج ہم نے بنایا - جب اس ملک
کے مسلمانوں نے اکتھے ہو کر اس
کالج کی بنیاد رکھنے کی بات سوچی
تو ان کے ذہن میں کالج نہیں تھا -
بلکہ یونیورسٹی تھی - تو یہ بات
بالکل صاف ہے کہ ہم جس چیز کی
بنیاد لے کر چلتے ہیں وہاں سے
یونیورسٹی کی لے کر چلے ہیں نا کہ
کالج کی -

دوسری بات آپ نے فرمائی ہے
کہ سہیم کورٹ کا فیصلہ عزیز باشا
صاحب نے ۱۹۶۰ کا کہس کہا تھا -

۱۹۹۵ کے کس میں اسٹیبلس کے ایک خاص معنی سے لکھا ہے۔ تو ہرنگ انٹو ایکجیسیٹس جب کہ انہوں نے لکھا ہے کہ اسٹیبلس کے معنی دو ہیں۔ تو قانون ایڈز تو ہرنگ ان ایکجیسیٹس دونوں کو انہوں نے اس سے متعلق مانا ہے کہ یہ دونوں معنی ہیں۔ لیکن میں نہیں جانتا کہ کن وجوہات کی بنا پر انہوں نے اس اسٹیبلس کے بہت محدود سے معنی تو ہرنگ انٹو ایکجیسیٹس لے لئے ہیں۔

جیسا آپ جانتے ہیں اگر آپ کوئی بھی یونیورسٹی بلائی جائے تو بقیداً وہ گورنمنٹ کے ایکٹ کے مطابق ہی وجود میں آئے گی۔ نہیں و نہیں آئیگی۔ اگر اس بات کو مان لیا جائے کہ جیسے سیکشن ۲۱-۲۳-۲۰ - جی - سی - ایکٹ میں ہے - تو کوئی یونیورسٹی گورنمنٹ کے ایکٹ کے بغیر وجود میں نہیں آسکتی ہے - تو میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا آرٹیکل ۳۰ کے اندر جو تو اسٹیبلس ایڈز ایڈمنسٹریشن آف ویٹو آف چانسلر دیا گیا ہے لگسٹک اور ریلیجیئس سائبرٹیز کو حق دیا گیا کالج بلانے کا تو اس کے جواب میں یہ کہا گیا کہ عزیز پاشا نے کس میں

کہ - ہریم نور نے اس بات سے اتفاق کیا ہے کہ میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ انسٹی ٹیوشن کا مطلب یونیورسٹی ہی ہے - تو سائبرٹیز یونیورسٹی اگر قائم کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو وہ کسے آرٹیکل - اگر یہ بات مانی جائے گی کہ ایکٹ کے ذریعے کہیں تو وہی بات ہوگی کہ یونیورسٹی تو سائبرٹیز کی نہیں ہے - میں بتاؤں کہ اس آرٹیکل ۳۰ کا کوئی مقصد یہ تھا ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس کا کوئی مقصد نہیں ہے - اس سے بہتر ہے کہ کانستٹیوشن میں امینڈمنٹ کر کے آپ اس آرٹیکل کو نکال دیں اگر آرٹیکل اس میں رہ گیا ہے تو اس کا پورا حق ہمیں دینا چاہئے - اس کے استعمال کا حق مسلم کمیونٹی کو اور دوسری سائبرٹیز کو اور لگسٹک سائبرٹیز کو ملنا چاہئے -

یہ بھی آرگومینٹ دی گئی ہے کہ ۱۹۲۱ میں تو پرائیمری یونیورسٹی ہو سکتی تھی - اس سے یہ کہیں نہیں کیا - اس کو مسلم یونیورسٹی بنا لیا ہوتا - اور گورنمنٹ کے ایکٹ کے ذریعے - اس کو وجود میں نہیں لائے ہوتے - جیسا آپ جانتے ہیں - شروع سے ہی جب سے کالج کو بلیا دیا پڑی - ایملو انڈین کے وقت سے ہی یہ مقصد تھا کہ مسلمانوں کی معاشی حالت جو خراب ہے جو مسلمان انگریزی نہیں پڑھتے جس کا تعلق

[عربی دشتہ مصود]

قاریہٹ دوزی دوشی سے ہے ان کو یہاں پوہایا جائے جو اپنی دوزی دوشی کما سکیں - مسلمانوں کو بھی گورنمنٹ میں سروس مل سکے - ۱۹۲۰ میں بھی یہی بات آئی - یونیورسٹی قائم کر سکتے تھے - لیکن یونیورسٹی اگر قائم کرتے تو کما گورنمنٹ کے مہزمان میں جگہ ہوتی - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہ نہیں ہوتی - صرف اسی وجہ سے کہ ہم کو گورنمنٹ میں ملازمتوں مل سکیں ہم نے اس یونیورسٹی کو ایک ایجنٹ کے ماتحت بنایا - حالانکہ ہم یونیورسٹی کو قائم رکھنے کی طاقت رکھتے تھے -

آپ کو ہمدردستان میں ایسی کوئی یونیورسٹی نہیں ملے گی جس کا قرائفٹ بل پرائیویٹ لوگوں نے تیار کیا ہو - مسلم یونیورسٹی کے بارے میں ۱۹۲۰ کا جو بل تھا اس کا قرائفٹنگ اس مسلم فیلویشن کے ہاں میں دے دیا تھا جو اس یونیورسٹی کو بنانے کے سلسلے میں ملنے کے لئے گیا تھا -

عزیز پاشا کے کہیں میں سپریم کورٹ کے رولنگ کا ذکر کیا جاتا ہے - میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کے کچھ دنوں کے بعد کچھ اور کہیں میں عدالتوں نے تو ایسٹبلیش کا مطلب تو فائونڈ مانا ہے - لیکن ہماری بدقسمتی یہ ہے کہ جب بھی ہم

سوال اٹھاتے ہیں کہ مسلم یونیورسٹی کا مانیوٹری کمیٹی قائم کیا جائے تو عزیز پاشا کے کہیں میں سپریم کورٹ کے ججمنٹ کا حوالہ دیکھا کر ہمیں قویا جاتا ہے - کہ ہم ایسا نہیں کر سکتے ہوں - سلیٹ زیڈور سوسائٹی ایلیٹ ون ان ادھر روس سلیٹ اف گجرات اور سلیٹ آف کیریا روسر مدر پرائنسل کردیا ان دونوں کہیں میں تو ایسٹبلیش کا مطلب تو فائونڈ لیا گیا ہے - اگر گورنمنٹ صرف ایک ورڈ کی بنا پر ہے ایک ورڈ کی بنا پر ہی ہمیں مانیوٹری کمیٹی کا قیام دینے سے انکار کر رہے ہیں تو میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ دوسرے کہیں میں تو ایسٹبلیش کے معنی تو فائونڈ بھی مانے گئے ہیں - تو اس بات کو علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کے معاملے میں بھی لاگو نا کرنے کی کیا وجہ ہے -

یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ اگر اس یونیورسٹی کو مانیوٹری کمیٹی دے دیا گیا تو پارلیمنٹ کو اس کے معاملات میں اسی بھی قسم کا کڑی حق نہیں رہے گا - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بات صحیح نہیں ہے - میں نے ابھی جو کہیں ثابت کیا ہے سلیٹ زیڈور سوسائٹی ایلیٹ ون ادھر روس سلیٹ آف گجرات اس میں یہ ہی کہا گیا ہے کہ تو ایڈ منسٹر کا مطلب تو مال ایڈ منسٹر ہی یونیورسٹی ہرگز

نہیں ہے۔ اسی کہیں میں کہا گیا ہے کہ حکومت اور پارلیمنٹ کو یہ حق حاصل ہے کہ وہ کچھ ریجنل رجسٹریشن امپوز کر سکتے ہوں۔ ایڈمنسٹریشن کوئی ایسی بات نہیں ہے جو اس یونیورسٹی کو ملٹیپل کوریکٹر ڈ۔ کر ایڈمنسٹریشن بن جاتی ہے۔ پارلیمنٹ کو یہ حق حاصل ہے کہ وہ ریجنل (restriction) رجسٹریشن امپوز کر سکے۔ کئی باتوں کے بارے میں ریجنل (restriction) رجسٹریشن امپوز کی جاسکتی ہے جسے (efficiency) ایڈمنسٹریشن آف ورکنگ آف دی انسٹی ٹیوشن۔ سٹوڈنٹ آف ایجوکیشن تسمان۔ ہیڈ آف سٹڈیوشن۔ اور باتوں کے بارے میں پارلیمنٹ ڈارینکٹ کر سکتی ہے۔ اور کنٹرول کر سکتی ہے۔ میں یہ بھی سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر آرٹیکل ۳۰ (۱) کے مطابق اس یونیورسٹی کو مانیورٹرز کوریکٹر ڈے دیا جائے تو اس کا ہرگز یہ مطلب نہیں ہے کہ وہ ایک ایسی انسٹی ٹیوشن ہو جائے گی جس کے بارے میں کسی دوسری باقی کا حق نہیں رہے گا۔ اس وقت بھی حکومت اور پارلیمنٹ سہریہ رہیں گے۔ فرق صرف یہ ہے کہ اس کی ایڈمنسٹریشن کو چلانے کا حق مسلمانوں کو مل جائے گا۔ یہ کوئی ان ریجنل بات نہیں ہے۔ جب کانستٹی ٹیوشن میں یہ حق دیا گیا

ہے تو انہیں یہ حق ملنا چاہئے۔ کہ وہ یونیورسٹی کو ایڈمنسٹریشن کریں۔ اور اس کے ایڈمنسٹریشن کو چلا سکیں۔

اگر اس یونیورسٹی کو مانیورٹرز کوریکٹر ڈیلے کا مطلب یہ سمجھا جاتا ہے کہ اس میں صرف مسلمان ہی سٹوڈنٹس اور ٹیچرز اور پروفیسرز ہو سکتے ہیں تو یہ مطلب غلط ہے۔ یہ مطلب نا کہی تھا اور نا آج ہے اور نہ کہی ہونا چاہئے۔ (Institution) انسٹی ٹیوشن کا فیکلٹی ہشہ سیکولر ہونا چاہئے۔ میں اس بات سے متفق ہوں جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے کہا ہے اس کالج کا پہلا گورنمنٹ ہلدو تھا اور پہلا ایم۔ اے۔ پاس کرنے والا ہلدو تھا۔ آج بھی نان مسلمز کی وہاں پر بڑی تعداد ہے۔ بہت سی افواہیں پھیل پھیل کر لوگوں کو ڈرایا جاتا ہے کہ اگر اس یونیورسٹی کو مانیورٹرز کوریکٹر ڈے دیا گیا تو ہلدوؤں کو نہ داخلے کا حق ہوگا اور نہ ایڈمنسٹریشن میں آنے کا حق ہوگا اور نہ پروفیسر یا ٹیچر بننے کا حق ہوگا۔ مانیورٹرز کوریکٹر ڈیلے کا یہ مطلب ہرگز نہیں ہے۔

ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ مسٹر صاحب ہماری بات مان لیں کہ یہ یونیورسٹی مسلمانوں کے قائم کی تھی اور اس کی ایڈمنسٹریشن کو چلانے کا حق

[شری رشید مصدق]

مسلمانوں کو ہے - اس کے دروازے
تمام مذہب کے لوگوں کے لئے کھلے
ہوئے ہیں - صرف یہاں کے لوگ ہی
نہیں ۲۲-۲۳ غیر ممالک کے لوگ
وہاں پڑھتے ہیں - منجھہ امید ہے
کہ منسٹر صاحب ہماری درخواست
پر غور فرمائیں گے -

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): Mr. Chairman, the main controversy seems to centre round the point whether this institution, the Aligarh Muslim University, should be recognised as a minority institution under article 30 of the Constitution. Government have relied, and relied very strongly, on the Supreme Court decision on this point. The point arose strictly and expressly before the Supreme Court. When Parliament passed the Act of 1965, it made radical changes regarding the management of the University. The petitioners challenged the validity of those provisions, contending that the Aligarh University was a minority institution within the meaning of article 30 of the Constitution and, as such, it had the right to manage exclusively its affairs. So, the question arose before the Supreme Court whether the Aligarh University was a minority institution. Article 30 says that a minority community shall have the right to establish and administer its educational institutions. So, the question arose whether the Aligarh University was established by the Muslim community in India or not, and the Supreme Court took the view that the University was established by an Act of 1920, the Aligarh University was a statutory body, a corporate body, which came into existence as a result of the Statute passed in 1920 and, therefore, it could not be said to have been founded or established by the Muslim community. That was one test which was applied.

Another test that was applied was whether in order to qualify itself as a University it had the right to confer degrees or not. The Supreme Court relied on section 6 of the Act of 1920 to show that but for this provision the University would not have the right to grant degrees and, therefore, one of the essential characteristics of a University was missing before its incorporation. So, the Act made such a provision.

This is the position, and the Government has relied on that decision. The Government is right in stating that when the Supreme Court decides a matter, unless and until you change the Constitution, you cannot make a provision for vesting the management absolutely in the Muslim community, or treating it as a minority institution under article 30.

I am aware that the Minority Commission in its report has submitted that while deciding this point the Supreme Court has interpreted the word "established" in a particular manner but subsequently the Supreme Court has departed from this interpretation of the word "established". It has relied on more than one such decision to show that subsequently the Supreme Court has deviated from the meaning attached to the word "establish" in article 30. The Minority Commission refers to the Supreme Court decision in *S. Azeez Basha vs. Union of India*, reported in AIR 68, Supreme Court, page 662. And then it proceeds to add that in a later case the Supreme Court has interpreted the expression "to bring into existence" to mean "to found" and cited the case of *Kerala Vs. Mother Provincial* reported in AIR 1970, S.C. 2079. The Supreme Court in that case observed:

"Established here means to bring into being of an institution and it must be by a minority community. It matters not if a single individual by his own means founds the institution or the community at

large contributes the funds. The position in law is the same and the intention in either case must be to found an institution for the benefit of the minority community by a member of that community."

The Minorities Commission adds:

"It may be noticed that the judgment in this case was of a bench of six judges whereas the judgment in *Azeez Basha's* case was by a bench of five judges. It is now well settled that the judgment of a larger bench which is also later in point of time prevails over an earlier judgment by a small bench."

In this case the Supreme Court treated the two expressions "to bring into existence" and "to found" as synonymous. Therefore, this case is relied upon to say that the Aligarh University, having been founded by the Muslim community in India, must be treated as established by them. But, with due respect to the Minorities Commission, I wish to say this case has no application. I have got the case before me. The Supreme Court has not at all referred to the earlier decision of 1968. In the *Kerala* case, the Supreme Court was concerned only with the question whether the private institutions—colleges—were founded by one or more members of the minority community. It deals with a separate point altogether. It does not deal with the question whether a body like a university could be treated as having been founded by a minority community. An institution can be founded by a body corporate and that body corporate may be a statutory corporation like the Aligarh University or it may be another legal entity, a company under the Indian Companies Act. Suppose an association is formed and incorporated, that may be a separate legal entity. Therefore, if such a

body establishes a college or an institution, the latter could not be said to have been established by the members of the minority community. If you read carefully the later decision of 1970, you will find this proposition well laid down. There were 36 petitioners—33 institutions—belonging to separate categories or denominations of Christians, one run by a company—I forget its name, Sankaracharya's name is associated with it—another was Nayar Society. You will, therefore, see that of the 36 petitioners, there were some separate legal entities, who conducted colleges; they could not be said to be members of any community. In that case, the Supreme Court laid down that article 33 did not apply to these institutions which were founded or established by a company or a society. In the eyes of the law, they were separate entities.

If you say that the law has been changed by the Supreme Court, why do you bother about it? You can straightaway approach the Supreme Court and get now its objectionable part struck down. It is not as if you have got no remedy.

There is another remedy also open to those who say that the law has been changed. You are not at the mercy of the Government or Parliament at all. You can get that decision reviewed if you like. Even if the law has not been changed, if you think that the Supreme Court decision of 1968 requires reconsideration because of certain important aspects having been lost sight of, you can place your point of view before the Supreme Court. If you feel that the law has been subsequently changed, —the chemical word "establish" has been differently interpreted by the Supreme Court,—then also you can approach the Supreme Court.

In this connection, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to tell us whether, in view of the stand taken

[Shri Narendra P. Nathwani]

by the Minorities Commission. Government thought it fit to consult the Attorney General, whether their contention was placed before him, and if so, what was the view expressed by him.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am in support of this Bill since it aims at restoring the minority character of the University. I do feel that it needs improvement and the points which have been just now mentioned by my hon. friend who preceded me call for sending the Bill to a Select Committee.

My main point in supporting the Bill is that the basic structure of our State, of our society, is secular and democratic with sufficient protection for religious and linguistic minorities. It also provides for safeguards for the weaker sections of the society, like, the backward communities and the Scheduled Castes. No Government, whatever be the composition of that Government, should ever try to tamper with this basic structure of our society.

The framers of our Constitution, taking into account the composition of the people of this country framed all these provisions in order that the people may live in peace. Unfortunately, by the previous amendment of the Bill, the minority character of the University was changed. Then, there was the Supreme Court judgment about which he spoke and all those things are there. He quoted the example of an institution in Kerala associated with the name of Shampkaracharya and all that. I do not want to go into all those things. Neither the institution nor the Shampkaracharya belongs to the minority community. I do not want to go into the legal aspect of it nor I am competent to do that. I am not doing that. Here, the main question is: Can we by our legislation give this assurance that this is a minority institution of

the Muslims? I do not want to go into the history of it.

In article 30(1) of our Constitution, it has been very clearly and categorically stated—I quote:

“All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.”

So, this is what I have suggested in my amendment, that is, while defining the University, you substitute:

“The ‘University’ means educational institution of their choice established by the Muslims of India which was incorporated and designated as Aligarh Muslim University in 1920 by this Act.”

If this amendment is accepted and, I think, the hon. Minister will have no hesitation to do it..

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I have hesitation.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: *Samsayatma Vinasayati*. He should not have any hesitation.

Whatever be the legal subtleties, we are in a situation when the very secular nature or character of our State is challenged by a strong section of our people and it is the responsibility of the Government to come forward to state clearly and categorically that they respect the provisions made in the Constitution as far as the religious minorities are concerned in the matter of running their educational institutions. This is what is expected of this Bill. So also, in the present set-up, in all the university bodies, representation for the teaching staff and non-teaching staff and also representation for the students should be granted. A

provision for that also should be made in this Bill. That way this Bill has to be improved, so that the staff working in the colleges, the students and the minority communities, all of them, may feel satisfied.

I do not want to say much. But I would only remind that the situation prevailing in our country today is one which is creating a feeling of insecurity in the minds of the minority communities the religious minorities, whether they be the Muslims or the Christians or the Buddhists. This factor should not be ignored.

One hon. Member—it may be a Private Member's Bill—has moved a Bill—Freedom of Religion Bill. Whether it is Freedom of Religion Bill or whether it is a Bill intended to curb the freedom of the religion is a matter .

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Bahraich): Have you read that Bill?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: You are the Member who has moved that Bill. We will try and discuss this question when your Bill comes up..

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: It is asking for equal status for all.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: That is according to you. But according to me and according to the entire Christian community in this country, that Bill is meant to curtail their activities and terrorise them. All over the country the Christians are protesting against your Bill. They should have ignored your Bill, but your Bill got importance when directly or indirectly the Prime Minister tried to bless that Bill in one way or the other. That is how your Bill has got the publicity. That is

why the Christian community all over the country are disturbed about it and they have held demonstrations.

Now, the Muslims have no safety. You know what happened in Aligarh and what is happening even today in Jamshedpur. If this is the way you are running the Government where they have no sense of security either for their life or for their property and where they feel that even their religious activities cannot be carried on, how can you maintain the secular character of the State? That is the point on which we have to think. Do not think that the framers of our Constitution were ignorant about the situation in our country. You call Mahatma Gandhi as the Father of the Nation, but you slight him, you ignore him, you ignore his warning. Even at the time of, or, after the partition, when there was a very strong feeling all over the country that, as against Pakistan, an Islamic State, we in India have a Hindu State, it was Mahatma Gandhi who stood up, who rose to the occasion, and warned this country that "India is not a land of the Hindus alone, it is a land of the Christians, a land of the Muslims, also". You should be proud that, even after the call of Pakistan, majority of the Muslims decided to reside here in India, they wanted to be the citizens of India, not of Pakistan. Therefore, you should respect their sentiments, you should try to treat them as equals. But, on the other hand, what is the situation in this country today? Therefore, the context in which you are doing is also important. I am not questioning your subjective thinking. But in the present context if you are alienating all the minority communities, what does it mean?

Therefore...

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHA. TURVEDI (Agra): What is your definition of secularism? Is it identical with separatism?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
Secularism is something which gives complete protection to religious minorities and linguistic minorities...

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
Equal status for all.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
When your Bill comes, we will have time to discuss it. Now, the Chairman does not want me to continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
What I am pointing out is that the Government has an opportunity now to offer and to assure the religious minorities, especially the Muslims that you are there to protect their interests and this Aligarh University which is their prestigious institution will be restored as a minority institution of the Muslims.

श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद):
आज सदन के सामने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पेश हुआ है। माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने तरीके से इस पर राय दी है। अलोगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय का मामला काफी दिनों से देश के अन्दर अल्पसंख्यकों के मन को कुरेदता रहा है। कांग्रेस और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टीज के विरोध पक्ष के लोग आज जितनी हमदर्दी दिखा रहे हैं उतनी उन्होंने अगर शुरू से ही दिखाई होती तो शायद यह स्थिति पैदा हीन होती। 1920 के एक्ट के तहत यह विश्वविद्यालय अस्तित्व में आया। 1951 में इन में कुछ तरमोमें को गई। 1964 तक कभी कोई बात उठाई नहीं गई। इस विश्वविद्यालय के बेसिक कारेक्टर में कोई तरमोम नहीं हुई। लेकिन 1965 में संशोधन पेश किया गया जिस के जरिये कोर्ट जो बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण संस्था होती है नोति सम्बन्धी और प्रशासन सम्बन्धी मामलों में उस प्रभाव-

शालो प्रीर शक्तिशाली संस्था को शक्ति-
होन बना दिया गया। राष्ट्रपति जो
विजिटर होता है उसको अधिकार दे दिया
गया कि वह वाइस चांसलर नियुक्त कर
सकते हैं। स्टैट्यूट बनाने का जो अधिकार
था वह भी ले लिया गया। उसके बाद
1972 का जो संशोधन था
वह तो कमाल का संशोधन था। इन
दो संशोधनों ने अल्पसंख्यक मुसलमानों
के मन में यह शंका पैदा की कि अगर
इस प्रकार से सरकारी हस्तक्षेप इस
विश्वविद्यालय के मामले में चलेगा तो
यह केवल अलोगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय
का मामला नहीं रहे जाएगा बल्कि देश
के अन्दर जितने भी विश्वविद्यालय हैं
उनके भी अंदरूनी मामलों में सरकार
हस्तक्षेप करने लग जाएगी और शिक्षा
के प्रसार और प्रचार के लिए स्वस्थ
वातावरण दूषित हो जाएगा, उसके हित
में यह चीज नहीं होगी। मैं यह मान
कर चलता हूँ कि लोकसभा देश की
सर्वोच्च प्रभुसत्ता सम्बन्ध संस्था है और
तालीम के मामले देश की आवश्यकताओं
के अनुसार हम को उसको ढालना पड़ेगा।
नए ज्ञान, नए हुनर, विज्ञान और टेक्ना-
लाजी के दौर में अगर हम पिछड़ गए
तो शिक्षा का कोई मतलब नहीं रहे
जाएगा। शिक्षा जो आदमी आदमी में
अलगाव पैदा करे, नफरत पैदा करे, देश
में पृथक्ता की भावना पैदा करे, उसको
बढ़ावा दे, उस प्रकार की शिक्षा को आज
देश और समाज को कोई आवश्यकता
नहीं है। हमें ऐसी शिक्षा की जरूरत
है जो देश आज आधुनिक ज्ञान, नई
खोज, नये विज्ञान, नई तकनीक के लिये
आवश्यक है, साथ ही साथ नये समाज,
नई संस्कृति, नई तर्जुब के निर्माण के
लिये जरूरी है। ऐसी शिक्षा हमें चाहिये
जो आदमी के बीच में मोहब्बत पैदा करे
और पूरे देश समाज और जो अल्पसंख्यक

है, गरीब और कमजोर है, उनको अपने साथ लेकर चले। उनको विशेष अवसर देकर समाज की तरक्की में और हर क्षेत्र में उनको विशेष मौका मिले शिक्षा का उद्देश्य यह है।

जनता पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव बायदे में यह गैलन किया था कि हम 1965 और 1972, सशान्ति द्वारा अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम युनिवर्सिटी की आजादी और उसके किरदार का जो आसन या चोट पहुँचाई गई है, उसको हम वापिस करेंगे। माइनॉरिटी कमीशन का भी निर्माण हुआ उसने भी अपनी सन्तुति दी है और वर्तमान विधेयक पेश किया गया है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने सदन को आश्वासन दिया, कि माइनॉरिटी कमीशन की जो रिक्मैडेशनस हैं और भी बहुत सी जो रिक्मैडेशनज हैं, कोर्टम एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल के बारे में, जो विश्वविद्यालय के ईमोफेटिक कैंक्टर को बनाती है और उसकी अटोनामी को बरकरार रखती है या और बढ़ानी है, वह सारे सशोधन स्वीकार किये जायेंगे और यह घोषणा करेंगे। मैं उनकी इस मशा और घोषणा स्वागत करता हूँ। अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में यह सही है कि यह केवल विश्वविद्यालय का ही मामला ही है, देश के अल्पसंख्यकों की भावनाओं का भी मामला है और सर सैयद साहब ने जब इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की थी तो यह बात साफ हो गई थी कि इसका मतलब यह था कि अपने देश के जो पिछड़े मुसलमान हैं, उनको सही तालीम दी जाये।

इसके बारे में 1961 की रिपोर्ट में साफ तौर पर लिखा गया है—

“भारत की तत्कालीन स्थिति का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करने के बाद वह महान् व्यक्ति स्वर्गीय सर सैयद अहमद खा इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचे कि मुस्लिम समुदाय के पिछड़ेपन का कारण उनके लिए आधुनिक शिक्षा का अभाव है। भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के बाद, जिसमें मुसलमानों ने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अद की थी, उन्हें निराशा मिली, वे असंगठित हो गए। वे पश्चिमी शिक्षा तथा पश्चिम सभी बातों के मख्त खिलाफ थे। सर सैयद ने यह महसूस किया कि उनका यह दृष्टिकोण उनके हित में ही था। इसलिए उन्होंने चाहा कि वे लोग पश्चिमी पद्धति पर आधारित उदार शिक्षा का लाभ उठाए अन्यथा उसके अभाव में वे अपनी जन्मभूमि, अपने देश की प्रगति में पूर्ण सहयोग नहीं दे पायेंगे।”

यह मवसद था और इसमें काफी काम-याबी भी मिली। यह विश्वविद्यालय आज इडिया कैंक्टर का है, अखिल भारतीय महत्व का है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में मोहम्मद शफी ने 1920 का बिल रखा था, उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा था, उसे वोट करता हूँ—

“Recognising the all India character of the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University, the rules, framed under the Government of India Act, have now proposed that these two universities should be a Central Subject and the responsibility, in connection therewith, henceforward rests on the shoulders of the Government of India”

इससे यह साबित होता है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय का कितना स्तर था। बाद में

[श्री अजय भूषण तिवारी:]

इसके संस्थापकों ने यह भी कहा कि यह विश्वविद्यालय केवल भारत के मुसलमानों के लिए नहीं है, बल्कि यह दुनिया में ज्ञान का एक महान् केन्द्र बनेगा और दूसरे देशों के भी विद्यार्थी आकर यहां पर विद्याध्ययन करेंगे।

इस विश्वविद्यालय में दाखले के मामले में 1920 के एक्ट में साफ तौर पर लिखा था कि हर एक विद्यार्थी को, जो भी विद्याध्ययन करना चाहेगा, चाहे वह किसी भी मजहब, जाति या रंग का हो, विश्वविद्यालय से दाखला दिया जायेगा और उसे इन्कार नहीं किया जायेगा। हा, 1920 के एक्ट में यह प्रावधान जरूर था कि कोर्ट के मेम्बर गैर-मुस्लिम नहीं हो सकते हैं। लेकिन 1951 के संशोधन में इस बात को भी खत्म कर दिया गया और इसके लिए वह आवश्यक शर्त नहीं रखी गई।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि शुरू ही से 1964 तक इस विश्वविद्यालय का जो स्वरूप था, उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया, कोर्ट और एक्सिक्यूटिव कौमिल के अधिकारों को बरकरार रखा गया और उन की शक्ति को बढ़ाया गया। उसके स्वरूप को बिल्कुल सैकुलर रखा गया है।

यह सही है कि मुसलमानों ने उस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना में अपना योगदान दिया। और यह भी सच है कि जहां उन विश्वविद्यालय का मकसद ज्ञान-वर्द्धन, शिक्षा देना, नई तालीम देना था, वहां उसका सब से महत्वपूर्ण मकसद यह था कि मुसलमान युवकों को, जो पिछड़े हुए थे, तालीम दी जाये।

मुझे प्रसन्नता है इस विधेयक में यूनिवर्सिटी की जो परिभाषा की गई

है, उसमें इस बात को तस्लीम किया गया है कि यह यूनिवर्सिटी मुसलमानों के द्वारा स्थापित की गई है—“एस्टाब्लिशमेंट बाई दि मुस्लिम्स आफ इंडिया।” केवल एक बहस है कि इसको माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर दिया जाये या नहीं। सरकार मूल रूप में यह स्वीकार करती है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना मुसलमानों ने की है, यह अल्पसंख्यकों की भावनाओं का केन्द्र बना हुआ है। केवल एक बात सरकार की तरफ से उठाई गई है कि अगर संविधान के आर्टिकल 30(1) के तहत इसे माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर दिया जाता है, तो संसद को वहां के मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं होगा। माइनारिटीय कमीशन ने माना है कि संसद के इस अधिकार को रोका नहीं जा सकता है। मैं भी इस बात को मानता हूँ। एस लिए इस बारे में कोई तालमेल होना चाहिए कि संसद का अधिकार बना रहे और हम इस यूनिवर्सिटी को स्वायत्तता, आज़ादी और माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर दें। वरन्तु अगर माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर का मतलब होता है मैल-एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चन्द बेस्टेज इन्स्ट्रुक्स का प्रभुत्व, अलीगढ़ विश्व विद्यालय के स्वरूप में परिवर्तन और इसके संस्थापकों के सवनों को चूर-चूर करना, तो हम इस माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर की भाड़ में इस विश्वविद्यालय को नष्ट नहीं होने देंगे।

चटर्जी समिति ने कहा है कि हालांकि यह अल्पसंख्यकों का संस्थान है, फिर भी अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय को उस मिश्रित संस्कृति के विकास में राष्ट्रीय योगदान के रूप में समझा जाना चाहिए, जिस पर देश के सभी लोगों को उचित गौरव हो सकता है। आज केवल 10 फ्रीसदी के करीब बाहर के मुसलमान छात्र अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ते हैं। वहां की प्रीफेशनल एजुकेशन—मेडिकल, इंजीनियरिंग आदि में मुसलमान विद्यार्थियों की तादाद बहुत कम है। इस के लिए कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि देश में सरकारी नौकरियों में आबादी

के बाह्य उनका अनुभव बड़ा है, चाहे प्रशासकीय संकायों हों, सेना हो या पुलिस हो ।

15.00 hrs

इस बात को खुसरो साहब ने भी लिखा है कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर से एक परसेट, भी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिसर नहीं आते थे मगर उन्होंने ट्रेनिंग की जो नयी स्कीम चलायी है उससे कुछ अनुपात वन्त्रह बीस परसेट के करीब बढ़ा है । मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर सम्भव अल्पसंख्यकों के मन में यह विश्वास पैदा करना है कि वे भी इस देश के निर्माण में एकदम हैं और उन का भी इस में हिस्सा है तो उन का अनुपात उनकी आबादी, योग्यता और क्षमता के आधार पर सही तरीके से सरकारी नौकरियों और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में होना चाहिए । अगर नहीं मिलेगा, चाहे उस के जो भी कारण हों तो इसी प्रकार के विचार उन के मन में पैदा होंगे शकाए पैदा होगी और तब म लोग गलत तरीके से उस का इस्तेमाल करेंगे । यदि वे सारी शकाए निर्मूल हो जायें और उन के मन में यह विश्वास पैदा हो जाय, साथ ही संसद के अधिकार और यह जो माइनारिटी कंसेक्टर, है इस के बीच से तालमेल की या बीच की कोई स्थिति निकल जाय तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति उसमें नहीं होगी कि इसे माइनारिटी कंसेक्टर दिया जाय मगर उसके साथ यह शर्त जरूर है कि संस्थापकों जिस स्वरूप को लेकर या जिस स्वरूप को लेकर इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की थी वह बरकरार रहे ।

श्री हलीमुद्दीन अहमद (किशनगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का मुकिया धन्य करता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी अमेंडमेंट बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया है । बिल की मौजूदा शकल अक्सर पूरे दौर पर मुसलमानों को इस्तीफा नहीं दिनायी, फिर भी बहुत हद तक यह

काबिले कबूल है । सन् 20 के ऐक्ट के जरिए जो मराफत और हकूक मुसलमानों को हासिल थे वह सारे के सारे सन् 65 और 72 के अमेंडमेंट से छीन लिए गए । यह श्रीमती इदिरा गांधी के दौर में किए गए थे जिन्होंने अपने दौर इक्तिदार में मुसलमानों की सादालोई से नाजायज फायदा उठा कर मुसलमानों का वोट हासिल करने के लिए बार बार गलत बायदे किए, उन के बिल को मंजूर किया और उन के जज्बात को ठेस पहुंचाई ।

सभापति महोदय : अहमद साहब, आप जरा धाने धा जायें तो लोगों को सुनने में आसानी होगी । आप माइक के करीब आ जायें ।

श्री हलीमुद्दीन अहमद सन् 77 के एलेक्शन के मैनिफेस्टो में जनता पार्टी ने भी अकलियत को जायज हकूक दिलाने का वादा किया था । मुझे खुशी है कि जनता सरकार ने मौजूदा अमेंडमेंट बिल के जरिए मुसलमानों के जखम को भरने के लिए यह कदम आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है ।

मैं इस बिल की तारीफ करने के लिए कुछ सफारिशत सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार ठंडे दिल से गौर करेगी और मुनासिब कदम उठा कर सकाराती अमेंडमेंट के जरिए मुसलमानों के बाकी मठालबात और अवाहिशात को पूरा करने की कोशिश करेगी । इस देश में लगभग 10 करोड़ मुसलमानों की आबादी है । मैं भी उन का एक फर्द हूँ । आजादी के बाद से मुसलमानों की दिली अवाहिश रही है कि वह इस मुल्क की तामीर और तरक्की में बराबर के साथीबार बने रहें । मुझे यकीन है कि मुसलमान इस काम के लिए अपने अन्दर माफूल सलाहियत काबलियत और कंसेक्टर रखते हैं । मगर अफसोस की बात है कि वे हमेशा नित नये मसालम में इस्लामिये उलझाए रहे जाते हैं कि इन्हें कुछ सोचने और

[श्र हल मुद्दान अहमद]

करने का मौका ही न मिले। ये अपनी सारी ताकत और लियाकत छोटे मोटे मसायल के उलझाव में जाया कर देने पर मजबूर हो जाते हैं। इन तरह ज़िन्दगी के दौर में वह पीछे पड़ते जा रहे हैं। मैं जब इन मसायल पर गौर करता हूँ तो पाता हूँ कि देश में कुछ मफ़ादपरस्तों का गिरोह है जो अग्रे दिन ऐसे वारदात खड़े कर उलझाव और तनाव पैदा करा कर अपना उल्लू सीधा करना चाहते हैं। ये मफ़ादपरस्त फिरका-वारात ज़ह्नियत रखने वाले लोग ऐसा हनारे साथ खेल खेला करते हैं और हमें एक फिरका-वारात फ़साद की ज़द में लाकर सारी सनाहियत जाया करा देते हैं। हमें अपनी महा-फ़क़त और बचाव की तदबीर में सारा वक्त जाया कर देना पड़ता है। वहीं ज़वान पर झगड़ा है तो इस महा-रसूत का। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि यह सब सोचे समझे प्लान के तहत किया जा रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान के बटवारे का जिम्मेदार ठहराकर हमारे खिलाफ़ नफ़रत फैलाई जाती है। बटवारा एक तारीकी हकीकत बन चुका है। जो लोग बटवारे के हामी थे वे तो चले गए लेकिन वे लोग जिन्होंने इस देश को मादरे बतन समझ कर गले लगा रखा, सारी तकलीफ़ों को बरदाश्त किया, देश की धरती से चिमटे रहे, उनका आज भारतीयकरण करने की कोशिश करना और उन पर शुबहा करना ज़हम पर नमक छिड़कना नहीं तो और क्या है? इस ज़ह्नियत की बिना पर मुल्क और कौम को नुकसाने अज़ीम पहुँच रहा है।

मेरा अकीदा है कि अक्सीरियत अगर थोड़ा स्वादारी से काम लेती तो सारे फिरके-वारात तनाव ख़त्म हो जाते और आजादी के 32 साल बाद मुस्लिम बजाए बोझ होने के इस मुल्क के लिए पूंजी साबित होते।

इन तमहीदी बातों के बाद मैं अब अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी अमेन्डमेन्ट बिल, 1979 की निश्चित अपने कुछ खयालात जाहिर करना चाहता हूँ और साथ ही कुछ सिफ़ारिशत

भी आपके जरिए सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी की बुनियाद क्यों पड़ी और कैसे पड़ी, इसके पथे-मजर को देखना ज़रूरी है। यह तारीखी हकीकत है कि हिन्दुस्तान की हकमत को अंग्रेज़ों ने मुसलमानों से छीना था। अंग्रेज़ों की नज़र में मुसलमान दुश्मन नं० 1 समझे जाते थे। 1857 की जंग आजादी ने आग में तेल डालने का काम किया। अंग्रेज़ फ़ातेह कौम के नाते मुसलमानों की तहज़ीबों तमदुन और तालिम को बरबाद करने पर तुले थे। अंग्रेज़ अंग्रेज़ी को सरकारी ज़वान बनाने की कोशिश करने लगे। हमारे मुल्लाओं ने अंग्रेज़ी तालिम की सख़्त मुख लिफ़त की। हम आहिस्ता आहिस्ता ज़िन्दग के हर शोबे में पीछे पड़ने लगे। यह वह वक्त था जब सर सैयद अहमद खाँ का ज़ाते गिरामी ने हालात की नज़ाकत को समझा और मुसलमानों के पिछड़ेपन और बदहाली को दूर करने की सोची, वक्त की नब्ज़ पर हाथ रखा और 1875 में अलीगढ़ में मुसलमानों का जदीद तालिम से रेशनास कराने के लिए एक स्कूल बायम किया जो 8 जनवरी, 1877 में मोहमडन एंग्लो ओरिएंटल कालेज के नाम से मशहूर हुआ। एम. ए. ओ. कालेज और मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एसोसिएशन की अनथक कोशिशों के बावज़ 1920 में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी की बुनियाद पड़ी। इस यूनिवर्सिटी का मकसद खास कर मुसलमानों के तालिम में मशर को बुलन्द करना था। इसमें आहिस्ता आहिस्ता बहुत से शोबे इस्लामिक स्टडिज़ के खोले गए जिनमें इस्लामी तालिमात दी जाने लगी। इस यूनिवर्सिटी के जरिए मुस्लिम क्लारिफ़, इस्लामिक हिस्ट्री, मुस्लिम ला और पश्चिम एशिया की ज़वान अरबी और फ़ारसी की तालिम का मुनासिब बन्दोबस्त किया गया। यूनिवर्सिटी की कलचरल ज़दान उर्दू बनाई गई। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी की डिग्री को कानूनी दर्जा दिलाने के लिए

सरकारी मंजूरी जरूरी थी इसलिए एम. ए. ओ. कालेज सोसाइटी और मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एसोसिएशन ने अपना सारा इत्तफा और नकद 25,000 रुपये सरकार के हवाले कर अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी की कानूनी मंजूरी ली जो 1920 का एक्ट कहा जाता है। अब अगर यह कहा जाए कि सरकारी एक्ट के जरिए ही अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी कायम हुई तो यह जुल्म नहीं तो और क्या है? क्या हम और आप इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी हमारी जदो-जहद, कुर्बानियाँ और खून पसीना बहाने के तिले में हमें नहीं मिली बल्कि ब्रिटिश पार्लमेन्ट के एक्ट के जरिए मिली है? मामूली समझ रखने वाला इन्सान भी इसे कबूल नहीं कर सकता है। मुल्क कानून के तहत हर तालीमी दसगाह, खाह वह प्राइमरी हो, सेकेंडरी हो या यूनिवर्सिटी दर्जे का हो—सरकारी मंजूरी के बगैर चलाया नहीं जा सकता है। मंजूरी देना सरकार का कानूनी फर्ज है और कायम करना एक फर्ज की जिम्मेदारी है। किसी भी इमारत की बुनियाद रखने में एक एक ईंट जमा करने की जरूरत पड़ती है, फिर जोड़ना पड़ता है, खून पसीना एक करना होता है और तब जाकर मकान तैयार होता है। यह कैसे मुमकिन हो सकता है कि इन सारी लवाजमात को भूलकर रिकग्निशन का एक जुमला बुनियाद का हफ्त-आखिर साबित हो जाए?

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का माइनारिटी करेक्टर बहाल करने के बारे में कहा जाता है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फ़ैसला सरकार के लिए रुकावट है। 32 वर्ष की आजादी के दम्याँन करीब 59 बार दस्तूर में अमेन्डमेन्ट हुए हैं। इन्जेंसी के दौरान भी कानून बनाए गए और सारे कानूनों को पार्लमेन्ट के जरिए तरमोम किया गया है। कहा जाता है कि कौम और मुल्क के मफ़ाद में यह सारी

तरमीमात की गई हैं। क्या अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को माइनारिटी करेक्टर देना मुल्क और कौम के मफ़ाद में बेहतर नहीं होगा जबकि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एक आला कौमी तालीमी इदारा है जहाँ किसी भेदभाव के बगैर हर जात और फ़िरके के लड़के तालीम पाते हैं? 1965—72 के अमेन्डमेन्ट्स ने इस यूनिवर्सिटी के माइनारिटी करेक्टर को जल्द पहुँचाई और बुनियादी हुक्म से मुसलमानों को महसूस कर दिया गया। जो मुसलमानों के लिए जहनी कुफ़त का बायस बना हुआ है। उस वक़्त से आज तक पार्लियामेंट और पार्लियामेंट के बाहर मुसलमानों की तरफ से माइनोरिटी करेक्टर बहाल कराने का एहलजाज जारी है। जब सन् 1920 के एक्ट के बहुत सारे मराआत वापस किये जा रहे हैं तो कौमी नुक़्तेनज़र से माइनारिटी करेक्टर की बहाली मेरे ख़याल से अजहद जरूरी है। माइनोरिटी कमीशन की सिफ़ारिश और राज्य सभा से बिल की नज़री भी काबिले-गौर है।

हमारे दस्तूर के दफ़ा 29 और 30 में अकलियतों के लिये दिये गये मराआत के बारे में हमारे मुल्क के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बहुत से फ़ाज़िल जजों ने अपना अपना ख़याल और राय फ़ैसला देते वक़्त जाहिर किया है, जो काबिले गौर है। मि० मंथू और चन्द्रबूड़ जजों ने अहमदाबाद सेंट जेबियर सोसाइटी के मुकदमे में राय देते हुए कहा है :

“Appliction or recognition without which the educational institution established by the minority for imparting secular education will not effectively serve the purpose for which they were established and cannot be made an instrument of suppression of the rights guaranteed.”

AIR, 1974 S.C. page 1389.

में यह दर्ज है।

[श्री हलीमुद्दिन अहमद]

आगे यह भी कहा है

"The fundamental rights cannot be surrendered or bartered away."

इस मुकदमे के फौमले में श्री खन्ना, जज, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि

"Liberal, generous and sympathetic approach is reflected in the Constitution in the matter of preservation of the right of minorities, so far their educational institutions are concerned."

इसके अलावा सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 1968 में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी की रिट पर राय देते हुए यह कहा है ?

"There is no bar for the Parliament to make law for governance of Aligarh Muslim University as it thinks fit" (AIR 1968 S C page 662—para 34).

चैयरमैन साहब, आर्टिकल 30(1) के अन्दर यूनिवर्सिटी का कायम करना एक एबसोल्यूट राइट है लेकिन साथ ही दस्तूर में ऐसी कोई शर्त नहीं है कि यूनिवर्सिटी लेजिस्लेटिव एक्ट के जरिए ही कायम होनी चाहिए जैसा कि आज से पहले कल भी कहा गया था कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने "एस्टाब्लिश" का इन्टर-प्रोटेक्शन नेरो सेंस में किया है और उस पर जो राय दी है वह मुस्लिम मफाद के खिलाफ होती है। प्रोक्सफोर्ड डिक्शनरी देखने के बाद, 'एस्टाब्लिश' का जो माइने पाते हैं, वे ये हैं

"to secure permanent acceptance for (custom, precedent, belief etc)

और "एडमिनिस्टर" के माइने जो प्रॉक्सफोर्ड डिक्शनरी में दिये गये हैं, वे ये हैं

"to apply (remedies to), contribute to (one's comfort etc.)

यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि "एस्टाब्लिश" का जो इन्टर-प्रोटेक्शन सुप्रीम कोर्ट

ने लिया है, वह नेरो सेंस में लिया गया है और उसको बहुत बाइड तरीके से लेना चाहिए। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा था क्योंकि आर्टिकल 30(1) के अन्दर यूनिवर्सिटी का कायम करना एक फन्डामेंटल राइट है लेकिन साथ ही दस्तूर में ऐसी कोई शर्त नहीं है। इसलिए अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एक्ट में अगर कोई लेकना रह गया है, तो उससे प्रकलियता के फन्डामेंटल राइट, जिसकी जमानत दस्तूर ने आर्टिकल 30(1) में दी है, उससे मुसलमानों को महकूम नहीं किया जा सकता जैसा कि मूक के अलावा अवालत सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फाजिल और काबिल जजों ने अपने अपने फौमले में राय कायम की है, जिसका जिक्र मैं पहले कर चुका हूँ।

इन सारी बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि दस्तूर-हिन्द के जारी होने के वक्त अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एक्ट, 1920 रायब था जिसके जरिए यह हफ हासिल था कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी कोर्ट के मेम्बरान और अफसरान सारे के सारे मुसलमान होंगे।

इन बातोंका जिक्र मैंने इसलिए किया कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को मुसलमान-ए-हिन्द ने कायम किया था। 1968 की सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय ने तारीख हकीकत से इनकार तो नहीं किया बल्कि कानूनी, मुश-गाफिया निकाल कर मसलहत वक्त का साथ दिया, तकाज्जा वक्त का नहीं जैसा कि मूक के बड़े वास्टीदयगनल एक्सपर्ट श्री एम० एम० सीरवई ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फौमले के बारे में कहा है

"The verdict is clearly wrong and productive of great public mischief".

मूक की कला-बहुवद के लिए और सरकारी फौलती को मद्देनजर रखते हुए जकरी है कि सरकार अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम

یونیورسٹی بیل 1979 میں سرکاری امینڈمنٹس لا کر یا پارلیامینٹ کے ذریعے کانون بنانا کر اس देश की सभ में बड़ी अकिलबल मुसलमानों के जायज दस्तूरी हक बहाल करे। वरना हिन्दुस्तान के सेक्युलर डेमोक्रेटिक चेहेरे पर एक बदनुमा दाग बाकी रह जाएगा। वह इसलिए भी कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी रिट पिटीशन पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो फैसला 1968 में किया वह सारी माविका रवायत के खिलाफ है। इससे पहले और बाद भी जब कभी अकिलयत का कन्वरल और एजुकेशनल मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने पाया तो अदालत आलिया ने बहुत हो बुझत और आला स्प्रीट का मुजाहरा करते हुए फैसला दिया। जैसा कि मैं पहले बता चुका हूँ।

चँबरमैन साहब, हमारे देश में 104 यूनिवर्सिटियाँ हैं। अगर उन में से एक अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी को माइनोरिटी करेक्टर दे दिया जाए तो कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ सकता है। जब कि इसी यूनिवर्सिटी के जरिए सारे इस्लामी मूमालिक से बेहतर रिश्ता कायम करने में मदद मिल सकती है। अब यह सारा मामला सरकार की ख्वाहिश, तबज्जो और खतान पर मुनस्सिर है। न ही यूनिवर्सिटी एक्ट और न बिल में अमेडमेंट गैर-मुमकिन है। अकिलयत के जायज हक की बहाली और देख रेख पर ही सरकार की कामयाबी का दारोमदार होता है। इसलिए चँबरमैन साहब, मैं आपके जरिए वजीरे तालीम और सरकार से सिफारिश करता हूँ कि वह अमेडमेंट ला कर अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के माइनोरिटी करेक्टर को बहाल कर दे।

कहता हूँ बही बात समझता हूँ जिसे हक न भवलाए मस्बिद हूँ न तहजीब का फरजन्द

इन्हीं ख्यालात और सिफारिशों के साथ मैं सभा की बात खत्म करता हूँ।

شہری حاکم الدین احمد (کشن کلج):

سہا ہمتی مہودے - میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے علمی کوشش مسلمان یونیورسٹی امینڈمنٹ بیل پر بولنے کا موقعہ دیا ہے۔ بیل کی موجودہ شکل اگرچہ پورے طور پر مسلمانوں کو اطمینان نہیں دلاتی پھر بھی بہت حد تک وہ قابل قبول ہے۔ سالہ 1970 کے ایکٹ کے ذریعے جو ترامعات اور حقوق مسلمانوں کو حاصل تھے وہ سارے کے سارے 1970 اور 1972 نے امینڈمنٹ سے چھین لئے گئے۔ یہ شہریتی اندر اندر اندر کے دور میں کئے گئے تھے جس نے آپے دور اقتدار میں مسلمانوں کی سادہ لوحی سے نا جائز فائدہ اٹھا کر مسلمانوں کا وقت حاصل کرنے کے لئے بار بار غلط وعدے کئے۔ ان کے دل کو مصدوح کیا ان کے جذبات کو ٹھیس پہنچائی۔

سالہ 1977 کے الیکشن کے نتیجے میں میں جلتا پارٹی نے بھی اقلیت کو جائز حقوق دینے کا وعدہ کیا تھا۔ مجھے خوشی ہے کہ جلتا سکر نے موجودہ امینڈمنٹ بیل کی ذریعے مسلمانوں کے زخم کو بہرنے کے لئے یہ قدم اٹھے بوجھانے کی کوشش کی ہے۔

میں اس بیل کی تائید کرنے کے لئے کچھ حقائق پیش کرنے کے سامنے

[شرعی حلیم الدین احمد]

دیکھنا چاہنا ہوں - اور اسید کرتا ہوں کہ سرکار تھلڈے دل سے غور کریں گی - اور مذہب قدم اٹھا کر سرکاری اسمبلی سہڈٹ کے ذریعے مسلمانوں کے باقی مطالبات اور خواہشات کو پورا کرنے کی کوشش کریں گی - اس دیس میں لگ بھگ دس کروڑ کی مسلمانوں کی آبادی ہے - میں بھی ان کا ایک فرد ہوں - آزادی کے بعد سے مسلمانوں کی دلی خواہش ہو رہی ہے کہ وہ اس ملک کی تعمیر اور ترقی میں برابر کے ساجھے دار بنے رہیں - مجھے یقین ہے کہ مسلمان اس کام کے لئے اپنے اندر معادل صلاحیت قابلیت اور کریکٹور دکھتے ہیں - مگر انیسویں کی بات ہے کہ یہ ہمیشہ نئے نئے مسائل میں الجھتے رہے جاتے ہیں - کہ انہیں کچھ سوچنے اور کرنے کا موقعہ ہی نہ ملے اور یہ اپنی ساری طاقت اور لیاقت چھوٹے موٹے مسائل کے الجھاؤ میں ضائع کر دیتے ہیں، مجھ پر ہو جائیں - اس طوح زندگی کی سڑکوں میں یہ پیچھے پڑے جا رہے ہوں - میں جب ان مسائل پر غور کرتا ہوں تو پتا ہوں کہ دیس میں کچھ مفاد پرستوں کا گروہ ہے جو آئے دن ایسے واردات کر کے الجھاؤ اور تباہی پیدا کرنا چاہتے ہیں - یہ مدد پرست ذمہ دارانہ ذہنیت رکھنے والے لوگ ہمیشہ

ہمارے ساتھ کھیل کھیل کرتے ہیں - اور ہمیں اکثر فرقہ وارانہ لسانہ کی زبان میں لا کر ساری صلاحیت ضائع کر دیتے ہیں - ہمیں اپنی مصافحت اور بچاؤ کی تدبیر میں سارا وقت ضائع کر دینا پوتا ہے - کہیں زبان پر جھگڑا ہے اور کہیں مذہبی رسوم کا - ایسا معلوم پوتا ہے کہ یہ سب سوچے سمجھے پلان کے تحت کیا جا رہا ہے -

ہندوستان کے بتوارے کا ذمہ دار تھرا کر ہمارے خلاف بدعت پھیلائی جاتی ہے - بتوارے ایک تاریخی حقیقت بن چکا ہے - جو لوگ بتوارے کے حامی ہیں وہ چلے گئے - لیکن وہ لوگ جنہوں نے اس دیس کو مادر وطن سمجھ کر کلمے لگے رکھا ساری تکلیفوں کو برداشت کیا دیس کی دہشت سے چمکتے رہے - ان کا آج بھارتیہ کرن کرنے کی کوشش کرنا اور ان پر شبہ درنا زخم پر نمک چھونکنا نہیں تو اور کہا ہے - اس ذہنیت کی بنا پر ملک اور قوم کو نقصان عظیم پہنچ رہا ہے -

میرا عقیدہ ہے کہ اکثریت اگر تھوڑی رواداری سے کام لیتی تو ہمارے فرقے وارانہ تباہی ختم ہو جائے - اور آزادی کے ۳۲ سال بعد مسلم بھائی بوجھ ہونے کے اس ملک کے لئے پوری تھکتے ہوئے -

ان تمہیدی باتوں کے بعد میں
اب علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی
امپلیمینٹ بل ۱۹۷۹ کی نسبت
اپنے اچھے حالات ظاہر کرنا چاہتا
ہوں۔ اور ساتھ ہی اچھے سفارشات
بھی اب کے ذریعے سرکار کے
دیکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔

علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کی
بہاد کموں پڑی۔ اور کیسے پڑی اس
کے پیش منظر کو دیکھنا بہت ضروری
ہے۔ یہ نار بھی حقیقت ہے۔ کہ
ہندوستان کی حکومت و انگریزوں نے
مسلمانوں سے چھینا دیا۔ انگریزوں کی
نظر میں مسلمان دشمن سمجھ ایک
سمجھے جانے لگے۔ ۱۸۵۷ کی
جنگ آزادی نے اگ میں بدل ڈالے
کا کام کیا انگریز واپس قوم نے ناطہ
مسلمانوں کی تہذیب و تمدن اور
تعلیم کو تباہ کر دیا۔ لے لے۔ انگریز
انگریزوں کو سرکاری زبان بنانے کی
کوشش کرے لگے۔ ہمارے ملازم نے
انگریزی تعلیم کی سخت مخالفت
کی۔ ہم آہستہ آہستہ زندگی کے ہر
شعبہ میں پھیلے ہوئے تھے۔ یہ وہ
وقت تھا جب بس سد احمد خان
کی ذات گرامی نے حالات کی بڑات
کو سمجھا۔ اور مسلمانوں کے پیچھے ہٹے
اور بد حالی کو دور کرنے کی سوچی۔
وقت کی تھیں پھر ہانہ دیکھا۔ اور

۱۸۷۵ میں علی گڑھ میں مسلمانوں
کو جدید تعلیم سے روشناس کرانے کے
لئے ایک سکول قائم کیا جو ۸ جنوری
۱۸۷۷ میں ماہمڈن اینگلو اورینٹل کالج
کے نام سے مشہور ہوا۔ ایم۔ اے۔ او
کالج اور مسلم یونیورسٹی ایسوسی ایشن
کی ایکٹ کو شش کے باعث ۱۹۲۰
میں علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کی
بہاد پڑی۔ اس یونیورسٹی کا مقصد
خاص کر مسلمانوں کے تعلیمی معیار
کو بلند کرنا تھا۔ اس میں آہستہ
آہستہ بہت سے شعبے اسلامک سٹیڈی
کے کھولے گئے۔ جن میں اسلامی
تعلیمات دی جانے لگیں۔ اس
یونیورسٹی کے ذریعے مسلم فلسفی
اسلامک فیسٹری۔ مسلم لا اور پیچھے
ایشیا کی زبان عربی اور فارسی کی
تعلیم کا مناسب بلڈوبسٹ کیا گیا۔
یونیورسٹی کی کلچرل زبان اردو ملائی
گئی۔ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کی
تکڑی کو قانونی درجہ دلائے کے لئے
سرکاری منظور ضروری تھی۔ اس
لئے ایم۔ اے۔ او۔ کالج سوسائٹی
اور مسلم یونیورسٹی ایسوسی ایشن نے
اپنا اپنا سارا سامان اور نقد ۲۵ لاکھ
روپے سرکار نے حوالے کر علی گڑھ
مسلم یونیورسٹی کی قانونی منظوری
لی۔ جو ۱۹۲۰ کا ایکٹ کہا جاتا ہے۔
اب اگر یہ کہا جائے کہ سرکاری ایکٹ
کے ذریعے ہی علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی
قائم ہوئی۔ تو یہ ظلم نہیں ہو اور

[شرعی حلیم الدین احمد]

کہا ہے - کہا ہم اور آپ اس بات کو
مائلہ کے لئے تیار ہیں - کہ هندوستان
کی آزادی ہمارے حق و جہد قربانیاں
اور خون پسینہ دہانے کے صلے میں
ہمیں نہیں ملی - بلکہ برٹش
پارلیمنٹ کے ایکٹ کے درجے مای ہے -
معمولی سمجھ رکھنے والا انسان یہی
اسے قبول نہیں کر سکتا ہے - ملکی
قانون کے تحت ہر تعلیمی درسگاہ
خواہ وہ پرائمری ہو سیکنڈری ہو یا
یونیورسٹی درجے کا ہو سرکاری منظوری
کے بغیر چلایا نہیں جا سکتا ہے -
منظوری دہلا سرگرم کا قانونی فرض ہے -
اور قائم کرنا ایک فرد کی ذمہ داری
ہے - کسی بھی عمارت کی بنیاد
رکھنے میں ایک ایک ایک جمع
کرنے کی ضرورت پڑتی ہے - پور جوڑنا
پڑتا ہے - خون پسینہ ایک کرنا ہوتا
ہے - اور تب جا کر مکان تیار ہوتا
ہے - یہ کہہ سکتے ہو کہ ان ساری
لوازمات کو بھول کر
ریکولیشن کا ایک جملہ بنیاد کا حرف
آخر ثابت ہو جائے -

علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کا
مابہورتی کیریئر بحال کرنے کے بارے
میں کہا جاتا ہے کہ سہریم کورٹ کا
فیصلہ سرگرم کے لئے رکاوٹ ہے - ۲۲ برس
کی آزادی کے دو مہینہ قریب ۵۹ بار
دستور میں امینڈمنٹ ہوئے ہیں -
ایمرجنسی کے درمیان بھی قانون
بنائے گئے - اور سارے قانون کو

پارلیمنٹ کے ذریعے توڑ دیا گیا
ہے - کہا جاتا ہے کہ قوم اور ملک کے
مفاد میں برصغیر کی گئی ہیں -
کہا علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کو
مابہورتی کیریئر دینا ملک اور قوم
کے مفاد میں بہتر اور مفید نہیں
ہوگا - چونکہ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی
ایک اعلیٰ قومی ادارہ ہے - جہاں
کسی بھوکے بھڑکے کے بغیر ہر داب اور
درجے کے لئے تعلیم پاتے ہیں - سنہ
۱۹۶۵ و ۱۹۷۲ نے امینڈمنٹس
نے اس یونیورسٹی کے مابہورتی کیریئر
کو زن پہنچائی - اور بنیادی حقوق
سے مسلمانوں کو محروم کر دیا گیا -
جو مسلمانوں کے لئے دہلی کدک کا
بامعنا بنا ہوا ہے - اس وقت سے آج
تک پارلیمنٹ اور پارلیمنٹ کے باہر
مسلمانوں کی طرف سے مابہورتی
کیریئر بحال کرانے ۲ احتجاج جاری
ہے - جب ۱۹۲۰ کے ایکٹ کے بہت
سارے مراجعات واپس کئے جا رہے ہیں
تو قومی نقطہ نظر سے مابہورتی کیریئر
کی بحال میرے خیال سے ازحد
ضروری ہے - مابہورتی کمیشن کی
شعاری اور راجیہ سبھا سے بل کی
منظوری بھی قابل غور ہے -

ہمارے دستور کے مفاد دفعہ ۲۹
اور ۳۰ میں اقلیتوں کے لئے دئے
گئے مراجعات کے بارے میں ہمارے
ملک کے سہریم کورٹ کے بہت سے
فائل ججوں نے اپنا اپنا خیال اور

رائے فیصلہ دیتے وقت ظاہر کیا ہے -
جو قابل غور ہے - مسٹر سہتھو
اور چلندر جیو جیو نے امداد آباد
سہلٹ زہینگر سوسائٹی کے مقدمے
میں رائے دیتے ہوئے کہا ہے -

"A plication or recognition without which the educational Institution established by the minority for imparting secular education will not effectively serve the purpose for which they were established and cannot be made an instrument of suppression of the rights guaranteed". AIR 1974, S.C. page 1389.

اُنکے یہ بھی کہا ہے -

"The fundamental rights cannot be surrendered or bartered away".

اس مقدمے کے فیصلے میں شی
کہا ہے - جج سریم کورٹ نے کہا
ہے کہ

"Liberal, generous and sympathetic approach is reflected in the Constitution in the matter of preservation of the right of minorities, so far their educational institutions are concerned".

اس کے علاوہ سریم کورٹ نے 1977
میں علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کی
رہٹ پر رائے دیتے ہوئے یہ کہا ہے -

"There is no ban for the Parliament to make law for governance of Aligarh Muslim University as it thinks fit (AIR 1968 S.C. Page 662—para 34).

919 L. S.—

چیئر مین صاحب آرٹیکل 30
(1) کے اندر یونیورسٹی کا قیام کرنا
ایک ایڈمنسٹریٹو رائٹ ہے۔ لیکن ساتھ
ہی دستور میں اب کوئی شرط نہیں
ہے کہ یونیورسٹی ایڈمنسٹریٹو ایکٹ کے
ذریعہ ہی قائم ہونی چاہئے - جیسا
کہ آج سے پہلے وہی کہا گیا تھا۔
کہ سریم کورٹ نے (establish)
ایڈمنسٹریٹو انٹرپرائزیشن نوٹو سہنس
میں کیا ہے اور اس پر جو رائے دی
ہے وہ مسلم مفاد کے خلاف "وٹی
ہے - ایکسپورٹ ڈکشنری دیکھنے کے
بعد یہ ایڈمنسٹریٹو ہے؟ کا جو معلی
پاتے ہیں وہ یہ ہیں -

"to secure permanent acceptance for (custom, precedent, belief etc.)

اور ایڈمنسٹریٹو کے معلی جو آکسپورٹ
ڈکشنری میں دئے گئے ہیں وہ یہ
ہیں -

To apply (remedies to) contribute to (one's comfort etc).

یہ جس میں لئے کہا دھا ہوں
کہ ایڈمنسٹریٹو کا جو انٹرپرائزیشن
سریم کورٹ نے لیا ہے اور وہ نوٹو
سہنس میں لیا گیا ہے اور اس کو
ہمت وائوڈ طریقے سے لیا چاہئے۔
یہ میں اس لئے کہ دھا تھا - کیونکہ
آرٹیکل 30 (1) میں یونیورسٹی کا
قائم کرنا ایک ایڈمنسٹریٹو رائٹ ہے
لیکن ساتھ ہی دستور میں ایسی
کوئی شرط نہیں ہے اس لئے علی

[شری حاکم الدین احمد]

گڑھے مسلم یونیورسٹی ایکٹ میں اگر کوئی لیکچرر دے گیا ہے تو اس سے اقلیتوں کے فلاح/مہنگل رائٹ جس کی ضمانت دستور نے آرٹیکل ۳۰ (۱) میں دی ہے - اس سے مسلمانوں کو محروم نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے - جیسا کہ ملک کی اعلیٰ عدالت سپریم کورٹ کے فائل اور قابل ججوں نے اپنے اپنے فیصلوں میں رائے قائم کی ہے جس کا ذکر میں پہلے کر چکا ہوں -

ان ساری باتوں کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے یہ کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ دستور ہلد نے جاری ہونے کے وقت علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی ایکٹ ۱۹۳۰ رائج تھا - جس کے ذریعے یہ حق حاصل تھا کہ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کے کورٹ کے ممبران اور افسران سارے کے سارے مسلمان ہونگے -

ان باتوں کا ذکر میں نے اس لئے کیا کہ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کو مسلمانان ہلد نے قائم کیا تھا - ۱۹۲۷ کی سپریم کورٹ کی رائے نے تاریخی حقیقت سے انکار تو نہیں کیا بلکہ قانونی موٹائیوں سے انکار کر مصلحت وقت کا ساتھ دیا - تقاضے وقت کا نہیں جیسا کہ ملک کے بڑے کانستبل ایگسپرٹ شری ایس ایم سروئی (sarvai)

نے سپریم کورٹ کے فیصلے کے بارے میں کہا ہے

"The verdict is clearly wrong and productive of great public mischief".

ملک کی فلاح و بہبود کے لئے اور سرکاری پالیسی کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ سرکار علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی بل ۱۹۷۹ میں سرکاری اسٹیٹمنٹس لا کر پارلیمنٹ کے ذریعے قانون بنا کر اس دیہی کی سب سے بڑی اقلیت مسلمانوں کے جائز دستوری حقوق بھال کرے ورنہ ہندوستان کے سیکولر ڈیموکریٹک چہرے پر ایک بدنما داغ پائی دے جائے گا - وہ اس لئے بھی کہ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی رٹ بجٹیشن پر سپریم کورٹ نے جو فیصلہ ۱۹۶۸ میں کیا وہ ساری سابقہ روایت کے خلاف ہے - اس سے پہلے اور بعد بھی جب کبھی اقلیت کا کلچرل اور ایجوکیشنل معاملہ سپریم کورٹ کے سامنے آیا تو عدالت/عالم نے بہت ہی اعلیٰ سپرٹ کا مظاہرہ کرتے ہوئے فیصلہ دیا جیسا کہ میں پہلے بتا چکا ہوں -

چند مہینے صاحب ہمارے دیہی میں ۱۰۴ یونیورسٹیاں ہوں، اگر ان میں سے ایک علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کو مانہرتی کریکٹر دے دیا جائے تو کوئی فرق نہیں پڑ سکتا ہے - جبکہ

اسی یونیورسٹی کے ذریعے سارے اسلامی
مسائل سے بہتر رشتہ قائم کرنے میں
مدد مل سکتی ہے۔ اب یہ سارا
معاملہ سرکار کی خواہش توجہ اور
رجحان پر منحصر ہے نہ ہی یونیورسٹی
ایکٹ اور نہ دستور میں ایمپلمنٹ
فہر میں مسکن ہے اقلیت کے جائز حقوق
کی بحالی اور دیکھ دیکھ پر ہی
سرکار کی کامیابی کا دارومدار ہوتا
ہے۔ اس لئے چیرمین صاحب میں
آپ کے ذریعے وزیر تعلیم اور سرکار
سے سفارش کرتا ہوں کہ وہ ایمپلمنٹ
۱ کو علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کے
-مانہورٹی کریکٹر کو بحال کر دیں۔

کہتا ہوں وہی بات سمجھتا
ہوں جسے حق
نہ اہل مسجد ہوں نہ تہذیب
کا فرزند

انہی خیالات اور سفارشات کے ساتھ
میں اپنی بات ختم کرتا ہوں۔ شکریہ

SHRI G. M. BANATWALA (Pannani): Mr. Chairman, Sir: The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill is under discussion. I have moved an amendment to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee of both the Houses, with instructions to report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session.

The Statement of Aims and Objects appended to the Bill has made several claims. It is however, unfortunate that all these claims are not adequately

reflected in the provisions of the Bill. The Bill also does not concede that the Aligarh Muslim University is a minority institution, as envisaged by Article 30(1) of the Constitution. The Minorities Commission has also not been consulted by the Government before the Bill was introduced in this House.

The Minorities Commission, vide their letter dated 9th March 1978 specifically requested the Education Minister to give it an opportunity to express its views with respect to the Aligarh Muslim University before any Bill to amend the Act was introduced in the House. It is unfortunate that the Government chose to neglect totally the request of the Minorities Commission. On May 4, 1978, the Education Minister made a statement in the House announcing the decision of the Government to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act. The Minorities Commission learnt of this the next day through the Press. On 5th May, 1978 the Government wrote a letter to the Minorities Commission; but in this letter also, the Government said not a word about the specific request of the Minorities Commission. This shows how shabbily the Minorities Commission has been treated by the Government. The Minorities Commission has submitted its report. The report, after our repeated demands, has been laid on the Table of the House. This is what the Minorities Commission has observed in their report, at paragraph 6:

"The Commission had expected to be consulted in a matter which is essentially one with which the Commission are concerned, and one in regard to which the Commission had specifically requested an opportunity to make their recommendation to the Government . . .

"The Commission regrets that they were not so consulted in the preparation of the Bill."

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

I have raised this point only to ask why was the Government fighting shy to consult the Minority Commission? What was it that they wanted to hide? What was it that they feared from the Minority Commission created as a result of executive order of this very Government?

In fact the Aligarh Muslim University's Art. 30 is translated into reality. The Aligarh Muslim University represents the hopes and the aspirations of the Muslims in India. It is most unfortunate of course, that the amendment Acts of 1965 and 1972 strangled the Aligarh Muslim University. The present Bill claims to ameliorate the situation; but the provisions of this Bill do not adequately and substantially satisfy the aspirations of the Muslims. Great were the hopes and high were the expectations of the Muslims from this Janata Party Government. But I am sorry to say that today disappointment and dismay has set in everywhere. In the first place, the Bill does not ensure to the University, as I said, the protection under Article 30, clause 1 of the Constitution as a minority institution.

Now, with respect to the autonomy of the University, while there is some improvement in the Bill, there are basic shortcomings of a very serious nature. Several examples can be cited, but because of the paucity of time, I will restrict myself to a few of the provisions of the Bill. In the first place, it is claimed that the status of the court as the supreme governing body with statute making power has been restored by this Bill. That is the claim. We must understand the nature of the claim. The claim is that the Bill restores the status of the court as a supreme governing body with statute making power. Now, Mr. Chairman, I invite the attention of this House to clause 18 which substitutes section 28 of the principal Act. It is very clearly men-

tioned that the court will have no power whatsoever to amend or alter the statutes except with the prior approval of the visitor, namely, the President of India. The President of India, therefore, has arbitrary powers, and the entire court, therefore, is helpless in this particular matter. The claim that has been made in the statement of objects and reasons is therefore not truly reflected in the Bill. The claim is a great farce that has been created.

Then it must be remembered that the most important change that was made by the Act—I should say black Act of 1972—was to replace all the statutes then prevalent with another set of statutes. It is unfortunate that these statutes are retained even by this Bill. The Act of 1972, as far as statutes are concerned, threw its net far and wide, covering subjects like terms and conditions of services of teachers, terms and conditions of the services of even the temporary teachers, terms and conditions of the services even of those teachers appointed on casual vacancies, removal of employees, courses of study, maintenance of discipline among students and so on. The black Act of 1972 made statutes with respect to all these matters; these statutes are retained by the present Bill and the court has no power to change those statutes without the prior sanction of the visitor, namely the President of India.

Let us take statute 4(1) which is about the appointment of Pro-Vice-Chancellor; that statute is maintained even by the present Bill. The Pro Vice Chancellor will be appointed by the executive council on the recommendations of the Vice Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor recommends to the executive council and if the executive council does not like the recommendation of the Vice Chancellor the matter goes to the President and the President may himself appoint the

recommended Pro-Vice Chancellor. Such are the sweeping shortcomings still to be found in the present Bill inspite of some improvement that has been made.

Look at the appointment of the Vice Chancellor. According to the Bill the Vice Chancellor will be appointed by the visitor, namely, the President of India, from a panel to be submitted by the court. The court is also not free to submit a panel to its own. The court has to select for its panel people suggested in the panel submitted by the executive council. Look at the composition of the executive council. It is overwhelmingly packed with nominated members and by those representing internal interests. there are hardly 5 members elected by the court on the executive council. Further examples may be cited, Section 12(2) of the principal Act confers arbitrary powers on the visitor. Look at the sweeping nature of the limitation. The court is helpless in establishing special centres, specialised laboratories, research institutions etc. for the furtherance of its objectives without the prior sanction of the visitor, namely, the President of India. The court is subordinate to the visitor. Therefore, prior sanction is necessary even in such matters.

The present amending Bill makes new statutes Nos. 32, 33 and 34. These are provisions for students' unions, for teachers' association, and for other staff association. The provision is most undemocratic in nature. These associations and unions are not allowed to have their own constitution; it will be prescribed by the statutes and these statutes cannot be altered without the prior approval of the visitor. These are the many shortcomings of a sweeping nature that have to be considered by this House.

There is parrot like repetition of untenable, ill-conceived and outmoded arguments. It is argued that

contributions have been received from non-Muslim donors, that the principal of the M.A.O. college was an Englishman, that non-Muslims are also admitted as students and so on. I have dealt at length with this particular point, last time when I moved my own non-official Bill on this matter and I have pointed out that none of these arguments compromise the fact that the university a minority institution under article 30(1) of the Constitution. The donations were given to avowedly minority institutions. The donors would have felt insulted by the present suggestion that their donation deprived the institution of its minority character. They really gave donation so that the minority institution may come into existence. Further, surely the employment of non-muslim staff cannot be considered as destructive of the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University. With respect to admissions, the Supreme Court in its own opinion in Kerala Education Bill 1977 have already opined that this does not militate against the minority character.

There is one very important point to which I would like the Government to give its thought and this House to give its serious consideration. We have been demanding the restoration of the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University. The definition given, therefore, must be properly changed. But the Government had suggested the definition of the word 'university'. I put this question specifically—what is the purpose of this definition which has been suggested by the Government? What is the purpose of the definition suggested in the Bill by the Government? Does this definition give the University the protection under Article 30(1)? It does not. If it does not, it does not satisfy the Muslims. But further what happens? The hon. Minister has himself clarified that this definition, and the Bill also are in accordance with the opinion of the Supreme Court in Aziz Basha's case. In Basha's case the

[Shri G. M. Banatwala]

Supreme Court held that the University was not established by Muslims. Now, what the Government is doing is simply endorsing the opinion of the Supreme Court. What the Muslims asked was the correction of the situation resulting out of the judgement of the Supreme Court. What we were demanding was that the word 'university' should be so defined that minority character comes up. On the contrary the Government comes forward to endorse the judgement that has been given by the Supreme Court. The definition given by the Government in the Bill explicitly makes a distinction between the Aligarh Muslim University on the M.A.O. College. The definition of the Government says that it was the MAO college that was established by the Muslims and not the University. That is the definition given by the Government. The definition endorses once and for all decision of the Supreme Court and closes all the doors whatever with respect to the fate of the University. We asked with great restlessness to change the definition, to change the situation resulting from the decision of the Supreme Court and the Government in complete defiance of all our sentiments have come forward merely to endorse what the Supreme Court has said. What will be the fate? Tomorrow, we will not even be left with the alternative of approaching the Supreme Court to revise its decision. Then the Supreme Court will say that the definition has already been changed and the definition changed by the Parliament has said that the University is not established by the Muslims. That means the opinion of the Supreme Court endorsed by this Parliament closes the door once and for all for us even to approach the court to review its decision. This is a clear deception and great fraud that is being committed upon the Muslims. I ask, if the definition suggested by the Government does not give us the minority character, then what is

exactly the purpose of changing the definition? If you keep the original definition of the Act of 1920 that 'University' means Aligarh Muslim University then at least there is no finality of opinion given by this Parliament. At least the doors will be open for the people to go to the court. However, I say that this Bill and this definition puts the seal of finality on all arguments concerning the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University and says to one and all in its definition, in accordance with the Supreme Court decision, that the university has been established by the Act and the M.A.O. College was established by Muslims. This is only a point I was making. What we want of the Government is to come forward in accordance with all the historical facts to, so change the definition as to give us the minority character, i.e. to give us the protection under article 30(1). I plead with the Government to consider the sentiments of the millions of Muslims of India. I hope the demand, which is a very just demand, will even at this late stage, be conceded by the Government. There are a few improvements in the present Bill. There are, however, serious shortcomings that I have pointed out. It is absolutely necessary that these shortcomings be removed. I once again appeal to this House and to the hon. Minister to consider all these things. Government is indeed bound by the decision in Azeez Basha's case, but the House is Supreme and it can effect the changes that it wants, and that is exactly the plea that we make before this House. Please accept the amendment to the definition of the word 'university' which the Minorities Commission has suggested with a view to give us the protection under article 30(1) of the Constitution.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :

समाप्त महोदय, मैंने अपने मित्र श्री बनतवाल का भाषण बड़े ध्यान से सुना और मैं यह भी

जानता हूँ कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में मुसलमानों की भावनाएँ बहुत उत्तेजित हैं, विशेषतः 1965 और 72 के संशोधन के बाद यह एक जर्बस्त मांग मुसलमानों में है कि इस का माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर रहना चाहिए और इस की प्राटोनामी भी इस के साथ रहनी चाहिए। मेरी जो प्रपोज है वह केवल इस यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में नहीं, बल्कि देश की सभी यूनिवर्सिटीज के बारे में एक समान है। वह बड़ी अनकन्वेंशनल है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटी जिम उद्देश्य के लिए बनाई जाती है वह उद्देश्य पूरा होना चाहिए न कि कोई यूनिवर्सिटी माइनारिटी की है, कोई मेजारिटी की है, कोई हिन्दू की है, कोई मुसलमान की है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह चीज देश में 33 साल की आजादी के बाद तो खत्म होनी चाहिए और जब तक यह खत्म नहीं होगी यह दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी। यह दुर्भाग्य है आज और उस के लिए मैं बनतवाला जो को दोषी नहीं ठहराता, हम अपने आप को दोषी ठहराते हैं कि शायद हम इन के मन में जो विश्वास पैदा करना चाहिए यह पैदा नहीं कर पाए। इसके लिए हम दोषी हैं। खास तौर से मेजारिटी कम्युनिटी दोषी है। मैंने श्री बनतवाला साहब की स्पीच को सुना मान लीजिए कि मुस्लिम कैरेक्टर को मान लिया जाता है तो क्या लाभ होगा? इससे विशेष लाभ क्या होगा? मेरे इलाके में करीब 40-50 हजार मुसलमान वोट हैं।

श्री बसन्त साठे : और कुछ नहीं होगा तो विश्वास पैदा होगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यहां दिल्ली में मेरे इलाके में करीब 50 हजार मुस्लिम वोट हैं। मैं दिल्ली में पैदा हुआ हूँ। मैंने देखा है मुसलमानों की बस्तियों में, पहले अपने बचपन में जब स्कूल में पढ़ता था तब और आज भी जब जाता हूँ तो उनके रहन

सहन का तरीका, उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था, उनकी एकोनामिक कंडीशंस, प्रायः मोटे तौर पर एक जैसी ही है। एक घर में 40 साल पहले अगर तीन व्यक्ति रहते थे तो आज 8-10 हो गए हैं लेकिन उनका घर बँसा ही है। अगर बात लोहा कूटता था तो उसका लड़का भी लोहा कूटता है और उसके लड़के का लड़का भी लोहा कूट रहा है। मुझे बनतवाला साहब से इस बात की शिकायत है कि मुसलमानों की जो लीडरशिप है उसने अभी तक सेंटीमेंटल सवाल तो उठाए हैं लेकिन आर्थिक सवाल नहीं उठाए हैं। उनकी हालत सुधारने के लिए, उनके स्टैंडर्ड को ऊँचा करने के लिए कोई सवाल नहीं उठाए हैं। मेरे पास डा० खुसरो का भाषण है, मैंने उनसे व्यक्तिगत बात भी की, उनसे पूछा कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी ने अभी तक कितने आई० ए० एस० आफिसर पैदा किए, कितने आई० पी० एस० आफिसर पैदा किए और सेन्ट्रल सर्विसेज में वहाँ के कितने लोग हैं। आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि 1975-76 तक सारी यूनिवर्सिटी से एक भी व्यक्ति सेन्ट्रल सर्विसेज में नहीं गया। अभी पिछले एक दो साल से कुछ शुर्आत हुई है। हम शिकायत करते हैं कि मुसलमान बड़ी जगहों पर नहीं हैं लेकिन क्यों नहीं हैं? जब तक आप अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का स्टैंडर्ड ऊँचा नहीं करेंगे, उसके लिए कोशिश नहीं करेंगे वहाँ पर अच्छा स्टाफ नहीं होगा, अच्छी टीचिंग नहीं होगी तब तक केवल मुस्लिम कैरेक्टर बनाने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

एक बात मैं मानता हूँ कि मुसलमानों की कल्चर, उनका इतिहास बना रहना चाहिए और उसमें हमारी सरकार को भी मदद करनी चाहिए? मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जो यह समझते हैं कि दोनों बीजों को अलग अलग करना चाहिए। अगर कोई मुस्लिम इंस्टीट्यूशन है जोकि मुस्लिम कल्चर के बारे में अध्ययन कराती है जैसा कि शायद अमरौहा में है, देवबन्द और दूसरी जगहों पर हैं तो

[श. कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

उनको सरकार प्राफिशियली मदद करे। मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं चाहूँगा कि मुसलमानों की जो कल्चर है उसकी स्टडी मुसलमानों को और दूसरे लोगों को भी करानी चाहिए कि हमारे देश में क्या हुआ लेकिन अगर उस चीज को आप यूनिवर्सिटी में लायेंगे तो वह उचित नहीं होगा। क्या जो हमेशा अलग अलग रहे वे अलग अलग ही रहेंगे? क्या हम मेनस्ट्रीम में नहीं आ सकते? हम कब तक अलग अलग रहेंगे?

आपने आर्टिकल 30 की बात कही। ठीक है, जब देश का बटवारा हुआ तो लाखों लोग इधर से गए और लाखों लोग उधर से आए। उस समय एक खास परिस्थिति थी, एक खास सिचुएशन थी जिसमें आर्टिकल 30 बनी। शायद हमारे विधान निर्माता इसको बनाने पर मजबूर हुए कि एजुकेशन के मामले में भी सेफगार्ड्स रहनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रा. 32, 33 साल के बाद क समय आया है कि हम उस आर्टिकल के बारे में रिव्यू करें और खास तौर से मुझे और चीजों में एतराज नहीं है लेकिन एजुकेशन में कम से कम यह जरूर होना चाहिए एजुकेशन के मामले में हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, ईसाई पाबरी वगैरह जैसी चीज नहीं होनी चाहिए। वह सब के लिए समान होनी चाहिए। वैसे आप कल्चर के बारे में कुछ सुरक्षा रखिये, धर्म के बारे में रखिये और दूसरी किसी चीज के बारे में रखिये और उस के लिए सरकार से मदद चाहिए तो मैं उन लोगों में हूँ जो यह चाहते हैं कि उनको मदद दी जाए। मेरी निगाह में एक सच्चा मुसलमान बहुत अच्छा है अगर वह नमाज पढ़ता है और मस्जिद में जाता है, उसकी बजाय जो भगवान को नहीं मानता। मैं चाहूँगा कि कोई मुसलमान कोई ईसाई, कोई हिन्दू, जो भगवान को मानता है, वह गिरजाघर में जाए, अगर वह जाना चाहता है, वह मस्जिद में नमाज पढ़ने के लिए

जाए, वह मंदिर में जाए। . . . (अव्यवधान) मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दू है, तो वह मन्दिर में जाए, मुसलमान है तो वह मस्जिद में जाए और ईसाई है तो गिरजाघर में जाए क्योंकि वहाँ जाकर उस को अपने धर्म के बारे में ज्ञान होता है। मैं इस को बुरा नहीं मानता। . . . (अव्यवधान) . . . इसमें आप का मेरे से मतभेद हो सकता है लेकिन मैं इस को ठीक समझता हूँ।

श्री बसन्त साठे (प्रलोला) : कितने पाखंडी वे लोग हैं, मंदिर में जा कर सारे पाप करते हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सारे पाखंडी नहीं होते हैं, सारे बुरे नहीं होते हैं, अच्छे भी होते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि कोई मुस्लिम जो नमाज पढ़ता है, रोजा रखता है या मस्जिद में जाता है। मेरी निगाह में वह 10 गुना ज्यादा अच्छा है उस व्यक्ति से जो भगवान को मानता ही नहीं। इसलिए मैंने यह बात कही कि अगर आप कल्चर के लिए सेफगार्ड करें, तो उस को सेफगार्ड करने के लिए सरकार को पूरी मदद करनी चाहिए। उस के लिए किताबों की छपाई है या अच्छों के रहन-सहन को ठीक करने की बात है तो वह होनी चाहिए। मैं तो यहां तक इस के लिए तैयार हूँ कि मुस्लिम लीडरशिप डेवेलप होकर आए और यह मांग करे कि हमारी एकोनामिक कंडीशन्स ठीक होनी चाहिए लेकिन प्रा. 32 साल में, मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यून्सी में यह देख रहा हूँ कि जिस का बाप लोहा कूटता था, वह भी खुद लोहा कूटता है और उस का लड़का भी लोहा कूटता है। इसके लिए मैं कुछ कहूँगा तो मेरी बात एक खास बैकग्राउण्ड में समझी जाएगी लेकिन मैं यह चाहूँगा कि मुस्लिम लीडरशिप डेवेलप हो चाहे इधर की हो और चाहे उधर की हो, वे आर्थिक सर्वाजों को लेकर इकट्ठा हों और उसको ठीक करें। अगर वे ऐसा करते हैं, तो वह

सारी समस्या ठीक हो जाएगी। अलीगढ़ के खुसर साहब का धावण मेरे पास है। खुसर साहब ने क्या कहा है, यह मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ :

"Dr. Kuzro pointed out that the University did not believe in making any special reservations for the Muslims, either in admission or appointment, or in its highest executive body of 210 members, the Court. There have been suggestions of reserving seats for Muslims in the Court, but so far we have resisted this "

ये डाक्टर खुसर है, जो अलीगढ़ यूनीवर्सिटी के वाइस चान्सलर है। वे भागे यह कहते हैं :

"The University, Dr. Kuzro admitted had been hampered by a minority complex under which the students never become competitive or worked themselves up to a levels of excellence to which they were capable. However, this attitude of diffidence, he maintained, was fast disappearing, particularly after the introduction of the training course for competitive examinations. Initially, the number of AMU students getting into Central Services ran from 0 to 1 per cent."

This is the position.

अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि 33 साल के बाद भी आज यह मसला हमारे सामने है। हमारी जो सीबरशिप है और उमर जो भारी बैठे हैं सभी से मैं हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर जब तक आप सही मायनों में मुसलमानों की इकोनॉमिक कंडीशंस, एजुकेशनल कंडीशंस और सोशल कंडीशंस को नहीं सुधारेंगे तब तक मुसलमान भारी बैसे के बैसे ही रहने वाले हैं। हम ने बीस साल तक उन्हें भारी देकर रखा

है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस यूनिवर्सिटी का माइनोरिटी करेक्टर बन जाएगा तो क्या वहां सब ठीक हो जाएगा। आपने यह कैसे साब किया कि अगर वहां मुसलमान होगा तो वह चाहेगा कि मुसलमान ठीक दो और हिन्दुओं के जाते ही वह ठीक नहीं रहेगा। सब ता'ह के लोग होने हैं। आपको इस तरह से नहीं सोचना चाहिए। आज 33 साल के बाद हम एक हैं। मुसलमान वहां किसी की दया पर नहीं हैं। सभापति महोदय, मुझे याद है, जब 1967 के चुनाव हो रहे थे, मैं उस समय जनसंघ में था तो हमारे देश के एक गणमाण्ड नेता प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस समय मुसलमानों से कहा था कि अगर जनसंघ वहां पर आ जाएगा तो तुम्हारी मस्जिदें गिरा दी जाएंगी तुम्हें खत्म कर दिया जाएगा। कहने का मतलब यह है कि क्या मुसलमान किसी एक पार्टी या किसी एक व्यक्ति की दया पर यहां रहेंगे? नहीं। यहां पर मुसलमान हैं और देश और राष्ट्र। जैसे मैं हूँ वैसे आप हैं। हम में कोई फर्क नहीं है। अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि जनता पार्टी रहेगी तो मुसलमान रहेंगे या कांग्रेस पार्टी रहेगी तो मुसलमान रहेंगे तो यह बेवकूफी की बात होगी। अगर कोई यह कहता है तो गलत कहता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से मुसलमानों से कहना गलत होगा।

श्री सीतल राय (बैरकपुर) : आप इण्डियनाइज्ड करने की बात कहते हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आज इण्डियनाइज्ड सारे हिन्दुस्तानियों को करने की जरूरत है।

We have just heard Mr. Saugata Roy. He has read in the press that about 15 military officers of different ranks were indulging in espionage for Pakistan, and I think majority of them are Hindus. There is hardly any Muslim. So you have to Indianise all the Indians, not only you and me or Mr. Banatwalla, but I think all the three.

श्री सीतल राय : क्या शाखाओं में ले जा कर करेंगे ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : ऐसी जो शाखाएं हैं वह बहुत अच्छी तरीका है। अगर आप भी आ जाएं तो देखेंगे कि वे कैसी है। मेन स्ट्रीम में लाने की बात को आप छोड़ दें। किसी फिरफे की भावनाओं को उभाड़ कर वक्ता कुछ फायदा उठाया जा सकता है लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि इस तरीके से हम उस फिरफे की कोई सावस करने हैं, कोई खिदमत नहीं करते हैं। मुसलमानों को नशीली चीजें ला कर जो आप उनको नशे में रखते हैं उनकी जरूरत नहीं है। मुसलमानों को चाहिये नौकरिया, एजुकेशन, उनको चाहिये कि उनकी इकोनॉमिक कंडिशन सुधरे। अगर वे पान बनाने का काम करता है या बिस्किट बनाता है तो उसका लडका बड़ा आदमी क्यों नहीं बन सकता है? दस बीस मुसलमानों को मिनिस्टर या पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर बनाने से मुसलमानों की प्राबलैम साल्व नहीं हो सकती है। तीस साल तक यही होता रहा है। थोड़े से लोगों को पकड़ कर अगर उनको मंत्री बना कर हम आगे आकर उनको घुमाते रहे हैं। इस तरह की बात से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। हम को जड़ को पकड़ना चाहिये, नीचे से काम शुरू होना चाहिये।

मैं आपकी भावनाओं की कद्र करता हूं। मैं सिर्फ यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में नहीं बल्कि सभी के बारे में कहता हूं। जहां तक कल्चर का सवाल है मुसलमानों की कल्चर को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए जैसे देवबन्द हैं उनको सरकार को अलग में ग्रांट देनी चाहिये, जितनी दे रही है उससे कई गुना अधिक देनी चाहिये। ऐसा किया गया तो मुझे खुशी ही होगी। इस यूनिवर्सिटी और बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी से नामों को हटा कर ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए

ताकि वहां अच्छी तालीम विद्यार्थियों को मिले, कम्पीटीशन में वे लोग आए और कामयाब हों। इस तरह की व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो बिल है उसका मैं पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीमती मोहसिना किवश ई (भाजम-गढ़) आपकी मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया है। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी जो हिन्दुस्तान में बसती है उसका एक सरमाया है। अपनी शानदार रवायात के साथ अपने पानदार तमद्दुन के साथ वह आज भी नेशनल सर्विस अजाम दे रही है। उसने बड़े बड़े स्कालर, साइंटिस्ट और हिस्टोरियन पैदा किए हैं जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि पूरी दुनिया में नाम कमाया है।

इस यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है। मैं उस में जाना नहीं चाहती हूँ। मैं चन्द चीजें ही आपकी खिदमत में पेश करना चाहती हूँ। उस वक्त मुस्लिम कौम का जो हाल हो रहा था, जो एक निराशा का वातावरण था, खुददारी खत्म होती जा रही थी, डिमारेलाइजेशन आ रहा था उसको देखते हुए सर सैयद अहमद खा को खयाल आया और मुस्लिम कौम हमेशा उनकी ममनून रहेगी, तो दुनिया ममनून रहेगी और उनका नाम रहेगा कि न सिर्फ इतनी बड़ी चीज इस मुल्क को बल्कि दुनिया को उन्होंने दी और इस यूनिवर्सिटी को कायम किया। दुनिया के तमाम हिस्सों से यहां लड़कें पढ़ने के लिए आते हैं। सर सैयद अहमद खा ने एक ऐसा सरमाया छोड़ा है जिस ने बहुत कुछ इस कौम को दिया है। जब उन्होंने इस यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में सोचा था तो उनकी दिमाग में यही चीज थी कि मुस्लिम कौम के बच्चों को भी पढ़ने लिखने और खास तौर से हायर एजुकेशन

[श्रीमती मोहसिना क़िदवाई]

का मौका मिलना चाहिए ताकि वे भी मुल्क की खिदमत कर सकें और अपनी इक्तसादी हालत को सुधार सकें। जिस वक़्त उन्होंने इस यूनिवर्सिटी की बात की उस वक़्त मुसलमान कौम में भी उनके खिलाफ एक जज़्बा उभरा। चूँकि उस वक़्त अंग्रेज़ों के खिलाफ एक जबर्दस्त नफरत का जज़्बा मुसलमानों में था इसलिए लोगों ने कहना शुरू कर दिया कि सर सैयद अहमद खां मुस्लिम कौम को ला ज़हब कौम बना रहे हैं, उसको अपने दीन से बे बहरा कर रहे हैं अंग्रेज़ी तालीम दे कर और मुल्क के नीजवानों को बरबाद करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने बड़े हौसले और हिम्मत के साथ सारी बातें सही और यह डगकेवल चली।

एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर की स्पीच को सुन कर मुझे बड़ा ताज़्जुब और अफसोस हुआ जब उन्होंने एक दलील यह दी जोकि बड़ी बचकाना, बड़ी चाइलिडिश थी कि पहला प्रेज़ेण्ट जो इस यूनिवर्सिटी से निकला वह नान-मुस्लिम था। वह बात उन्होंने बड़े फख़ के साथ कही है। यह कोई दलील नहीं थी जोकि मुस्लिम कारेक्टर के खिलाफ पेश की जा सकती हो। यह तो फख़ की बात है इस यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए कि वह नान-मुस्लिम था, खुशी की बात है। आज भी वहाँ चालीस परसेंट के करीब तालिब इल्म नान मुस्लिम हैं। टीचर्स भी वहाँ नान-मुस्लिम हैं। यह तो वहाँ के कारेक्टर की बात हुई। इस यूनिवर्सिटी को कायम करने का बुनियादी मक़सद क्या था। इसको मुसलमानों के जरिए एस्टैबलिश किया गया और उनके जरिए यह एडमिनिस्टर की जा रही है, मैनेज की जा रही है। उसका कारेक्टर कायम रहना चाहिए। मुझे ताज़्जुब हुआ यह सुन कर जब उन्होंने अपनी स्पीच में आखिर में यह कहा :

"I was taking up the very important question concerning the

character of the University. It is said that the minority character should be restored. Now we are trying to understand what is meant. by the minority character."

16.00 hrs.

आपने जिस वक़्त अपने 1977 के मैनिफ़ेस्टो में रखा था कि माइनोरिटी कारेक्टर बहाल करेंगे, माफ़ कर्ज़िए एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब, आपको उस वक़्त इसके मायने नहीं मालूम थे कि माइनोरिटी कारेक्टर का मतलब क्या होता है ? जो पोलिटिक्ल पार्टी अपने मैनिफ़ेस्टो में रखे कि हम माइनोरिटी कारेक्टर बहाल करेंगे और आज आप अपने तबरीर में कह रहे हैं कि हम देख रहे हैं, कि माइनोरिटी कारेक्टर का मतलब क्या होता है।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र यह कोई माइनोरिटी कारेक्टर का सवाल नहीं है।

श्रीमती मोहसिना क़िदवाई : आपने बारबार यही कहा। जब मैं आउमगढ़ में इलैक्शन लड़ रही थी तो आपको सबर साहब कहा गया, आप उनकी उस वक़्त की स्पीच निकाल कर देख लीं, उनसे कहा सवाल किया गया कि आपने माइनोरिटी कारेक्टर की बात अपने मैनिफ़ेस्टो में की है कि यह आप बहाल करने जा रहे हैं तो अब बहाल करने जा रहे हैं। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का बिल कब इंट्रोड्यूस करने जा रहे हैं ? उन्होंने कहा कि हम जाते हैं, जैसे कि सेशन अभी हो रहा है हम जाते हैं। इसे इंट्रोड्यूस करने जा रहे हैं। उन्हें ने कहा कि हम जाते हैं इसे इंट्रोड्यूस करेंगे। आप उस वक़्त का प्रोसोडियर निकलवाकर देखिए कि इलैक्शन के बीच में वह बिल यहाँ इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ था, मज़ह इसलिए कि आजमगढ़ का इलैक्शन ज़त लिया जाये, लेकिन, इत्फाक से आपकी बदकिस्मती और हमारी बराकिस्मती, उसमें अनज़ा ने आपके खिलाफ फैसला किया।

[श्रीमन्. मोहसिना क़िदवाई]

आज आप उस माइनॉरिटी कैरेक्टर का मतलब समझना चाहते हैं कि उसका मतलब क्या होता है। गुप्ता ज. हूँ आपन। तकरर में कहा कि आपको क्या राय है। आप यह कह सकते हैं कि हमने क्यों नहीं किया। हमने जो गलती की, उसको आप भी दोहरायेगे ज़रूर, ऐसा लगता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस वक्त क वज़ारे-आजम के साथ कुछ ऐसे नादान दोस्त और ना-समझ लोग थे कि जिन्होंने करोड़ों लोगों के जज्बात का एहसास नहीं किया और आज उस। का खमियाजा हम भुगत रहे हैं और शायद आप भी भुगतेंगे, ऐसा मैं समझती हूँ। मैं उस वक्त में चाहता था और आज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ लोगों ने अपने जाती मफ़ाद और जात। रजिश् के लिए हस्तो-खेलत एक ऐसे इस्टाब्लिशमेंट को खत्म करने की कोशिश की जो आज भी मजबूत होकर अपने दास्तान बयान कर रहा है और आगे अपने मुत्तकबिल के ख़ाब देख रहा है।

मैं ने गुप्ता ज. क तकररी बड़े गौर से सुना, इसमें मजहब का ख़ाब क्या उठता है? इसमें कहीं यह नहीं है कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी का दरवाज़ा दूसरों के लिए बन्द है। आप एक तरफ़ बात कर रहे हैं कि हमने आटोनामों दे बा हमने यूनिवर्सिटी क आज़ाद बहाल कर दो और जो सुप्रािम गर्बानिग बाड है, जिसका आप कोर्ट कहते हैं उसका आपने ऐसे बाध कर रखा है कि नोमिनेसन के लिए एम्प्ल क्यूटिव कमेटी बनायें उसके जरिये आप कोर्ट के मेम्बर को लायेंगे। उसके मेम्बर को यह हक नहीं है कि वहाँ अपने बाइस चांसलर का पैनाल भेज सके। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो मेन स्ट्रीम का बात का। यूनिवर्सिटी कोर्ट को जब अख्तियार था अपने पैनाल भेजने का उसमें चाहे जिम्माउदान साहब हो, जाकिर हुसैन साहब हो, ए कर्नल बहार हुसैन जेदा हो या सीयावर जंग हो और चाहे बकरीन

तैयबजी हो, उसमें कौनसा ऐसा बाइस चांसलर था जो मेन स्ट्रीम की बात नहीं करता था? कौनसा बाइस चांसलर था जो मजहबी फ़िरकेवारियत को हवा देता था? जितने भी मैंने नाम गिनाये हैं, सब का अपने अह-मित थी उनका हैसियत था। उन्होंने इस मुल्क में नहीं बल्कि दूसरे मुल्कों में भी अपना नाम बमाया है। तो कोर्ट ने इतनी जिम्मेदारी के साथ अपने जिम्मेदारी की समझते हुए पैनाल भेजा कि उन्होंने मुल्क के मफ़ाद को सामने रखा और ऐसे लोगों को चना जिन पर आप शक नह। कर सकते हैं उगल। नहीं उठा सकते हैं। वह लोग वहाँ के बाइस चांसलर हुए। आज उसी कोर्ट को यह अख्तियार नहीं है कि पैनाल भेज सके। यह अख्तियार है कि 5 का पैनाल जो विजिटर्स के पाम आयेगा, उसमें 2 के नाम को डिल ट कर सकता है, कह सकता है कि हम नहीं लेगे। आज आप बात करते हैं कि हमने 72 के बिल में भी जो चीज़ें नहीं थी, वह हम में बद। हैं कि एक आन-रेरी ट्रेज़रर होगा जिसको एम्प क्यूटिव चने-ग।, लेकिन जो एक्वाउन्ट्स हागे वह एक आडिट रिपोर्ट के साथ पालियामेंट के सामने रखे जायेंगे। फाइनेंस आफिसर का उस पर कोई अख्तियार नहीं है। यह सारा चीज़ें किस किस की है। आपने जो भी नारा दिया, आज दो साल आपका सरकार को आये हुए हो गये, आप हमेशा यह कहते आये कि माइनॉरिटी कैरेक्टर हम बहाल करेग। बाहे इनकी पार्टी के सदर हों या मिनिस्टर हो, उनकी स्पोन्सिड को निकलवा कर देखिए, उन्होंने हमेशा यह बात कही। और आज मिनिस्टर साहब यह बिल लेकर आये हैं कि हम माइनॉरिटी कैरेक्टर नहीं दे सकते हैं। उन्होंने तो इस यूनिवर्सिटी के डेबोफ़ेटिक कैरेक्टर तक को छीन लिया है। आज उसकी हैसियत क्या रहेगी। क्या मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी सिर्फ़ एक कागज़ी नाम रहेगा। अगर मुल्क की 114 यूनिवर्सिटीज में से एक यूनिवर्सिटी माइनॉरिटी

के नाम से बाबस्ता हो जाये, तो क्या आकृत या कयामत आ जायेगी ?

उत्तर प्रदेश की तकरीबन सब यूनिवर्सिटीज आज बन्द हैं। कहीं कोई पढ़ाई नहीं हो रही है। बी० ए० के रिजल्ट्स अभी तक नहीं आये हैं और नये एडमिशन भी नहीं हो रहे हैं। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में अलीगढ़ की सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी ऐसी है, जहाँ डिजिटल कायम है, सही तरीके से पढ़ाई भी हो रही है, सेशनज भी हो रहे हैं और कई परेशानों या दिक्कतों की बात नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी के मामले में माहब का नाम बीच में नहीं लाना चाहिए। आनन्द मेम्बर कहते हैं कि मुस्लिम कल्चर, तहजीब और तमद्दुन रहना चाहिए। गुप्ता जी माफ़ करे, यह कल्चर, तहजीब और तमद्दुन आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में नुमाया है, आज भी उनका एक हास्य है, लागू उसका जानते हैं, देखते हैं और मानते हैं।

पता नहीं, खुसरो साहब ने कहा से उनका यह इतिहास दे दा है कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के लड़के 1976-77 से पहले आई० ए० एस० और आई० एफ० एस० वर्ग रह गये नहीं आते थे। वह इस यूनिवर्सिटी का पिछली हिस्सा उठा कर देखें—अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के लड़के बराबर आई० ए० एस० और फ़ॉरेन सर्विस में आते रहे हैं। पिछले साल से पिछले साल वहाँ के एक लड़के ने आई० एफ० एस० से टाप किया था। वहाँ के लड़के बड़े-बड़े इंजिनियरिंग डाक्टर्स, साइंटिस्ट्स और स्कालरज बने हैं। वहाँ के महदा हसन साहब ग्रेन डिप्लोमा के टाप के डाक्टर हैं, जो अपना साना नहीं रखते हैं, दूसरे मुलका से लागू उनसे शिक्षा लेने के लिए आते हैं।

मैं बार-बार बरखास्त करूँगा कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी के माइनारिटी कैंसेलर को बहाल

किया जाये। अब सारी पावर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को दे दी गई है, चाहे वह बिजिटर के जरिये हो, वाइस-चांसलर के जरिये हो और चाहे एक्सीक्यूटिव कमेटी के जरिये हो। 200 के करीब मबर होंगे, जिनमें कुल 28 मुसलमान होंगे। 1972 के एक्ट के मुताबिक एक्सीक्यूटिव कमेटी में ओल्ड बायज की तादाद 15 थी, लेकिन इस बिल में उसको 10 कर दिया गया है—5 घटा दिये गये हैं। उस में इतने नामीनेशन किये जायेंगे कि वह ज्यादातर एक नॉसीनेटिव बाडी रहेगी, कहने के लिए चंद इलैक्टिव मेम्बरान होंगे। सरकार जो भी चाहेगी, वह करा सकेगी। सरकार से मेरा मतलब जनता पार्टी का सरकार से नहीं है। आज जनता पार्टी का सरकार है, कल कोई दूसरी सरकार आ जायेगी, और अगर गुप्ता जी का सरकार आ जायेगी, तो हम तो बेमौत मर जायेंगे (अवधान)

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : आज भी हमारा गवर्नमेंट है।

श्रीमती मोहसिना क़िबबाई : मेरा मतलब भारत एस० एस०—युरल भारत एस० एस० सरकार से है। बस है ता आज भी उनका ही सरकार।

खुदा के लिए इस यूनिवर्सिटी को दूसरे लोगो का रहमा करम पर न डालिये। उसका आडोनाम को बरकरार रखिये और उसका आजाद को बहाल का जिए। मैं दावे का साथ कह सकता हूँ कि यह यूनिवर्सिटी कभी भी किस कम्युनल लाइन पर नहीं चलता है। हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख और ईसाई जिस तरह बहाल रहते हैं, वैसे माहल किस भा रेखाडे शल यूनिवर्सिटी में नहीं रहा है। मैं आपको भी दावत देना चाहता हूँ कि आप वहाँ जाकर देखें।

[श्रीमता तोहसिना किदवाई]

मिनिस्टर साहब ने न बेग कमेटी का तजक़िरा किया है और न खुसरो कमेटी का तजक़िरा किया है, जिन्होंने पूरी तरह से रीकमेड किया है कि कौन कौन से बातें इसमें रखनी चाहिए और कौन कौन सी बातें निकाल देनी चाहिए। मुझे अफसोस है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने सिर्फ़ माइनॉरिटीज़ कमीशन का तजक़िरा किया है, लेकिन बेग कमेटी और खुसरो कमेटी की रीकमेडेशन्स का कोई तजक़िरा नहीं किया है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि आखिर उन्होंने बेग कमेटी और खुसरो कमेटी की रीकमेडेशन्स को क्यों नहीं माना, जिन्हें खास तौर से इसके लिए बिठाया गया था। ऐसी कौन भी वजह थी कि वह सिर्फ़ माइनॉरिटीज़ कमीशन की रीकमेडेशन्स तक रह गये और उन्होंने बेग कमेटी की सिफारिश को मेनशन तक नहीं किया। मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहती हूँ कि बेग कमेटी ने क्या कहा है। उमने कहा है —

“ that, notwithstanding any judgement, decree or order of any court or tribunal to the contrary, the Aligarh Muslim University shall be deemed to have been established by the Muslim minority of India as an educational institution of its choice and shall be administered and managed as provided for in articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution or the University be defined as a University established by the Muslims of India ”

इसी तरह की रीकमेडेशन खुसरो कमेटी ने भी की है। लेकिन किसी भी चीज़ का तजक़िरा मिनिस्टर साहब ने नहीं किया है। जितना पहले हमने उस बिल में दिया था 72 में उससे भी कुछ चीज़ों को निकाल कर छल्ल कर दिया। नतीजा यह है कि सिर्फ़ कानूनी पहलुओं में उलझा कर रख दिया।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हवाला आप देते हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हवाला कोई माने नहीं रखता है इसलिए कि पार्लियामेंट को अख़्तियार है, उसका यह हक़ है कि वह जब चाहे कास्टी-च्यूशन को बदल सकता है। अगर आप दिल से यह लाना चाहते हैं, आपके ज़बान में सच्चाई है और आपने जो हम मुल्क की माइनॉरिटी से वायदा किया था माइनॉरिटी कंटेन्टर का, अगर आप वाकई उस का लाना चाहते हैं तो मैं मानती हूँ कि आप की राह में कोई रोड़ा अटकने वाला नहीं है और आप कास्टीच्यूशन अमेड करके हम चीज़ का माइनॉरिटी को वापिस दे सकते हैं। हममें कोई कानूनी पहलू की बात नहीं हो सकती है। इसमें सिर्फ़ जो एक जज़बानी लगाव है करोड़ों मुसलमानों का, हम यूनिवर्सिटी से, उसकी मैं बात करती हूँ और मैं समझती हूँ कि यह अकमरियत की एक फगखदिली होगी, बडप्पन होगा कि वह अकमरियत की एफ़ इस्टीच्यूशन को उसका माइनॉरिटी कंटेन्टर बहाल करके अपने पर भी भरोसा पैदा कराए। आपने जो वादा किया था उसे पूरा करे बरना न आप के वादे की कोई बकन है न कोई इज़्जत है और न कोई उस के ऊपर भरोसा करत, है कि आप का वादे करने है क्योंकि आज तक मैनिफेस्टो का एक भी वादा आपने पूरा नहीं किया है। तो आज मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि इन तमाम चीज़ों को छोड़िए, कानूनी पहलू, मेन-स्ट्रीम इन सब चीज़ों को छोड़ कर एक अख़लाकी पहलू से, सामाजिक पहलू से और जज़बानी पहलू से गौर करते जैसा आपने वादा किया था माइनॉरिटी कंटेन्टर बहाल करने का उसे बहाल कर के इस मुल्क की माइनॉरिटी में एक भरोसा और एनमाद पैदा करने की कोशिश कीजिए।

श्री राज बिभास पासवान (हाजीपुर)
सभापति महोदय, अभी इस बिल पर जो चर्चाएँ चलती हैं उन में आर्टिकल 30(1) का हवाला दिया जा रहा है। मैं आपके सामने

घाटिकल 30 सब क्लाज (1) पढ
रहा है -

"All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice."

इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि नीति और नीयत में कहीं तालमेल खा नहीं रहा है। हमारी नीयत कुछ रहती है और नीति कुछ और बनती है। आज क्या कारण है कि आजादी के 31 वर्षों के बाद भी जो मुस्लिम समुदाय है या जो हरिजन है, आदिवासी है उनका विश्वास इस देश में किसी भी सरकार पर नहीं जम रहा है? यह तबूत बड़ा विचारणीय प्रश्न है। 31 साल गुजर गये और 31 साल गुजरने के बावजूद भी क्यों हम असुरक्षित महसूस करते हैं? जब तक आप इस बुनियादी सवाल का हल नहीं निकालेंगे तब तक हम समझते हैं कि समस्या का निदान नहीं होगा।

माननीय सदस्य त्यागी जी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। इन्होंने अच्छे इंटेशन से ही वह रेलिजस इस्टीब्लिशमेंट का बिल मूव किया है। लेकिन पूरे देश में एक कोहराम मचा हुआ है। वह क्यों है? जो आदिवासी है, उन में जो क्रिश्चियन धर्म को मानते हैं, क्यों उनके दिमाग में आक्रोश पैदा हो गया है? इसीलिए न कि यदि कोई आदिवासी है और वह क्रिश्चियन बन जाता है और एक वह जो क्रिश्चियन नहीं है दोनों के रहन सहन में आसमान और जमीन का फर्क है और जब तक सरकार उन समुदायों के लिए जो क्रिश्चियन नहीं हैं, उन लिए उनसे अधिक काम नहीं करती है जो मिशन उनके लिए करता है तब तक हम लाख चिल्लाते रहेंगे धर्म परिवर्तन से उत्तको रोक नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिये सब से बड़ा काम है कि आप मिशनरी

को रोके। लेकिन मिशनरी को कहिएगा कि तुम हिन्दुस्तान से निकल जाओ तो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ही जो लोग हैं उन को गुस्सा आयेगा। सब से बड़ा उन को निकालने का एक ही तरीका है कि अगर मिशनरी एक रुपया खर्च करती है आदिवासियों के ऊपर तो आप दो रुपया खर्च कीजिए और यह देखिए कि उस का सही ढंग से यूटिलाइजेशन हो रहा है या नहीं। मिशनरी का डाक्टर दिन रात वहीं मोया रहता है, जा कर उन क दवा दारू करता है और हमारा डाक्टर, वहाँ पहुँच नहीं पाता है। इसलिए जो अल्पसंख्यक लोग हैं उन अल्पसंख्यक लोगों के दिमाग से जो एक भावना बैठ गई है उस भावना को हमें निकालना है। अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया कि 1875 में मोहम्मदन एंग्लो इंडियन कालेज के नाम से स्थापना की गई थी। उसकी स्थापना करने वाला मे मर सैयद अहमद साहब थे। 1918 में उनकी मृत्यु हो गई और 1920 में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम से इसको रीविन किया गया। उस समय तीन शर्तें दी गई थी। पहली शर्त यह थी कि इसमें 77 एकड़ जमीन होनी चाहिए और बीस लाख रुपया होना चाहिए। उन शर्तों की पूर्ति कर दी गई। 1951 में समझ में जो कानून बना उसके तहत इसको एकोनामी को, स्वतंत्रता को समाप्त कर दिया गया। 1965 में फिर एक आर्डिनेंस आया और इसकी पूरी स्वतंत्रता छीन ली गई। यह काम मिलमिलेवार बढ़ता गया। तमाम देश में इसका विरोध किया गया। 1972 में नूरुल हसन स.ह.व. शिक्षा मंत्री ने ऐसा कानून बनाया कि जिन थोड़ी बहुत बची हुई स्वतंत्रता भी समाप्त हो गई। फिर तो समूचे देश में एक आन्दोलन चला। उस समय फीरोजाबाद, बनारस और अलीगढ़ में शोलिया तक

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

चली। 1973 में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी ऐक्ट पर सम्मेलन हुआ। जो लोग यहाँ पर इस वक्त बैठे हैं इनमें अधिकांश ने जाकर उममे भाग लिया और सभी ने कहा कि आप लोगों की मांग जायज है और जो कुछ भी हो रहा है वह आपके साथ अन्याय है। उस समय बहुत से लोगो ने गिरफ्तारिया दी थी। यहाँ पर राजनागरायण जी नहीं, डा० फरीदी और तन मी अन्य लोगो ने गिरफ्तारिया दी थी। 1975 में खुमरा कमेटी के सामने यह मामला गया। खुसरो कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी आई लेकिन अभी तक उसको नहीं माना गया। इस प्रकार से यह मोटी-मोटी बातें हैं जिनकी बुनियाद पर यह यूनिवर्सिटी चल रही है। जहाँ तक आजादी की लड़ाई की बात है, मैं उन लोगो में से हूँ जो यह नहीं चाहते कि इस देश में कोई फिर्कापरस्ती हो।

माननीय कवरनाल गुप्त जी यहाँ से चले गए, इस देश में देवी देवताओं के लिए कहा जाता है कि जमीन दी जाए, मन्दिर मस्जिद और गिरजाघरो के लिए जमीन दी जाए, मूर्तिया जिनमें जान नहीं है उनके लिए कहा जाता है कि जमीन दी जाए लेकिन जो आदम है व भूखें मर जाये। मैं कहता हूँ इस देश में सभी की पूजा होनी चाहिए लेकिन जहाँ पेट जलता हो वहाँ पर धर्म की पूजा नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए पहले आप भूखें लोगो को भ्रष्ट दीजिए, वस्त्र दीजिए, उनकी पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था कीजिए उनके लिए मकान की व्यवस्था कीजिए और उसके बाद धर्म-कर्म और पूजा-पाठ की व्यवस्था कीजिए।

आजाद का लड़ाई में महात्मा गांधी को महात्मा का पहलू खिताब अगर किसी ने देना था तो वह अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी

ही थी। खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खा, डा० जाकिर हुसैन, मौलाना मुहम्मद अली, शौकत अली, रफी अहमद क़िदवाई, शेख अब्दुल्ला, राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह—यह सभी अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेक्टर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक इस यूनिवर्सिटी में छात्रों के वाविनेशन की बात है, वहाँ पर पहले 36 परसेंट नान-मुस्लिम स्टूडेंट थे और अब 60 परसेंट से अधिक नान-मुस्लिम स्टूडेंट हैं।

अलीगढ़ में इतना बड़ा दंगा हुआ, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी अलीगढ़ गए थे, उन्होंने बराहना की, अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के लड़के रिलीफ के काम में लगे हुए थे। एक तरफ रायट्स हो रहे थे और दूसरी तरफ वहाँ के लड़को में इस तरह का जाश था। वे इस देश का मुख्य धारा में जुड़े हुए हैं। वे वहाँ पर उस समय रिलीफ के काम में और एकता स्थापित करने के काम में लगे हुए थे।

सरकार अर्जीज बांटा वसेज यूनियन आफ इंडिया केस का हवाला देती है। मैं सरकार से वक्त चाहता हूँ कि इसमें सरकार के लिए कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है क्योंकि प्रीवी पर्स के मामले में भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने विरोध किया था। बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन का मामला आया था, जिस में विरोध में दिया गया था। अन्ना गो-बध की जब बहुत चली थी, तो गो-बध के बारे में भी उस दिन मैंने कहा था और यही बात कही थी कि विनोबा जी के प्रति हमारा सारा सम्मान है लेकिन जिस देश में हरिजन, आदिवासियों की हत्या हो रही है, वहाँ सरकार गो-हत्या के मामले में मुक जाती है लेकिन हरिजन की जब हत्या होती है और माइनोरिटीज की जब हत्या होती है, तो

वहाँ सरकार को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए और उन को बचाना चाहिए। यदि कोई बाधा, यदि इस देश में कोई शकराचार्य इन लोगों के खिलाफ कोई ऐसी बात कहता है, या करता है, तो पहले उस के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए, उसके लिए मरना चाहिए और उस के लिए भ्रमण करना चाहिए। आज आप देखिये कि चारो शकराचार्यों का मिलन हो रहा है और यह एक बहुत बड़ा मामला है। चारो शकराचार्य पुरी में बैठ कर कोई वहाँ से फरमान जारी करेंगे, कोई कहीं दूसरी जगह से फरमान जारी करेंगे और कोई वही और से फरमान जारी करेंगे। आप उन को रोकने को सुनिये। पटना में शकराचार्य ने यह कहा कि ये जाँ लाग है ये पैदावणो अच्छा है। जब ऐसी बातें होती हैं तो मैं आपमें कहना हूँ कि इस देश में आप को और भ्रष्टाचार को बहुत बारीकी से साचना पड़ेगा इस सम्बन्ध में। आप कहते हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की रूनिंग है। गो-हत्या के मामले में भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट की रूनिंग थी। उसमें आप नये सविधान समोधन का मामला ला सकते हैं। प्रीवी पर्स के मामले में भी ला सकते हैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट की रूनिंग के विरुद्ध और बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन के विरुद्ध भी ला सकते हैं। तो क्यों नहीं, जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट इस में बाधक होता है, आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट को यह कहते हैं कि ठीक है हम इसके लिए कानून बनाते हैं, सबद सबीपरि है सविधान में समोधन करने के लिए, आप इसको मानिये। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप यह करे और वह करे लेकिन मैं स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ भारत सरकार से, जनता पार्टी की सरकार से कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार के द्वारा ऐसा कोई काम नहीं होना चाहिए जिसमें हरिजनो, आदिवासीयो और अल्पसंख्यकों के मन में एक प्रथमवाचक चिन्ह उठे और ऐसा करना सरकार का दायित्व हो जाता है। जब सरकार यह कहती है कि हमारी नीयत बिल्कुल साफ है। जब आप की नीयत बिल्कुल

साफ है, तो आप अपनी नीति भी साफ कर दीजिए। तीन चीजों के सम्बन्ध में जो यह मामला है कि माइनोरिटी कमेक्टर जोड़ना चाहिए, आर्टिकल 30 (1) के तहत इसका सवाल होना चाहिए और जो कोर्ट के स्टेटस को धनाने का मामला है, जिसको पावर नहीं दी गई है और जो कोर्ट के कम्पोजीशन का मामला है कि इस में जो 160 लोग हैं, उन 160 में से 50 यूनिवर्सिटी के एम्प्लाइज हैं और 57 बाहर के लोग हैं, तो इस तरह व जितने मामले हैं, भ्रष्टाचार को चाहिए कि इन सारी चीजों का इस में इन्क्लूड करें जिसमें अल्पसंख्यका के मन में किसी तरह का भय न हो और उन के दिमाग में किसी तरह की शका न रहे और जो अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का जीवन है, वह अपने आप को राष्ट्रीय धारा का साथ जोड़ें। मैं वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों, शिक्षकों और देश के तमाम अल्पसंख्यकों से यह आग्रह करूँगा कि वे यह सोचें कि हम किसी को मरसी पर नहीं हैं। यहाँ के अल्पसंख्यक किसी की मरसी पर जिन्दा नहीं रह रहे हैं। यह उन का देश है और वे इसमें अपने अधिकार चाहते हैं और वे अधिकार उन्को मिलने चाहिए लेकिन जो देश की मुख्य धारा है, अपने अधिकारों की बदौलत, उसमें वे मिल जाए और वे यह समझे कि यह देश हमारा है। इस को समझकर वे सारे कामों के बारे में सोचें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN Before I call Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, I would like to inform you that the time for general discussion, including the Minister's reply, will be over by 5 p m and the Minister will take about half an hour. So, it is the pleasure of the House to extend the time?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN. So, the time for general discussion is extended by half an hour.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगुलराय) :
सभापति जी, मैं इन्हे एक बड़ी खुशकिस्मती
मानता हूँ कि आज मुझे इस विधेयक पर बोलने
का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है।

जित्त समय 1972 में वह काला विधेयक
आया था, जित्त को लेकर जड़े-जड़े मुजाहिदे
हुए थे सारे हिन्दुस्तान में, पारे देश में, और
जो हमारे यहाँ अकलियत के लोग हैं,
उन लोगों की भावनाएँ क्षुब्ध हुई थीं, भड़की
थी, आज उस विधेयक के सारे बुरे असरों को
खत्म करने के लिए यह विधेयक यहाँ आया है।
मैंने उस समय भी उस के खिलाफ आवाज
उठायी थी और जो एक बड़ा सम्मेलन हुआ
था उसमें भी मैंने भाग लिया था। उस
समय यह उम्मीद नहीं हो रही थी
कि उस समय के निजाम को जितने जो काला
विधेयक बनाया था उस को खत्म करने में
हमें बहुत जल्दी कामयाबी हासिल होगी।
लेकिन आज उस कामयाबी को सामने देखते
हुए कुछ खुशी भी होती है और कुछ गुरूर
भी होता है।

आज हम लोगों ने देश में ऐसा माहौल पैदा
किया है जिसमें अकलियतों की नजरों में एक
नयी उम्मीद जाग गयी है और आज उस उम्मीद
को पूरा करने की कोशिश हम इस विधेयक
के जरिये कर रहे हैं।

सभापति जी, मेरी राय में इस विधेयक को
बहुत पहले आना चाहिए था। यह बहुत देर
से आ रहा है। इस सवाल पर माइनोरिटी
के लोगों में एक बेसब्री थी और उर्ला-बेसब्री से
शगर में खामोशी के साथ दो साल तक इसकी
तरफ देखते रहे। माइनोरिटी में यह बेसब्री
ही और हम इस विधेयक को जल्दी न ला
सके, यह अच्छा नहीं मालूम होता था। जब
हम इस विधेयक को देर से लाये
तो इसके बारे में हमें माइनोरिटीज
कमीशन से विचार-विनिमय करना चाहिए
था। वह सरकार नहीं कर पायी। जब हम
ने माइनोरिटीज कमीशन बनाया है तो उसकी
राय को बजाना चाहिए था उस से पूरी मदद

लेनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन हम उस से पूरी
मदद नहीं ले रहे हैं इसका मुझे कुछ खेद है।

इस बिल को बहुत जल्दी लाना चाहिए
था क्योंकि 1965 और 1972 के संशोधनों
के बाद हमारे अल्पसंख्यक, अकलियत के
भाइयों में बहुत कुछ बेचैनी पैदा
हो गयी थी। मैं नहीं जानता कि इन दो सालों
में इस वर्ग को सरकार ने अपनी नजरों से पीछे
क्यों रखा? खैर, देर प्रायद दुरुस्त प्रायद।
आज यह विधेयक आया है। इस में कोई
शक नहीं है कि 1965 और 1972 के संशोधनों
के बाद जो बुराईयाँ आ गयी थी उन को इस
विधेयक के द्वारा बहुत दूर तक खत्म किया जा
रहा है। इस में सारे मुक्त के लोग सहमत
होंगे और खास कर के अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम
यूनिवर्सिटी के लोग भी सहमत होंगे। मैं आज
चाहता हूँ कि सदन में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनि-
वर्सिटी के भाइयों के प्रति अपना और सदन का
आभार प्रकट करूँ क्योंकि जिस समय इस
विधेयक का निर्माण हो रहा था, जब इसके बारे
में सोच-विचार शुरू हुआ था तो उनकी
कीमती शिरकत इस में मिली थी और उन्होंने
जिस भावना की, जिस नजरिये की मिसाल
हमारे सामने पेश की थी उसके बारे में सोच
कर मुझे बेहद खुशी होती है। उनकी तरफ
से कोई ऐसी बात सामने नहीं आई जिससे कि
इस विधेयक के सही रूप देने में कोई कठिनाई
उत्पन्न होती। यह बात ठीक है कि उनकी
राय थी कि विधान में धारा 30 के तहत जो
संरक्षण प्राप्त है, वह पूरी तरह से उन्हें प्राप्त
ही। जहाँ यह बात ठीक है वहाँ उसी जगह पर मैं
यह भी प्रश्न कर दूँ कि इस के बारे में जो कुछ
बैधानिक या कानूनी द्विविधा पैदा हो गयी है
और वो कैसे हमारे सामने आ गये हैं उनके
समाधान के लिए यहाँ पर एटार्नी जनरल को
आना चाहिए था। मैं बराबर इस राय का
रहा हूँ कि एटार्नी जनरल को यहाँ नहीं न
बनाये जाये और इस तरह से पदों नहीं न
बनाया जाए कि पांच सालों से एक बात भी उनका
यहाँ दोहरा न हो सके। एटार्नी जनरल को

[श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र]

विधान के अन्तर्गत अधिकार है कि वे यहाँ आयें। लेकिन उनको बुलाया नहीं जाता। सरकार एक प्रेस्टिज का इश्यू (मुद्दा) बना लेती है जिस से उनको यहाँ पर नहीं लाती। हमारा अधिकार है कि हम एटार्नी जनरल की हाजरी तनब करे और वे इस के बारे में अपनी राय दें ताकि हम अपनी राय इस में ठीक ढंग से कायम कर सकें। इस में दो राय पैदा हो गयी है—अजीज पाशा के केम के बाद और उस के बाद जो केरल के मामले में उससे बड़ी बेंच ने फैसला दिया और जिसकी तरफ माइनोरिटीज कमिशन ने इशारा किया है। जब दो रायें साफ तोर पर हमारे सामने आ गई हैं तो एक दिक्कत और दुविधा की स्थिति हमारे सामने पैदा हो गई है। उसको दूर करने के लिए एटार्नी जनरल साहब को यहाँ तथारीफ लानी चाहिये थी। जब हम आगे बढ़ेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ हमें उनको बुलाना पड़ेगा और उनको तथारीफ लानी होगी, किसी भी स्टेज पर उनको सदन में बुलाने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। इसका कारण यह है कि कानूनी और वैधानिक स्थिति ऐसी पैदा हो गई है कि उसका समाधान संसद के सामने उनके द्वारा होना चाहिये।

जिस पीछे के बारे में हम विचार कर रहे हैं वह बड़ा नाजुक पीछा है। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी सही मानो मे देश के सामने एक मिशाल बन कर खड़ी है जिस पर सारे भारत के लोगों को फख्र होना चाहिये। इसकी जो तबारीक है उसके बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई है। आप इसनी दूर क्या जाते हैं? अभी जो अलीगढ़ में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए थे उनमें जो इस विश्वविद्यालय का रोल रहा है वह बड़ा ही शानदार रहा है। इस विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर एक मंडीकल कालेज भी है जहाँ पर बायल लोग इलाज के लिए पढ़ाए जाते थे, किसी को टाग कटी हुई तो किसी को बाह, तरह-तुह से बायल हुए लोगों को यहाँ पढ़ाया गया था। इन बायलों को देख कर वहाँ के जो

लंबकार, प्रोफेसर या तालिबे इस्लाम वे उनके जजबे भड़के नहीं, उन्होंने बहुत शान्ति के साथ उन सब का इलाज किया और साथ-साथ सारे शहर में शान्ति का पैगाम फैलाया। यह मिसाल सारे भारत के लोगों को अपने सामने रखना चाहिये। कम्युनल हार्मनी के मामले ही नहीं बल्कि स्टैंडर्ड के मामले में भी उसने देश के सामने एक मिशाल पेश की है। बहुत से स्थानों में उस तरह का शिक्षा का स्तर नहीं है जिस तरह का यहाँ है। बिहार के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वहाँ जिस तरह से स्तर गिरा है उसको देखते हुए अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एक मिशाल होनी चाहिये। दोनों के स्तर में जमीन आसमान का फर्क है। स्टैंडर्ड के बारे में जब हम सोचते हैं तो बड़े बड़े एजुकेशनल सेंट्रल से भी इसके स्तर को हम बेहतर पाते हैं और यह हमारे लिए फख्र की बात है। इसीलिए देश के लोग ही नहीं बल्कि 38 देशों के भी तालिब इस्लाम यहाँ आज पढ़ रहे हैं और इस तरह इस विश्वविद्यालय ने सारी दुनिया में अपना नाम कमाया है। ये सब चीजें हमें अपने सामने रखनी चाहियें।

माइनोरिटी करेक्टर के बारे में यहाँ बहुत बातें कही गई हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिषयक में धुमा करके नाक को छूने की कोशिश की गई है, इसी तरह की प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई है, नाक को सीधे नहीं बल्कि सिर के पीछे से धुमा करके छूआ गया है। इससे इन्कार नहीं किया गया है कि इसकी जड़ यहाँ के मुसलमान भाइयों ने कायम की थी। इससे इन्कार नहीं किया गया है कि एम ए ओ कालेज की स्थापना मुसलमान भाइयों ने की थी। जब जड़ मुसलमान भाइयों ने कायम की तो साफ है कि आगे चल कर जो फैसला होगा उसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं होंगी, आगे के कोर्ट के फैसले में भी इस बात को साफ कर दिया जाएगा कि मुसलमानों के द्वारा ही इस संस्था को कायम किया गया था। जहाँ तक सरकार

[श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्रा]

का ताल्लुक है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के सामने उसकी मजबूरी है, उसको इस फैसले को कानूनन मानना होगा। वरना जहां तक सरकार के मन्तव्य का सवाल है यह बिल्कुल साफ है कि सरकार ने इससे इन्कार नहीं किया है कि इसको मुसलमान भाइयों ने कायम किया है। इससे इन्कार भी कैसे किया जा सकता था जबकि जमीन मुसलमान भाइयों ने दी है, पैसे उन्होंने दिये थे। सारा इन्तजाम करन वाला संगठन मुसलमान भाइयों ने पैदा किया था।

माइनोरिटी कारेक्टर होने से सैक्युलर कारेक्टर में बाधा आ सकती है, यह भी यहां कहा गया है। उस संदर्भ में मरक्षण और खुदमुख्तारी के मामले में सरकार की लाचारी का जिक्र भी किया गया है। इसके बारे में बाद में अर्ज करूंगा। पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर माइनोरिटी कारेक्टर उसका स्वीकार किया जाता है तो क्या सैक्युलर कारेक्टर में कोई बाधा आएगी, जो हमारा धर्म निरपेक्षता का दृष्टिकोण है उस में क्या कोई बाधा आएगी? इसकी चर्चा मैं करना चाहता हूँ। मैं हिन्दू हूँ, तो इसके मायने क्या हैं? अगर श्याम नन्दन मिश्र कहते हैं, एलान करते हैं कि मैं हिन्दू हूँ तो क्या इसके मायने यह हो जाते हैं कि मैं धर्म-निरपेक्ष नहीं हूँ? अगर कोई भाई मुसलमान है और कहता है कि मैं मुसलमान हूँ तो क्या इसके मायने यह हो जाते हैं कि वह धर्म-निरपेक्ष नहीं है, सैक्युलर नहीं है? जो इन्सान के लिये सही है, वही इस्टी-ट्यूशन के लिये भी मही होगा। इसलिये मैं अपने सभी भाइयों से अर्ज करूंगा कि जहां तक यह सवाल है इसे दूसरी तरह से देखें पहले हम कहते थे, सुनते थे, हम लोगों के घरों से ऐसी बातें होती थी, एक इन्डिगन और परम्परागत भावना होती थी कि मुर्सी चाये तो मुसलमान हो जाये मगर आज मुर्सी पर

हिन्दू इतना हाथ साफ करते हैं कि मुर्गियां मुसलमानों को मिलना भी मुहाल हो रहा है।

उसी तरह की बात उर्दू के बारे में भी कही जाती है कि उर्दू मुसलमानों की ज़बान है। मगर उर्दू कोई ज़बान पर लाये तो उसको मान्य होगा कि उसमें क्या लुप्त है। इसलिये उर्दू को मुसलमानों की ज़बान कहना बिल्कुल गलत है। आज भी कहा जाता है कि हमारे मुसलमान भाइयों ने अपना शैक्षणिक योग्यता और विकास के लिये इसको कायम किया था। जब उन्होंने ऐसी मिसाल दी है कि दूसरों के भी शैक्षणिक विकास में उसमें कोई बाधा नहीं पड़ती है—और अब यह बात साफ तौर पर नुमाया हो गई है—तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी सदेह दिमाग में लाना बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है। इसलिये मेरी दो राय हैं—एक तो जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया कि अटार्नी जनरल साहब यहां तशरीफ लाये और इसके बारे में कानूनी स्थिति साफ करें और दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार कहे कि मजबूरियां तो अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के मुताबिक हैं। लेकिन हमारा इरादा है कि धारा 30(1) के तहत जितने भी सरक्षण प्राप्त है, वे सारे सरक्षण अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को प्राप्त होंगे। सरकार को यह कहने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये। क्या आप समझते हैं कि उनकी खुद-मुख्तारी इस दर्जे तक जायेगी कि उसमें बहुत कुछ बुराईयां आ जायेगी?

राइट टू एडमिनिस्ट्रर के मायने यह नहीं होते कि राइट टू मैल-एडमिनिस्ट्रर। सरकार को बराबर यह अधिकार होगा कि अगर वहां किसी तरह की बुराई आये तो उसको देखे और जहां तक हो सके, उसका सुधार करे। ससद् का भी रोल है इसमें वह जो कानून बनाये, ससद् जो कानून बनाये, तो मेरी राय में अगर सरकार यह आश्वासन देती है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के मुताबिक हम कुछ ज़्यादा करने से मजबूर हैं क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो फैसला किया वह हमारे

लिये कानून है, मगर जो कुछ भी इरादे हैं धारा 30(1) के तहत वे सारे इरादे हम पूरे करेंगे। अगर सरकार का यह कस्द है कि वह उन सारे संरक्षणों को अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को दे, तो जो हमारे माइनोरिटी के भाइयों के दिमाग में जो थोड़ा बहुत शक है वह भी दूर हो जायेगा। हालांकि उनके शक बहुत कुछ दूर हो चुके हैं, यह मैं मानता हूँ।

मे दो, तीन तफसील की बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमने तो कहा है कि इसमें हम स्वायत्तता, खुद-मुञ्जारी लायेंगे और इसका जो प्रशासन है, उसे हम लोकतांत्रिक बनायेंगे। यह हमने कहा है कि हम जम्हूरी निजाम फिर से वहा लायेंगे क्योंकि 1972 और 1965 में जो संशोधन हुए थे उनसे वहां की जम्हूरियत और जम्हूरी निजाम पर काफी करारी चोट आयी थी, हमने कहा है कि हम वहां स्वायत्तता फिर से लायेंगे, जम्हूरियत लायेंगे, हमने साफ तौर पर इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ रीजन्स में कहा है, उसके मुताबिक काफी बातें पूरी होगी।

मैं विश्वविद्यालय कोर्ट के बारे में आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। कोर्ट की तादाद है 162 और उसमें 105 यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर के लोग हैं, 57 बाहर के हैं। वह पालिसी मेकिंग बीबी होगी, नीति निर्धारित करेगी। मैं पहले पूरी तरह से इसमें नहीं गया था तो यह बात मेरे दिमाग में आई थी कि ठीक सिलसिला सरकार ने सोचा है और विधेयक में रखा है। लेकिन जब मैं इसमें गहराई में जाता हूँ, तो मुझे लगता है कि नीति बनाने का सारा अधिकार यूनिवर्सिटी के भाइयों को ही नहीं देना चाहिये। जब उन की तादाद 105 रखी गई है, और बाहर के लोगों की सिर्फ 57 तो ऐसी स्थिति में तो उसका नाम "कोर्ट" न रखा जाये, उसका नाम 'एकैडेमिक कौंसिल' रख दिया जाये। अगर

मंत्री महोदय उसका नाम कोर्ट रखते हैं, तो उन्हें उसे सही मानों में कोर्ट बनाना चाहिये। उसमें बाहर के तत्त्वों, आउट साइड एलिमेंट्स, को अच्छी तादाद में लाना चाहिए। जो डानर्ष है जिन लोगों ने उस जमाने में बहुत दान दिये हैं—इस भावना से दिये हैं कि शिक्षा का विकास हो और हमारे बहुत से तालिब-इल्मों को जो पहले उस तरह की शिक्षा नहीं मिलती थी वह उन्हें मिले,—उनकी तादाद ज्यादा हो। इस यूनिवर्सिटी के एक्स-स्टुडेंट्स की तादाद भी बढ़ाई जाये। यानी मिला-जुला कर कोर्ट को सही मानों में नीति निर्धारित करने वाली संस्था बनाना चाहिए, और उसमें बहुमत यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर के लोगों का नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा ही करना है, जैसा कि अभी है, तो उसका नाम एकैडेमिक कौंसिल रख दिया जाये; यह ज्यादा उपयुक्त होगा।

एक्सीक्यूटिव कौंसिल में भी इन्टर्नल एलिमेंट्स, अंदर के तत्त्वों की प्रबलता है, बहुमत है, जितना नहीं होना चाहिए। उसमें उन के व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ भी निहित होते हैं। जिनके व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ हों, वही वहां के मालिक बना दिये जायें, यह ठीक नहीं लगता है। इसलिए एक्सीक्यूटिव कौंसिल में बाहर के तत्त्वों को लाना चाहिये; तभी एक संतुलित एक्सीक्यूटिव कौंसिल हो सकेगी, वरना एक्सीक्यूटिव कौंसिल का रूप बहुत कुछ अनबैलेन्स, असंतुलित हो जायेगा। बाहर के लोगों को लाने से उसमें उदारता भी आयेगी, और वारों तरफ देख कर जो दृष्टिकोण बनाया जा सकता है, वैसा दृष्टिकोण उसका बनाया जा सकेगा।

हमारे कुछ भाई कहते हैं कि अगर यूनिवर्सिटी को खुद-मुञ्जारी दे दोगे, तो शायद आगे चल कर खामोश समाजवादी की तरह देखते रहोगे, वहां बुराईयां होंगी, मगर कुछ नहीं कर पाओगे। लेकिन मैं साफ तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या

[श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र]

राज्य का यह बुनियादी अधिकार खत्म हो जायेगा कि हम वहाँ पर शिक्षा का जो स्टैंडर्ड कायम करना चाहते हैं, वह स्टैंडर्ड हम वहाँ पर रखें। जब हम देखेंगे कि उस स्टैंडर्ड में, उस स्तर में, जरा भी व्यतिक्रम होता है, तो फिर हम जिस तरह के रेगुलेंटरी मेकजसर्स लेना चाहेंगे, वैसे लेंगे।

लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर भी और करे कि एक तरफ तो वह युनिवर्सिटी को ज्यादा अधिकार नहीं देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ उन्होंने सारे अधिकार एक तरफ से विजिटर के हाथों में केन्द्रित कर दिये हैं। करीब करीब सब प्रकृत्यारोक्त विजिटर के हाथों में केन्द्रित हैं। विजिटर के हाथों में सारे अधिकार दे देने से युनिवर्सिटी के अधिकारों के ज्यादा मानी नहीं रह जाते हैं।

विजिटर के पास कितने अधिकार हैं? अगर विजिटर साहब चाहें, तो वहाँ जो भी कानून बनेंगे, वह उन को अस्वीकार कर सकते हैं। वहाँ कोई भी नई सस्था विजिटर साहब की राय में ही बन सकेगी, युनिवर्सिटी उसमें ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कर पायेगी। इस तरह से विजिटर को जो बहुत अधिकार दे दिये हैं, उससे भी जरा इम्बैलेंस, असन्तुलन, पैदा होता है। इतना इम्बैलेंस नहीं होना चाहिए।

फिर सबाल उठता है कि बाइस चांसलर की नियुक्ति को दूसरे स्तर पर क्यों रखा गया है? यानी जिस तरह से चांसलर, प्रो० चांसलर की नियुक्ति होती है उसी तरह से बाइस चांसलर की नियुक्ति क्यों नहीं होगी? बाइस चांसलर की नियुक्ति के लिए भी एक पैनल कोर्ट की तरफ से जाना चाहिए अगर यहाँ वह बात नहीं रखी गई। इस विधेयक में पैनल पेश करने का विधान नहीं है, उसके बारे में वहाँ कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। इसलिए मेरी विनम्र राय है कि आप बाइस-चांसलर की भी

नियुक्ति अगर उचित ढंग से करना चाहते हैं तो आपको वह अधिकार कोर्ट को देना चाहिए कि वह उसके लिए पैनल विजिटर के पास भेजे और उसके मुताबिक उसकी नियुक्ति हो।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मिलाजुला कर कर इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार ने सही दिशा में कदम उठाया है और इसका स्वागत होना चाहिए। हमारे अल्पसंख्यक भाइयों को सरकार पर विश्वास रखना चाहिए कि जिस सरकार में इस हद तक उनके सारे शक शकूक को दूर करने की कोशिश की है उसी सरकार से उनको इसकी भी उम्मीद हो सकती है कि जो थोड़ी बहुत बातें हैं उनको भी वह पूरी कर दे। उन्हें पूरा करने के रास्ते में जो कठिनाई सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने रखी है, अब उस कठिनाई को हम हल करने के लिए सरकार ने जिस बुद्धिमानी से काम किया है जिस बारीकी से काम किया है उसको हमारे अल्पसंख्यक भाई अच्छी तरह, यह न समझें कि उससे कुछ कतराया गया है। यह सरकार कतराने वाली सरकार नहीं है और जहाँ तक अल्पसंख्यकों की भावनाओं का सवाल है, उनके जजबात का सवाल है, उस में यह सरकार कुछ आनाकानी नहीं करेगी। एक खास परिस्थिति में अगर उसने इस बुद्धिमानी से और बारीकी से, जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया, काम किया है तो उसका एप्रिसिएशन, उसकी सराहना मभी जगह पर होनी चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we should see that measures like this should be discussed without any passion and we should try to discuss this matter as objectively as

possible keeping before us the question as to, how best to achieve the true objective of the seat of learning, of the University. There is a decision of the Supreme Court. There are several other views. But the fact is that the Supreme Court came to the conclusion that the University, in fact, was set up by a statutory enactment and as such it was not established by a particular community, although I find that there is a recognition of that in the proposed amendment also that the nucleus of the University was founded by the Muslims of course with donations from different communities. That is a historical fact.

We believe that the minority in this country, especially the Muslims require due facilities and opportunities for their all round advancement including advancement in the educational field. There have been many occasions when the legitimate demands for the protections of the rights of the minorities including Muslims have not been given due regard. We feel that, in the matter of education and social advancement removal of disparities between the communities, removal of inadequate representation in the Government services, etc., the minorities have to be given a special consideration.

We respect the sentiments of our Muslims brothers in respect of Aligarh Muslim University, but the question we have to answer is what should be the nature of interest or control that would have to be exercised with regard to this University; and whether the proposals brought forward in this Bill maintain the true democratic character and at the same time, the secular character of the institution. We are sure that our Muslim brothers do not wish to make the University an exclusive preserve of any one section

or community of people. We appreciate and support the proposals giving greater emphasis for promotion of educational and cultural advancement of the Muslims by this University.

It has been the sad experience in this country that wherever or whenever the strictly minority character has been conceded in an educational institution, the democratic functioning has been hampered resulting in what one may call undemocratic trends which, we are sure, our Muslim brothers and sisters would not tolerate or accept. Let us not create an institution which may give rise to possibility, if not certainty, of coteries coming into power and control in the name of maintaining a particular character. We want to avoid this great institution of learning coming into the control of a handful of persons representing vested interests. We have to maintain the university as a great seat of learning, specially for the promotion and advancement of Muslim culture and education and at the same time we have to see that we do not disturb its essential secular character which alone can maintain its true tradition and help in the real advancement of the objects for which it has been established. Therefore, we have to consider seriously whether by insisting on the question that it was established by the Muslim minorities as such, whatever the implications may be, its character as a Muslim minority institution will have to be maintained. It may not actually be desirable because such a demand will not help in democratisation of the institution; on the other hand there is great possibility of undesirable tendencies developing in the management and administration of the university. We are sure that all right-thinking people believing in democratic rights will not desire that in the name of creating minority institution, undemocratic trends get hold over the university and its affairs.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Today the fact is that there is a guarantee of majority Muslim representation in the management, in the teaching staff as well as in the number of students. So far as the demand that all the facilities and advantages which are contemplated by article 30(1) of the Constitution should be conferred on this institution, is concerned, we have to appreciate the true ambit of article 30(1). Mishraji rightly said the right to administer does not mean the right to maladminister, but in what fields, in what areas, even the courts or even this sovereign parliament can interfere—it is not easy to define. What this Parliament can concede or decide to be within the ambit and scope of article 30(1) of the Constitution is doubtful. Will this sovereign parliament have the right to lay down as to the form of management of institutions like that? For example, laws can only indicate that if moneys have been advanced there should be proper accountability. I doubt whether parliament can lay down as to how money should be spent or who will form the managing committee of Court or academic council. Parliament cannot decide, nor can state legislatures do that and that has to be appreciated speaking for the party I am representing here, we have no manner of doubt that minority sentiments are based on good reasons in many cases, but I would appeal to all my friends that our greatest emphasis should be on maintenance of the democratic character of the institution where the objectives of education, the objectives which prompted the founders of this University to set up this university, namely, to make it a great seat of learning irrespective of any particular consideration of caste, creed or community, how to achieve that should be our biggest endeavour. My time is limited. I know there are various minority institutions, schools, colleges in our country where we have found that the teachers and the non-teaching staff have no manner of security of

service. Their service condition remains untouched or beyond the reach of even legislative provision. We have seen how teachers are dismissed in minority institutions and when they went to the court, it was held that it was a minority institution and right to administer was conceded to them in the Constitution and that could not be interfered with. What will be even the qualification of a teacher, it has been held by many decisions, the court cannot interfere with. Let us not try to assess the merits of the Amendment Bill on the basis of what the court can do and what the court cannot do. In the ultimate analysis one may have to face that situation. Our aim should be how best we can maintain and uphold this great university in its true form, in its true character. That would be our endeavour, at the same time removing any doubt from the mind of persons connected with the university as teachers, as students, as non-teaching staff about any undemocratic attitude or control developing in the University. Therefore our sole mission before this august House and before the country is this,—without meaning any disrespect to anybody, let us not discuss this matter with any passion. A feeling may not be developed—that the Future of this great institution will be bleak if a particular character is not conceded in law as such or that if that character is not conceded, the sentiments of the great muslim community in this country are not being properly respected. That is not our view. We would request the hon. Minister to kindly see that so far as the representation in the different bodies set up under the statute is concerned, they are taken there. So, far as acceptability to our friends belonging to the Muslim Community who are part and parcel of us is concerned, we should try to do away or minimise all avoidable feelings so that it becomes as much acceptable as possible,

We have given some amendments. I shall deal with them when the amendments come. But only on one aspect I may say about the Teachers and the Students Associations. There is an attempt in the Bill to try to foist upon the teachers and the students a particular type of Association, with control by the authorities, which is not desirable. We shall request the hon. Minister to consider that at the appropriate time.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Mr. Chairman, I have heard with great admiration the speech of my very distinguished but young friend Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. I endorse every word of what he said and what he said would do honour and credit to many older statesmen both in this House and outside this House. If the distinguished community of Muslims has like any other minority to live in honour and dignity and a sense of security in this country, the Government must learn to accept whole-heartedly, as a general rule, the recommendations of the Minority Commission which we have created.

17.00 hrs.

The minorities Commission unanimously made three recommendations in this matter—(a) the autonomous character of the university must be restored, (b) the democratic functioning of its various organs must be restored and (c) the minority character of the institution must be acknowledged. The Janata Government deserves to be congratulated for having accepted the first two demands and the Bill, I think, sufficiently meets the requirements of both autonomy as well as democratic functioning, but I wish to express my sense of distress and disappointment that we have not been able to meet the substance of the Muslim demand, viz., that it should be understood, acknowledged and declared to be an institution established by the minority, so that the minority can exercise its constitutional rights under article 30 of our Constitution.

The demand made by the community is not an unreasonable demand. It is not a demand that some Muslim obscurantists should take over this institution and preach either violence or communalism in their teaching institutions. The demand is only a symbolic demand that the community must manage its affairs, while Parliament continues to retain its paramount right to legislate and to administer the affairs of the university in the most important matters on which public control is essential and is required. This Parliament will still be in a position to lay down full conditions and restrictions about excellence of teaching standards, about qualifications of teachers, about conditions of employment, about discipline, about good manners and about public order and peace in that institution. What is more, Parliament is not debarred from legislating and laying down provisions which will harmonise the aims and objectives of this university with the aims and objectives of a secular polity in which the institution is established and will continue to exist and flourish. On this occasion, it is well to recall what the original intention of the founders of the university and the earlier nucleus—the school—was. It was then said that this college may expand into a university whose sons shall go forth throughout the length and breadth of the land to preach the gospel of free enquiry, the gospel of large-hearted toleration and the gospel of pure morality. If our Muslim friends will run this institution, and I have no doubt that they will run it, in conformity with the declared objectives of the real founder of this great institution, I have no doubt that we need in this country not one Aligarh Muslim University but many such universities so that obscurantism should go, so that ultimately the nation is welded into one unified and strong nation.

It is true that there is some hostility to this institution, but let us re-

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

call who is the cause of the hostility and when did the hostility commence? Upto 1965, nobody had doubted the minority character of this institution; nobody, not even a tyro of a lawyer ever thought that the Muslim Community was not entitled to administer this institution in accordance with article 30. But let me say it for the benefit of my distinguished sister, Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai and my good friend, Shri Banatawala, that it was the Congress Government of 1965 that first doubted the Muslim character of this institution, that attached the Muslim character of the institution and that by the amending Act of 1965 finally demolished and destroyed the Muslim character of this institution. Those who claim to be champions of the rights of the Muslim community and those who honestly believe in the protestations which they make on the floor of the House and outside, I thought that they would in all honesty not allow themselves with the party opposite and yet continue to talk in the terms in which they talk. It has been the consistent policy of the Congress in the past to bribe some individual Muslims and give them what they do not deserve and at the same time to deprive the whole community of what rightfully belongs to that community and the deprivation of the Muslims' right to the administration of this University is one conspicuous illustration of that policy. I am sorry to say that some of those who are now beating their breasts about that University are those who have succumbed to this policy in the past and are even today prepared to continue their political alliance with the evil forces which destroyed the real character of the University.

Sir my Government ought to have accepted the minority character of this institution boldly and courageously. I understand its constraints. I understand its limitations. But I

neither sympathise with them nor accept them though I do understand them. It is no use taking shelter behind the judgement of the Supreme Court, a judgement which itself was founded on false affidavits, on false affidavits filed by people in the employment of the then Congress Government who went and swore untruth on affidavits and the Supreme Court was misguided into rendering the judgment which it did. The Supreme Court was persuaded to accept an argument which ought not to have been made by the Government of that day that merely because the University was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, therefore the Legislature created it. It is as absurd as, for example, in England in good old times when divorce was not permissible by judicial action and people had to go to the Parliament to pass the private bill of divorce. If 'A' wanted a divorce from his wife Parliament had to pass a private bill of divorce. When the Parliament did pass such an Act of divorce did it mean that it is the Parliament which divorced the wife or divorced the husband? It is ultimately the husband who divorced the wife though he brought it about by an Act of Parliament. It is a matter of surprise that the Supreme Court accepted this hyper-technical argument. When hundred people gather together to incorporate a company under the Companies Act, it is they who create the company and not the Registrar of Companies who issues the certificates of incorporation. Therefore I have not the slightest doubt that the judgement of the Supreme Court was wrong and if a courageous Janata Government acknowledges the minority character of that institution the Supreme Court is bound to reverse its own decision.

I do not need the presence of the Attorney-General here. I agree with every word which Shambabu said except his irrational desire to

see the Attorney-General here. We all know that this decision of the Supreme Court has been commented upon by a great constitutional writer, Mr. Seervai in the first volume of his monumental book. He has devoted six pages to an analysis of this decision and he has come to the conclusion that this decision was clearly wrong and productive of grave public mischief. He is also of the opinion, and current legal opinion and juristic opinion is almost unanimous, that the previous decision though not formally and expressly yet impliedly has been overruled by subsequent decisions of the Supreme Court. Therefore, I want that our Government should take courage in both hands and meet the substantial point of the Muslim demand and at the same time, educate our Muslim friends that in 1971 the Congress Election Manifesto declared that the minority character of the institution shall be restored and yet that promise was not fulfilled by the Congress and Mrs. Gandhi. And what the poor Muslims of this country got was a further dose of diminution of their rights in the shape of 1972 Act which was a further crime which compounded the original crime of 1965 committed by the earlier Congress Government. The moment we educate the Muslim masses and tell them 'we trust them, we give them love and trust their loyalty' voluntarily they will demonstrate that the University will further the aims of its real founder, Sir Syed Ahmed. We accept their right under article 30 of the Constitution, but I hope that someday those enlightened Muslims, while expecting us to respect their Fundamental Rights, will also apply their mind to the Directive Principles of the Constitution, and the Muslim leaders will come forward, their enlightened leaders, to respect article 44 of the Constitution and give this country a uniform civil code, which shall not interfere with the religious beliefs and practices of anyone, but shall make this nation into a true and full secular civic society.

I may say for the benefit of the Education Minister that this matter has not been sufficiently debated in the party's councils, and this matter should be proceeded with in this House only after the party has applied its mind at greater length than it has been possible for the party to do so.

Finally, I thank you for allowing me an opportunity to speak.

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) :
प्रान-एन्वाइन्फ्रामा इन्फर्मेशन । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि परसों उपाध्यक्ष की ओर से कहा गया था कि 5 बजे के बाद आपको बोलने का मौका मिलेगा । हस्पताल से हमने कहलवा दिया कि जब बोलने का होगा तो डाक्टर से पूछकर जायेंगे । मैं डाक्टर से पूछकर आ रहा हूँ और मुझे अपना दांत भी दिखाना है । आप कृपा कर के मुझे बता दें कि मुझ को बोलने का मौका कब मिलेगा ?

सभापति महोदय : परसों का आपने क्या फरमाया ?

श्री राज नारायण : परसों का मतलब यह है कि जब कि सेशन चल रहा था, कल छुटी थी । हमने उनसे कहा कि देखिये, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में मैं जेल जा चुका हूँ, 3 महीने काट चुका हूँ, आन्दोलन कर चुका हूँ । इस पर बोलने का मेरा एक अधिकार बनता है और हमारे पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि इस पर आपको ज़रूर बोलने का मौका मिलेगा, पर आज नहीं, आप अगले दिन बोलिये यानी टु-डे 5 बजे के बाद ।

सभापति महोदय : अगर रिकार्ड पर ऐसा हो तो असल बात है । मैं तो यहाँ था नहीं, मेरे पूर्व के अधिष्ठाता महोदय ने आपका नाम 3 बजकर 38

[सभापति महोदय]

मिनट पर बुलाया, उस समय आप उपस्थित नहीं थे।

श्री इय्यास नन्दन मिश्र : यह अस्पताल से भा रहे हैं। 5 बजे के बाद इन्हें बुलाया था।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं अस्पताल से आया था और मैंने कह दिया था कि मैं पुनः अस्पताल जा रहा हूँ क्योंकि मेरे कुछ टेस्ट हो रहे हैं और 5 बजे के बाद उन्होंने कहा था। मैं 5 बजे के बाद आया हूँ, इसलिये मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कि अगर कुछ अलियर हमको मौका बोलने का मिलेगा तो हमारे दांत का टेस्ट हो जायेगा।

सभापति महोदय : मैं जांच करवा लेता हूँ, दिखावा लेता हूँ।

श्री राज नारायण : देख लीजिये बड़े मजे में, क्योंकि मेरी प्रार्थना आपसे यही है कि इस सदन में जो घोर फौनेटिक हिन्दू, कम्युनलिस्ट हैं, अगर उनकी यह कोशिश हो कि हम बोलने न पायें तो यह आप सफल मत होने दीजिये।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Chairman; this Bill has been brought forward day before yesterday with the object of defeating the Bill moved by Shri Banatwalla to seek to restore the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University. Everybody expected from this Government, especially as they proclaim from the housetops their concern for the minorities, as has been explained by my good friend, Shri Jethmalani, that the interests of

the minorities will be protected and at least the symbol of the emergence of the cultural development of the Muslims, namely, the Aligarh University, will be restored its minority character. But that hope of the Muslim minorities of this country has been betrayed by this Bill; in fact, I am using a mild term to express the situation.

Sir, here I do not want to trace the whole history of the minority character of this institution, but it is relevant to refer to the Report submitted by the Minorities Commission. The Minorities Commission had discussed largely and extensively the minority character of this institution and also they made some suggestions regarding the Judgement of the Supreme Court. What was the demand all along? The demand of the Muslim minority was to make an amendment or to make an enactment on the floor of the House to overcome the difficulties created by the Judgement of the Supreme Court. This is the point. Here, Mr Jethmalani was referring to the observations made by Mr. Seervai. Here the Commission itself referred to the relevant portion,

Mr. Seervai writes:—

"As regards the meaning given by the Court to the word 'establish', it is submitted that the meaning is not correct. It was not disputed that 'to found' is one of the meanings of the verb 'to establish', and it is submitted that in the context, it is the correct meaning as is clear from the definition of the verb 'to found', namely 'set up or establish (especially with endowments)'. The Muslim community established the University and provided it with its endowments. Even if the definition given by the Court were correct, namely, 'to bring the University into existence', it is submitted that the Muslim Community brought the University into existence in the only manner in which a Uni-

versity could be brought into existence, namely, by involving the exercise by the sovereign authority of its legislative power. The Muslim community provided lands, buildings, colleges and endowments for the University, and without these the university as a body would be an unreal abstraction."

Here again, it says how the university came into being. I quote:—

"How this University came into being is well known. After a careful study of the then prevailing conditions in India, that great man, the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, arrived at the conclusion that the backwardness of the Muslim community was due to their neglect of modern education."

So, this is the main criterion behind the establishment of the University.

The Report of the Minorities Commission further says how even the Government itself has given the extension of support. Regarding this, it says that "this is the effort of the Muslim community in India to which His Majesty's Government extended all support". This is what the Commission itself acknowledged. In 1877 Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, visited Aligarh and laid the foundation stone of the College and this is mentioned in the Report. But I do not want to take the time of the House on this. It is very clear from the Report itself how the fund has come. Again, I quote from the Report:

"Fund collecting had begun in earnest. In January, 1911, a Muslim University Foundation Committee was established followed by a Constitution Committee set up in February to draft the Act, the Statutes and Regulation of the University." Then it goes on:

"Thus, as the Chatterjee Report records, 'the movement for the establishment of the Muslim University continued to gather strength

from year to year till on the 10th June, 1911, the Government of India communicated to the Secretary of the State the desire of the Muslim Community and recommended that sanction might be given to the establishment of such a University at Aligarh."

So, it is very clear from the Report of the Minorities Commission that it is the effort of the Muslim community that formed a Committee to collect funds. They have been given full support by the British Government, they have been given land and everything in the name of the Muslim community and the Muslim University is all along established. That is why Mr. Seervai himself says that merely on a technical interpretation of the word 'establish', it cannot take away the historical fact that the Muslim community has done all their best to establish the University and the Muslim character of the University exists. And every one knows—there may be other people who studied there—that this University at Aligarh always flourished as an embodiment of Muslim culture, the culture of the minority community in the country, and has also given leadership to the educational and cultural flourishing of the minority communities of the country.

The Chairman of the Minorities Commission, Mr. Masani, resigned because you refused even to acknowledge his letters properly. Mr. Masani sent you a letter stating: "Please do not rush the Bill through Parliament because we are seized of the matter", but you said there is nothing more to discuss. Mr. Masani is a good friend of Mr. Jethmalani. I do not know why Mr. Jethmalani was keeping quiet over his resignation. He asked for freedom of vote in the House. I expected he would have asked the Minister why he did not reply to Mr. Masani, who is one of the veteran politicians—of course, we disagree with him—and forced him to resign from the Commission. I was expect-

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

ing him to say something about it, but I am sorry he did not say anything.

This Report itself goes to prove that the interest of the Government is to defeat the demand of the Muslim minority in this country. The Commission says:

"In our view, the judgment ignores the historical background to the founding of the University and the legal and moral commitments that the State accepted when it provided by the Act for the taking over of the assets of the original foundation at Aligarh as also the endowment which the Muslim community had collected."

And they conclude:

"Aligarh Muslim University occupies a position of unique importance and significance in the country precisely because it is an educational institution established by the Muslims."

I ask the hon Minister this precise question: do you accept this conclusion of the Minorities Commission? If you accept it, you have to accept the amendment moved by my hon. friend Shri Banatwalla. His amendment can be easily accepted because it reads:

"University" means the educational institution of their choice, established by the Muslims of India, and which was incorporated and designated as Aligarh Muslim University in 1920 by this Act."

It is very simple, you can accept it. But are you prepared to accept it?

You are talking of democratic functioning. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

"There had also been persistent demands both inside and outside Parliament for the restoration of

the basic character of the University and its democratic functioning."

What is its basic character? I was expecting the hon. Minister to explain what he means by "basic character". I wish, when he replies to our arguments, he explains where he has restored the basic character of the University. Why are you completely taking away the minority's demand for the establishment of the minority character of the University? The basic character of the Aligarh University is its minority character. That minority character you are taking away. How can you talk of democratic functioning.

Is there democratic functioning envisaged in the Bill? Only five are to be elected, the rest are to be nominated. The Executive Council has more power than the Court. It means that the functioning of the Court is subject to the control of the Executive Council, which is only a nominated body which is controlling the whole thing. It means the existence of Government control all the time. It means you are eroding further the rights of minorities to run their own University. So, I have no option but to oppose this Bill, because the intention of the Bill is to defeat the purpose of Mr. Banatwalla's Bill and hurt the feelings of the minority community in this country.

I have a genuine feeling that the linguistic minorities are also facing a threat from the hon. Minister's new education policy by which he is making a direct attack on the regional languages. You are introducing it not by the back door, but by the front door. So, you are against the religious as well as linguistic minorities. It means that the stream roller politics of the Hindi-speaking Janata party is coming. Religious and linguistic minorities have no option but to oppose and fight, and fight to the last till they succeed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Chairman, Sir, most of the points relating to this Bill have been debated and we find a consensus of what my good friend, an eminent lawyer, Mr. Ram Jethmalani, said just now and he told Mr. Shyamnandan Babu that, when he is there, why he is not an Attorney General. I can appreciate that. On all sides, there is a common agreement and, if the Education Minister has been able to appreciate, it is this that the basic demand of recognising the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University has to be accepted. Any effort to dilute or deviate from it by any quibbling of words will only be a dishonest exercise.

In 1971, the Congress in its manifesto had said, "We will restore the minority character." We did not do so.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: You took away more rights.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We had eminent educationalists like Prof. Nurul Hasan who advised us otherwise and we accepted their advice. Now, the Janata Party also gave an assurance to the people that the minority character will be restored.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But now they have an adviser in our other eminent educationist, the hon. Minister, Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder. If he also goes down in history again defeating its objectives, I would say that the Muslim community in this country will have no hope. They had great hopes from the Janata Party. If the Janata Party also deceives them, in spite of Mr. Ram Jethmalani and friends like him, then the only meaning will be that the Janata Party is dominated by chauvinistic school of thought represented by men like

Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta. I was shocked to hear the speech which he made today. He said that article 30 must be reviewed and done away with; the minorities must not be given any right in educational matters of their own; they must be brought into the mainstream. When somebody asked him, "Does that mean all must go to shakhas?", he said, "Yes; that is what I mean by 'mainstream'". He did say that. Everybody must be Indianised. This concept is so chauvinistic. Mr. Ram Jethmalani was waxing eloquent protecting the rights and the guarantees that they are giving to minorities. What happened in Jamshedpur and Aligarh is a proof of the guarantee.

What happened yesterday? There was some disturbance here. Today, I want to go on record to say that shopkeepers are being bullied to give false statements so as to implicate, under the pressure of RSS, some other people.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: What about photographs? (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Beware, Mr. Ram Jethmalani. That is why you do not have this honest approach to the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University.

What do you mean by "basic character"? The basic character is the minority character. If a Christian institution or a college is established, what is the basic character? The basic character is that it is a Christian institution. That is what is guaranteed by article 30. How can you take that away? Merely by taking refuge under a wrong interpretation of the Supreme Court, can you say that you will deny this character? If you are honest to yourselves, two courses are open. One is, the Supreme Court itself, by Government, must be approached to review. The second—and this is simpler—is this: you have been

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

amending the Constitution left and right under Mr. Jethmalani; why can't you bring about this one sensible amendment by saying that it will be 'deemed'? Even if you do not want to have a Constitutional amendment, if you accept Mr. Banatwalla's amendment to this Bill, the purpose will be served. That will clarify. Therefore, I would submit this to you: restore this character and the rest will follow. Once you guarantee that character, the rest should logically follow. The fear goes away. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The entire record of the Aligarh Muslim University has been a glorious record of secular character and behaviour and noble and broad-minded approach. The people that have been its products have been real nationalists. Exceptions can always be there; but, by and large, this is true. In the recent Aligarh riots, when RSS played havoc under the leadership of their leader Mr. Nauman, how did the Aligarh Muslim University people behave? They went and distributed food to both Hindus and Muslims; they gave treatment in their hospital to both Hindus and Muslims. We saw that with our own eyes. The University students were not in any way excited or they did not try to excite any communal feelings; they wanted to bring about peace. Is that not a noble example of what this University is trying to do? Then what are you afraid of? Therefore, give the autonomy. You must give full powers to their Court. Giving the powers to the Visitor will not do. The Visitor is the President and 'President' in a way means the Education Minister; the President cannot do anything; the President acts only on the advice of the Government. So, by that, in effect, you are taking that power, you are usurping that power. Please do not do that. Let us be honest. If you want to be fair to the Aligarh Muslim University people, then restore their minority character. This should be agreed on all sides. Regarding the

lacunae that are there in this Bill, let us agree to Mr. Banatwalla's amendment. Let the Bill be sent to a Joint Committee. The Heavens are not going to fall. You accept in principle first here in the House that the minority character will be restored. Accept that amendment, and for remedying the rest of the shortcomings of the Bill, send it to a Joint Committee, so that the Joint Committee can examine clause by clause and a proper Bill giving in effect the rights, the autonomy and full freedom to run this institution to the Aligarh Muslim University, can come.

With these words, I conclude, and I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the point is this. Everybody should help me in this matter. The practice has been established here that, once the Member who is called is absent, he will be called only after the total list has been exhausted. Mr. Raj Narain has just now told the House that, the day before yesterday, he made a request . . .

श्री राज नारायण : मैं अस्पताल से आ रहा हूँ और डाक्टर ने यह कहा है कि आप जल्दी आइएगा, तो हम आपरेशन कर देंगे और आज आपरेशन डे है हमारे दांत का ।

AN HON. MEMBER: He was in the hospital.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that. But this should not be a precedent. As a special case . . .

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: A special case for those in the hospitals, for the hospitalised people . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who are in the hospital are not expected to come here for speaking. Moreover, if they are intending to come, they should send an intimation earlier.

So, this will be only one exceptional case.

Mr. Raj Narain.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am glad that you have allowed Mr. Raj Narain to speak, but I hope the House would extend the time so that some of us who are left out will get the opportunity.

सभापति महोदय : श्री राज नारायण ।

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) : श्रीमन्, क्या मुझे आप आज्ञा देंगे कि मैं बैठ कर बोलू ?

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठ कर बोलिये ।

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) : श्रीमन्, मैं आपका कृतज्ञ हूँ कि आपने विशेष कृपा कर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया । श्रीमन्, मैं बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं खूँगा पर मैं सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों से इतना निवेदन अवश्य करना चाहता हूँ कि आज का जो विषय है, वह ऐसा विषय है कि जो सरकारों को उलट सकता है, पलट सकता है, खड़ा कर सकता है और बैठ सकता है । इसलिए इस विषय पर जरा गंभीरता से विचार हो । जो साहित्यकार हैं वे कहते हैं कि सरकार भंगी होती है और बहरी होती है और जब वह यह होती है तो बराबर होती है । मैं गांधी जी का उद्धरण दे रहा हूँ किसी टोम, डिक, हेरी का नहीं । अब मैं संविधान के, जिसके प्रति हम ने शपथ ली है, अनुच्छेद 30 (अ) की तरफ आता हूँ—

"All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have

the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice."

यह संविधान का अनुच्छेद 30(अ) है । हमारे भाई, मित्र, मित्रा मंत्री जी हमारे सम्मुख बैठे हुए हैं । मैं उन से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो संविधान का अनुच्छेद है क्या यह विशेषतः उसकी प्रति कर रहा है ? और अगर यह हमकी प्रति नहीं कर रहा है तो क्या यह असंवैधानिक नहीं होगा ? क्या संविधान के प्रति और जिस महत्वा गांधी की समाधि पर हम ने सरकार में आने के पूर्व शपथ ली थी कि हम जोय गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चल कर अवश्य देश का नव-निर्माण करेंगे, उस सब के प्रति हम लोग वक्रादार रहे हैं ? हमारा एक सिम्पल, नन्हा और निर्दोष विहास के बोहे के समान प्रश्न है—

सतसीया के दोहरे जो नाविक के तीर देवन में छोटे सनें बाव करें गंभीर ।

अगर आप इस बोहे को ठीक से समझेंगे तो पायेंगे कि यह गंभीर बाव कर रहा है । मैं नहीं चाहता कि आप हमारी बात को न मानें और इस देश को गंभीर बाव पहुंचावें । अगर आप हमारी बात को अनसुनी करेंगे तो इस देश की गंभीर बाव पहुंचेगा और पहुंच कर रहेगा । मैं पहुंचाने की कोशिश नहीं करूँगा मगर बाव खाने से भावना भी नहीं । क्योंकि मैं उन व्यक्तियों में हूँ कि जब इन्दिरा जी की सरकार ने अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एक्ट पर संविधान किताब की सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में हम सब लोगों ने बगावत का संज्ञा खड़ा किया था और कुछ हड़ताल की थी और जब मैं डा० कुरीषी के साथ गिरफ्तार कर के अखिल जेल में जेल गया था तो जो उस समय के हुजारे अवस्थ थे,

[श्री राज नारायण]

श्री जलिकार उल्लाह भाहुव यहाँ विद्यमान हैं, ये हमारी बात के साथी होंगे। मुझे समझाने के लिए आदरणीय चन्द्र मान गुप्त गए, बाबू तिलोकी सिंह जी गए, बड़ी-बड़ी विमूर्तियाँ गई और कहने लगीं आप भ्रमशन तोड़ दें। मैंने कहा कि आप चले जायें। जब तब इस देश में इस्माफ नहीं होगा, मुसलमानों, सिखों, ईसाइयों, पारसियों और जितने भी अल्प-संख्यक कहे जाने वाले लोग हैं, जातियाँ हैं उनको उनका हक नहीं मिलेगा तब तक मेरी भूख हड़ताल टूटेगी नहीं। सारा जेल का रिकार्ड पड़ा हुआ है। मैं उन लोगों में नहीं हूँ जो जेल का रिकार्ड बनवाते हैं केवल पोलिटिकल सफरर बनने के लिए। दो तीन दिन के बाद मेरे मन में था कि जब ए' यातावरण बन गया है और कम से कम पांच छः सौ मुसलमान हमारे साथ थे और एक डंग से खाना एक डंग से उठना बैठना, प्रार्थना आदि को ले कर जो परिभाषा हमने रिलिजन की की है मुझे खुशी है कि वहाँ परिभाषा डाक्टर करीदी ने की और तमाम मुसलमान लोग गदगद हो गए और कहने लगे कि मज्जा रिलिजन यही है।

अब परम आदरणीय श्री श्री 108 डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र वह हमें बताए कि इन भावनाओं की पूर्ति कैसे होगी, कहाँ से होगी? अपने मित्र राम जेठमलानी को मुन रखा था। वह साम्बाटिक बड़े इस्तेमाल कर रहे थे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से शब्दों को इस्तेमाल कर देने से क्या समाज में आमूल परिवर्तन हो जाएगा? उन से भी बहुत अच्छे लोग हैं जो साम्बाटिक इंग्लिश बर्ष यूज कर सकते हैं। डा० राधाकृष्णन की फिलौसोफी को मैं जानता हूँ, उनका मैं विद्यार्थी रह चुका हूँ, आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जी का विद्यार्थी मैं रह चुका हूँ,

परम पूज्य आदरणीय मालवीय जी का विद्यार्थी मैं रह चुका हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि मानव व वा का सम्बन्ध क्या कैसे होता है। और हम मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को मुस्लिम कल्चर को, उनके तमहुन और दीन और ईमान को महफूज रखने का अधिकार नहीं देते हैं तो यह विधेयक रद्दी की टोकरी में कैंक देना चाहिए।

मुझे माफ करें मैं व मारी की स्थिति में हूँ और बीमारी मैंने खुद बुलाई है क्योंकि डाक्टर कहा करत थे कि आप एग्जस्ट हो रहे हैं, अपनी शक्ति से अधिक काम कर रहे हैं, आप को कुछ विश्राम करना चाहिये। अभी मैं ने जो किताब विदेश से मंगाई है उसका दसवा भाग ही टाइप करवा कर के ला सका हूँ और शेष नौ भाग कल आएंगे। वन टैप ही आज मैं लाया हूँ—

सभापति महोदय : कितना समय आप लेंगे ?

श्री राज नारायण : एक घंटा दो घंटा जितना आप कहेंगे ले लूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : आपने तो कहा था कि संक्षेप में आप अपनी बात कहेंगे।

श्री राज नारायण : आप हमारे परम आदरणीय मित्र रहे हैं। समय सब को बनाता है। इस वास्ते समय की गति को आप भी पहचानें।

सभापति महोदय : कितना समय चाहते हैं ?

श्री राज नारायण : अनावश्यक समय नहीं लूंगा।

जो टाइम मैं करवा कर लाया हूँ वह चीज मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

"Extracts from the American-intelligence sponsored research work.

MILITANT HINDUISM IN INDIAN POLITICS—A Study of the R.S.S.

इस स्टडी के कुछ पोर्शन को मैं भादरणीय सदन की सेवा में प्रस्तुत करूँगा इस निवेदन के साथ कि यह भादरणीय सदन देखे कि क्या यह पैरे-लाइज्ड बिल पंगु विधेयक इस प्रकार के लोगों को उस में प्रवेश पाने से रोक सकेगा ?

मैं इस समय जल्दी-जल्दी में बत्ता देना चाहता हूँ, चूँकि समय हमको शायद कम मिले।

"The genuine ideology of the Sangh is based upon principles, formulated by its founder Dr. Hedgewar. These principles have been consolidated and amplified by the present leader in a small book called "We or Our Nationhood Defined"."

श्री शम्भू नाथ चतुर्वेदी : यह रैलेवेंट कैसे है साहब ?

श्री राज नारायण : विस डज मोस्ट रैले-वेंट । हमारा वाइन्ट यह है कि जिनके विचार ऐसे हों, वह उसमें कैसे रोके जा सकते हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठकर बोलिए ।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : सभापति महोदय, भादरणीय सदन को रोका जायेगा तो उठ जाना पड़ता ही है । इसलिए और मेम्बरों को शांत रखा जाये ।

श्री राज नारायण : हुल्ता मत मचाइये। चतुर्वेदी जी हमारे मित्र हैं, असेम्बली से ही मित्र हैं, इनका पूरा खानदान हमारा मित्र है । मुझे अफसोस है कि गांधीजी के बावजूद मैं—इन, पद, सत्ता का शोष बढ़े-बढ़े अनर्थ करावे

हैं । भादरणीय चतुर्वेदी जी, कृपया आप मुझे सुनिये ।

श्री शम्भू नाथ चतुर्वेदी : मैंने राजनारायण जी से कहा कि जो 9/10 रह गया है, जब वह आ जाये तभी रखिए ।

श्री राज नारायण : वह भी धारणा कि धार० एस० एस० को कब-कब सी०आई०ए० ने कैसे-कैसे पैसा दिया ।

श्री शम्भू नाथ चतुर्वेदी : तो वह तभी कहिएगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is already 5.50 p.m. The time-limit fixed for this Bill is 6 O'clock. Apart from Mr. Raj Narain, there are still four more speakers to participate in this discussion. They are Prof. Mavalankar, Mr. Chitta Basu and two members from Janata Party. The hon'ble Minister has also yet to reply. May I know from the hon'ble member, as to how much time for discussions should be extended.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण सिंह : कल नहीं, आज ही हो ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two points to be decided. First, how much time is to be extended and secondly whether we have to sit to-day and finish it. First, let me understand from the House as to what is the desire of the House as to how much time is to be extended.

अब तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंज साय) : माननीय सदस्यों की जो लिस्ट है, उसमें ऐसा लगता है कि दो-चार रह गये हैं । अगर सदस्य को-आप-रेट करें तो जल्दी भी यह हो सकता है और आवा बंटा और बढ़ाकर इसे पूरा कर सकते हैं । आज ही पूरा होना चाहिए ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सदस्यों को एव-
राज न हो तो भाज ही पूरा हो जाये ।

श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव : सभापति
महोदय, समय बढ़ा दिया जाये और इसको
कल ले लिया जाये । (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure
of the House to extend the time by
one hour more for general discussion
and also whether all the hon'ble
Members are prepared to sit for one
hour more after 6 O'clock?

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS: Not
today. Let it be tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What does the
Minister say?

श्री लारंग साय : यदि सब की राय है
तो कल भी कर सकते हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, we will
have one hour more for general dis-
cussion tomorrow. The convention
is unless all the members agree the
time of the House cannot be extend-
ed. Now, I will request Mr. Raj
Narain to continue with his speech
and conclude before 6 O'clock.

श्री राज नारायण : सभापति महोदय,
आप सदन को मर्यादित रखने की अनुकंपा
करें, जिससे बीच में कोई मुझे डिस्टर्ब न करे ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं सभी माननीय
सदस्यों से कहूंगा कि बीच में कोई कतई न
बोले ।

श्री राज नारायण : अब माननीय सदस्य
जरा ध्यान से सुनें :

On September 1, 1949, the Sangh
chieftain was reported to have stated
that—

"We cannot make progress un-
less our social and political institu-
tions are based on Bharatiya ideal."

The Sangh uses the term 'Culture' in
its widest sense. Political, economic,
religious and social activities are
aspects of 'Culture'.

मैं इसे इस लिए पढ़ रहा हूँ कि आज बहुत
से लोग समाचार पत्रों के जरिए यह विवाद
बढ़ा करते हैं कि

We are cultural. We are political.
At the time of merger, this idea was
not discussed. This is absolutely
false. At the time of merger, this
idea was fully discussed.

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह डिसकशन
किस पर हो रहा है ?

श्री राज नारायण : डिसकशन इस बात
पर हो रहा है कि भारतीय मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी
एक्ट में जो संशोधन हो रहा है, उस संशोधन
मात्र से मुसलमानों की भावनाओं की पवित्रता
की रक्षा नहीं होगी । इस लिए मैं यह उदाहरण
दे रहा हूँ । (इयबचान) धार० एस० एस०
जाये जहन्नुम में (इयबचान)

The genuine ideology of the
Sangh is based upon principles for-
mulated by its founder, Dr. Hedgewar.
These principles have been consoli-
dated and simplified by the present
leader in a small book called "We or
Our Nationhood defined." written in
1939.

Please hear Mr. Mishra ji. This
was written in 1939.

"We can be described as the RSS
'Bible'. It is the basic Primer in the
indoctrination of Sangh volunteers.
The principles contained in it are still
considered entirely applicable by the
Sangh membership.

आगे कहा गया है :-

The basic principle that Hedgewar
emphasised unceasingly in the train-

ing of his followers was 'Hindustan is for the Hindus'.

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन्होंने भारत के
संविधान की शपथ ग्रहण की है ,

Do they share this idea that Hindustan is only for Hindus? If you say that 'Hindustan is only for Hindus', my dear friend, you are a traitor. मैं देखिये बर— This is the basic theme of "We". Golwalkar begins "We" by defining what he considers to be the true meaning of concept of Nation.

"... the idea contained in the work 'Nation' is the compound of five distinct factors fused into one indissoluble whole. The famous five "Unites" ... Geographical (country), Racial (race), Religious (Religion), Cultural (culture) and Linguistic (language)".

Those who do not believe in the religion of RSS have got no right to remain in India. How by this arrangement Aligarh Muslim University will work or the Administration of the Aligarh Muslim University will exclude these people from going there to join the agitation? The whole bill is bogus. Then I come to the next point.

"There are only two courses open to the foreign elements either to merge themselves in the national race and adopt its culture or to live at the sweet will of the national race."

या तो वह सर्व करें या उन की स्वीटविल
पर रहें , बरना हिन्दुस्तान में उन के लिए
जगह नहीं है ।

सरदार पटेल की डेफिनिशन से लोगों
की बाँटें बाँक जायेंगी कि उन्होंने इन का
क्या डिफाइन किया है :

"... non-Hindu people in Hindustan must either adopt the Hindu culture and language, must learn to respect and hold in reverence Hindu religion, must entertain no idea but those of glorification of the Hindu race and culture, i.e. they must not only give up their attitude of intolerance and ungratefulness towards the land and its age-long traditions but must also cultivate the positive attitude of love and devotion instead—"

"... The philosophy of "WE" forms the foundation for contemporary RSS plans and activities. It fosters an outlook that is critical of Congress policies, strengthens the view that the Muslims are traitors to the country and instils finally an intense desire for "Akhand Hindustan"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Raj Narain, you please finish your speech.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Please give me two minutes more. I will finish my speech. Let the Muslim Members belonging to Congress and Janata Party understand what the RSS is.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Is he speaking on banning the RSS?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Is it all relevant to the Bill?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He says that RSS has influenced this Bill.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: This Bill will help RSS. That is the whole point.

DR. PRATAP CHANDER CHUNDER: He has not even read this Bill. He got a copy from me just now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I will only quote what Sardar Patel said:

"There is a group in this country which is not satisfied even by the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. I am prepared to prove it to anybody. This group intends to assassinate Jawaharlal Nehru. This information has been given to me by a person connected with L. B. Bhopatkar, the ex-President of the Hindu Mahasabha. A group connected with the Hindu Mahasabha has assassinated Mahatma Gandhi. I was bitterly criticised when Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated for having failed to protect his life. But when I had begun to take proper steps to prevent further crimes, you say that the civil liberties are in danger."

sinated for having failed to protect his life. But when I had begun to take proper steps to prevent further crimes, you say that the civil liberties are in danger."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, the time is over. Your speech is deemed to be over. Now I call the next speaker, Prof. P. G. Mavalankar. He will speak tomorrow.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourns till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 3, 1979/Vaisakha 13, 1901 (Saka).