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Wednesday, August 8, 1973  
Sravana 17, 1895 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**(Eighth Session)**



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 8, 1973/Śravana  
17, 1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Plan to put satellite in Space

\*241 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to put satellites in space to obtain climatic information and information about the movements of the neighbouring countries,

(b) whether any satellites have been put or are proposed to be put into space,

(c) whether collaboration with any foreign country for this purpose has been sought, and

(d) if so, the names of those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) (a) The Indian Space Research Organisation has plans to put scientific and application satellites in space.

(b) So far no satellites have been put into space by India. It is proposed to put into space by December 1974.

1974 a scientific satellite wholly designed and fabricated in India

(c) and (d) Yes, a collaborative agreement has been signed with the Soviet Union for launching the above mentioned scientific satellite from the Soviet Union using a Soviet launcher vehicle

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT I should like to know what type of information is expected from this satellite? Can it watch the movements in neighbouring countries? Secondly, when was the agreement with the Soviet Union signed and when has the actual work in terms of the agreement started? Thirdly, has the Soviet Government agreed to share the complete know-how of space exploration or only limited know-how and if so, what are the limitations? Fourthly, what have we consented to give to the Soviet Union in return for this know-how?

SHRI K C PANT This satellite will carry out three scientific experiments. One is x-ray astronomy. Second is solar neutrons and gamma rays. The third is on the measurement of ionospheric parameters. The purpose is purely scientific. All these experiments are aimed at getting scientific information which are related to certain scientific objectives. In the case of satellites which may have the necessary equipment like cameras, etc. it is possible to watch various developments or movements, etc., that are going on within the area of vision. This satellite is not carrying such equipment. This is a scientific satellite which will only carry equipment which is designed to further the scientific aims which I have mentioned.

The agreement was signed on 10th of May, 1972, between ISRO and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR for this purpose. Collaboration consists of the Soviet Union launching the satellite from the Soviet Union. The satellite will be designed and fabricated in India. The Soviet Union will supply certain components like solar cells, tape recorder, etc. That is the scope of the agreement.

**SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:** I also asked whether the Soviet Union is going to share the complete know-how or if there are any limitations, what are they and what have you consented to give to the Soviet Union in return?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** I do not know whether by full know-how my hon. friend means that they are going to come here and set up rocket fabrications facilities etc. or help us in those things. I have indicated the scope of this particular agreement and what is meant to be done here. This is all it involves. It does not go beyond this so far as this particular agreement is concerned.

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** May I know whether the late Dr. Vikram Sarabhai had submitted detailed proposals with regard to space research and scientific research on satellite and other allied matters and whether the proposals put forward by him are being implemented speedily and correctly as per his plans and outlines?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** As the hon. member knows, Dr. Sarabhai was a pioneer in India in the development of space science. Much of what is being done was conceived of by him and the foundations were laid by him. He also drew up a profile which is being followed. Of course, modifications are made according to experience gained and some of the programmes are being slowed down. But his contribution in the formulation of this programme is central.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** I have here the report of the seminar on Indian programme for Space Research and Application which was held under the auspices of the Indian Space Research Organisation last year in August. There was a Working Group on meteorological satellites because the data would be available from countries which were launching such satellites but instead of going in for meteorological satellites, we should develop sensors and land stations to receive messages. Have we reversed this priority? I can quote the recommendation:

"It is of the view that India need not invest in meteorological satellites during the next decade".

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** The emphasis on the development of sensors is accepted and we are developing sensors as mentioned by my hon. friend. The station at Ahmedabad is being developed for the purpose of the site programme. This will be for beaming programmes to the satellite for being beamed back to various clusters of villages. Even today this station in Ahmedabad is developing capacity in this direction and is also receiving messages from outside. So, the emphasis which my hon. friend has mentioned is even now being followed. The precise purpose of the satellite which is going to be put up now, I have already outlined, and the scope of the scientific experiments I mentioned goes beyond weather watching. The X-Ray experiments relate to a comparatively more recent scientific discovery of X-raying space and it is directed to the discovery of the X-rays. Similarly, experiments on neutron and gamma X-rays are directed towards the sources of solar energy, which is again a very recent field of science. All these are problems which are related to scientific experiments although you can say that ionospheric parameters could be

related to meteorological communication problems.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** May I know whether it is a fact that the last Indian satellite was fired from the launching pad of Soviet Russia and, if so, the facts thereabout and the reason therefore? When will India be self-sufficient in having its own launching pad? Secondly, is it also a fact that there are some criticisms of receiving reflected radio-wave from the satellite for the purpose of television and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** No Indian satellite has been fired so far. Only one's imagination has been fired.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** This information was given in the Consultative Committee.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** The first one is going to be fired with the Soviet launching pad.

**बीबी योजना के दौरान अकालवस्तु राज्यों को अतिरिक्त सहायता**

\*242. श्री धनसाहू प्रधान : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अकालवस्तु राज्यों की विकास कार्यों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कुछ अतिरिक्त सहायता दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक राज्य को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि दी गई और किस किस कार्य के लिए दी गई ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) and (b). Three statements giving the required information are placed on the

Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5350/73]. Statement I indicates allocations of Central funds made to States to promote accelerated development in drought prone areas in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Statement II gives the allocations made to the areas affected by scarcity conditions under emergency agricultural production programme for Rabi, 1972-73. Statement III indicates the additional funds allocated to various States for meeting the scarcity conditions in drought effected areas during the first four years of the Fourth Plan. This expenditure was incurred both for relief as well as for development measures.

श्री धनसाहू प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सभी महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पांच सालों में सरकार द्वारा देश के किन किन प्रान्तों में अकालवस्तु क्षेत्रों में स्थायी कार्य किये गये हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन क्षेत्रों में विलकुल फ़सल नहीं हुई है, या केवल एक-चौथाई फ़सल हुई है, या जहाँ फ़सल नदी की बाढ़ में बह गई है, या फ़सल को बीमारी लग गई है—जिन क्षेत्रों में आदिवासी रहते हैं वे इसकी नपेट से अधिक भ्राते हैं—, सरकार ने पिछले पांच सालों में वहाँ क्या स्थायी कार्य किये हैं।

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** I have given all the information. In Statement I, I have given the information district-wise. All these programmes are taken up after identifying the areas. I have given all this information.

श्री धनसाहू प्रधान : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 22 करोड़ रुपये की माँग की थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहाँ रकम दे दी गई है; यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं दी गई है। अकालवस्तु क्षेत्रों में धूर, रोजी और रोटी, ये तीन मुख्य समस्याएँ होती हैं। इन समस्याओं के समाधान की दिशा में सरकार ने वहाँ तक

प्रगति की है? हमें जो आंकड़े प्राप्त हुए हैं, उन से मालूम पड़ता है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ है। देश भर में विभिन्न प्रान्तों में जो अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित हुए हैं, उन में बिल्कुल कार्य नहीं हुआ है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि देश के किन प्रान्तों में स्थायी कार्य हुए हैं।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have all this information in the Statements.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: The Mysore State has also suffered the most unprecedented famine. About three-fourths of the area of the State has come under the grave drought condition. In the statement furnished here, only five districts have been mentioned which may constitute not even one-eighth area for which famine relief has been provided. The State of Mysore is under deficit finance to the extent of about Rs. 36 crores. The allocation of drought money to Mysore State has been treated on par with other surplus States. The State is in a very bad condition so far as its financial position is concerned. It is learnt that the State has asked the Central Government, particularly, the Planning Commission, to allot at least Rs. 20 crores more at present to meet the grave drought situation. I would like to know what is the allocation made now and what assurance the hon. Minister can give to meet the grave drought situation in the State of Mysore in addition to the financial difficulty that is already there.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As I have indicated in my reply, Statement I relates to the drought-prone areas identified in the country. There are 54 areas and, on that basis, the statement has been given. Statement II and Statement III give other information regarding the rabi crash programmes that were taken up last year, also the funds made available for agricultural inputs last year and, during the past three years, how much

Central assistance has been given to the State Governments. Every time, when there is a natural calamity, a team from the Centre is sent; it makes an assessment and, on the basis of the assessment, certain ceiling is fixed and, to that extent, on the formula accepted by the National Development Council, the assistance is given. Accordingly, Mysore has also been given assistance. The figures are indicated in the Statement.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: The State of Mysore is now in deficit finance to the extent of about Rs. 36 crores. What is the assistance you come out with to meet the present grave situation of the State?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very general question but it is very limited in scope. He has given all the information in the Statements. What else can you ask?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Shivappa's question has not been answered. He has put a specific question with respect to identification of famine areas. That has not been replied to .....

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Mr. Lakkappa, you don't trust Mr. Shivappa's capacity to ask his own question? (Interruption).

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: I am not satisfied with the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever information is there, he has already laid it on the Table of the House.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: There are many drought-affected areas in the State. Only five districts have been mentioned here. I wanted to know what further assistance was being allotted to the State of Mysore.....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Many of the areas are drought-affected areas in the State of Mysore.....(Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order, please. Two Mysore Members are standing together. (Interruptions).

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** Statement I indicates the chronically-affected drought prone areas in the whole country as have been identified for which sums have allocated. The House may be aware that an amount of Rs. 100 crores has been made available for these 54 districts—and these districts are mentioned. So far as other calamities or the drought of last year in Mysore State are concerned, they are covered by Statements II and III. For the current year, if there is again drought in Mysore State, naturally that Government will ask..... (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not permitting any one. Nothing will go on record unless a Member is called. Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

**श्री रामवतार शास्त्री :** बिहार में इस साल बहुत जोरों का मकाल है, पहले भी वह इस बमारी में ग्रस्त रहा है। आप ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिहार के चार जिलों को चर्चा की है—मुंगेर, पलम, गया और शाहाबाद। उन्हें आप सूबाइ से लड़ने के लिए 6 करोड़ रुपया देने वाले थे, लेकिन जो टोटल धनराशि दी गई है, वह 2 करोड़ 18 लाख 83 हजार रुपये। यह चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का अंतिम साल है, अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी कम धनराशि देने का क्या कारण है, क्या वहाँ की सरकार ने आप से इस धनराशि की मांग नहीं की थी या उन्होंने खर्च नहीं किया? क्या वजह है कि 6 करोड़ में से इतनी कम धनराशि दी गई तथा क्या आप इन चार जिलों के सूबाइ के खिलाफ सफलता के साथ लड़ सकेंगे?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** This amount of Rs. 6 crores is earmarked for those districts, for the programmes

to be implemented by Bihar Government. So far, they have implemented to the order of Rs. 2,18,00,000 and during the current year if the remaining amount is utilised by Bihar Government, we shall be too happy to do. I shall also write to Bihar Government accordingly.

**SHRI DASARATHA DEB:** I do not find that any amount was given to Tripura State. In the last two years the States has been heavily affected by famine. Last year due to serious famine conditions because of drought, more than 400 people died of starvation. I would like to know why no money has been allocated to Tripura State.

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** In my Statement, I have already indicated that in the year 1972-73, an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been given to Tripura State. The House would kindly appreciate that Statement. I indicates the chronically affected drought prone areas—54 areas have been identified in the country; Statement II is concerned with natural calamities; whenever calamities have taken place, according to the assesment made by the Central team, this amount is made available.

**SHRI DASARATHA DEB:** Tripura State is a chronically affected drought prone State and at the same time it was also affected by natural calamities. Why have Government not considered this?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Chandrika Prasad.

**श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, यह जो स्टेटमेंट हम को दिया गया है, इस के स्टेटमेंट नं० 1 पर आप देखेंगे कि यू० पी० को सब से कम रुपया दिया गया है नं० 2 में भी यू० पी० की उपेक्षा की गई है। नं० 3 में भी उपेक्षा की गई है। नं० 1 स्टेटमेंट में, जहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश के 23 जिलों में मकाल है

केवल 4-5 जिलों का ही उल्लेख किया गया है, बलिया, झाजमगढ़, गाजीपुर को छोड़ दिया गया है, जहाँ भुखमरी व्याप्त है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ—उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा क्यों की जा रही है ?

दूसरे—झाज कई जिलों में अकाल पड़ा हुआ है, इस सम्बन्ध में जो रुपया भारत सरकार एलाट करती है, जो फण्ड देती है, तो जो बैंकबर्ड पीकेट्स हैं, उन में जो जिले बुरी तरह से ग्रस्त हैं, क्या उन के लिए कोई परसेन्टेज फिक्स्ड करेंगे ?

**भोजन मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० धर) :** यह जो सवाल है इनका ताल्लुक उस प्रोग्राम से है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने खास तौर पर उन इलाकों को मदद देने के लिए तैयार किया है, जहाँ बारिश न हुई हो, सूखा पड़ा हो। मेम्बर साहब उत्तर प्रदेश की जो हालत बताते हैं, पिछले वर्ष परमात्मा के फजल से वहाँ सूखा नहीं पड़ा .....

**श्री बंकिम प्रसाद :** सूखा पड़ चुका है।

**श्री डी० पी० धर :** आप इस साल की बात कर रहे हैं। अभी एक सेंट्रल टॉम बहा गई थी, उन्होंने रिपॉर्ट तैयार की है और उम रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक जो मदद सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के जॉइन्ट यू० री० को देनी चाहिये, वह उन को मिल जायेगी।

**SHRI P. R. SHENOY:** Is it a fact that the Central Government originally promised the drought-affected States that it would give full assistance for drought relief work but now the Centre insists that they should also contribute 25 per cent of the expenses and if so, the reasons therefor?

**SHRI D. P. DHAR:** There is some misunderstanding about the nature of the question. The question that has been posed to-day relates to the regular programmes for effecting develop-

ments in the drought-prone areas. The other questions which the hon. Member has raised relates to the emergency programmes for rendering relief in the case of natural calamities. This question would not contain an answer to the other one.

**श्री भागीरथ शंकर :** आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह बात सही है कि विभिन्न प्रदेशों के जिन जिलों को अतिरिक्त सहायता देने का उल्लेख स्टेटमेंट में किया गया है उन जिलों में हमेशा दुष्काल पड़ता है, अकाल और सूखा होता है ? यदि हाँ, तो आप ने इन जिलों में समस्या का स्थायी हल खोजने के लिए क्या कोई योजना बनाई है, यदि बनाई है तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

चाथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अकाल के सम्बन्ध में भिन्न भिन्न प्रदेशों को जो अतिरिक्त सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है, इस में कितने प्रतिशत किन किन राज्यों को एलाट किया गया है ?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** As I have already stated, the areas and the districts mentioned in Statement I are the chronically-affected and drought-prone areas in the country. The programmes are of the nature of minor irrigation, communications, afforestation, soil conservation, fodder programmes and such other allied programmes. The amounts have been mentioned and I need not repeat again. In the Fourth Five Year Plan whatever efforts we have made are indicated in the statement. But I would like to state to this House to-day with your permission that in the Fifth Five Year Plan we are having an integrated approach and we do not want the calamities to occur and then afterwards start the programmes. Therefore, we have requested the State Governments to have stand-by programmes so that if at all there is any emergency, such programmes could be immediately undertaken and the money is not wasted.



**SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY:** Devarkonda taluk of Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh was declared to be drought-prone area under the drought-prone area programme and funds provided. But it has not been mentioned in the list. I want to know as to what are the reasons for this? Why has it not been included in the list given by the Minister?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** These are districts identified by the Committee of Experts.

**MR SPEAKER:** You should have some master reply which may satisfy all otherwise everybody is asking something or other out of this simple question.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:** मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने आप से 25 करोड़ रु० मांगा था और आपने 8 करोड़ रुपया दिया है जिन में 4 करोड़ रु० ही खर्च हुआ है। झुझा के अन्दर भयवर्ग भाला हैं और माँघो में लागू भूख से मर रहे हैं, 21 लोग भूख से मर चुके हैं लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश और केन्द्र की सरकार ने कोई समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं की। ऐसी परिस्थिति में जो उनका माँग है वह आप पूरी करेंगे, और जो पैसा आप ने दिया है जिन गज्या ने खर्चा नहीं दिया उस के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** It is unfair to say that M P Government has not spent Out of Rs. 8 crores they have spent Rs. 4 crores. The programme was taken up a few years ago and now it is getting acceleration and I am sure it will be possible for all the Governments to spend the amounts to the extent possible.

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देने के लिए आवेदन पत्र की प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था बढ़ाना

\* 244: श्री लखर गुरु:

श्री मन्त्रालय बोलित - क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देने के लिए आवेदन पत्रों की प्राप्ति की व्यवस्था को बढ़ा दिया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी व्यवस्था बढ़ाई गई है और आवेदन पत्रों की प्राप्ति का निर्णय करने के लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाया गया है?

गुरु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री (कृष्ण चन्द्र ठाकुर) - (क) और (ख). स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पूर्व प्रभावी तारीख अर्थात् 15 अगस्त, 1972 से पेंशन देने के लिये आवेदन पत्रों की प्राप्ति की अंतिम तारीख अब 30 जून, 1973 से बढ़ा कर 15 अगस्त, 1973 कर दी गई है। इस प्रकार जयन्ती वर्ष की समस्त व्यवस्था इसमें आ जाती है। 14 अगस्त 1973 के बाद स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों अथवा उनके आश्रितों से प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों पर आवेदन पत्र के प्राप्त होने की तारीख से पेंशन देने के लिए, यदि प्राप्ति है, विचार किया जाएगा।

स्वतंत्रता सेनानों, पेंशन योजना को मुख्य मुख्य बात जिसमें प्राप्ति का निर्णय करने के लिए अपनाये गये मापदण्ड निहित है, सबन के पटल पर रखी जाती है। [झाबालय में रखी गयी/बैलिये संख्या एल० टी०-535/113]

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I want to know from the Minister the latest break-up of the figures in respect of pension already sanctioned to the freedom fighters in the different States. If it is a big number he can lay it on the table of the House. I also want to know whether in speci-

al cases if it so happens that application is made after 15th August, they will receive pension, whether they will also be considered. This is what I would like to know from the hon. Minister. Also there is one thing which I would like to bring to his notice. This is about thumb impression and fingerprint which they are insisting upon. This is something derogatory to the citizen, because, no common man is required to give his thumb impression or finger-print when they receive their pension. So this dishonourable and derogatory practice of getting thumb impression and finger-print should be withdrawn.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, roughly speaking, about 116,000 applications have been processed. Of these roughly in 50,000 applications, pension has been sanctioned. About the same number of applications have been referred to the States for clarifications. And about 16,000 and odd applications have been rejected. That is the broad outline.

My friend will notice from the figure of 164,254 the processing of applications of the above number has been very rapid during the last few weeks. He wanted to know about the extension of the date. I would like to make it clear that the date 15th August, 1973 is not the last date of receipt of applications but, it is the last date, after which, the pension will be sanctioned prospectively from the date of receipt of applications.

In other words, before 15th August, if we receive applications, we will sanction the pension retrospectively from the 15th August, 1972. Thereafter, it will be prospectively. This is the meaning of the word 'last date'. As regards the 'third point, if he looks at page 3 of the statement laid on the Table, he will

find that certain identification documents have to be produced which consist of, among other things, specimen signatures or left-hand thumb impression etc.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I can take a specific case—case of Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay, who was a Member of this House. He was asked to do so. He was told that unless he gave his thumb or fingerprint, he would not be able to get his pension on his application.

SHRI K. C. PANT: If it is necessary, we can issue clarification in individual cases. The intention, obviously, is that the man who is not literate, is to give his thumb impression.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I congratulate the Government because they have included the I.N.A. personnel as also the Indian Independence League personnel as the freedom fighters for the pension. In view of the fact—Shri Sezhiyan agrees with me—that we are getting hundreds of applications from different parts of the country from the I.N.A. personnel seeking pension, I want to know from Government whether they will set up a Committee because there is some difficulty in getting the records—either these have been destroyed because they fought outside in the war or some records may be with the Defence Department—consisting of ex-INA personnel including the Secretary of the Azad Hind Fauz Association so as to deal with the issue of the documents and records which will enable them to get the pension.

SHRI K. C. PANT: A Committee is being set up with Shri Shah Nawaz Khan as the Chairman and I think Shri Mohan Singh as one of the members—this I remember. I do not remember the third name. The difficulty, which my hon. friend referred to is real and hence it was

necessary to set up such a Committee to scrutinise all those applications.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Azad Hind Force is an old Association.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** This is a suggestion.

**SHRI DHAMANKAR:** There was a group of Martyrs—Kotwal—two of them—associates were shot. The others migrated from different States and they are staying under the new names. Now, the difficulty is that they are transferred from one State to another and their applications are not being considered. There are genuine difficulties of these underground workers. May I know from the hon. Minister, whether special concessions would be made to such cases?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Are they underground workers?

**SHRI DHAMANKAR:** They have migrated from different States.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Many people will come out from the underground in the name of underground!

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** If he goes through the rules and the statement as laid on the Table of the House, he will find that both the contingencies are taken care of. If there is some evidence in regard to the person having stayed underground in the freedom movement, that is one part of it. If he stayed under the assumed name, at that time, then if some M.L.A. or M.P. was with him at that time, then he could furnish a certificate that he was under the assumed name. In that case, that can also be taken into account. There are other difficulties which we can look into. And those have already been provided for.

**SHRI D. N. TIWARY:** The petitions of freedom-fighters are being processed at two stages, in the States, and at the Centre, and so, it takes time. May I know whether all the petitions filed by the freedom-fighters up to 30th March, 1973 have been forwarded to the Centre and whether the Centre would stick to its deadline for finalising all the petitions so far received, by the 15th August, 1973. Thirdly, I would like to know whether Government have any means to know whether any freedom-fighter, who has spent his days in two or three jails but cannot get certificates to that effect from one or two of those jails because they have been destroyed, has actually lived for six months or more altogether in jail? In one or two of the jails, the freedom-fighter is not able to get any certificate, because the certificates have been destroyed, and he is not able to meet also persons who were with him at that time in jail, who are now MPs or MLAs. How are Government going to process such cases?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** Firstly, even if we do not get any information from the State Governments, if the application made to the Central Government is complete in all respect, we sanction provisional pensions straightway, and we do not wait for the State Government to forward the application, and, therefore, there is no time lag and there is no wastage of time at all in that respect. It is only after the State has verified it that the sanction is confirmed, but provisional sanctions is given straightway.

Secondly, we hope to finish the processing of all applications received up to 31st March, 1973—the deadline is not 30th March, but 31st March, 1973—by the 15th August, 1973. That has been my commitment to the House and we are proceeding on that basis. Now only a very few days are left.

The difficulty which my hon. friend referred to is a very real one, namely that some people do not stay in one jail and they are transferred to other jails and they get certificates from one jail and not from the others. There are three provisions. One is of certificates from jails, and failing that, some MLA or MP who was with him personally in jail could certify that, and failing that also, the State Government can certify that he was a freedom-fighter under the Central scheme. In this respect, in Bihar, a high-powered committee has been set up, and if that committee goes into the case and recommends to the State Government and the State Government on that basis certifies that he was a freedom-fighter, then we shall accept it.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Part (b) of the question relates to the criteria laid down for deciding the eligibility of an applicant. The RIN uprising was led by Mr. B. C. Dutt, and according to the criteria that are laid down he may not be eligible; last time, the hon. Minister said that the Azad Hind Fauz members and the RIN uprising participants would be eligible for pension. But their difficulty is that since none of the men who led the RIN uprising was in civilian jails, they cannot produce certificates of six months' imprisonment. The paradox is that Mr. B. C. Dutt who led the RIN uprising in 1946 and to which a reference was made in the House of Commons by the then Prime Minister of Britain, is not able to get pension, because technically he is not eligible. So, in the case of the RIN uprising, will the hon. Minister waive the rule and try to give pensions to those who led this great uprising of 1946?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** Those who participated in the RIN uprising are included. The whole approach is to find solutions to problems like

these. We do not take a technical or rigid view, and if these difficulties come to notice, we shall try and see how to find a way out.

**SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:** Certain persons who migrated from what is now Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan) who participated in the freedom movement between 1930 and 1932 and are now in India have neither jail certificates nor certificates from MPs or MLAs. How will their cases be decided?

**MR. SPEAKER:** These are all details.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** There are many MPs and MLAs and many ex-MPs and ex-MLAs who belong to this category. In fact, we have sanctioned pensions to some of these freedom fighters. The highest pension has been sanctioned to Shri S. N. Ghosh. If within the purview of this scheme, there are particular individual difficulties which need individual attention, they can be looked into separately. But broadly speaking, so far there has been many cases which have come under this scheme where pension has been sanctioned.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I think we should move on to the next question.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** This is a very important question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Everyday something comes up and we cross only three or four questions. It is in your interest that I say that we leave this there and go forward. We get stuck up on some question and it is very difficult to get past the question. We are still on the third question and it is already 49 minutes past 11. It is your will.

श्री जयन्ताब राव जोशी : जिन के नाम स्वतंत्रता सेवानियों की सूची में थे किन्तु जो आधिकारिक दस्तावेज राजनीतिक दलों में क़ाबू

कहते हैं, क्या यह सच नहीं है कि उन में से कुछ के नाम इस सूची में से निकाल दिये गये हैं? ऐसा ही एक उदाहरण मैंने आपको बता दिया था। सिजाम के जमाने में श्री कुल माल सिंह अमरु बीयर के पांच साल जेल में रहे। उनको पिछली 15 अगस्त को तब पत्र भी मिलने लगता था उस सूची में उनका नाम था किंतु कुछ कांग्रेस जनों के कहने की वजह से वह रुकवा दिया गया। अब दूसरा 15 अगस्त आ गया है और उनका मामला लटका हुआ है। ऐसा पत्र पत्र जो होता है तथा जो लोग दूसरे राजनीतिक दलों में काम करते हैं उनकी एप्लोकेशज की जांच करने के लिए ग्राम के पत्र कौन श्री मशीनरी है क्या प्रान्तीय सरकारों के बसबूते पर ही आप रहेंगे ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : मैंने अभी कहा कि कुछ संसद सदस्यों को भी पेशन दी है। यह सही नहीं है। इस वक्त उनकी आसानी ज्यादा हो जाती है, इसलिये नहीं दी है।

श्री रामाबल्लभ शास्त्री : विहार के एक संसद सदस्य को दी है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : बता दीजिये रोक दोगे।

इस सम्बन्ध में कोई पक्षपात का सवाल नहीं उठता है। अगर किसी केस में गलती हुई है तो उसको सुधारा जा सकता है। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि उन्होंने पूरे कागजात दिये थे या नहीं मैंने बताया है कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार को पूरे कागजात मिल जाते हैं तो प्रान्तीय सरकार से पूछ कर पेशन वह नहीं देती है बल्कि पहले अपने आप प्राविज्जवज पेशन सेंकशन कर देते हैं इसलिए प्रान्तीय सरकार को पूछने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है, उसकी बखलबाजी का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। इसलिए आप का शक कुछ फलदायी है।

श्री जयलाल राम इसकरी : घाठ महीने हो गए हैं मैंने पत्र लिखा है लेकिन उत्तर नहीं आया।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जवाब देने आपको।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के उत्पादन में बढ़ि

† 245. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से 'अधिक उत्पादन करो अधिक खपत करो' के आधार पर बनाई गई श्रमिकों के लिए कोई योजना सरकारी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों को भेजी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a). No such scheme has been formulated by the Planning Commission.

(b). Does not arise.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस रूप में मैंने यह प्रश्न किया था करो उसमें कहा गया था : "अधिक अधिक उत्पादन करो अधिक अधिक प्राप्त करो" लेकिन उसके भाव और भाषण को बदल कर "अधिक उत्पादन करो अधिक खपत करो" कर दिया गया है। इस परिवर्तन के प्रश्न पर उत्तर में कहा गया है कि कोई तैयार स्कीम नहीं की गई है। लेकिन मेरा भूल प्रश्न तो दूसरा था। उस को कैसे बदल दिया गया है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : मुझे प्रश्न तो सेंक्रेटेडियट से ही आये हैं।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मेरा मूल प्रश्न इस बारे में था कि "अधिकाधिक उत्पादन करो, अधिकाधिक प्राप्त करो - प्रोड्यूस मोर एंड रिसीव मोर," अर्थात् अगर श्रमिक अधिकाधिक उत्पादन करे, तो उस को अधिकाधिक लाभ होगा ? ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भी ठीक है। माननीय सदस्य इसके बारे में सवाल करे।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐसी योजना तैयार की गई है कि श्रमिक कारखानों में अधिक काम कर सके और अधिक प्राप्त कर सके और क्या ऐसी योजना मरकरी प्रतिष्ठानों को भेजी गई है या नहीं ।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have already said that we have not prepared any scheme of that type. Only in the document, the approach paper for the fifth five year Plan we have indicated that more and more productive efforts will have to be made and the wages will have to be linked up in that direction.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अगर ऐसी को योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है, तो क्या ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है कि श्रमिक अधिकाधिक कार्य करे और अधिक-अधिक प्राप्त करे, क्योंकि ऐसी योजना हो सकती है और इस पर विचार भी हुआ है?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As I said, in the approach document of the fifth five year Plan we have indicated that, and we are considering this matter with the State Governments and the Central Ministries.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, to make the public undertakings concerned to run more effectively and to produce more, is there any new line of thinking to discipline these public undertakings by the Planning Commission and, if so, what are the outlines of the new thinking

to discipline such public undertakings to produce more?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): I may submit that this supplementary seems to have arisen out of a non-existent reply to a non-existent question. I would be very grateful if I am permitted some notice to answer this question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I did not follow it. (Interruption) I would like the hon. Minister to repeat it.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Please sit down. He says that to a non-existent question the supplementaries would also be non-existent!

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, it is about production.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right; we pass on to the next question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, it is about the increase in industrial establishments. My supplementary question is, is there any new line of thinking to discipline these public undertakings and managements to produce more. Therefore, is there any new line of thinking in the Planning Commission and, if so, what are they? That is what I have put. It is very relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question was, "whether any scheme for labourers framed on 'produce more, consume more' basis has been sent..." etc. Dr. Pandeya says, "produce more and receive more." On that basis there was no reply. He said they can consider everything.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: More production depends on the management and so discipline is to be instilled by the Planning Commission.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not mean that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The headline is like that: "Increase in production in industrial establishments."

MR. SPEAKER: Do not put more supplementaries now! Now, Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

इंदौर मध्य प्रदेश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

\* 246. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मन्त्रा यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 7 जुलाई, 1973 को मध्य प्रदेश के इंदौर नामक शहर में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त दंगों के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) दंगों के परिणामस्वरूप किनने व्यक्ति मारे गये और सम्पत्ति की कितनी क्षति हुई. और

(घ) सरकार ने दंगाइयों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानून विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा : (क) से (घ) : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार इन्दौर शहर में 7 जुलाई, 1973 को एक घटना को लेकर, जिसमें एक व्यक्ति को कुछ अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा जो उसकी जाति के नहीं थे मामूली चोटें पहुंचाई गई थीं, तनाव उत्पन्न हुआ। तुरन्त कर्फ्यू लगाने और दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 151 के अधीन एतियात के तौर पर गिरफ्तारियां करने समेत स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों, द्वारा समय पर की गई कार्यवाही से स्थिति बिगड़ने से रूक गई। न तो किसी जान का नुकसान हुआ और न सम्पत्ति की ही कोई उल्लेखनीय हानि हुई। घटना के सिलसिले में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की

धारा 307/34 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है और जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 7 जुलाई को इन्दौर में जो साम्प्रदायिक दंगा हुआ, उस के कारण क्या थे और जिन लोगों पर सरकार मुकदमा चला रही है, वे लोग कौन हैं? मंत्री महोदय उन लोगों का हुलिया या परिचय बताये। क्या वे राजनैतिक दलों से संबंधित हैं या आजाद खयाल के हैं ?

श्री रामनिवास मिर्षा : राज्य सरकार के विचार में यह घटना एक साम्प्रदायिक घटना नहीं मानी जानी चाहिए कुछ व्यक्तियों में आपस में झगडा हुआ और वहां पर जो प्रशामनिक अधिकारी है, उन्होंने बहुत तत्परता से कार्यवाही की और उस की वजह से यह मामला आगे नहीं बढ़ सका। इसलिए इस घटना को, जिस के आधार पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है और कुछ व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है, एक साम्प्रदायिक दृष्टिकोण से न देखा जाये। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य से इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है कि किन किन व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया, इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास पूरी जानकारी नहीं है। लेकिन दोनों साम्प्रदायों के लोगों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये। धारा 144 लगाने के बाद जो गिरफ्तारियां हुईं उन में भी सन तरह के लोग थे और ऐसी बात प्रतीत नहीं होती है कि किसी विशेष वर्ग के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने की कोशिश की गई थी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पिछले कुछ दिनों से साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की घटनाएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं और सरकार मौजबा दंड संहिता से दंगों को रोकने में कामयाब नहीं हो पा रही है। इस पृष्ठभूमि में कोई सख्त कानून बनाने का विचार रखती है। देश में

इसबात की मांग भी की जा रही है कि जो साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाने वाले संघठन या व्यक्ति हैं, उन के ऊपर बन्दिश लगाई जाये। इसके बारे में सरकार का क्या खयाल है।

**श्री राम निवास मिर्जा :** माननीय सदस्य का यह कथन सही नहीं है कि साम्प्रदायिक घटनायें बढ़ रही हैं - विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश की स्थिति को देखते हुए। मध्य प्रदेश में 1970 में इस तरह की 44 घटनायें हुईं, 1971 में 21 और 1972 में 22 घटनायें हुईं। इस लिए यह कहना उचित नहीं होगा कि ऐसी घटनायें बढ़ रही हैं।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** मैं पूरे देश की बात कर रहा हूँ।

**श्री राम निवास मिर्जा :** पूरे देश की स्थिति के बारे में भी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि वह बिगड़ रही है। लेकिन जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, और इस सदन को विदित है, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस विषय में काफी कदम उठाये हैं, जिन को वजह से इन घटनाओं पर काफ़ी काबू पा लिया गया है।

**श्री कुलचन्द वर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन्दौर का रहने वाला हूँ। मेरे घर से एक फ़्लॉग पर यह घटना हुई है। मुझे भी एक प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर दीजिए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप के घर के सामने कैसे हो गई।

**श्री कुलचन्द वर्मा :** मंत्री महोदय ने दबे के कारणों को छिपाया है। वास्तविक कारण यह है कि विशेष सशस्त्र दल-एस० ए० एफ०-इन्दौर मध्य प्रदेश में है। भूमि पर अस्त्रधर लोगों ने फ़ैसिंग लगा कर हलात फैला दिया, वहाँ के कॉमिन्डेंट ने रेवेन्यू

ऑफ़िसर के आदेश हैं उस फ़ैसिंग को हटवा दिया।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह मैटर सबकुछित है। आप तो फ़ैसिंग बता रहे हैं, सवाल महीं पूछ रहे हैं।

**श्री कुलचन्द वर्मा :**—फ़ैसिंग हटा दिया।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछ रहे हैं या मिनिस्टर साहब को बतला रहे हैं।

**श्री कुलचन्द वर्मा :** मैं बतला रहा हूँ कि कैसे झगड़ा हुआ। उसकी शुरुआत कैसे हुई।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** हो सकता कि उस का केस चल रहा हो, आप ऐसी बातें यहाँ क्यों कहते हैं ?

**श्री कुलचन्द वर्मा :** रेवेन्यू ऑफ़िसर की इजाजत के बाद कमाण्डेंट के ऐसा किया उस के बाद दंगा भड़का। रात को एक व्यक्ति के ऊपर 1520 आदमियों ने ..... (व्यवधान).....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप सवाल नहीं पूछ रहे हैं। क्यूश्नरोंवाँर खत्म होने वाला था, उस के बावजूद भी मैंने आप को टाइम दे दिया, लेकिन अब आप बैठना नहीं चाहते हैं।

**श्री कुलचन्द वर्मा :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इन्दौर के अन्दर दबे के सम्बन्ध में जो बात कही गई है एक व्यक्ति के ऊपर रात को कुछ लोगों ने आक्रमण किया और उस के कलस्वरूप कलक्टर महोदय ने वहाँ पर करफ्यू लगा दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ



कि किस सम्प्रदाय के लोगों ने उस व्यक्ति पर हमला किया था। इन्हीं के अन्दर..... (अभ्यन्तार).....

श्री राज निवास मिर्जा : एक छोटी सी घटना को साम्प्रदायिक हर देना उचित नहीं है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : तो फिर सवाल क्यों स्वीकार किया गया? अगर वह कम्युनल राबट नहीं था तो इसे स्वीकार क्यों किया गया। सम्माननीय सदस्य जो प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं—या तो उस की पूरी जानकारी दी जाए या इस संवाल को यहाँ नहीं लाना चाहिए था ?  
... (अभ्यन्तार).....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पार्लियामेंट है, बाजार नहीं है.....

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय तथ्यों की जानकारी नहीं रखते या छुपा रहे हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता—स्थिति का खुलासा क्यों नहीं हो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो अच्छे, सुलझे हुए सदस्य हैं ऐसी जाने क्यों करते हैं।

श्री राज निवास मिर्जा अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे ज्यादा नहीं कहना है। सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक घटना को, जिसे कुछ व्यक्ति, भले ही दो सम्प्रदायों के हों, साम्प्रदायिक रूप देना उचित नहीं है।

..... (अभ्यन्तार).....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या करते हैं, समझ में नहीं आता है। आपस में बात करने से शान्ति से बर्ल सकता है तो फिर ऐसी बहस क्यों की जाती है जैसे किसी को नरका दीप की ज्वाला हो जाय और उसी तरह से

बाउट करे। यह बात ठीक नहीं है, कभी कभी तो ठीक हालांकि रोज ठीक नहीं है, यहाँ तो एक भावत बन गई है। यह ठीक नहीं है। (अभ्यन्तार)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Assistance to Small Scale Industries in Orissa

\*243. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether under credit guarantee scheme for small scale industries, assistance has been extended to small scale industries in the country;

(b) if so, the assistance given to various States during the last three years; and

(c) how much assistance has gone to Orissa under this scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount of outstanding balance of guarantees in respect of small scale industrial units in the country for financial assistance given to them by banks and other credit institutions is as shown below:—

End of	Amount of guarantees outstanding (Rs. in lakhs)
December, 1970 . . .	73,432
September, 1971 . . .	81,969
September, 1972 . . .	106,436

(c) The amount of guarantees outstanding in Orissa State were as under:—

End of	Amount of guarantees outstanding (Rs. in lakhs)
December, 1970 . . .	424
September, 1971 . . .	496
September, 1972 . . .	620

#### Racket in Tallow in Assam

\*247. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:  
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Times of India' (Ahmedabad Edition) dated 10th July, 1973 under the heading "Racket in tallow unearthed in Assam"; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The case has been referred to the police who are enquiring into the matter. The case is still under investigation.

#### Need for Additional Upgrading and Purification Plants for Rajasthan Atomic Power Project and Madras Atomic Power Project

\*248. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why the need for additional upgrading and purification plants was not envisaged at the very outset for Rajasthan Atomic Power Project and Madras Atomic Power Project and provisions for the same made; and

(b) when these facilities will be constructed and the outlay for them?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The size and capacity of the purification and upgrading plants originally provided for at the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP) and Madras Atomic Power Project (MAPP) were based on the design of the Douglas Point Station in Canada. These plants have, however, subsequently been found to be inadequate in the light of the operating experience of the Douglas Point Station. This has given rise to the need for setting up additional purification and upgrading plants at RAPP and MAPP.

The estimated cost involved in the setting up of the additional upgrading plant (71 litre/hour capacity) and the additional purification plant at the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project comes to about Rs. 132 lakhs and Rs. 84 lakhs respectively. The additional purification plant at RAPP is presently under construction and is expected to be completed by early 1974; the additional upgrading plant is still in the planning stages and will take about 2 to 2-1/2 years to be completed.

The details regarding additional upgrading and purification plants at the Madras Atomic Power Project are still to be finalised. The estimated capital outlay on these plants can be worked out only after these details are finalised. These plants will be

constructed generally along with the construction of the main plant which is currently under progress

#### Nuclear Power Station

\*249. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission is likely to construct 500 MWN-power Station;

(b) if so, whether this Station will be the biggest one as compared to the Stations planned so far; and

(c) when the proposed station is likely to be completed?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) to (c). A 500 MW Nuclear Power Station is not likely to be set up in the near future, but preliminary studies in this regard are being made. When set up, it will be the biggest single unit planned so far

#### Suicide by a Young Navy Sailor in Delhi Central Jail

\*250 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a young Navy sailor, who was sentenced to undergo some imprisonment, committed suicide in the Delhi Central Jail;

(b) whether any enquiry has been instituted in the case; and

(c) if so, the result of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. An inquest was held under Section 176 Cr P.C. by a 1st Class Magistrate.

(c) According to the finding in the inquest, the convict committed suicide by hanging. The cause of death was Asphyxia.

#### High Level Evaluation Unit for Progress of Industries

6251 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the constitution of the high-level Evaluation Unit set up to assess the progress of basic industries in the country,

(b) whether this unit has started its work; and

(c) if so, whether any report has since been submitted by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit being set up by the Planning Commission will consist of an Adviser with the status of an ex-officio Secretary to the Government of India and three other Consultants.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not rise.

#### Andhra Pradesh High Courts Judgment on Implementation of Mukti Rules

\*252. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Andhra

Pradesh High Court Judgment pronounced on the 10th July, 1973 wherein the Court, while striking down the impugned Government Orders, observed that the Government of Andhra Pradesh is seeking to implement the Mulki Rules in complete ignorance of the provisions of the Constitution of India and even the Mulki Rules Act;

(b) the action taken by the Central Government to correct this tendency on the part of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Government are awaiting a copy of the judgement delivered by the Andhra Pradesh High Court on the 10th July, 1973.

**Indigenous Technology for Manufacture of Modern Plastic known as A.B.C. Plastic**

\*253 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether researchers have developed indigenous technology for the manufacture of a modern plastic known as ABC plastic which has wide application in defence and industry; and

(b) if so, what is the country's requirement at present and the extent of foreign exchange likely to be saved by researchers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes Sir, researchers in Shriram Institute for Industrial Research have developed know how for the manufacture of ABS plastics

(b) The country's present requirements of ABS plastics have not been precisely assessed. It is estimated

that by the end of the Fourth Plan our requirement will be around 3,000 tonnes per annum while the projection by the end of the Fifth Plan is around 10,000 tonnes per annum. Since ABS plastics are not being manufactured in the country at present, it is difficult to give a precise estimate of the foreign exchange saved by indigenous manufacture of ABS plastics.

**Decline in Industrial Production in 1973**

\*254. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:

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

(a) whether compared to the last year, industrial production showed a decline;

(b) whether the index of production for February, 1973 at 192.8 showed a decline of 2.8 per cent over February, 1972;

(c) if so, the comparative figures about rate of industrial growth registered month by month in 1973 as compared to the corresponding figures for 1972; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The index of industrial production (Base: 1960 is equal to 100) recorded a rise of 7.1 per cent during the calendar year 1972 over 1971; for the first two months of 1973 (January-February), however, the index shows a decline of 0.7 per cent over the index for the first two months of 1972.

(b) The index for the month of February 1973 showed a decline of 3.8 per cent over February 1972 (and not 2.8 per cent)

(c) Data on the index of industrial production are available for the first two months of 1973 and they indicate a rise of 2.4 per cent in January 1973 and a decline of 3.8 per cent in February 1973 as compared to the corresponding months in 1972; it may be added that these are preliminary figures, subject to correction by the CSO, as more returns come in

(d) Among the main factors that have affected industrial production during the period are continued power shortage; shortage of raw materials for certain industries, such as vanaspathi and textile weaving; and coal and wagon shortages, which have affected cement and steel industries. A number of steps have been taken to relieve the power shortage including sanctions for import of diesel generator sets. Special allocations for import of raw materials are being arranged. Steps are also being taken to improve availability and transport of coal. Steps have been taken for permitting fuller utilisation of capacity and diversification of production, and measures are also under way for speeding clearances for improving production and investment.

#### **Closure of Dyeing, Sizing and Processing Units for want of Yarn in West Bengal**

\*255. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that at least 25 dyeing and 12 sizing and processing units have been closed down in West Bengal due to want of yarn;

(b) whether Government are supplying yarn to the weavers;

(c) whether Government is aware about the facts that thousands of weavers are starving due to non-availability of yarn; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to save the weavers from starvation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The supply of yarn to weavers in West Bengal is being made by the Government of West Bengal out of bulk allotments of yarn made to that Government by the Textile Commissioner

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Arrest of Police Personnel in Delhi in connection with theft and corrupt practices**

\*256 SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of police personnel arrested for involvement in theft and corrupt practices in Delhi during the months of April, May and June, 1970; and

(b) the action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Five.

(b) During the period from April to June, 1973, one Sub-Inspector and three Constables were arrested for accepting illegal gratification, and one Constable was arrested for taking away 9-1/2 tolas of gold and a gold chain from a Goldsmith. Cases have been registered against all of them.

**Destruction of property by  
Andhra separatists**

**\*257. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8130 on the 25th April, 1973 regarding the destruction of property by Andhra Separatists and state:

(a) whether the attack on 17th Offices of the Departments of Revenue, Income-tax and Sales-tax and 50 State Transport buses was instigated by those holding lands above ceiling, Income tax dodgers, Sales-tax defaulters and private bus-owners respectively with a view to serving their interests; and

(b) whether any punitive and penal actions have been or are being taken against those responsible for these offences?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT):** (a) As the Hon'ble Members are aware, there were several incidents of violence and lawlessness in different parts of Andhra Pradesh during the period after October, 1972. The attacks on government offices and state transport buses referred to in the question occurred during the course of the agitation in Andhra Pradesh. There is no information on the basis of which it could be said whether or not the group mentioned in the question instigated the attacks with a view to serving their interests.

(b) Action was taken wherever necessary, in accordance with the provisions of the law and normalcy has been restored in the State.

**News-Item Entitled "Jobs in West Bengal Recruitment Follows Mysterious Pattern"**

**258. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article published in the

Statesman (Calcutta) dated the 5th June, 1973 under the caption "Jobs in West Bengal—Recruitment follows a mysterious pattern";

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether the Central Government are considering to advise the Government of West Bengal to appoint an impartial Committee to investigate into the allegations contained in this article?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Policy and procedure of recruitment to various posts under the State Government are for the State Government to decide. Government of India do not, therefore, intervene in such matters.

**Inland Water Transport during  
Fifth Plan**

**\*259. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount set apart for the Inland Water Transport in the next plan; and

(b) the schemes proposed by the Planning Commission to develop inland water transport?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) and (b). The programme for development of Inland Water Transport in the Fifth Plan is in the formulation stage. The various aspects of the programme are yet to be discussed with the States concerned and thereafter a final view will be taken.

# **Large Houses and Foreign Companies in Core Sector**

\*260. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised industrial licensing policy announced in February has thrown open the core sector to large houses and foreign companies;

(b) whether large houses and foreign companies have since then come forward to invest in the core sector;

(c) if so, the names of large houses and foreign companies which have shown interest in the core sector; and

(d) the decisions taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d) Under the industrial licensing policy announced in February, 1970, undertakings belonging to the larger industrial houses as defined in the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee and foreign majority companies were expected, along with other applicants, to participate in and contribute to the establishment of industries in the core and heavy investment sectors. Under the revised industrial licensing policy announced in February, 1973, the list of industries falling in the core and heavy investment sectors has been consolidated and the definition of larger industrial houses, to be adopted for licensing restrictions now conforms to that adopted in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

During the period 1-2-1973 to 30-6-1973, 62 applications for industrial licences were received from foreign companies and companies registered under the MRTP Act in respect of industries in which large houses and

foreign companies are eligible to participate. One of these applications has been withdrawn by the party concerned and the rest are under consideration. It is not possible to furnish details of pending applications as they are generally treated as confidential.

## **Amount of Property Lost in Communal Incidents and Compensation paid to the Affected People**

2401. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of property lost in the communal disturbances during the last six months;

(b) whether compensation has been granted by the centre or any assistance given by the Centre for the affected people or any compensation for their lost property and if so, the amount in respect of each incident, and

(c) whether Government have considered it desirable to re-convene the National Integration Council and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) A statement based on the information so far received from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It has been decided to set up a Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to consider, inter-alia the future role and task of the National Integration Council and the lines on which it should be reconstituted.

**Statement**

Name of State/UT	Amount of property lost in communal disturbances during the period 1-1-1973 to 30-6-1973
Bihar . . . .	Rs. 30,345/-
Mysore . . . .	Rs. 8,874/-
Delhi . . . .	Rs. 4,76,395/-

NOTE : (1) No communal disturbances took place in Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, A&N Islands, Goa, Laccadives, Mizoram, Pondicherry and Arunachal Pradesh during this period.

(2) Information from the remaining States/Union Territories is awaited.

**Unrest among Railway Police Force**

2402. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of mounting unrest among Railway Police Force over unsatisfactory working and service conditions,

(b) if so, what steps are taken/conceived to ensure "New Deal" to affect improvement in their working and living condition; and

(c) what other measures are envisaged for restructuring and reorienting the Railway Police Force to effect desirable improvement in its operational efficiency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) According to the information obtained from the State Governments of Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, and all the Union Territories, no mounting unrest has been reported among the Railway Police Force over their working and living conditions. Information from other States is still awaited.

(b) and (c). Police is a State subject and the Railway Police Force is a part of the State Police. Therefore, steps to improve the working and living conditions of the Railway Police Force are taken by the State Governments/Union Territories themselves and if necessary in consultation with the Railway authorities.

**Applications from Engineering Graduates for setting up of Small Scale Industries in Delhi**

2403. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration invited applications from unemployed Degree Holders in engineering and technology, residents of Delhi, for allotment of plots in various industrial areas of the Delhi Development Authority for setting up of small scale industries in February, 1973:

(b) if so, the particulars of the applications received and the manner in which these were processed; and

(c) the particulars of the Graduate Engineers who have since been allotted plots and those still to be allotted and the time by which the allotment is expected to be made to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 593 applications were received in respect of 38 plots to be allotted. The applications are being processed by the Delhi Administration. Details will be known after the processing is completed.



### Utilisation of idle capacity of Flour Mills in Haryana

2404. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the particulars of the Flour Mills in Haryana licensed under the Industrial Development Regulations Act with their capacity,

(b) the names of these Mills which are not working upto their full capacity for want of allocation of full quantity of wheat

(c) whether despite the idle capacity of some of these Mills Government have granted licences for the setting up of new units in Haryana during 1972 and 1973 (uptil June), if so the reasons therefor and their particulars and

(d) the measures which Government have taken or propose to take to ensure the full utilisation of the licensed capacities of the Mills already licensed and functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) A statement-I is attached

(b) The allocation of wheat to roller flour mills is made by the respective State Governments out of the block quota of wheat allotted by the Central Government. None of the mills is working to their full capacity for want of allocation of full quantity of wheat

(c) Because of the anticipated increased production of wheat in the country it was considered desirable to license additional capacity for setting up of new units in Haryana during

1972 and 1973 to take care of the demand in the coming years. Two licences for the establishment of new units have been granted during 1972 and 1973. The details are given in the statement-II attached

(d) Out of the block quota of wheat allotted by the Central Government, the State Governments are free to apportion it between the different users like individual consumers, bulk consumers and also roller flour mills. All possible efforts will be made to ensure better and fuller utilisation of the licensed capacities as and when the supply position of wheat improved

#### Statement

##### Annexure I

Particulars of licensed/registered roller flour mills in Haryana

Name of the Units	Capacity per month	per
1 M/s Amar Flour Mills, Sirsa	2,250 m. tonnes	
2 M/s Imperial Flour Mills, Ambala	2,134 m tonnes	
3 M/s Ved Lakshmi Flour & General Mills.	1,941 m tonnes	
4 M/s Seth Ram Naran Roller Flour Mills, Bahadurgarh	3,000 m tonnes	
5 M/s Capital Flour Mills, Faridabad	2,500 m tonnes	
6 M/s R B Banarasi Das Roller Flour Mills Ambala City	3,857 m tonne	

#### Statement II

1 M/s Aggrawal Roller Flour Mills Karnal	2,500 m tonnes per month	Industrial licence granted in 1972
2 M/s Harvana Roller Flour Mills Tohans	2,000 m tonnes per month	Industrial licence issued in June 1973

(Letter of Intent of September 1972 converted)

**Applications from Engineering Graduates for setting up Flour Mills in Delhi**

2405. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of applications received from the unemployed Graduate Engineers in Delhi for the issue of Licences for setting up automatic Roller Flour Mills in Delhi during 1972 and whose cases were recommended by the Directorate-General, Technical Development;

(b) the manner in which these applications were processed and the criteria adopted to grant licences to these unemployed Engineers;

(c) the particulars of the persons who have been issued the Licences so far and the time by which other applications are likely to be disposed of; and

(d) the total number of licences issued for Flour Milling Industry in Delhi to the unemployed Engineers

and others during 1972 and the particulars of the parties concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). An application for setting up of an automatic Roller Flour Mills in Delhi for an annual capacity of 30,000 tonnes was received during 1972 from Shri Ravi Meatle, Delhi who is stated to be an unemployed Engineer. The application was recommended by the Directorate General, Technical Development and a letter of intent was issued to him on the 16th August, 1972.

All applications for industrial licences are processed in accordance with the prescribed procedure and considered on merits.

(d) Three Industrial Licences and one Letter of Intent were issued during the year 1972 for the establishment of new undertakings in Delhi for the manufacture of wheat products. A statement showing details thereof is attached.

**Statement**

Licences and Letters of Intent issued for the Establishment of Flour Mills in Delhi, during 1972

Licences	Date of Licence Letter of Intent	Capacity per annum
1. Shri Satyanarain Gupta New Delhi (M/s Shiv Roller Flour Mills)	24-7-72	30,000 M/Tonnes
2. Shri B. D. Hansaria, New Delhi (M/s Rajdhani Roller Flour Mills).	7-9-72	30,000 M/Tonnes
3. Shri Om Prakash Gupta, New Delhi	7-9-72	30,000 M/Tonnes
<b>Letters of Intants</b>		
1. *Shri Ravi Meatle, New Delhi	16-8-72	30,000 M/Tonnes

\*Stated to be an unemployed Engineer.

उत्तर प्रदेश में तैनात केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस और सीमा सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारी

2406 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस और सीमा सुरक्षा बल के कितने अधिकारी और जवान काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त बल के कर्मचारियों पर सरकार प्रतिमास कितना रूपया व्यय कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० मोहम्मद) : (क) केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस

33 कम्पनिया

सीमा सुरक्षा बल

16 कम्पनिया

(ख) केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस

24,82,2001-रुपये (वाहनों पर हो रहे खर्च को छोड़कर जो वाहनों द्वारा तय की गई दूरी के अनुसार होता है और जो अत्येक महीने बदलता रहता है)।

सीमा सुरक्षा बल

10,94,40001-रुपये (वाहनों के व्यय-भार को छोड़कर जिसका हिमाब वास्तव में तय की गई दूरी के अनुसार लगाया जाता है)।

त्रिपुरा राज्य से पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रको का निकाला जाला

2407. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री 14 जुलाई, 1973 के अतागक्ति प्रश्न संख्या 3196 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उपरोक्त प्रश्न के भाग (क) और (ख) के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच सूचना एकत्र कर ली गई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो मत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० मोहम्मद) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। त्रिपुरा सरकार से अभी सूचना आनी है।

# Conversion of temporary Telephone connections into permanent ones

2409 SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided that temporary Telephone connections which have been in use for more than two years will be considered for conversion into permanent connections,

(b) whether any list has been prepared for total numbers of temporary connections at present in different States, and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to see that telephone connections are provided to all those who have applied?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) A proposal on these lines has been suggested to Government for consideration.

(b) If required, each Circle/District will be called upon to do so.

(c) (i) The production capacity of telephone equipment in the country is proposed to be augmented during the Fifth Five Year Plan through the establishment of a second switching factory at Rae Bareilly

(ii) A second unit for the assembly of telephone instruments has been established at Naini.

(iii) A second factory for the manufacture of underground cables has been set up at Hyderabad.

It is hoped that with the additional equipment that will be available during the 5th Plan, the position regarding telephone connections will improve considerably by the end of the Fifth Plan.

#### **Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters in Government service**

2410. SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are issuing instructions for giving additional increments to those freedom fighters in the employment of Government who are eligible for grant of pension under the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972, but whose annual income is not less than Rs. 5,000/-;

(b) whether Government have decided to grant pension under the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972 to those Government employees whose present income is not less than Rs. 5,000/- per annum but who, on retirement, will have an income of less than Rs. 5,000/- per annum; and

(c) whether instructions are being issued to State Governments for giving similar concessions to employees of State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Pension under the Central Scheme is granted to all eligible freedom fighters irrespective of whether they are in Government service (Central or State) or holding other employment, provided their income is less

than Rs. 5000/- per annum. After retirement Government Servants can apply for Freedom Fighters Pension if their total income is less than Rs. 5000/- per year and they are otherwise eligible.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Atomic Mineral Resources in the Coastal areas of Kerala**

2411. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Minerals Division of the Atomic Energy Department has conducted any survey to find out rich atomic mineral resources in the coastal areas of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the steps taken to exploit these mineral resources.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes Sir. The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy are engaged in carrying out investigations of economic minerals in the coastal sand deposits along the Kerala coast and are currently carrying out investigations of the areas granted to Messrs Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited by the State Government for estimation of reserves of these minerals.

(b) As a result of surveys carried out so far, it has been found that the richest parts of the deposit are between Neendakara and Kayamkulam known as the Chavara Coast in Quilon District. Part of these deposits has been granted under a mining concession to Messrs Indian Rare Earths Limited, a public sector undertaking of the Department of Atomic Energy and another part of the deposits on

this coast has been granted to Messrs Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited, a State Government undertaking for exploitation.

**Malpractices in the Selection of Malayalam Movie "Swayam Varam" for Film Festival in U.S.S.R.**

2412. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint alleging malpractices in the selection of the Malayalam Movie "Swayam Varam" for the Film festival in Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. There was only one complaint from Hon'ble member himself. The complaint was duly examined. An independent Selection Panel had adjudged this film as suitable for entry in the Moscow International Film Festival. There was no irregularity. This film has been awarded recently the prize for the "Best Feature Film" in 1972

**Property Statements of Government Employees**

2413. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government employees are required to mention in their property statements all goods in their possession the cost of which exceeds Rs. 1000/-.

(b) whether this rule is a legacy of the British; and

(c) if not, when the original rule was framed and whether in view of the steep fall in the value of rupee Government have considered it desirable to revise it upwards to make it in conformity with the changed situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Under rule 18(1) of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, which was issued in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption (Santhanam Committee) and which came into force with effect from 30th November, 1964, every Government servant is required to submit a return of assets and liabilities in such form as may be prescribed by the Government. In pursuance of this rule, a form of the return was prescribed in which every Government servant had to indicate *inter alia* items of movable property, the value of which individually exceed Rs. 1000/-. However, the submission of this return has been held in abeyance pending a review of the entire question of submission of returns of Assets and Liabilities by Government servants

**Use of Imported Items by M/s. Kores India (Private) Limited for Manufacture of Stationery**

2414. DR. I. AXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the imported items being used by M/s. Kores India Limited for manufacturing different items of stationery in their factories;

(b) what is the production ratio per quintal of imported items; and

(c) the cost of finished goods per quintal based on imported raw materials and percentage of profit thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The imported items which are being used by M/s. Kores India Limited for manufacturing different items of stationery in their factories and the percentage of import content are given below:

Item of Manufacture	Items of imported material	Percentage of import content
1. Duplicating Stencils	1. Stencil Tissue 2. Nitrocellulose 3. Oleyl Alcohol 4. Titanium Dioxide	11.63
2. Carbon Paper	1. Carbonising Tissue 2. Waxes 3. Dyes 4. Carbon Black	
3. Computer Ribbons	1. Nylon in 14-116" width 2. Black Toner 3. Black Oleate 4. Sperm Oil 5. Carbon Black (Special Quality) Carbon Black (Special Quality)	0.36
4. Typewriter Ribbons		
5. Duplicating Ink Large Size Tubes	Carbon Black	1.2

(c) The information is not available.

**Request made by West Bengal Government for loan to form State Textile Corporation to run sick mills of West Bengal**

2415. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have requested the Central Government for a loan of Rs. three crore to form a State Textile Corporation to run all the sick mills of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what action Central Government have taken on the request

made by the Government of West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal had asked for financial assistance amounting to Rupees one crore during 1971-72 and Rupees two crores during 1972-73, in order to meet their share of 49 per cent of the expenditure for running the taken over textile mills in that State. The late Ministry of Foreign Trade assessed that the State Government would require Rs. 80 lakhs during 1971-72 and Rs. 180 lakhs during 1972-73. The Planning Commission approved of a total allocation of Rs. 180 lakhs during 1972-73. A further allocation of Rs. 80 lakhs has been approved by the Planning Commission for the year 1973-74.

**C.B.I. Inquiry into Theft of Antiquities in Orissa**

2416. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the result of the C.B.I. Inquiry into the theft of antiquities in Orissa; and

(b) who are the people found to be entangled in these thefts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). No inquiry has been undertaken by the C.B.I. into the theft of antiquities in Orissa.

**Supply of Power to Gujarat from Tarapur Atomic Power Station**

2417. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tarapur Atomic Power Plant has stopped power supply to Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission has stated that Tarapur Atomic Power Station would not supply power to Gujarat until the factors responsible for the tripping of the feeder lines to Gujarat were known and the State's transmission lines were fully cleared;

(c) whether Central Government would intervene in the matter to set the things right; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However, due to repeated failures of the transmission lines belonging to the Gujarat State Electricity Board during June, 1973, which caused adverse effects on the Tarapur Atomic Power Station, Chariman, Atomic Energy Commission after prior intimation to Minister for Power, Gujarat State had expressed a view that it would be imprudent to keep these transmission lines connected to the Station unless their faults were removed.

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

**Setting up of Heavy Water Project in Baroda**

2418. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a heavy water project in Baroda in Gujarat State;

(b) the total expenditure involved;

(c) when the project is likely to be set up;

(d) whether this heavy water project will be the first and the largest ammonia-hydrogen exchange project in the world; and

(e) the amount of foreign assistance required and the extent to which the project will help the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (e). The Heavy Water Plant at Baroda is already under construction and is expected to be commissioned by the middle of 1974. The total expenditure involved in the setting up of

this plant is estimated at Rs. 1968.23 lakhs, including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 1018.34 lakhs which is required for the design and supply of major equipment and for providing supervision over erection and commissioning. This plant is based on ammonia-hydrogen exchange process and when completed, will be the second and the largest plant of its kind in the world. The heavy water produced by this plant will be used in atomic power stations and will save us the valuable foreign exchange which would otherwise have been required for importing heavy water from abroad.

#### **Industries set up by J. K. Group in Orissa**

2419. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and nature of industries which the J. K. Group has set up in Orissa by now; and

(b) whether it has asked for permission to set-up any new Industry in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). So far as information available with DGTD is concerned, only one unit for the manufacture of paper board for a capacity of 33,000 tonnes per annum has been set up in Orissa by a company belonging to the J.K. Singhania group. Two statements, giving details of the licences/letters of intent issued and the pending industrial licence applications relating to companies belonging to this group, are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5352/73].

#### **Shortage of Scientific personnel in the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun**

2420. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that shortage of Scientific personnel is a problem to the Indian Institute of Petroleum in Dehra Dun;

(b) whether some twenty senior scientists had quit the Indian Institute of Petroleum during the last few months; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP) is not facing the problem of shortage of Scientific personnel

(b) and (c). During the last 16 months, 9 Scientists have left the Institute to join Public Undertakings for better emoluments.

#### **दिल्ली-उत्तर प्रदेश सीमा पर फासकोरस भरे ढुमों में घाग लग जाना**

2421. श्री शिव कुमार हास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली-उत्तर प्रदेश सीमा पर फासकोरस भरे कुछ ढुमों में हाल ही में घाग लग गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे रसायन के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक सावधानी न बरतने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की है, और



(ग) का आग लग जाने के विगम-स्वरूप वहाँ विप्लो में उत्पन्न हो रहे श्री विगमे लोगो को बहुत परेशानी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप नरी (श्री प्रमद कुमार मुडगो) : (क) से

(ग). अश्वित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### Upgrading of Cross-Bar exchanges in Delhi area

2422 SHRI P GANGADEB: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether a crash programme has been undertaken by the Telephone Department to upgrade the seven Cross bar Exchanges in Delhu area?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) There are six cross-bar exchanges in Delhi area including the Trunk Automatic exchange. A crash programme has been undertaken to upgrade the Karolbagh, Jorbagh and Janpath Cross-bar exchanges. Rectification work has also been commenced in the Trunk Automatic exchange.

#### Setting up of an Inter-Ministerial Working Group to examine recommendations of the Committee on unemployment

2423. SHRI P. M. MEHTA.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has set up an inter-ministerial working group to examine the recommendations made by the Committee on Unemployment in its report; and

(b) when the group is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) In about two months time.

#### Forced Conversions to Christianity by Management of Winberg Allen School, Mussoorie

2424 SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the management of the Winberg Allen School, Mussoorie has been forcing minor children of Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist faiths in the School to offer prayer in the Church,

(b) if so, whether a number of these minor children were baptised to 'Holy Communion' in recent past against the consent of their parents; and

(c) whether the Winberg Allen School management has been evading taxes year after year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Activities of a Christian Missionary

2425. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. C. M. Macmillan, a registered Christian Missionary is the Principal of a leading Public School "Winberg Allen School" at Mussoorie;

(b) whether Mr. Macmillan has, during his visits abroad in the past, been making mischievous propaganda against our national Government and the Indian people;

(c) whether Mr. Macmillan made derogatory remarks against Indian Christians, dubbing them as unworthy for holding "positions of leadership" while giving a press statement in Australia in the past; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to curb his activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). Mr. C. M. Macmillan is the Principal of Winberg Allen School, Mussoorie. An anonymous complaint regarding alleged statement made by him when he was abroad in 1968 was received. The journal in which the statements were said to have appeared was found to be a religious magazine of comparatively small circulation. It was not found possible to verify the correctness of the allegations. However, no statement of Mr. Macmillan's views have come to notice subsequently through any important journal or newspaper in Australia.

#### Import of Telephone Equipments

2426. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry proposed to import Telephone equipments to meet the country's increased requirements;

(b) the names of countries from where Telephone equipments are proposed to be imported and the quantity of equipment to be imported; and

(c) to what extent West Bengal backward areas will be benefited by imported equipments?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Purchase will be made by inviting Global Tenders. The quantity of equipment will be for about 60,000 lines.

(c) The type of exchange proposed to be imported are tailored to suit the needs of high density subscriber areas. Hence the same will not fit in with the needs of backward areas.

पाली (राजस्थान) में चोरी से टेलीफोन करने के मामलों का पता लगाना

2427. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1971 और 1972 में ऐसे कितने मामलों का पता चला है जिनमें पाली (राजस्थान) में प्राइवेट लोभो ने एक्सचेंज आपरेटरों के साथ साठ-गांठ करके बिना टेलीफोन शुल्क का भुगतान किये टेलीफोन किये थे ; और

(ख) इस कारण कितने कर्मचारियों की सेवाएँ समाप्त कर दी गई हैं और कितने कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अब भी जांच की जा रही है और ये जांच किस तारीख से चल रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीमन्दन बहुगुणा):

(क) ऐसे मामलों का पता नहीं चला है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Effect of the proposal to incorporate new features and improve Vividh Bharati Service on Film and Classical Music**

**2428. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how the new deal to incorporate the new features and improve the Vividh Bharati Service would affect the film music and classical music; and

(b) the role proposed to be allotted to commercial and non-commercial centres in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):** (a) The duration of film music has been brought down and the duration of folk music and classical music has been increased

(b) The Vividh Bharati Centres, both Commercial and non-Commercial, have been asked to contribute more programmes in this regard

**Destruction of Cement in Surat, Gujarat**

**2429. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether in the month of June, 1973, cement stocks accumulated in Surat as a result of new distribution system enforced by the authorities;

(b) whether much cement was destroyed due to the monsoons rains;

(c) if so, what were the reasons for shortage and excess stocks of cement in the same district and who are the responsible for this sort of mismanagement which has resulted in heavy losses to the Gujarat State; and

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(d) whether Union Government has looked into the matter and taken the action on these held responsible?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** (a) No, Sir, there is no such information with the State Government or the Central Government.

(b) No, Sir; there is no such information with the State Government or the Central Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

**Increase in unemployment in Fourth Five Year Plan**

**2430. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:**

**SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA:**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unemployed people in the country has almost doubled during the Fourth Plan period and now stands at 7.27 million;

(b) if so, whether it is due to the fact that the pace of employment generation is too slow to cope with the increase in the labour force and the increased output of the educational system; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to remedy the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) The number of unemployed people in the country at beginning of the Fourth Plan was estimated at 3.42 million. The number of job-seekers registered with the

Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1972 was 68,98,000. The live register figures have, however, to be examined in the context of their admitted limitations. As the Committee on Unemployment has stated in its report, some of the persons registering themselves with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed. On the other hand, many persons who are unemployed do not get their names registered with the Employment Exchanges. A considerable amount of multiple registration also exists.

(b) The growth of employment in a country is linked with the process of economic development and the rate of growth. The rate of growth has been inadequate during the last 11/2 decades. As indicated in the Approach Paper, the first decade of planning, 1951-60, achieved a trend rate of growth of only 3.8 per cent and the second decade, 1961-70, only 3.7 per cent. Agriculture, which was doing well in the first two years of the Fourth Plan, had a set-back during the third year. On account of adverse climatic factors, there is, as indicated in the Approach Document, a possibility of further decline in production in 1971-72. Industrial production has been growing much slower than the 8-10 per cent rate as envisaged in the Plan. The Committee on Unemployment has, in its report, analysed that a sharp deterioration took place in 1966. The report continues to state that the situation was not particularly bright in 1967. The industrial production showed a recovery during 1968 with a rise of 6.4 per cent over the previous year. This trend was maintained in 1969 with a rise of 7.1 per cent. The rate of growth, however, dropped to 4.8 per cent in 1970 and 3 per cent in 1971. There was slight improvement in 1972, but it was well below the desired 8 per cent. However, the Government are fully aware and the stra-

tegy for growth and employment creation, as outlined in the Approach Document, would be adopted to meet the problem.

(c) Besides the normal Plan programmes in the Fourth Five Year Plan which provided employment opportunities to bulk of unemployed persons, the Government of India undertook several Special Employment Programmes commencing from 1971-72. These are described below:—

I Programmes for educated unemployed initiated in 1971-72 and for highly qualified engineers, technologists and scientists drawn up by the Central Government in 1972-73—Under this programme, Rs 9.81 crores were released to the States resulting in about 45,000 job opportunities mostly for the educated. The Central budget provision for 1972-73 for the programmes of educated unemployed and for highly qualified engineers, technologists and scientists was Rs. 63 crores comprising Rs 43 crores for educated unemployed and Rs. 20 crores for engineers, technologists and scientists against which a sum of Rs 7.13 crores was actually allocated to the States resulting in nearly 64,000 additional job opportunities mainly for educated persons in that year. The outlay on these programmes for 1973-74 is of the same order as in 1972-73. The schemes being implemented under this programme are as under:—

1. Expansion and improvement in the quality of primary education.
2. Financial assistance to small entrepreneurs for setting up small industries.
3. Rural engineering surveys.
4. Setting up of agro-service centres.
5. Expansion of consumers co-operative stores.

6. Investigation of road projects.
7. Design units for rural water supply.
8. Investigation of irrigation and flood control projects.
9. Natural resources surveys—Survey of Land and Soil, ground water resources, forest resources and mineral resources.

II. Special Employment programmes in States and Union Territories.—An amount of Rs 26.50 crores was allocated during 1972-73 to various State Governments on the understanding that they would raise additional matching resources to an equal extent for drawing up special employment programmes. A sum of Rs. 0.50 crore was also allocated for similar programmes in the Union Territories. It is estimated that additional employment was provided under this programme to about 3.70 lakh persons including 70,000 educated in 1972-73. A similar allocation has been made for this programme for the year 1973-74.

III The Half a Million Jobs Programme for Educated Unemployed—1973-74.—In spite of efforts to solve the unemployment problem as indicated above, it was felt that the problem of unemployment was becoming more and more serious, particularly among the educated; it was, therefore, decided to start a special employment programme to provide job opportunities to the educated unemployed. The Government of India have started the Half a Million Jobs Programme in 1973-74 with a total budget provision of Rs. 100 crores. Under this programme, different States/Union Territories have been asked to formulate and implement schemes within a ceiling amount allocated to each aimed at securing employment opportunities for a specified number of persons. The proposals formulated by the States/Union Territories under this programme have been cleared by the

Planning Commission for implementation.

IV. Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.—This scheme was introduced in 1971-72 with the object of providing employment to 1,000 persons on an average continuously for a working season of 10 months in a year in every district in the country. During 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 31.22 crores was spent resulting in 80 million man-days of employment. In 1972-73, the total expenditure incurred by different States was Rs. 47.11 crores thereby generating employment of 1303.52 lakh man-days. The Plan outlay for this scheme during 1973-74 is Rs 50 crores.

V Programme for Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers—This scheme was introduced in 1969-70. The scheme is intended for the economic development of vulnerable rural classes by suitably strengthening the infra-structure base of Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers consistent with the prevailing thin employment in the rural areas. Till the end of December, 1972, about 3 million beneficiaries were identified. Of these, about 1.3 million have been enrolled as members of cooperatives. Up to the end of 1972-73, an expenditure of Rs. 17.32 crores was incurred. For 1973-74, a provision of Rs. 20.00 crores has been made for this programme.

VI. Drought Prone Area Programme.—This programme is intended for the economic development of certain vulnerable areas of low resources endowment. The programme aims at mitigating the severity of scarcity conditions by organising productive and labour intensive programmes like medium/minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation and construction of roads. During 1970-71 and 1971-72, a total expenditure of Rs. 30.80 crores was incurred resulting in employment

of about 4.70 million mandays. During 1972-73, State Governments reported an expenditure of Rs. 38.51 crores, thereby generating employment of 40 million mandays. An allocation of Rs. 22.00 crores has been made for this programme in 1973-74.

In the Fifth Plan, employment-oriented schemes will, as indicated in the Approach Document, be designed in a manner that will lead to the maximum possible creation of durable productive assets while ensuring that their employment content does not thereby get diluted.

#### **Aid to Gujarat for Educated Unemployed**

2431. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has provided Rs 350 crore aid to the Gujarat Government for providing jobs to the educated unemployed in the State; and

(b) if so, the amount of aid provided to other States for similar purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) For the current year Gujarat State Government have been requested to formulated schemes under the Half a Million Jobs Programme for providing employment to educated unemployed persons within a ceiling of Rs. 3.5 crores. This is over and above to Rs. 2.28 crores allocated for continuing the schemes for educated unemployed which were initiated in 1971-72. In addition, the State Government have also been allocated a sum of Rs. 1.81 crores for special employment programmes which would provide opportunities for both educated unemployed and others. As against the

tentative ceiling of Rs. 3.5 crores allocated for the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme, schemes amounting to Rs. 3.07 crores have been received from the State Government so far and they have been approved.

(b) A statement containing the allocations made or ceiling fixed for different States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See, No LT-5353/73.]

#### **Shortage of Cement in West Bengal**

2432. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an acute scarcity of cement in West Bengal since January this year;

(b) if so, the average annual demand of the State for cement and the quota of cement actually supplied; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure equitable distribution of cement and prevent black marketing in this commodity which has been rampant?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) There is some shortage of cement in the State of West Bengal as a result of the overall shortage of cement in the country.

(b) The annual demand according to the State Government is said to be 12 lakh tonnes. A quantity of 10.08 lakh tonnes was supplied to the State during 1972 and a quantity of 4.82 lakh tonnes has been supplied during the first half of 1973.

(c) To distribute the available cement equitably, quotas have been fixed for each State for the period July,

73 to June 74 on the basis of their consumption during the past five years and allocations are made according to the recommendations of the State Government who have been requested to ensure that the requirements of irrigation and power projects are met in full. An additional quota for West Bengal has also been agreed to. The State Government has also issued orders for regulating sale of cement at retail level.

#### **West Bengal Plan for Educated Unemployed**

2433. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government have drawn out plans for giving jobs to the educated unemployed youths of the State, and

(b) if so, the employment so far given by the present Government and the broad outlines of the employment projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of West Bengal have been implementing some schemes for providing jobs to educated unemployed since 1971-72 with financial assistance from the Central Government. These schemes were continued in 1972-73 and are being continued in the current year. In addition, the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme has also been started in 1973-74 under which the State Government have drawn up proposals to create job opportunities for 1.26 lakh educated persons.

(b) According to the latest information available, about 1.22 lakh persons were provided employment in 1971-72 and 1972-73 out of whom about 15,000 were educated persons. Under various

schemes it is estimated that about 2.48 lakh jobs will be generated in the year 1973-74.

Broad outlines of the various employment schemes currently being implemented by the State Government for educated unemployed are described below.—

(i) Self-employment programmes for which Government would provide assistance to entrepreneurs by way of margin money/seed capital, training facilities and infra-structure facilities.

(ii) Training programmes on a stipendiary basis to prepare young men in fields like education, para-medical services, agricultural extension, cooperation etc., so that they will be equipped to take up regular jobs arising in 1974-75 for the implementation of various programmes in the Fifth Plan like minimum needs, agricultural development, expansion of cooperative sector, etc.

(iii) Incentives to employers in the private sector and cooperatives to employ engineers, diploma holders and other technically qualified persons as well as persons coming from the weaker sections of the society.

#### **Allotment of Funds to States to Create Employment**

2434. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the amount allotted by the Centre to various State Governments to create employment opportunities during 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The fol-

Following table shows the amount allotted by the Centre to various State Governments to create employment opportunities during 1973-74:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl No.	State Union Territory	Crash scheme for Rural Employment	Special Employment Scheme for States and Union Territory (Central Assistance)	Continuing schemes for educated unemployed initiated in 1971-72	Ceiling within which State Governments have been requested to formulate schemes under The Half a Million Jobs Programme subject to the guide lines	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>States</i>						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.14	2.13	3.01	6.00	14.28
2.	Assam	1.15	0.72	2.35	1.50	5.72
3.	Bihar	4.53	2.75	6.88	8.50	22.66
4.	Gujarat	2.33	1.31	2.28	3.50	9.42
5.	Haryana	0.87	0.49	1.64	1.75	4.75
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.20	0.17	1.62	0.60	3.59
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.15	0.23	1.56	0.75	3.69
8.	Kerala	1.54	1.04	2.51	7.00	12.09
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5.33	2.04	5.73	5.30	18.40
10.	Maharashtra	3.20	2.47	2.86	8.00	16.53
11.	Manipur	0.27	0.05	0.10	0.40	0.82
12.	Meghalaya	0.25	0.05	0.24	0.20	0.74
13.	Mysore	2.33	1.43	2.55	5.00	11.31
14.	Nagaland	0.29	0.03	0.28	0.12	0.72
15.	Orissa	1.78	1.08	3.04	2.80	8.70
16.	Punjab	1.37	0.66	1.47	2.30	5.70
17.	Rajasthan	3.20	1.26	4.36	3.25	12.07
18.	Tamil Nadu	2.61	2.01	2.88	6.50	14.00
19.	Tripura	0.25	0.08	0.14	0.40	0.87
20.	Uttar Pradesh	6.74	4.32	8.35	11.00	30.41
21.	West Bengal	2.94	2.18	5.65	15.00	25.77



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Union Territories</i>						
22.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.12
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.29	0.03	0.22	0.06	0.60
24.	Chandigarh	0.07	0.02	0.06	0.25	0.40
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10
26.	Delhi	0.10	0.30	0.84	2.50	3.74
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.13	0.06	0.26	0.20	0.65
28.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindive Islands	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07
29.	Mizoram	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.20
30.	Pondicherry	0.15	0.04	0.20	0.14	0.53
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>47.46</b>	<b>27.00</b>	<b>61.16</b>	<b>93.03</b>	<b>28.65</b>

Note: For special employment programmes (Col. 4 above) state Governments are expected to make a matching contribution.

#### Production and installed capacity in Public and Private Sector Plants

2435 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the installed capacity and actual production in the major private and public sector plants separately, year-wise during the last three years, and

(b) whether poor plant management is one of the main causes of the existence of idle capacities?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) While installed capacity-industry-wise is not readily available, a statement showing production of selected industries during the years 1970, 71 and 72 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5354/79.]

(b) Some of the causes for idle capacity/fall in production are:—

1. Power cuts
2. Disturbed industrial relations.
3. Lack of demand.
4. Coal and wagon shortages, and
5. Shortage of raw materials

#### Allocation made to Uttar Pradesh for Providing jobs to Educated Unemployed

2436. SHRI R. K. SINHA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has sanctioned some amount for Uttar Pradesh for providing training and self-employment opportunities to educated persons;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned and the number of persons to be covered under the plan; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure proper implementation of the programme as a crash programme?

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

(b) For the current year the State Government has been allocated the following amounts for schemes exclusively for educated unemployed:

(Rs. in crores)

(i) For continuing schemes initiated in 1971/72	8.35
(ii) Ceiling within which the State Government could implement schemes under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme	11.00

In addition, the State Government has been allocated Rs. 4.32 crores for special employment programme which cover both educated persons and others. As against the ceiling of Rs. 11.00 crores aimed at securing gainful employment to 50 to 60 thousand educated persons, schemes amounting to Rs. 6.22 crores received from the State Government and aimed at the employment of about 57,000 persons have been approved so far.

(c) A special cell to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Employment Programmes has been set up in the State Planning Department. State Government have also been advised that District Coordination Committees should be formed to continuously review and monitor the implementation of the schemes. In addition, the quarterly release of Central assistance is also subject to the satisfactory implementation of the schemes in all respects.

Plan to provide Employment to Educated Unemployed in Rural Areas

2437. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to prepare decentralised district-based plans to provide employment to educated unemployed people in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Clear guidelines have been given to the States to formulate employment schemes for educated unemployed in such a way that the benefits reach all regions of the State, rural as well as urban, as far as possible district-wise. The schemes formulated on the above basis by the State Governments and under implementation can be classified as follows:

- (i) Self-employment programmes for which Government would provide assistance to entrepreneurs by way of margin money/seed capital, training facilities and infra-structure facilities.
- (ii) Training programmes on a stipendiary basis to prepare young men in fields like education, para-medical services, agricultural extension, cooperation etc., so that they will be equipped to take up regular jobs arising in 1974-75 for the implementation of various programmes in the Fifth Plan like minimum needs, agricultural development, expansion of cooperative sector etc.
- (iii) Incentives to employers in the private sector and cooperatives to employ engineers, diploma holders and other tech-

nically qualified persons as well as persons coming from the weaker sections of society.

**Formation of Holding Coy. for Textile Mills taken over by Government**

2438. SHRI VASANT SATHE:  
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to form a holding company for efficient management of the textile units taken over by Government and if so, the outlines thereof, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The future pattern of management of the textile units taken over by Government is under examination

**Reduction in Current Year's Outlay for Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

2439 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether a drastic cut is imposed in the current year outlay on Central/Centrally Sponsored schemes specially designed to ameliorate the lot of weaker section of rural community in backward and drought affected areas; and

(b) if so, what is the extent of cut effected scheme-wise and the rationale therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

पंजाब और बिहार की भाय में अन्तर

2440. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या पंजाब और बिहार की भाय में बहुत भारी अन्तर है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो पंजाब की भाय से बिहार की भाय कितने प्रतिशत कम है , और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा बिहार के पिछडेपन को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारद्वाज) (क) और (ख) राज्यों के सांख्यिकीय ब्यूरो द्वारा तैयार किए गये आकड़ों के आधार पर विद्यमान मूल्यों के अनुसार बिहार की प्रति व्यक्ति भाय वर्ष 1968-69 में 402 रुपये तथा पंजाब की प्रति व्यक्ति भाय वर्ष 1969-70 में 945 रुपये थी । बहरहाल राज्यों द्वारा भेजे गये प्रति व्यक्ति भाय के आकड़ों की कठोरता पूर्वक तुलना नहीं की जानी चाहिए क्योंकि इनमें प्रयुक्त सकल्पनाये, विधितन्त्र, स्रोत, सामग्री तथा आधार वर्ष भिन्न-भिन्न हैं ।

(ग) भाय की असमानता के अनेक कारण हैं, जैसे लोगों की सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक विशिष्टतायें, ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि, बुनियादी आधार का विकास, तथा ससाधन सम्पन्नता इत्यादि । बिहार के पिछडेपन को दूर करने के लिए कार्यक्रमों का समावेश इस समय तैयार की जा रही पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना से किया जायेगा । क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को कम करने के लिए अपनाये जाने वाले दृष्टिकोण को 'पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रति दृष्टिकोण' में जो कि पहले ही सभा पटल पर रखा जा चुका है, बताया गया है ।

**Review of the Current Year's Plan Programmes as part of the exercise aimed at containing the budget deficit in 1973-74**

2441. SHRI P. M. MEHTA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission are now engaged in a detailed review of the current year's plan programmes as part of the exercise aimed at containing the budget deficit in 1973-74; z

(b) whether there has been delay in the Planning Commission in finalising the sectoral allocations of the provision of Rs 150 crores made in the budget for advance action on the Fifth plan schemes, and

(c) if so the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Extension of Mysore Technique of production improved quality of silk to other silk producing areas**

2442. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore is now producing improved quality of silk at low cost;

(b) whether attracted by the low cost and improved quality, countries like Japan are buying Mysore silk; and

(c) if so, whether Government have examined the Mysore technique with a view to extend it to other silk producing States or areas in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Import of Cement**

2443 SHRI N. K. SANGHI. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 528 on the 25th July, 1973 regarding production and supply of cement and state.

(a) whether the present production is not sufficient to meet the demands;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of importing cement from soft currency areas to meet the requirements of small consumers who are at present being exploited by black marketers; and

(c) if so, particulars of quantity proposed to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present shortage of cement is essentially a result of the power cut and as the same is being restored now, the production is expected to pick up. The import of cement is not considered necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Unearthing of Exchange Permit Racket**

2444. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.B.I. has unearthed any exchange permit racket during July, 1973; and

(b) if so, the amount involved and the steps taken by Government to curb such rackets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). No exchange permit racket has been unearthed by the C.B.I. during July, 1973. However, certain cases where foreign exchange has been obtained on the basis of spurious permits have come to the notice of Government. The matter is under investigation by the C.B.I. and at this stage it is not in public interest to give further details of the case. In the meantime, the Reserve Bank of India has streamlined the procedure relating to issue of exchange permits for students with a view to prevent recurrence of such irregularities.

#### Supply of Cement to Tripura

2445. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total monthly requirement of cement for 1973-74 asked by Government of Tripura from the Centre;

(b) the total quantity so far given to Tripura; and

(c) what steps are being taken to make up the shortfall, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) 5,400 tonnes per month for the period July, 1973 to June, 1974.

(b) The quantity of cement supplied to the State of Tripura since 1968 onwards, is as under:—

	Tonnes
1968 . . .	12,000
1969 . . .	12,000
1970 . . .	16,000
1971 . . .	6,000
1972 . . .	17,000
1973 . . .	9,386
(January to June)	

(c) To distribute the available cement equitably, quotas have been fixed for each State for the period July, 1973 to June 1974 on the basis of their consumption during the past five years. A quota of 13,000 tonnes was originally fixed for the State of Tripura but keeping in view their requirements for repair works resulting from floods in May 1973, their quota has been increased to 25,000 tonnes for the period July, 1973 to June, 1974.

#### Scheduled Castes Right to Homestead Lands

2446 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many members of the Scheduled Castes have been given the right to their homestead lands (Vasgeet Zemin) between 1971-73 in the various States and Union Territories.

(b) whether Government have received reports about efforts to grab the Harijans' homestead lands by the powerful people in the rural areas; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed by Government to liberate these lands and restore them to the Harijans?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories and a statement to this effect will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Increase in the amount of scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

**2447. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes has recommended increase in the amount of scholarships granted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students keeping in view the rise in prices in the country; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A decision in the matter is yet to be taken in the light of the resources and the priorities.

**Bonded Labour System in States**

**2448. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the bonded labour system prevailing in a number of States;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) to (c).

Yes, Sir. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his twentieth report for the year 1970-71 has observed that "the practice of bonded labour" which is known by different names in different States still exists in a number of States/Union Territories. The main features of the system are discussed in detail in the report referred to above which was laid on the Table of the House on 11th May, 1973. The report has also stated that the practice of bonded labour is dying gradually due to general awareness among the backward people. The primary causes for the prevalence of the practice are the economic backwardness of the people which forces them into dependence on money-lenders, and the ignorance which prolongs this dependence.

The matter was brought to the notice of the Chief Ministers of all the States early this year and the State Governments were urged to take early steps for eradicating the system.

**Shortage of Scientists in Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun**

**2449. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Petroleum Institute, Dehradun, is likely to face shortage of scientific personnel; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to meet the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) The Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP) is not facing the problem of shortage of scientific personnel.

(b) Does not arise.

**Increase in age limit for entry into Government Service in Orissa**

2450. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has taken a decision recently to increase the age limit from 25 to 28 years for entry into State services; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

**फिल्म प्रशिक्षण और अभिनय प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों जैसी संस्थाओं को बन्द करने का प्रस्ताव**

2451. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि बम्बई तथा अन्य बड़े नगरों में फिल्म प्रशिक्षण और अभिनय प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों जैसी अनेक संस्थाएं हैं जहां लड़के लड़कियों का शोषण होता है ।

(ख) क्या युवकों तथा युवतियों का अनैतिक कार्यों में प्रयोग किये जाने के मामले सरकार के ध्यान में आये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस प्रकार के स्कूलों को कानूनन बन्द करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह): (क) और (ख) जब कि यह ठीक है कि फिल्म प्रशिक्षण के

लिए कुछ रूर-सरकारी संस्थान स्थापित किए हुए हैं, किन्तु ऐसे संस्थानों द्वारा जवान लड़कों और लड़कियों का शोषण किए जाने की कोई घटना हमारे ध्यान में नहीं आई है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**अहमदाबाद में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे**

2452. श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

श्री बी० एन० रेड्डी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जुलाई, 1973 में अहमदाबाद में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए थे ;

(ख) साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के परिणाम-स्वरूप जान व माल की किन्ती हानि हुई ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में जांच कराई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले और भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएं न हों, इसके लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (घ). गुजरात सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 14 जुलाई, 1973 को अहमदाबाद में आयोजित बन्द असफल रहा था और रात्रि को सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों में कुछ ढील कर दी गई थी । बहुत रात को गड़बड़ तब हुई जब कुछ समाज विरोधी तत्व लूट और आगजनी में अन्तर्गस्त हो गये । हिंसा की कुछ छुटपुट घटनाएं 15 और 16 जुलाई को भी हुईं स्थिति से निपटने के लिए स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा, गोली चलाने तथा कर्फ्यू लगाने समेत सुरक्षा कार्यवाही की गई थी । मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा 15 जुलाई को प्रातः नगर शांति समिति की

बैठक भी बुलाई गई। दलों के दौरान बायल होने के परिणामस्वरूप एक व्यक्ति मारा गया और दो व्यक्ति पुलिस की गोली चलाने के परिणामस्वरूप मारे गये। सम्पत्ति को हुई हानि के सबब में व्यौरा मातुम किया जा रहा है।

### Survey of Industrial Societies in Orissa

2454 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the survey to identify the viable, the potentially viable, and non-viable industrial societies was carried on in Orissa along with other States,

(b) if so, the result of the survey, and

(c) if not, the reasons why the survey was not conducted in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

बुरहानपुर तहसील के गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाना

2455. श्री गंगाचरण बीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्व निमाड जिले की बुरहानपुर तहसील (मध्य प्रदेश) कितने गांवों में

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने के लिए ज्ञापन दिया है तथा उनके क्या नाम हैं ; और

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा उनकी भाग कब तक पूरी कर दी जाएगी

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दा बलुगुणा) (क) बुरहानपुर तहसील के बहादुरपुर, खाकमार, निम्बाला, लोनी और हैदरपुर नामक पांच गांवों ने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर लगाने के लिए प्रार्थना की थी।

(ख) (i) बहादुरपुर में फरवरी, 1973 में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोल दिया गया है।

(ii) लोनी में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्ताव की मजूरी दी जा चुकी है और आशा है कि यह दिसम्बर 1973 में खोल दिया जाएगा।

(iii) खाकमार में प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही है।

(iv) निम्बाला में प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही है।

(v) हैदरपुर में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर लगाने का प्रस्ताव घाटे का है। इसलिए इसे अस्वीकार कर दिया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ और चम्पारण क्षेत्र में घाटाघात के साधनों की कमी

2456. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने स्वीकार किया है कि छत्तीसगढ़ और चम्पारण



क्षेत्र के लोगों के पिछड़ेपन और दरिद्रता से भी जीने का जीवन स्तर होने का कारण यातायात की कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार से कुछ विशेष योजनाओं की सिफारिश की है , और

(ग) क्या इसके लिए कुछ धन राशि की भी मजूरी दी गई है , और यदि हा, तो उमके लिए कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ?

**योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :** (क) योजना आयोग को इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने कब यह बान कही थी ।

(ख) और (ग) म प प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान इन तीन राज्यों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले चम्बल घाटी क्षेत्र के विस्तृत विकास के लिए प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के उद्देश्य में भारत सरकार ने विशेषज्ञों के चार कार्यकारी दल गठित किए । कार्यकारी दलों की रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हो गई हैं उन पर राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श कर विचार किया जा रहा है । अन्तिम निर्णय होने तक, सचिव मन्त्री कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान सरकारों के 72 50 लाख रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई है । कार्यकारी दलों की सिफारिशों में मध्य प्रदेश का छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र नहीं आता ।

**आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को स्थिर रखना**

2458. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को स्थिर रखने और उत्पादन मूल्य को कम करने तथा उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से उत्पादनकर्ताओं को सुलभ तथा सस्ता ऋण मान उपलब्ध कराने की कोई योजना हाल ही में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को भेजी गई है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

**योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :** (क) और (ख) योजना आयोग ने योजना राज्य मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में ग्राम उपयोग की आवश्यक जिन्यों और सामान पर एक समिति का गठन किया है ।

समिति के विचारणीय विषयों में ग्राम आदमी को उचित मूल्यों पर आवश्यक जिन्यों और सामान उपलब्ध करने के लिए अपनाई जाने वाली दीर्घ-कालीन तथा अल्पकालीन नीतियां भी आ जाती हैं । समिति की रिपोर्टें शीघ्र मिलने की सम्भावना है ।

**विदेश यात्राओं के दौरान राष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री तथा उपराष्ट्रपति के साथ जाने वाले प्रेस दलों में संवादशाला**

2459 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विदेश यात्राओं में गए राष्ट्रपति, उपराष्ट्रपति तथा प्रधान मंत्री के साथ जाने वाले प्रेस दलों में

शामिल संवादात्मकों के नाम क्या है तथा वे किन संस्थाओं से संबंधित है ;

(ख) ऐसे प्रेस दलों का चयन का माप-दण्ड क्या है ;

(ग) भारतीय भाषाओं में समाचार प्रकाशित करने वाले समाचार एजेंसियों का कोई संवादात्मता शामिल किया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये सख्या एन० टी०—5355/73)

(ख) समाचार पत्र तथा समाचार एजेंसियां राष्ट्रपति तथा प्रधान मंत्री के विदेशों के दौरो को कभी-कभी अपने खर्चों में कवर करने की व्यवस्था करती हैं। सरकार द्वारा पत्रकारों का चयन अभी जरूरी होता है जब विशिष्ट यात्री विमान में पत्रकारों के लिए नि शुल्क कुछ स्थान उपलब्ध हो। इस प्रकार के मामलों में, चयन विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के भारतीय समाचार-पत्रों में अधिक में अधिक वज्रज करने की आवश्यकता तथा व्यवसाय में पत्रकारों का ध्याति को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है। चयन केवल प्रत्याशित पत्रकारों तक ही सीमित नहीं रखा जाता तथा सम्पादकीय वर्ग के उन व्यक्तियों को भी शामिल किया जाता है जो सम्पादक का सामान्य कार्य करते हों, केवल प्रबन्ध सम्बन्धी कार्य नहीं।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Censoring of Films

2460. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI P. A. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Central Film Censors Board to be strict in censoring the films;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). All films are to be censored by the Board of Film Censors in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the rules made thereunder. Under its statutory powers the Central Government had issued Directions in 1960 setting out the principles which shall guide the Board in certifying films for public exhibition. In order to eliminate complaints regarding laxity in censorship of films, the Board has been advised by the Government to enforce these principles strictly.

(c) The number of Indian and foreign films which were refused certificate since 1970 is as follows:—

	Indian	Foreign
1970 .	..	16
1971 .	1	2
1972 .	6	8
1973 .	8	5

(Up to 20 July 1973)

**Police Atrocities on Harijans in the Country**

**2461. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that at a number of places, Police atrocities are alleged on Harijans;

(b) if so, the names of States where Police atrocities are alleged; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard in order to give confidence and security to Harijans against the atrocities committed by the protectors of law and order?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):**

(a) to (c) A few instances of alleged police atrocities on Harijans have come to notice recently in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. The State Governments take appropriate action under the law to deal with such specific allegations.

**Shortage of Manpower for Atomic power programme during Fifth Plan**

**2462. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been envisaged that during the Fifth Plan since Rajasthan Atomic Power Project and Madras Atomic Power Project will be under construction and commissioning, it will not be possible to transfer personnel from these project sites to other projects; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to handle such man-power shortages so that our nuclear power programme is not affected?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a)

and (b). The Department of Atomic Energy has a continuing scheme for selecting engineers and technicians every year for training in the Training Centres at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, and the Tarapur Atomic Power Station to meet the needs of trained personnel for the implementation of nuclear power programme. Further, engineers and technicians are also recruited from the open market as and when required and given on-the-job training. The Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP) is expected to be completed by 1976 after which it would be possible to employ the surplus technical and scientific personnel of RAPP on the Narora Atomic Power Project or any other power project proposed to be undertaken during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Transfer of experienced personnel from the Madras Atomic Power Project would also be possible. The Department follows the policy of inter-project transfer of key personnel, when required, to ensure availability of experienced personnel to all projects. Then, the Power Projects Engineering Division of this Department which is responsible for the construction of Atomic power stations, including that at Narora, will always be in a position to provide the required back-up support and the services of experienced personnel. In view of the position stated above, no difficulty, whatsoever, is envisaged in meeting the man-power requirements for the implementation of the nuclear power programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

**Production of Uranium of Nuclear Fuel-Grade**

**2463. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to augment the production of uranium of nuclear fuel grade;

(b) the expected shortage in Uranium production by the end of the decade; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to make up this shortage?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) It is proposed to undertake during the Fifth Plan largescale exploitation of the uranium reserves at Narwapahar near Jaduguda to augment the production of uranium concentrates. In addition, the Department of Atomic Energy has formulated plans for the recovery of uranium from the low grade ore at Bhatin and from the copper tailings obtained from the plant of Hindustan Copper Ltd., at Surda.

(b) According to current indications no shortage is expected in the uranium production by the end of the decade. However, the position is being reviewed by a task force constituted by the Department to work out the progressive availability of uranium in relation to the requirements of nuclear fuel.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Designing of Reactors

2464. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether problems relating to our larger 500 MW reactors of the future are right now under the active consideration of the Government;

(b) whether the designing of such reactors has started; and

(c) the general progress made in this directions?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c) Problems of larger size reactor units are being looked into, though active work has not yet been initiated. Currently work on redesign of 235 MWe reactor system has been taken up. The proposed redesign will be such that similar design criteria and philosophy will be available for the future 500 MWe reactor design.

#### Redesigning of Nuclear Reactions to suit the country's capabilities

2465. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether redesign of 200/235 MWe nuclear reactors has been undertaken to suit the country's capabilities and conditions; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preliminary conceptual designs are in progress. Site investigation data are being analysed

#### Allocation of Funds to KVIC

2466. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission was facing a

hard situation as a result of 40 p.c. cut in the allocation of funds by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Commission will face a closure threat in case the cut is not restored; and

(d) whether the nationalised banks have been asked to provide loans to the Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (d). Yes Sir, Government are considering ways and means of providing more funds to the Commission to ensure production at the last year's level.

**Jamming of T.V. Broadcasting in Srinagar by Pakistan**

2467. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan as part of its anti-India propaganda has encroached on the channel 4 band I given to the All India Radio Station of Srinagar Television; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Pakistan has, for sometime past, been transmitting T.V. programmes to Kashmir Valley on Band I, Channel 4 which is the same band and channel on which the T. V. Station at Srinagar is operating causing some interference to our T.V. transmission which, however, prevails over Pakistan transmission as it has

stronger signal within the area of its range.

(b) From 18th July, transmission time of the Srinagar T.V. Station has been increased from two to four hours daily, with additional transmission of two hours on Sunday afternoons from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. which not only keeps the channel 4 occupied but provides an opportunity to give to the viewers a greater variety of improved programmes. Efforts are also being made to expedite the augmentation of the power of our T.V. transmitter to have a wider and more effective coverage.

**Misuse of Medical Reimbursement system and Overtime Allowance**

2468 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system of medical reimbursement and overtime allowance has been increasingly misused during the last two years without any change for the better so far during the current year;

(b) the amounts incurred under these two heads during the last two years and the current year up to the date for which figures are available; and

(c) what steps are being taken to eliminate this misuse?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Year

	Expenditure on	
	OTA	Medical reimbursement
	(In crores of rupees)	
1971-72	10.29	5.58
1972-73	11.91	6.27
April 73 & May 73 of current Year.	01.86	0.67

(c) Existing rules provide for various measures for exercise of control over medical re-imbursement, including discretionary powers for rejection of claims the genuineness of which is in doubt.

**Weak Transmissions of Radio Broadcasting Stations in Andhra Pradesh**

2469. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Radio Broadcasting Stations in Andhra Pradesh are comparatively too weak to afford clear reception to the crores of Telugu-speaking listeners in Andhra Pradesh State as well as outside; and

(b) what measures are contemplated to remedy this deficiency and injustice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). A complement of five medium wave transmitters provide primary coverage to about 80 per cent of population in Andhra Pradesh with fairly good reception conditions. The shortwave transmitter at Hyderabad provides a secondary service to the entire State. With the augmentation of power of Vishakhapatnam Station as part of current Plan, the coverage in terms of the population is likely to be about 90 per cent in the State which would be better than in some other States. The centrally located High Power Transmitters also provide a limited service, mostly news and programmes of national importance to Telugu speaking people living outside the State. Constraint on resources does not permit 100 per cent coverage.

**Request from Mysore Government to Central Government to take responsibility to modernise sick Textile Mills**

2470. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIFF:

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

(a) whether Mysore Government have urged the Central Government to spare the State Government from the financial strain in taking over sick textile mills and to take the entire responsibility to modernise them; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB MUKERJEE): (a) and (b). The Minister of Industries, Government of Mysore, at a Conference of Chairmen of State Textile Corporations, Regional Controllers of National Textile Corporation, Authorised Controllers, Custodians and Chief Executive Officers of the Government managed mills, held recently at Bangalore, had stated that the Central Government should shoulder the entire responsibility for providing financial assistance to the textile mills under Government management, for working capital and modernisation. However, no specific proposal has been received from the State Government so far.

**Setting up of Marine Biological Station of the Zoological Survey of India**

2471. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a full-fledged Marine Biological Station of the Zoological Survey of India has been set up in

Madras by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the main outlines of the programmes of this station?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme of work, at present, is concentrated mainly on the study of eggs and larvae of marine animals, ecological survey of marine fauna of off-shore and inshore regions, fouling and boring organisms, species of commercial and medicinal value and venomous animals. These programmes have been initiated after discussions with sister organisations doing similar work in order to avoid duplication.

#### **Indo-Italian Collaboration**

**2472. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he held a discussion at E.N.I. Headquarters in Rome recently Italian collaboration;

(b) whether a high-level Italian team would soon come to India to discuss the fields of collaboration; and

(c) the names of the projects which India has set up with Italian collaboration during the last three years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) to (c). Officials of the E.N.I. Group of Companies called on the Minister of Planning during his stop-over in Rome on his trip from Bucharest in order to catch the connecting Air India flight from Rome to Delhi. It was purely courtesy call. Planning Commission is not aware of the other information.

#### **Discussion between Government of India and Nasa Team regarding Indian Satellite Programme**

**2473. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NASA team was in the capital recently to discuss the Indian National Satellite programme with the Government of India;

(b) if so, the result of this discussion;

(c) how much Government of India is going to spend on this; and

(d) when this work will commence?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) and (b). NASA team which visited India recently was in connection with the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment and discussions were in the nature of a review of the preparations for the experiment and not to discuss the Indian National Satellite programme.

(c) and (d). The questions relating to the Indian National Satellite Programme are currently under active consideration.

#### **Assault on Scheduled Castes in Village of Bihar by Landlords of Upper Caste**

**2474. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 4th May, 1973, there was an organised loot, arson, assault by landlords of upper caste against the Scheduled Caste people in village Parkaulia, P.S. Motihari, Sadar District, East Champaran in Bihar by landlords belonging to upper caste;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken against the culprits;

(c) whether in the same month, there was raid on a Scheduled Caste village by upper caste landlords supported by armed police force led by DSP resulting in loot, arson and murders; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):**

(a) and (b) According to the information received from the Government of Bihar, on May 4, 1973, apprehending a breach of peace in village Pathkhaulia, P.S. Muffasil near Motahari town, a Sub-Divisional Magistrate and a Deputy Superintendent of Police rushed to the village with necessary complement of police officers and surprised an unlawful assembly of four to five hundred persons indulging in arson and assault. The unlawful assembly is alleged to have been bent upon mischief against the Musahars (Harijans) of village Pathkhaulia. It was found that 2 huts had been burnt and 5 huts damaged and some grain looted. It was also learnt that some persons in the unlawful assembly had used fire-arms without, however, causing injuries to any person. A case under Section 147|148|149|436|379|380|246|324|109 I.P.C. and Section 25(A), 26/27 or Arms Act was instituted over the incident. According to available information, 62 accused persons have been taken into custody. Charge sheet has been submitted in the court and the case is now sub judice.

(c) and (d). The Hon'ble Member presumably refer to the incident of 6th May, 1973, which occurred in village Chouri, P.S. Sahar, District Bhojpur. Attention, in this connection, is invited to the statement made in this

House in response to a Calling Attention Notice on May 16, 1973. According to available information, the State Government have decided to institute a judicial inquiry into the incident.

#### **Hunger-Strike by the employees of Song and Drama Division**

**2475. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state—

(a) whether employees of the Song and Drama Division had gone on hunger strike throughout the country in the months of April and May, 1973;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the reaction of Government to living minimum wage, security of service and ending the scheme of decentralisation demanded by the employees?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):** (a) Some employees of the Song and Drama Division resorted to a relay hunger strike at Delhi, Darbhanga, Simla and Srinagar during April-May, 1973.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) (i) Employees of Song and Drama Division have made no demand regarding living minimum wage.

(ii) The demand of the staff artists for contracts up to the age of 55 has been considered, but it has been decided that the conditions of service and the nature of duties entrusted to them do not justify a contract of more than five years at a time.

(iii) It has not been found possible to accede to the request of the Staff



Artists for giving up the scheme of decentralisation of the Troupes.

# STATEMENT

S. No. Details of Main Demands.

## I. Regular Government Employees

1. Filling of posts sanctioned for the Light and Sound scheme by Promotion.

2. Removal of alleged injustice towards Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

3. Return of deputationists and filling the posts by promotion in the organisation

4 Re-opening cases of alleged appointments.

5 Recognition of the Association

## II Staff Artists

6 "Reformation" of Song and Drama Division.

7. Contract up to the age of 55 for the Staff artists.

8 Preparation of new programme packages.

9 Recognition of the Association.

10 Giving up of decentralisation of Troupes at Delhi.

## Distribution of Newsprint among Newspapers

2476. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1387 on the 28th February, 1973 regarding the distribution of newsprint among newspapers and state:

(a) whether there is any guideline for distribution of newsprint and if so, the main features thereof;

(b) what positive steps have been taken by Government during the last three years to strengthen the position of small newspapers, particularly in respect of distribution of newsprint; and

(c) the outcome of the steps taken so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Guidelines for distribution of newsprint are provided in the newsprint allocation policy for each licensing period. The Newsprint Allocation Policy for the licensing period 1973-74 was announced on July 19, 1973, and a copy was laid on the Table of the House on July 23, 1973. The main features of the policy are given in the attached statement-I.

(b) and (c). The steps taken by Government in this respect are listed in the attached statement-II. These have facilitated the starting of new newspapers and the growth of existing papers belonging to the "small" category. The number of small dailies in receipt of newsprint quota on 31-3-1970, was 220 and this rose to 268 as on 31-3-1972; the number of small periodicals which are allotted newsprint increased during the same period from 1096 to 1199.

## STATEMENT-I

### Main features of the Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1973-74

1. The newsprint entitlement of a newspaper for 1973-74 will be its performance in 1972-73 by utilization of newsprint authorised for that period. This entitlement will be subject to a cut of 30 per cent, representing the shortfall in availability of newsprint.

2. Any addition to newsprint availability would be reflected in a corresponding percentage reduction of the cut. Any further reduction in availability would mean a corresponding percentage increase in the cut

3 The cut of 30 per cent will apply uniformly to all newspapers. Newspapers with a performance of up to 15,000 copies and 8 standard size pages (or its equivalent) can get the cut restored by seeking accommodation under a provision made for new newspaper.

#### 4. New Newspapers:

The initial quota or clearance quota for new newspapers is restricted to 3,000 copies of 8 standard size pages for the first four months of publication. Thereafter, they can claim quota for up to 15,000 copies of 8 standard size pages.

#### 5. New Editions:

The authorised quota of newsprint allowed to newspapers/periodicals may be used for a new 'edition' of the same newspaper/periodical. For this purpose, an "edition" is defined as follows:

"A newspaper/periodical which, irrespective of the place of publication, bears the same name/title, is in the same language and has the same periodicity as the newspaper/periodical already being published by the same ownership/management, and is a reprint/separate run of the newspaper/periodical with variations dictated by the time factor and to meet requirements of existing

local readership and speedier distribution."

#### 6. Bank Guarantee:

The system of asking for bank guarantee (equal to 75 per cent of the value of newsprint applied for or permissible for the first four months) from new newspapers who apply for newsprint is being continued in an effort to check malpractices. However, newspapers which have been in regular publication since January 1970 or earlier but are applying for newsprint for the first time are exempted from this provision.

#### 7. Glazed/Rotogravure Newsprint:

All periodicals which apply for Glazed/Rotogravure newsprint are being allotted 40 per cent of their entitlements in this variety of newsprint. This is because the quantity available for distribution can meet only 40 per cent of requirement. The balance of their entitlements, after the over-all cut of 30 per cent, will be given in standard newsprint.

#### STATEMENT-II

Steps taken by the Government for the benefit of small newspapers

##### (A) Newsprint:

- (1) Newspapers with an annual entitlement up to 400 tonnes are given their entire newsprint quota in imported newsprint.
- (2) Newspapers with entitlement below 25 tonnes are given 10 per cent additional quota for conversion of reels into sheets.
- (3) New dailies/weeklies/tri-weeklies / bi-weeklies / fortnightlies and monthlies will

get quota for the first four month for publishing up to 3,000 copies of 8 pages of standard size. The entitlement for the rest of the year will be calculated on the basis of their performance during the first four months up to a maximum of 15,000 copies of 8 pages of standard size in the case of dailies/weeklies/tri-weeklies/bi-weeklies and up to 15,000 copies of 16 pages of standard size in the case of fortnightlies and monthlies.

- (4) New periodicals other than weeklies /tri-weeklies/bi-weeklies /fortnightlies /monthlies are not allotted newsprint quota for the first three months; after three months of regular publication, newsprint quota is allotted to these publications for the rest of the licensing period on the basis of the average circulation actually achieved and the average number of pages and page area actually printed during the first three months up to a maximum of 15,000 copies of 16 pages of standard size.

- (5) Newspapers claiming circulation up to 2,000 copies are not required to submit a Chartered Accountant's Certificate in support of their claim.

- (6) Newspapers with entitlement up to 40 tonnes are exempted from payment of import licence application fee and production of Income tax Verification No.

#### (B) Distribution of Newsprint:

- (7) With effect from the licensing period 1970-71, the newsprint requirements of small newspapers (with a circulation of up to 15,000 copies and 8 pages of standard size) are

being met in full by the inclusion of a specific provision in the allocation policies.

#### (C) Printing Machinery:

- (8) 50 per cent of total availability in foreign exchange is reserved for small newspapers for the import of printing machinery and allied equipment.
- (9) Small newspapers are given priority for import of printing machinery and allied equipment over medium and big newspapers.

#### Expenditure Incurred on C.R.P.

2477. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the Central Reserve Police, year-wise, from 1970-71 to 1972-73; and

(b) the factors responsible for increase or decrease in expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a)—

Year	Expenditure
1970-71 . . . Rs.	27,15,09,000
1971-72 . . . Rs.	32,97,84,000
1972-73 . . . Rs.	37,37,85,208

(b) The increase in expenditure is due to the raising of 8 additional Battalions, filling up of vacancies in various ranks and sanction of Interim Relief to Government employees thrice during the period.

बिजली की कब बोल्टेज होने के कारण दिल्ली में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का बन्द होना

2478. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली में बिजली के बोल्टेज में कमी होने के कारण दिल्ली के एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को कुछ समय के लिए बंद करना पड़ा था, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या भावपूर्ण मंडगरी पुनर्गठन को रोकने के लिए कोई उपाय विचारे गये हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचंद्रनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) जी हा। टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज करीब 90 मिनट बन्द रहा था।

(ख) सिर्फ दो एक्सचेंजों का छह घंटे दिल्ली के बाकी सभी महत्वपूर्ण टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में पावर साप्लाई की वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। करानबाग एक्सचेंज में जो कि करीब 90 मिनट बन्द रहा था अगले महीने के अन्त तक इन जनरेटर काम करना शुरू कर देगा और दूसरे एक्सचेंज में इन जनरेटर इस वर्ष के अन्त तक काम करना लगगा।

#### Maximum Advertisements to All India Radio from Madras

2479 SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether All India Radio is getting maximum advertisements from Madras; and

(b) if so, the figures for the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b). The advertising time booked fell short of the total available time by about 15 per cent in 1971-72 and about 9 per cent in 1972-73. The revenue earned was Rs 44,46,330.00 and Rs. 48,93,926.00 respectively.

#### Loss of Life and Property due to Movement for Bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh

2480 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the total loss to private property and public property due to the movement of bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh,

(b) the total number of Government Servants and citizens killed and injured in the movement,

(c) how many criminal cases have been filed by the Police for taking part in this movement and the number of persons involved in these cases, and

(d) how many persons have been acquitted and how many convicted in these cases so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) to (d). Information is being ascertained from the State Government.

#### Proposal for complete stoppage of Foreign Collaboration

2481 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered a proposal for a complete stoppage of fresh foreign collaboration

proposals involving equity participation designed to facilitate import of technology; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A committee constituted by the National Committee on Science and Technology had examined the existing guidelines pertaining to foreign collaboration policies and procedures. The report is under the consideration of the Government. However the report does not recommend 'Complete stoppage' of foreign equity participation.

**Suggestions from Mizo National front Leaders for holding peace talks**

2482. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state-

(a) whether Government have received suggestions from Mizo National Front Leaders for holding peace talks; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Collection of Money by Naxalites in Villages in Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh**

2483. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naxalites were reported to be collecting money from some villages in Warangal District; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained.

**Nickel Plant for Orissa**

2484. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Planning has not as yet cleared the nickel plant for Orissa;

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

(c) when it is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The scheme for the establishment of a nickel project based on the development of Sukinda nickel ore deposit is included in the Fourth Plan. The consultants, who were appointed to prepare a feasibility study, have submitted their report. Currently, pilot plant scale tests are being conducted to bring out the design parameters for the process plant. Action is also under way on infrastructure studies and on mine planning.

**Telecommunication Development during Fifth Plan period**

2485. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the Fifth Plan period, Government would spend Rs. 1,200 crores for telecommunication development; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Government has not yet decided on the 5th Plan for Telecommunications. The P.&T. Department

has proposed a large scale Programme for modernisation and development of Telecommunication Services in the country during the 5th five year Plan at a total financial outlay of about Rs. 1,200 crores. The Draft plan has been submitted to the Planning Commission for approval which is still awaited.

(b) A statement containing the broad details of features of the proposals contained in the draft 5th five year plan for telecommunications is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

#### Statement

#### Telecommunication Development in the 5th Plan Period

The various steps proposed to be taken to further improve the communication system in the country have been incorporated in the Draft 5th Five Year Plan for telecommunications (Issue 2, December 1972) submitted to the Planning Commission for approval. The salient features of the said plan are given below showing the proposed financial outlay proposed to be spent on each scheme:

#### Telecommunication Services

(Figures in Rs. Crores)

##### 1. Local Telephone System :

A rate of growth of about 10%, per annum will be maintained enabling the Department to wipe out the waiting list by 1982-83. The Manual Exchanges will be progressively reduced and completely eliminated by 31-3-1986. All auto exchanges which would have completed 30 years service by 31-3-1981 will be replaced.

495.00

A total of 7.79 lakh new direct Exchange Lines will be provided Bringing the total number of Direct Exchange Lines at the end of the Fifth Five year Plan to 20.85 lakh lines.

##### 2. Long Distance System:

###### 2.1. Long Distance Switching :

"National Switching plan" and "National Transmission plan" have been drawn up in a hierarchical discipline of switching so that a call from any station to another station does not pass over more than 9 links. 28 more Taurus Automatic Exchanges will be opened in Fifth Five year plan enabling the introduction of "National Subscriber Dialing" Service to about 342 stations which mostly cover all Revenue District Headquarters.

401.00

###### 2.2. Long Distance Transmission net work:

The main transmission net work will be built up by Broad Band Microwave and Coaxial Cable systems. A few Tropo-scatter links will be provided where Line of-sight radio relay systems are not suitable.

##### 3. Telecommunications Development in Rural, Backward and Hilly Areas and Telegraph Service.

To expand and modernise the telecommunication service in rural backward and Hilly areas, 7000 combined offices 5000 PCOs will be opened. 1000 single channel VHF systems and Hundred 600 VHF systems will be installed in areas which are not normally accessible due to difficult terrain. Mode of communication between shore and off-shore islands such as Andamans, Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy etc., will be established by Radio Telecom. Links.

66.00

**Telex and Gentex Service:**

To modernise the telegraph service 32 new Telex exchanges with additional capacity of 10,000 lines will be opened during the Fifth five Year Plan. "Gentex" will be introduced in 4 Metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi.

66.00

**4. Land Building and Ancillary Organisations :**

4. 1. The 'Satisfaction factor, about staff quarters will be increased from 5 to 15 by constructing 60,000 additional staff quarters during the Fifth Five Year Plan. 246 00
4. 2. The 'Research & Development' wing of the Department will be strengthened for which an outlay of Rs. 15.20 crores has been provided in the Fifth Five Year Plan.
4. 3. The Departmental Training programme will be strengthened by opening 16 additional Training Centres for which an outlay of Rs. 6.50 crores has been provided in the 5th Five Year Plan.

TOTAL 1208.00  
Crores

**Commissions Appointed by Government under the Commissions of Inquiry Act**

2486. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Commissions appointed by Central Government so far under the Commissions of Inquiry Act during last three years;

(b) the number of cases in which Reports have been submitted and the names of cases in which follow-up action has been completed; and

(c) the number of cases with their particulars in which Government have not accepted the findings of the Commissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Amendment of Commissions of Inquiry Act**

2487. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the various Commissions of Inquiry during the

year 1972-73 and the current year so far;

(b) whether Government propose to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act to make the report of Commissions binding on the Government; and

(c) whether any suggestion in this regard has been received by Government from the Supreme Court and the High Courts and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). No Sir.

**Non-Plan Expenditure in States**

2488. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the non-plan expenditure incurred by each State Government during the last three years; and

(b) whether the Central Government exercise any control over the

non-plan unproductive expenditure incurred by the States and, if so, the steps taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA).** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-5356/73].

(a) The Central Government keeps under constant review the trend of non-Plan expenditure in the States. Discussions are held with State Governments from time to time to review their financial position and the need for curbing non-Plan unproductive expenditure is emphasised in these discussions as also through correspondence. The resort to overdrafts with the Reserve Bank by States, except for purely temporary periods, has been stopped. As a result, the States have been adopting various measures, including reduction in non-Plan unproductive expenditure to balance their receipts and expenditure.

**Opening of New Post Office in Villages during the Fifth Plan period**

2489 DR H. P SHARMA:

**SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO.**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state—

(a) whether any programme for opening of new Post Offices in villages is proposed to be launched under the Fifth Five Year Plan with a view to bringing a post office within easy reach of each villager,

(b) the number of villages without Post Offices, in Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal, and in the country in general; and

(c) the broad outlines of the programme for opening new post offices in villages under the Fifth Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to open 31,000 new post offices during the Fifth Five Year Plan, thereby providing post offices to villagers of these villages and nearby villages within easy reach.

(b) The information is furnished below:

States	No. of villages without post offices as on 1-4-73
Rajasthan	29,246
Bihar	55,844
West Bengal	35,582
All India	5,414

(c) In the 5th Five Year Plan, we propose to provide post offices at all villages with Gram Panchayat Headquarters which are at a distance of over 2 miles (3.2 Km) from the nearest post office. There are 28,986 such villages out of which 5073 are in Hilly and Very Backward areas. In addition, another 2,000 villages will be provided with post offices.

**Investigation into the accident in Explosive Factory at Gomla (Ranchi)**

2490. **SHRI S M BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state—

(a) whether investigation into the serious accident in the Explosive Factory at Gomla (Ranchi) has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result of investigation?



**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE)** (a) No, Sir, the Inquiry Magistrate has not yet completed the investigation

(b) Does not arise

**Torture of Harijans in U.P. and Punjab**

2491 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Harijans are being tortured in many places in UP and Punjab,

(b) whether this matter has been taken up with the State Governments and

(c) if so with what results?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)** (a) to (c) Some instance of alleged harassment and ill treatment of members of Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab have come to notice. It is, however, not correct to say that Harijans are being tortured in many places in these two States.

The Central Government have been stressing from time to time the need for appropriate measures to safeguard the interests of the members of Scheduled Castes and to ensure prompt and effective investigation of offences against them as well as the complaints made by them. The importance of manifestly firm attitude and action on the part of the authorities concerned was also stressed in the Zonal Conference of State officials convened in 1972. The Home Minister

has drawn the attention of the Chief Minister to these aspects of the problem in the meetings of the Zonal Councils held recently. It has also been suggested to the State Governments that special arrangements should be made at the State and district levels for prompt investigation of the complaints involving offences against members of Scheduled Castes. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have set up a task force at the State Headquarters in charge of a DIG of Police to undertake prompt inquiries into all complaints involving offences against members of Scheduled Castes and initiate action according to law.

**Stagnation of Assistants in Central Government Offices**

2492 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of Assistants stagnating in the same Grade in Central Government offices for more than 22 years

(b) whether senior-most Assistants on the basis of their length of service, have secured good/very good reports during the last five years and are not approved for promotion as Section Officers while many junior Assistants have superseded them,

(c) whether officers of the Central Secretariat in other grades are not stagnating in the same grade continuously for the last 22 to 29 years, and

(d) what special steps have been taken by the Government to remove stagnation in Assistant's grade by revising the existing rules/procedures?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)** (a) The number of Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service who have put in more than 22 years of service in that Grade as on 1st July, 1973, is 402

(b) Assistants with long service in the Grade and who are lower in the Seniority List prepared under the Central Secretariat Service Rules have been given a separate quota for promotion to grade of Section Officers. Promotion in the quota is on merit, but normally Assistants with very good reports are not passed over.

(c) The information is not readily available for other grades.

(d) The following steps have been taken to relieve the prevailing stagnation in the Grade of Assistants.

- (i) The quota of posts for direct recruitment to the next higher grade of Section Officer has been reduced from 33.1/3 per cent to 16.2/3 per cent.
- (ii) A separate quota of 28 per cent of Select List posts in the Grade of Section Officer has been earmarked for the promotion of Assistants who have completed 22 years of continuous service or more in the grade of Assistants. So far 236 Assistants who have put in more than 22 years of service in the Assistants' Grade have been promoted as Section Officers. 125 more officers of this category will be promoted during 1973.
- (iii) Such of the Assistants as are stagnating at the maximum of their pay scale for two years or more are being given a personal pay equal to the rate of increment last drawn by them.
- (iv) Persons belonging to the Secretariat Service and being considered for ex-cadre posts by Ministries / Departments participating in the Secretariat Services, the duties of which are ministerial.

#### Southern Zonal Council Meeting at Hyderabad

2494. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Southern Zonal Council meeting was recently held at Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the decision arrived at the meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement of the subjects discussed at the meeting is attached. Copies of proceedings of the meeting embodying the recommendations of the Council will be placed in the Library of Parliament as soon as the proceedings are finalised in consultation with the Members of the Council

#### STATEMENT

1. Special provisions under the Sandal wood in Kerala State.
2. Bringing Sandal under Excise levy.
3. Export of Rosewood through State Trading Agency and ban on the export of Rosewood in log form.
4. Insistence on the production of certificate of origin for the export of Sandalwood through West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala ports.
5. Division of assets and liabilities of the former Hyderabad Government among the successor States-Sharing of moneys payable by M/S Tandur and Navandgi Stone Quarries (P) Ltd. between Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.

6. Problem of the smuggling of liquor arising out of disparity in excise duty, sales-tax and other levies in different States.
7. (i) Development programme in Western Ghats Region.
- (ii) Transmission lines in the Southern Region and Regional Load Despatching Stations.
8. Price increase of petroleum products in Kerala.
9. Construction of a direct 220 KV Inter-State Power Transmission Line between Idikkil and Mysore.
10. Power plant for Pondicherry
11. Centrally sponsored scheme—Pilot Research Project in growth centres.
12. Ensuring production and supply of high quality seeds
13. Development of potatoes as a short duration food crop
14. Distribution of fertilizers to farmers—Exemption from sales-tax.
15. Implementation of Wild Life Act of 1972.
16. Power supply problems of continuous process chemical plants.
17. Power.
18. Organisational requirements for the accelerated development of inter-State backward regions.
19. Primary Health Centres.
20. Rural Water Supply Scheme.
21. Prevention of thefts and smuggling of sculptures and other cultural treasures.
22. Integration of services affected by the reorganisation of States (Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Mysore).

23. Review of incidents involving offences against members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
24. Review of progress of implementation of scheme of safeguards for Linguistic minorities in States and Union Territories of Southern Zone.
25. Removal of domiciliary restrictions on admission to educational and technical institutions.
26. Review of action taken on the previous decisions of the Southern Zonal Council.
27. Manpower problems in the States of the Southern Zone.
28. Development of Administrators-Training of State officers—need for establishing Administrative Training Institutions.
29. Review of communal situation in respect of the States included in the Southern Zonal Council.
30. Date and place of the next meeting of the Southern Zonal Council.

#### **Salt Price in Jind (Haryana)**

2495. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Khanda Village of District Jind (Haryana), price of salt was Rs. 1.50 per Kg; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Expenditure on Manpower and Employment Units in States

2496 SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI.  
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA.

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested to the States to see that manpower and employment units are in position in the State Planning Departments before the sectoral Programmes of the Fifth Plan are finalised, and

(b) if so, the likely expenditure to be incurred on these units in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals of the States in regard to the setting up of Manpower & Employment Units are being received. Their financial requirements in this behalf will be assessed in relation to the size of the States, existing staff for the study of manpower and employment problems, the assistance which the other State organisations such as the Bureau of Economic and Statistics can provide etc.

### आय में विषमता

2497. श्री मूलबन्द डागा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में आर्थिक विषमता बढ़ रही है अथवा घट रही है, और

(ख) इस विषमता को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री मोहन धारिया ) : (क) वर्गों के आकारानुसार आय-वितरण के आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। फिर भी, उपभोक्ता व्यय संबंधी उपलब्ध आकड़ों में ऐसा मालूम होता है कि 1957-58 से 1968-69 तक की अवधि के दौरान प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग की असमानता में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(ख) विभिन्न वर्गों में आर्थिक असमानता कम करने के लिए ग्रामीण, कुटीर और लघु उद्योगों के विकास तथा पशुपालन, डेरी-उद्योग, मत्स्य-पालन आदि जैसे कार्यक्रमों को प्राथमिकता दी गयी है ताकि अधिन गरीब वर्गों को इनमें लाभ पहुंच सके। लघु वृक्षों की सीमान्त वृक्षों, भूमिहीन मजदूरों, बारांसी खेती और सूखा-प्रवृत्त क्षेत्रों के लिए चलाये जा रहे कार्यक्रमों को अधिक तज कर दिया गया है। पिछड़े वर्गों व क्षेत्रों के हित के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम आरम्भ कर दिए गए हैं। भूमि सुधार उपायों को शीघ्र लागू करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा लिए गए हैं। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों का विस्तार व विकास करने के साथ साथ एकाधिकारों तथा निबन्धात्मक व्यवसाय अधिनियम (मोनीप्लीज एण्ड रेस्ट्रिक्टिव ट्रेड प्रेक्टिस एक्ट) और औद्योगिक लाइसेंसिंग नीति, इत्यादि के माध्यम से ऐसे उपाय किये गये हैं ताकि आय और सम्पत्ति के एकरूपीकरण पर नियंत्रण रखा जा सके। औद्योगिक पूर्वा-निर्बंध में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उत्तरोत्तर महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है। वित्तीय तथा कराधान नीतियों का रख बहुत अधिक और अनुवाजित आय पर नियंत्रण

रखने की ओर कर दिया गया है। हाल ही में, ग्रामीण और शिक्षित बरोजगारों को रोजगार के अवसर मुलभ करने के लिए विशेष स्कीमें चलाई गयी हैं।

**ग्रामों में डाकघरों के खोलने तथा बन्द करने के आधार**

2498. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या संचार मंत्र यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के ग्रामों में नये डाकघर खोलने और वर्तमान डाकघरों को बन्द करने के आधार क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : देश में नाग डाकघर खोलने के संबंध में हम समय जो शर्तें लागू है, उनका उल्लेख समा पटना पर रखे गये विवरण में किया गया है।

2 खोले गए डाकघरों को नीचे दी गई परिस्थितियों में स्थायी तौर पर चालू रखा जाता है या उन्हें बन्द कर दिया जाता है।

(i) डाकघर चालू रखना जो डाकघर 10 वर्ष को प्रायोगिक अवधि में 240 रुपये तक के वार्षिक घाटे पर काम करते पाये गये हैं, उन्हें दो बार वार्षिक पुनरीक्षण करने के बाद स्थायी बना दिया जाता है।

(ii) जो डाकघर 10 वर्ष की प्रायोगिक अवधि के बाद 360 रुपये तक के वार्षिक घाटे पर काम करते पाये जाते हैं, उन्हें उस स्थिति में स्थायी बनाया जाता है यदि सबसे नज़दीक

का डाकघर प्रायोगिक डाकघर से 3 से 5 मील की दूरी पर हो।

(iii) जो डाकघर 10 वर्ष को प्रायोगिक अवधि समाप्त होने पर 500 रुपये तक के वार्षिक घाटे पर काम करने पाये जाते हैं उन्हें स्थिति में स्थायी बनाया जाता है यदि सबसे नज़दीक का डाकघर प्रायोगिक डाकघर से 5 मील या उससे ज्यादा की दूरी पर हो।

(iv) जो डाकघर स्थायी बनाने के लिए निर्धारित सीमाओं में ज्यादा घाटे पर काम करने पाये जाते हैं उन्हें हम जर्न पर चालू रखने की इजाजत दी जाती है कि हर वर्ष घाटे के लिए स्वीकृत सीमा से ज्यादा जा घाटा होता है, उसे कोई इच्छुक पार्टिया हर वर्ष अग्रिम रूप में चंदे के तौर पर जमा करा दें।

**डाकघर बन्द करना :**

(i) जो डाकघर दस वर्ष की अवधि में इतनी आय अर्जित नहीं कर लेते जिस के आधार पर उन्हें स्थायी बनाने का औचित्य सिद्ध हो सके और स्थायी बनाने के लिए निर्धारित सीमाओं में ज्यादा घाटे की रकम यदि कोई इच्छुक पार्टिया जमा नहीं करा देती तो प्रायोगिक अवधि के दस वर्षों के बाद सामान्यतः उन्हें बन्द कर दिया जाता है।

(ii) जो डाकघर चंदा कमा कराने के आधार पर खोले जाते हैं उन्हें उस स्थिति में बन्द कर दिया जाता है यदि इच्छुक पार्टियां आगामी वर्ष के चंदे को रकम डाकघर खोलने के लिए दी गई भंजरी की अवधि के समाप्त होने के पहले जमा नहीं कर देती।

### बिबरन

गावों में नये डाकघर खोलने के लिए सामान्य शर्तें

वर्ग शर्तें

- 1 डाकघर उन गावों में खोले जाते हैं जहाँ यह आशा की जाती है कि वह डाकघर लाभकर या आत्मनिर्भर होगा।
- 2 डाकघर उन गावों में खोले जाते हैं जहाँ कोई इच्छुक पार्टी डाकघर खोलने की माग करती है और डाकघर पर होने वाले समूचे घाटे की रकम जोकि डाकघर पर आने वाली लागत से अधिक नहीं होती हर वर्ष चन्दे के तौर पर जमा करा देती है।
- 3 डाकघर उन गावों में खोले जाते हैं जहाँ की आबादी 2,000 या इससे ज्यादा होती है वगैरह कि नजदीक का डाकघर उस गाव में तीन मील से कम दूरी पर न हो और ऐसे हर डाकघर पर होने वाला वार्षिक घाटा 750 रुपये से अधिक न हो।
- 4 डाकघर कुछ गावों के समूह के लिए खोले जाते हैं जिनकी आबादी की दो मील की अरीय दूरी के भीतर 2000 या इससे अधिक हो वगैरह कि सबसे बड़े नजदीक का डाकघर तीन मील से कम दूरी पर न हो और ऐसे हर एक डाकघर पर होने वाला वार्षिक घाटा 750 रुपये से अधिक न हो।
- 5 डाकघर उन गावों के समूह के लिए, सकल अध्यक्ष के विवेक के आधार पर खोले जाते हैं जिनकी आबादी दो

मील की अरीय दूरी के भीतर 2000 से कम होती है वगैरह कि सबसे नजदीक का डाकघर तीन मील की दूरी से कम न हो और हर एक डाकघर पर होने वाला वार्षिक घाटा 500 रुपये से अधिक न हो।

- 6 डाकघर उन गावों में खोले जाते हैं जो गाव धानी, तहसीलो आदि के मुख्यालय हो वगैरह कि हर एक डाकघर पर होने वाला वार्षिक घाटा 750 रुपये से अधिक न हो।
- 7 डाकघर ऐसे गावों में खोले जाते हैं जहाँ विद्यालय हो और वे गाव एन०ई०एम० ब्लाक के मुख्यालय ग्राम पचायत हो वगैरह कि जहाँ जनसंख्या 2000 या इससे अधिक हो तो वार्षिक घाटे की रकम 750 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए और जहाँ जनसंख्या 2000 से कम हो वहाँ वार्षिक घाटे की रकम 500 रुपये तक होनी चाहिए। नजदीक का डाकघर गाव में दो मील से कम दूरी पर नहीं होना चाहिए।
- 8 गाव विभाग द्वारा घोषित किए गए 'पहाड़ों और 'बहुत पिछड़े इलाकों' के अन्तर्गत आते हैं वहाँ सकल अध्यक्ष के अधिकारों के अधीन हर एक डाकघर पर पर सालाना 1000 रुपये तक घाटा उठाकर डाकघर खोले जाते हैं और विशेष मामलों में महानिदेशक के अधिकारों के अधीन हर एक डाकघर पर सालाना 2500 रुपये तक घाटा उठा कर

डाकघर खोले जाये है। ऐसे मामलों में, ऐसी कोई शर्त नहीं है कि कितने जनसंख्या की सेवा करेगा।

सामान्य

ऊपर बताई गई श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत डाकघर खोलने पर नीचे लिखी शर्तें लागू होगी।

- 1 नया डाकघर खोलने के परिणामस्वरूप मौजूदा मूल डाकघर 500 रुपये मालाना से ज्यादा घाटे पर काम न करे।
- 2 जो डाकघर सामान्य देहाती इलाके में खोला जाए, उस डाकघर से खोलते समय उस पर आने वाली लागत की कम से कम 25% आय होनी चाहिए।
- 3 पहाड़ी इलाके में खोले जाने वाले डाकघर में उस पर आने वाली लागत का कम से कम 10% आय होनी चाहिए।
- 4 बहुत पिछड़े इलाके में (पहाड़ी इलाके के अतिरिक्त) खोले जाने वाले नए डाकघर से उस पर आने वाली लागत की कम से कम 15% आय होनी चाहिए।

टिप्पणी—यदि नए प्रस्तावित डाकघर और सबसे नजदीक के मौजूदा डाकघर के बीच कोई प्राकृतिक व्यवधान पड़ता हो जैसे किना पुल के नदी या पहाड़ी या कोई जंगल तो महानिदेशक के व्यक्तिगत पर नज़र के

डाकघर से प्रस्तावित डाकघर को दूरी की शर्त में डील दी जा सकती है।

शहरी इलाके—शहरी इलाके में डाकघर इस शर्त पर खोले जाते हैं कि डाकघर लाभकर हो या आत्मनिर्भर हों और डाकघरों के मामले में शर्त यह भी है कि प्रति दिन कम से कम 5 घंटे का काम अवश्य हो।

राजस्थान का सीमेंट की सप्लाई

2499. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

डा० हरी प्रसाद शर्मा :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान सरकार ने जनवरी, 1973 में आज तक किम किम महीने में कितने कितने सीमेंट की मांग का आग्रह केन्द्र सरकार ने कितना सीमेंट मंजूर किया तथा जिन-जिन कामों के लिए इमका मंजूर किया गया उनका विवरण क्या है ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान में सीमेंट न होने के कारण कालना जैम स्थानों पर सीमेंट में उत्पन्न हुए वाला चोरो का उत्पादन नहीं हो सका, और यदि हा, तो उद्योगपतियों को सीमेंट की किस सीमा तक कम सप्लाई की गई; और

(ग) किनी राज्य को सीमेंट की सप्लाई के लिये क्या आधार है और राजस्थान का इसकी सप्लाई के लिये क्या आधार रखा गया है ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) :** (क) जनवरी से जून, 1973 की अवधि में राजस्थान सरकार से सीमेंट की कोई विशेष कुल मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । किन्तु, इस अवधि में राज्य सरकार को निम्नप्रकार आपूर्ति की गई थी :—

1973	मी० टन
जनवरी,	40,471
फरवरी	40,423
मार्च	50,899
अप्रैल	33,308
मई	37,661
जून	24,806
(अनिन्तम)	
योग :	2,26,768

केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार के विभागों के सभी उपभोक्ताओं, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों तथा अर्द्ध सरकारी निकायों, बड़े और छोटे उद्योगों, दर संविदा श्रेणी तथा मुक्त श्रेणी के अलावा थोक उपभोक्ताओं को उक्त संभरण किये गये थे ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में लिख दिया गया है तथा उनसे प्राप्त होने पर जानकारी सदन को भेज दी जायेगी ।

(ग) राजस्थान सरकार को सीमेंट सप्लाई करने का वह आधार रहा है जो कि अन्य राज्यों के लिये अपनाया गया है । उपलब्ध सीमेंट का समान वितरण करने

के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य के लिये उसकी पिछले पांच वर्षों और औसत खपत के आधार पर कोटा निश्चित कर दिया गया है ।

**सीमेंट को कालाबाजार में बेचने वाले व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमे**

2500. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्यों से अधिक मूल्यों पर सीमेंट बेचने पर 1 जनवरी, 1973 से अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों का चालान किया गया और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गई तथा क्या क्या सजायें दी गई; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने किसानों के उचित मूल्य पर सीमेंट उपलब्ध कराने के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध किये हैं; और यदि हां, तो उनकी रू रेखा क्या है ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) :** (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों/संघ क्षेत्रों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर अलग से रख दी जायेगी ।

#### Comprehensive Area Development Project in West Bengal

2501. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Comprehensive Area Development Project (C.A.D.P.) in West Bengal is facing rough weather; and



(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir. It is understood that the State Government has already formulated 17 project reports and initiated work in a few projects.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Function of Government-Managed-Textile Mills Association

2502 SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether a new body called Government managed Textile Mills Association has been formed to look after exclusively the interest of 103 sick mills in the country;

(b) if so, the main aims of this body, and

(c) the names of the representatives of the body?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main objective of the Association are as under:—

(a) To provide a forum for discussion of their common problems;

(b) To facilitate exchange of ideas and dissemination of information of common interest; and

(c) To provide a channel for representing the Government managed mills view to the

Government and other authorities with regard to the policy formulation in matters affecting the working of the textile industry with special reference to the problems of the sick mills.

(c) The Constitution of the Association is as follows:—

(i) Shri K. P. Tripathi..President

(ii) Shri D. J. Madan..Chairman

(iii) Shri K. K. Dhar Vice-Chairman

(iv) Shri G. S. Sial..Vice-Chairman

(v) Shri M. G. Mirchandani..Member

(vi) Shri V. K. Mody..General Secretary

(vii) Shri R. R. Tamhane .Treasurer

(viii) Regional Secretaries will be as under:—

(i) Shri Desikan, Director (Technical), Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation (Southern Region)

(ii) Dr. U. Bhattacharya, Secretary for Eastern Region.

(iii) Shri V. P. Singhal, Secretary for Northern Region.

The Above office-bearers will be ex-officio Members of the Executive Committee.

#### Applications for Licences for setting up of Industrial Plants

2503. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new applications for licences for setting up of new industrial plants or schemes or projects

which have been submitted before his Ministry from 1972 to 31st March, 1973; and

(b) the items for which licences have been granted and the names of the entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) 2096 applications for licences for setting up new industries have been received during the period from 1st January, 1972 to 31st March, 1973.

(b) Details of all licences and letters of intent issued including the industry to which they relate, are regularly published in the Weekly 'Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export licences', the Weekly 'Indian Trade Journal' and the monthly 'Journal of Industry and Trade'. Copies of these publications are supplied to the Parliament Library.

#### **Stabbing of a Telephone Operator in Delhi**

2504. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Delhi is becoming day by day insecure for its citizens;

(b) whether a young Telephone Operator was stabbed in Delhi on 14th July, 1973; and

(c) if so, the number of persons arrested in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir. This is not correct.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No arrest has been made so far. Vigorous efforts are being made to identify and apprehend the culprit.

#### **Reservation of Manufacture of 'Tooth Paste' for Small-scale Industry**

2505. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacture of "tooth paste" has been reserved by the Government for small-scale industry;

(b) whether the foreign companies like Colgate, Ciba, etc., have far exceeded their sanctioned capacity,

(c) if so, the production figures in respect of these and other foreign companies engaged in production of Cosmetics and toilet articles like soap, creams, powder, tooth paste, tooth brush and so on;

(d) whether the Government will direct these foreign companies to revert back to production equal to their old registered capacity to enable small scale industry to come up; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three foreign Companies borne in the list of the D.G.T.D. have far exceeded their licensed/registered capacity of certain items.

(c) A Statement showing the items of manufacture and production in 1972 in respect of foreign Companies borne in the list of D.G.T.D. is attached.

(d) and (e). The entire issue regarding foreign companies is under examination.

## STATEMENT

S.No.		Name of the foreign company.		Items of manufacture and productions in 1972 — Figures in tonnes						
				Soaps	Tooth paste powder	Tooth Powder	Face Cream and Snow	Face Talcum powder	Tooth Brush	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1	M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd. Bombay	.	.	.	131405	1184	..	78	678	Information not available.
2	Colgate Palmolive (India) Pvt., Ltd., Bombay	.	.	.	.	3585	743	90	604	
3	Beecham (India) Pvt., Ltd., Bombay	.	.	.	..	68	..	..	..	
4	Barroughs Wellcome and Co. (India) Pvt Ltd., Bombay	.	.	.	..	..	..	61	69	
5	Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd., Bombay	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	84	
6	Reckitt & Colman of India, Ltd., Calcutta	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	67	
7	Ciba of India Ltd., Bombay	.	.	.	..	1064	..	51	368	
8	Johnson & Johnson Ltd., Bombay	.	.	.	..	..	..	1	235	

**Parallel Bombay Scheme**

2506 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to UNI report of the Maharashtra Chief Minister's speech on the Congress Planning for scarcity

(i) whether Central Government are aware of the Maharashtra's schemes, including the parallel Bombay scheme, which will draw away resources to the tune of Rs 2000 from the vast hinter land and strafe the rural areas of capital resources for irrigation, agricultural and industrial development, and

(c) if so Central Government action thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, (SHRI MOHAN DHARIAN) (i) It is not clear as to which speech of the Maharashtra Chief Minister reported by the UNI is being referred to by the Honourable Member

(b) Central Government has not received any such scheme

(c) Question does not arise

**Torture and Beatings of Innocent People in Delhi Police Stations**

2507 SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the brutal torture and beatings of innocent people in the Delhi Police Stations,

(b) if so, the number of incidents brought to the notice of Government this year, and

(c) the action taken on these complaints?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Two such complaints came to notice

(c) The first complaint related to the beating of an accused in custody of Shikdara Police by a Sub Inspector. An inquiry was conducted by the Sub divisional Magistrate. On the basis of the enquiry report a case was registered under 308 Indian Penal Code and two Sub Inspectors were placed under suspension.

In the second complaint relating to Hazu Khis Police which was subject of the new item the allegations were not substantiated in an inquiry made by the Vigilance Branch of the Delhi Police.

**Negotiations by Electronics Corporation of India with State Governments for Manufacture of TV Sets in States**

2508 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Electronics Corporation of India is negotiating with State Governments for marketing and manufacturing of TV sets

(b) if so the progress so far made in this regard and

(c) the names of States with which negotiations were held?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) and (b), Electronics Corporation of

India has formulated plans for transferring know-how to State Governments or Industrial Units under their administrative control for the manufacture of TV sets which would then be marketed by the Corporation under its own name. Negotiations are in progress to evolve mutually satisfactory arrangements for the transfer of know-how.

(c) Negotiations are being held with Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation which is an undertaking of the Kerala State Government. In addition, the Corporation will be holding negotiations with the State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Orissa who have expressed interest in this regard.

#### **Issue of Cement Permits by SDM, Ghaziabad (U.P.)**

2509 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Office of SDM, Ghaziabad is issuing permits of 10 bags of cement per week for the construction of private houses irrespective of the size of the plot and the stage of construction;

(b) whether even issue of further permits has been stopped in those cases who have already drawn one or two permits; and

(c) if so, whether by this action, great damage is likely to be done to the structures in view of the coming monsoons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The State Government has been addressed in the matter and the information will be furnished to the House on receipt.

#### **Shortage of Cement in Ghaziabad (U.P.)**

2510. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of cement in Ghaziabad and the construction of private houses is held up since the imposition of control over distribution of cement there in May, 1973;

(b) whether by the non-availability of the cement the Government employees are affected as they are not in a position to prolong their leave to supervise the construction; and

(c) what remedial measures are contemplated to ease the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Shortage of cement in Ghaziabad is a part of the overall shortage of cement in the country as a whole due to the severe power cuts, strikes in some factories, inadequacy of coal, water etc. It is, therefore, not improbable that some private construction including that by Government employees in Ghaziabad has been affected to some extent. Supply of cement to Meerut district of which Ghaziabad is a Tehsil is as under:—

1971	88135 tonnes
1972	91895 tonnes
1973	33151 tonnes

(January to May)

As between the development and Industrial projects and house building activities, the latter has only a lower priority.

(c) To ensure equitable distribution of cement within the State, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has

issued on 9th May, 1973 U.P. Cement Control Order under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to regulate sale of cement at retail level. Instructions have also been issued to the cement factories to expedite supplies of cement to Ghaziabad. With the gradual restoration of power cuts, the overall position of availability of cement in the country would improve.

**Expenditure incurred by States on Educated unemployed**

2512. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the expenditure of Rs. 50 crores by States allotted for the purpose of relief to educated unemployed; and

(b) if so, outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The honourable Member presumably refers to the amounts allocated to the various State Governments in 1972-73 for creating employment opportunities for educated unemployed. The details are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Scheme	Brief description	Amount allocated	Estimated expenditure in 1972-73	Estimated employment generated
1. Expansion and improvement in the quality of elementary education.	Appointment of additional teachers, opening of more schools etc.	30.00	29.94	51,388
2. Agro-Service Centres	Setting up of agro-service and custom, service Centres in rural areas for supply of agricultural inputs and machinery to farmers.	0.42	0.41	792
3. Consumer Co-operative Stores	Strengthening of Consumer Co-operative Stores having growth potential	0.50	0.58	694
4. Rural Engineering Surveys	Surveys are undertaken in rural areas for formulation of schemes covering provision of irrigation and electricity drinking water and road facilities etc.	2.79	1.43	3,461
5. Financial assistance to small entrepreneurs	Financial assistance is given to small entrepreneurs for setting up small scale industries.	13.00	10.00	5,000
6. Investigation of Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects.	Investigation of irrigation, power and flood control projects are undertaken in different States under this scheme.	6.06	6.06	2,530

Name of the Scheme	Brief description	Amount allocated	Estimated expenditure in 1972-73	Est mated employment generated
7. Investigation of road projects.]	Investigation and preparation of project reports are undertaken in respect of Central Sector road projects to be considered for inclusion in the Fifth Plan programmes.	0.90	0.68	[3,332
8. Design Units for Rural Water Supply	Under this scheme 100 per cent Central assistance is given to States for setting up planning and design cells for preparation of detailed plans and estimates for rural water supply schemes in areas which are permanently disadvantaged	0.44	0.32	611
9. Special Employment Programmes for States and Union Territories.	Under this scheme, States and Union Territories have formulated and implemented several employment schemes both for educated as well as uneducated persons in urban and rural areas.	27.00	26.18	3,70,000

#### Issue of Licence for Setting of Industries in North Bihar

2513 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued for establishing industries in North Bihar during the current year; and

(b) the progress made by the licence- holders towards establishing industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). No licence or letter of intent was issued for establishing any new industrial undertaking in North Bihar during the period 1-1-1973 to 30-6-1973.

#### Recovery of Telephone Arrears

2514. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) arrears of Telephone bills of major telephone districts of Bombay Calcutta and Delhi;

(b) which of the districts have maximum arrears; and

(c) the steps taken to recover these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a)

As on 1-4-1973

Bombay Phones	83.39 lakhs
Calcutta Phones	50.28 lakhs
Delhi Phones	111.64 lakhs

(in respect of bills issued upto 31-12-72)

(b). Delhi Telephone District.

(c) Recovery of telephone revenue arrears is always treated as a matter of urgent importance. A possible step is disconnection of the telephone for failure to pay on due date. This is, however, done only after giving reminder on the phone. After disconnection of the telephone, the recovery is effected by personal contract or by letters; finally, if these prove ineffective, legal action is restored to in the case of private subscribers after ensuring prospects of recovery. The Department is systematically chasing the defaulting subscribers. Since last year a special drive has been instituted in respect of old outstandings.

The amounts of arrears shown include dues from Government Departments as well as those pertaining to court cases. These are being separately reviewed.

#### Functioning of Cross Bar Exchanges in Delhi

2515. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA;

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cross bar exchange of Delhi are not functioning properly; and

(b) if so, whether some rectifications have been made, and if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a). Certain deficiencies in circuits and manufacturing defects in the crossbar exchange equipments in Delhi have been noticed and these exchanges have not been functioning at a high level of efficiency.

(b) After detailed investigation it has been decided to rectify the defects noticed in circuits. The rectification works is in progress in the Karolbagh, Jorbagh and Janpath exchanges in Delhi.

#### High Level Body in Monitoring and Evaluation for Core Sector Units

2516. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

SHRI DHARAMRAO  
AFZALPURKAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1031 on 9th May, 1973 regarding inclusion of specialists and professionals in Planning Commission to strengthen the organization and state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a high level body in monitoring and evaluation under the overall charge of Prime Minister for core sector units; and

(b) if so, its composition and functions?

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

(b) The Monitoring and Evaluation Units will consist of an Adviser with the status of an *ex-officio* Secretary to the Government of India and three other Consultants. The Unit will continuously monitor the progress of the economy in the strategic areas of steel, power, oil, fertilizers and irrigation. The Unit will submit to the Prime Minister quarterly reports indicating physical achievements in the areas along with the progress of the construction of the new projects. The Unit will also analyse in depth the data regarding the implementation of projects in the strategic Sectors and suggest suitable measures.



**Report of Sinha Committee regarding NSIC**

2517. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:  
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) whether Sinha Committee has submitted its Report regarding NSIC; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report deals mainly with the following subjects:—

- (i) Hire purchase;
- (ii) Equipment leasing and Consultancy service;
- (iii) Marketing and Government purchase;
- (iv) Prototype Development and Training Centres; and
- (v) Industrial Estate, Naini, Allahabad.

**Slogans allegedly formulated by Tamilnadu Chief Minister**

2518. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:  
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamilnadu Chief Minister has formulated two new slogans "India for Indians" and "Tamilnadu for Tamilian"; and

(b) if so, the Centre's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) The Government of Tamil Nadu have been requested to furnish the relevant facts.

**Production Capacity of Foreign Tyre Manufacturing Companies**

2519 SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the total production capacity of the foreign companies manufacturing tyre in India and what is their actual production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The licensed/approved capacity of the foreign managed tyre companies in India is 36,45,000 Nos of Automobile Tyres. The aggregate production of these companies during 1972 and 1973 (January-May) has been as under:—

Year	Production of Tyres in Nos.
1972 . . . . .	40,38,100
1973 (January to May) . . . . .	15,21,552

**Joint Indo-Bangladesh Projects for producing Bengali Films**

2520. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh Government showed keen interest to undertake joint Indo-Bangladesh projects for producing Bengali films;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) whether for the last six months the Government of India failed to take any positive step to work out this move for Indo-Bangladesh joint film production ventures; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (d). Government have not received any proposal from the Government of Bangladesh for joint Indo-Bangladesh projects for producing Bengali films.

**Construction of Quarters for the Employees of P & T Department in Kerala**

2521. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposals for the construction of quarters for the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the main points of such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a proposal to construct 480 units at a cost of Rs. 1.33 crores at 35 places in Kerala State. Their execution will however depend upon the availability of financial and material resources.

**Projects awaiting approval of Planning Commission**

2522. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the Projects submitted by the Government

of Kerala or the Public Sector agencies from Kerala for the approval of the Planning Commission;

(b) the reasons for the delay in taking a decision on these Projects; and

(c) whether Government propose to sanction these Projects immediately, considering the backwardness of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). No projects from the Government of Kerala or the Public Sector agencies from Kerala are pending with the Planning Commission for approval.

**Proposal to ban the Posters at Places other than those licensed in Delhi**

2523. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban the posters at places other than those licensed in the capital; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) A copy of the Public Notice, issued by the Commissioner, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, prohibiting the affixing of any Bill, Notice or other document upon any of the buildings, monuments, etc. specified therein, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5357/73]. Any person contravening this Order is liable to action under sections 397 and 398 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act.

Under the existing byelaws, framed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee, posters/bills can be pasted only Municipal Notice Boards, put up by the Committee in various parts of the

area under its jurisdiction, with the previous permission of the Committee, on payment of fixed charges. Pasting of posters elsewhere is not permissible and is actionable under Section 188(n) and 199(1) of the Punjab Municipalities Act 1911.

(b) Does not arise.

# **Development of Gorakhpur District (U.P.)**

2524. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the extreme industrial backwardness of East U.P., particularly Gorakhpur District, Government, have any specific proposals to industrialise this region to bring it abreast with the rest of the country; and

(b) whether Government will take up a comprehensive survey of this region with the objective of its rapid industrialisation and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). With a view to ensuring rapid industrialisation of the backward areas of the country, the Central Government are operating certain subsidy and incentive schemes for the setting up of industrial units in these areas. 11 of the 15 districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, are among the 36 districts in the entire State which have been selected for the purpose of concessional finance from financial institutions for industries to be started there. In addition, out of a total of 6 districts from Uttar Pradesh, 3 districts of East Uttar Pradesh are eligible for the Central Subsidy. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have also set

up an area development authority for eastern Uttar Pradesh known as 'Poorvanchal Nigam.'

A Joint Institutional Study Team set up by the Industrial Development Bank of India carried out a survey in 1971 of the industrial potential of the districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh as part of a survey of the entire State of Uttar Pradesh. The Small Industries Service Institute, Kanpur has also conducted surveys of some districts of Eastern U.P. including the District of Gorakhpur, with a view to ascertaining the potential that exists for the setting up of new small scale industries.

# **Study of Paper Industry to assess Requirements**

2525. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:  
SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has completed the study of paper industry to assess the requirements and the steps needed to overcome the shortage; and

(b) if so, the result of the study made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Fifth Five Year Plan targets of capacity and production of paper/paper board are estimated at 15 lakh tonnes and 13.3 lakh tonnes, respectively. An additional capacity of about 5 lakh tonnes will have to be created to fulfil the target. Efforts are being made to achieve this capacity.

**Go-slow move by Telegraph Workers of C.T.O., New Delhi**

2526. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telegraph workers of the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi resorted to go slow move sometime back;

(b) whether during this period, Telegrams were sent by the Postal authorities by ordinary post;

(c) whether no notification in this regard was issued and the Postal authorities continued to accept telegrams; and

(d) whether a number of complaints have been made that they wasted money without any purpose being served; if so, the reaction of Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Yes, In the month of April 1973. During this period telegrams relating to serious illness, accidents, arrivals and departures only were transmitted on wires and the remaining were despatched to their destinations by the fastest available means.

(c) A press note was issued advising senders of telegrams regarding delay in transmission. All postal authorities were also informed to advise senders accordingly.

(d) A few complaints were received.

**Examination of the feasibility of Soviet Aided Projects in Orissa**

2527. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have approached the Russian Embassy to examine the feasibility of Soviet aided projects in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and reaction of the Soviet Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

**Set back to Industrial Production due to shortage of Coal**

2528. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of shortage of coal in the country a number of units considerably suffered in their industrial production;

(b) whether any assessment has been made as to the man-hours lost consequently;

(c) whether there was a considerable loss in foreign exchange earning as a number of commitments could not be respected due to slowing down of production activities, and

(d) reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Due to difficulties in the supply of coal the production of certain industries like steel forging, refractories, fertiliser and cement has been affected to some extent. Precise information as to the number of man-hours lost or loss in export earnings on this account, is not available.

(d) The Ministry of Steel and Mines have constituted a high level committee to look into the question of movement of coal by rail and other modes of transport.

**Slow Delivery of Telegrams and T.M.Os. sent from Delhi to Garhwa**

**2529. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telegrams and T.M.Os. sent from Post Offices located in Delhi to Garhwa in the year 1973, so far;

(b) The days taken in delivery of each telegram and T.M.Os.;

(c) whether the delivery was slower than the ordinary postal delivery; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) During the months of June and July, 1973, thirteen telegrams and TMO were delivered. For the earlier period records of telegrams have been weeded out.

(b) to (d). The information relating to each case is being collected.

**Grant of Pension to freedom fighters from Palamau (Bihar)**

**2530. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who applied for pension as freedom fighters from the district Palamau (Bihar);

(b) the number of persons who have been granted pension from Palamau; and

(c) whether any more persons will be granted pension from Palamau district in Bihar?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) 241 applications have been received

from freedom fighters belonging to Palamau district of Bihar.

(b) 140 cases have been approved for grant of pension and 48 rejected.

(c) In 55 cases the information furnished was found to be incomplete. The State Government/individuals have been requested to furnish the required information and documents. Those whose cases, after receipt of the information and document etc. are found eligible will also be granted pension

**Temporary appointments made in Ministries and Public Undertakings without UPSC's approval**

**2531. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite a clear directive from the Government, the Ministries and the Public Undertakings do not refer to the Union Public Service Commission for approval, the temporary appointments made by them within six months as laid down in the directive;

(b) whether the present practice has the effect of limiting the jurisdiction of the Union Public Service Commission, in so far the appointments by these organisations are concerned;

(c) whether Union Public Service Commission has not accorded their approval for the continuance of more than a thousand posts thus created by the Ministries and the Public Sector Undertakings during the last three years; and

(d) if so, whether these posts have been declared vacant and if so, what procedure will be followed for filling up these vacancies?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** (a) and (b). The Union Public Service Commission are concerned

only with recruitment to civil posts under the Government of India and such posts in other bodies which have been specifically brought within their purview, and not with recruitment to Public undertakings in general.

Regulation 4(1) of the U.P.S.C. (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations 1958, as amended from time to time, reads as follows:—

"It shall not be necessary to consult the Commission in regard to the selection for a temporary or officiating appointment to a post, if—

- (a) the person appointed is not likely to hold the post for a period of more than one year; and
- (b) it is necessary in the public interest to make the appointment immediately and a reference to the Commission will cause undue delay.

Provided that—

- (i) such appointment shall be reported to the Commission as soon as it is made;
- (ii) if the appointment continues beyond a period of six months, a fresh estimate as to the period for which the person appointed is likely to hold the post shall be made and reported to the Commission; and
- (iii) if such estimate indicates that the person appointed is likely to hold the post for a period of more than one year from the date of appointment, the Commission shall immediately be consulted in regard to the filling of the post."

It would not be correct to state that Ministries do not at all report to the U.P.S.C. as required by the above

Regulations. However, cases where such references are delayed beyond one year from the date of temporary appointment, are included in the Commission's Annual Reports under an Appendix 'Delayed references relating to temporary appointments.' In this connection, attention is also invited to paragraphs 34 and 41 of the 22nd Annual Report of the Commission for the period 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972, a copy of which was laid on the table of the House on the 1st March, 1973. There is no question of limiting the jurisdiction of the U.P.S.C., since such appointments constitute irregularities. Also the appointments are not confirmed until the U.P.S.C. accord their approval. Cases of such irregular appointments are brought to the notice of the various Ministries/Departments concerned so that they may investigate the circumstances in which such appointments are made, fix responsibility therefor and take remedial steps wherever necessary. Moreover, all Ministries/Departments have from time to time been advised to follow strictly the provisions of the rules with regard to consultation with the Commission.

(c) There are certain cases in which the Commission decline to agree to the continuance of appointments made in certain posts without consulting them at the appropriate time. However, exact figures regarding the number of appointments are not available. Some cases of this type are included in the Commission's Annual Reports in the Paragraphs relating to "delayed references and irregular appointments".

(d) Any appointment not approved by the U.P.S.C. in accordance with a proviso (iii) to the above Regulation will be treated as *ad hoc*. Such *ad hoc* appointees have necessarily to be replaced by regular appointees in consultation with the U.P.S.C.

**Allotment of Government accommodation to Police Personnel**

**2532. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Police personnel in South Delhi including the officers;

(b) the number of Officers and other persons in South Delhi Police who have been allotted Government accommodation;

(c) the scheme for constructing more quarters for the Police personnel in South Delhi and whether the land for the purpose has been acquired; and

(d) whether there is some Co-operative house building Society of Police personnel in South Delhi and if so, the particulars thereof and the facilities provided by Government to that and if not, whether such a society would be formed so that the Police personnel could be helped in building their own houses near the place of duty?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) 1,804

(b) 635.

(c) In all 2 type-VI, 4 type-V, 16 type-IV, 72 type-III, 232 type-II and 337 type-I quarters are proposed to be constructed. The land has since been acquired. Also, land has been acquired at Hauz Khas and at Mehrauli, which are earmarked for Police Lines for the South and the New Delhi Districts. These two projects on completion will provide the following additional accommodation:—

2 type-VI, 4 type-V, 16 type-IV, 72 type-III, 224 type-II and 280 type-I.

(d) There is no Co-operative House Building Society of police personnel in South Delhi. The Government have decided not to allot land to any house building cooperative society on plot basis. Land can be allotted to group housing cooperative house building societies but the Delhi Police are not interested in such a society.

**Fifth Plan for U.P.**

**2533. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.P. Government has submitted its Fifth Plan of Rs. 3500 crores to the Planning Commission;

(b) whether the National Development Council has accepted and fixed the annual growth rate of 5.5 p.c. in the fifth plan period for the country;

(c) if so, whether even economically backward States have been asked to maintain this annual growth rate by allocating the double amount of Fourth Plan and not more;

(d) if not, whether Planning Commission has through a letter asked the U.P. Government that Fifth Plan should not be of more than Rs. 2,100 crore allocation; and

(e) if so, whether it does not mean that U.P. should not have a plan of more growth rate of 6.5-7 p.c. and remain backward?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). Feasible growth rates depend upon various factors including the investment in the State's Fifth Five Year Plan. Planning Commission has asked the State Government to furnish their proposal within tentative limits. However the final view regarding the size and growth rate of the State's Fifth Plans is yet to be taken.

### Dispersal of Industries in Backward Areas

2534. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial policy of Union Government regarding the dispersal of industrial in the backward areas is continuing;

(b) whether any industry in public sector is being contemplated for backward area in the Fifth Five Year Plan; if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Fifth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

### Sophisticated Electronic equipment produced in Electronics Corporation of India, Hyderabad

2535. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Electronics Corporation of India, a public sector undertaking in Hyderabad earned a profit of rupees one crore last year;

(b) whether it has doubled its production;

(c) whether the Corporation has produced various sophisticated electronic equipment including the complete control system of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant; and

(d) if so, whether its capacity for sophisticated electronic equipment will be expanded to meet the total requirement of the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase in production for 1972-73 as compared to 1971-72 works out to a little over 80 per cent.

(c) The Company has successfully produced several sophisticated electronic equipment and systems besides manufacturing complete control panels, instrumentation and fuel handling controls for the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project-Unit I.

(d) The Company is implementing an expansion programme, which envisages a turn over of Rs. 22 crores by the end of 1975-76, which will substantially meet the requirements of the country in those lines of electronic equipment that comes within the scope of ECIL's manufacture.

### Award of Tamra Patras and grant of pensions to wrong persons in Delhi

2536. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the recipients of Tamra Patras and the monthly pension for Freedom Fighters in Delhi are 'bogus'; and

(b) if so, their number and the action taken by Government in such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Though there have been some complaints, no case has yet been found to be "bogus". On enquiry a few of the complaints were found to be without any basis. The others are



still being enquired into and suitable action will be taken on receipt of reports from Delhi Administration.

**T.V. in Ahmedabad in Fifth Plan**

2537. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ahmedabad will have a Television Station during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). While it may not be possible to do so in the current financial year, it is envisaged that a pilot experimental T.V. station might be established during 1974-75 in collaboration with ISRO in the context of the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment. A proposal is also under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission to set up a full-fledged T.V. station at Ahmedabad during the 5th Plan period. The pilot station will continue functioning until the regular TV station is established.

**Complaints of Telephone subscribers regarding over-charging of Telephone Call Bills**

2538. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from Telephone subscribers in the main cities of the country that their telephone call bills are grossly overcharged;

(b) if so, whether this error is the result of defective or faulty S.T.D. service; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to redress the grievances of the subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, complaints have been received from some subscribers.

(b) In a large proportion of cases the feeling that the charges are heavy is due to incorrect assessment of the extent of STD calls made by the subscribers from their telephones. In some cases excess metering are found to be due to faults in circuitry or equipment.

(c) A procedure already exists for granting rebate in cases which on investigation are found to be genuine. A committee has also been set up to examine this subject with regard to the Billing System of Delhi Distt. It is expected to submit its recommendations shortly. Further action, if necessary, will be taken up after its report is received and examined.

**Criticism by scientists and educationists of Draft Policy Statement on Science and Technology**

2539. SHRI B. S. BHURA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft policy statement on Science and Technology has been severely criticised by Scientists and Educationists;

(b) if so, the main points of criticisms made; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). At the various NCST regional and other seminars, a large body of scientists, technologists, and others discussed the

approach to the Science and Technology Plan brought out by the National Committee on Science & Technology. They agreed in general, with the basic premises and the philosophy of the approach contained in the paper. There was, however, some criticism on the lack of adequate emphasis on inter-se priorities and a certain amount of concern about the implementation aspects. The NCST has taken note of these views expressed by the scientists in the formulation of the Science and Technology programmes for inclusion in the Fifth Plan. The Government will take a view on them in due course.

#### White Paper on National Income

2540. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the White Paper on National Income prepared a year ago has not yet been published: and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in publishing the White Paper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The 1972 issue of the White Paper on National Income has not yet been published.

(b) The delay has resulted from revisions necessitated for incorporating the latest data from States and scrutiny of the results by concerned agencies. These revised estimates are likely to be released shortly through the 1973 issue of the White Paper on national Income.

#### Shortfalls in Targets to be achieved during Fourth Plan

2541. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the targets of the Fourth Plan would be seriously under-fulfilled even if all Annual Plan targets for 1973-74 would be fully realised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) which are the sectors where major shortfalls are expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). Due to a variety of reasons, shortfalls are anticipated in various sectors as indicated in the attached statement. The reasons for the shortfalls and the measures to remedy them are indicated in detail in the Fourth Plan Mid-term Appraisal Document.

#### STATEMENT

##### Fourth Five-Year Plan—Targets and Achievements

Head of Development	Unit	Fourth Plan Target	Likely achievement	Shortfall (Percentages)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>I. Agriculture</b>				
(a) Foodgrains	Million tonnes	129	115	10.8
<b>(b) Commercial crops</b>				
(i) Oil seeds	Million tonnes	10.5	9.4	10.5
(ii) Sugarcane	do.	150.0	135.0	10.0
(iii) Cotton	Million bales of 180 KW each	8.0	6.5	18.7
(iv) Jute & Mesta	do.	8.5	6.7	18.8

Head of Development	Unit	Fourth Plan Target	Likely achievement	Shortfall (Percentages)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(c) Irrigation (Major & Medium)	Million hectares	23.3	21.4	8.2
2. Power	Installed capacity in Million KW	23	19	17.3
3. Industrial Production				
(i) Steel Ingots	Million Tonnes	10.0	7.54	24.6
(ii) Finished Steel	do.	8.1	5.42	33.1
(iii) Coal	do.	93.5	80.0	14.4
(iv) Cement	do.	18	15	16.7
(v) Iron Ore	do.	51.4	38.0	26.1
(vi) Refinery Products	do.	26	22	15.4
(vii) Fertilisers				
(1) Nitrogenous (N)	'000 Tonnes	2500	1200	52.0
(2) Phosphatic (P 2.5)	do.	900	400	55.6
(viii) Aluminium	do.	220	195	11.4
(ix) Copper	do.	31	18	41.9
(x) Sugar	do.	4700	4000	14.9
(xi) Cotton Cloth	Million Mtrs.	5100	4200	17.6

#### Renovation of NEPA Mills

2542. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the renovation of the old paper plant at the National Newsprint and Paper Mills (NEPA) which was scheduled to be completed in 1968 is still dragging on,

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay in completing the renovation work; and

(c) what steps have been taken to speed up the renovation of the old plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) With the installation of the second paper machine, the paper making capacity is now far greater than the pulping capacity. As such, it was proposed to take up the renovation of the old paper machine in the latter half of 1974 so as to synchronise with the completion of the pulp plant.

#### Activities of Naxalites in the Country

2543. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of the Naxalites are coming up in the States recently;

(b) if so, which are the States, where this group has re-appeared; and

(c) how many of them are still in jails and names of States where they are behind the bar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to information available with the Government, some Naxalite activities have again come to notice in West Bengal. There has been no marked change in the situation obtaining in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. In the remaining States Naxalite activities have been generally confined to organisational and propaganda activities.

(c) According to the information received from the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Mysore and Nagaland and Union Territory Administrations of Andaman and Nicobar, Goa, Daman & Diu, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh & Pondicherry, no Naxalite is in jail. Information from the remaining States and U.T. Administration is awaited.

#### Telex Exchanges in the Country

2544. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Telex Exchanges working at present in the country with the total installed line capacity; and

(b) the Telex network likely to be expanded during the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The number of telex exchanges at present working in the country is 44 with a total installed capacity of 11230 lines.

(b) New Telex stations at Bhavnagar, Dehradun, Durgapur, Kota and Kolhapur are expected to be commissioned during the year 1973-74.

#### Delays in Trunk Calls Booked for long distances

2545. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that trunk calls booked for long distance are subject to long delays; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps Government propose to take in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Long distance trunk calls on some routes are sometimes subject to delays due to (i) inadequacy of trunk circuits, and (ii) frequent circuit interruptions caused by thefts of copper wires, natural calamities or sometimes due to the working of other organisations such as Road, Rail, bridge, civil agencies.

Government have schemes for increasing the number of trunk circuits by installation of high grade media like microwave and coaxial systems and carrier systems based on requirements and resources, in various stages of implementation. Trunk circuits on copper wires are being progressively replaced by aluminium wires in all the route sections which are subject to thefts of copper wires.

**Extension of Telex Service to New Centres in the Country**

2546 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the Telex service to the new centres in the country; and

(b) if so, the centres likely to be covered and the time by which it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement showing the names of new centres where provision of telex facilities has been so far sanctioned is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. These stations will be opened progressively during 1973-74 and the Fifth Plan Period

**STATEMENT**

List of new Telex Centres to be progressively opened during 1973-74 and the Fifth Plan period

- 1 Agra
- 2 Akola
- 3 Alleppey
- 4 Amalner
- 5 Amraoti
- 6 Asansol
- 7 Aurangabad.
- 8 Bhatinda
- 9 Bhavnagar.
- 10 Dehradun
11. Dibrugarh.
- 12 Durgapur
13. Guntur.
14. Hubli.
15. Jabalpur.
16. Jamnagar.
17. Jodhpur.

18. Kolhapur,
- 19 Kota.
20. Nasik.
21. Panjim.
- 22 Raipur.
23. Rourkela
- 24 Sangli.
- 25 Varanasi.

पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा भारत-पाकिस्तान की पश्चिमी सीमा से सीमा सुरक्षा बल के सैनिकों का अपहरण

2547. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों ने भारत-पाकिस्तान की पश्चिमी सीमा में सीमा-सुरक्षा बल के कुछ सैनिकों का अपहरण कर लिया है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो इस सबब से सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी नहीं श्रीमा ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को 'ताम्रपत्र' देना

2548. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अब तक दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कितने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को "ताम्रपत्र" दिये हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण शंकर दीक्षित) : दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा आयोजित समारोहों में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को अब तक 1220 ताम्रपत्र दिये गये हैं ।

**Map of India Wetlands for Launching a Conservation Project for habitats of Water-fowls and Birds**

2549. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Co-ordination has prepared any map of India Wetlands for launching a conservation project for the habitats of water-fowls and birds; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). No such map has been prepared so far. A survey of wetlands of importance in the country has been conducted and the data collected are being processed.

**Appointment of a high level Committee to change the syllabi for I.A.S. and other Central Services examination**

2550. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9763 on the 9th May, 1973, regarding use of Hindi or English as medium of answering questions in U.P.S.C. examinations and state whether Government have appointed a high level committee to work out details for suitably changing the syllabi for the I.A.S. and other Central Service examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): In pursuance of Recommendation No. 13 of the Administrative

Reforms Commission in its Report on Personnel Administration, a Committee is being set up, amongst other things, to go into the question of revising the syllabus of the examination for recruitment to the all-India and Central Services Class I. The composition of the Committee and its terms of reference are being worked out.

**Television Station at Amritsar**

2551. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when the Television Station at Amritsar will start working; and

(b) the reasons for delay in installation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The Amritsar TV Transmitting Station is expected to be commissioned very shortly.

(b) This was owing to absence of certain essential studio equipment.

**Special Schemes to solve problems of drought affected areas**

2552. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has formulated any special scheme to solve the problems of chronically drought affected areas in the country during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the total outlay proposed for the scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) to (c). Based on the recommendations of a Task Force on Integrated Rural Development set up by the Planning Commission, the Commission is considering the inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan a comprehensive scheme for integrated development of chronically drought affected areas in the country. Some of the important elements which may constitute the strategy for such integrated development are as follows:

- (i) Development and management of irrigation resources,
- (ii) Soil and moisture conservation and afforestation,
- (iii) Restructuring of cropping pattern and pasture development;
- (iv) Change in agronomic practices;
- (v) Livestock development;
- (vi) Provision of drinking water supply;
- (vii) Development of rural communications;
- (viii) Development of Small-marginal farmers and agriculture labour.

It is envisaged that the development programme in each of the drought prone areas will be implemented by an Area Organisation which will effectively utilise the facilities and the manpower of various development departments operating in the district. The outlay for the programme is tentatively visualised about Rs. 200 crores in the Central Plan and a similar earmarked contribution from the State Plan.

# **News-item "Police Torture of Innocent"**

2553. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appeared in the 'Times of India' dated the 15th July, 1973 under the heading "Police torture of innocent"; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A report of criminal breach of trust was lodged with Police Station Hauz Khas against Shri Pawan Kumar by his employer. On 20th June, 1973, a case was registered and is under investigation by the Police. Shri Pawan Kumar has joined the investigations but he has neither been arrested nor detained in this case. An inquiry was conducted into the allegation of police torture and the allegation was substantiated.

# **Dampening of enthusiasm of small entrepreneurs by S.S.I.D.C**

2554. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vagaries of departmental action in the Small-scale Industries Development Corporation and its counterparts in States has dampened the enthusiasm of the small entrepreneurs in India;

(b) if so, whether such harassing procedure will be amended immediately; and

(c) if so, steps to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Financial Resources for Fifth Plan

2555. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new working group set up to reassess financial resources for the Fifth Plan has submitted its report to the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The report of the Working Group constituted to reassess financial resources for the Fifth Plan period is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

**Hereditary grants to dependents of those who contributed for extension of British Rule in India**

2556. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether hereditary grants are still being given to the dependents of those who had contributed willingly or otherwise, to the extension of the British rule in India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The British Government had granted hereditary pensions to the descendants

and dependants of the former Ruling families for annexation of their territories or compensation for the surrender of territorial rights. A statement showing the position at the time of independence of such political pensions granted by the British Government, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5338/73].

The question of the continuance of these payments is under consideration of the Government.

**Investment into the Lathi-charge by Police on Sunni Muslim Procession in Faizabad, U.P.**

2557. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Sunni Muslim procession was taken out in Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh) on the 16th April, 1973 where Police had resorted to lathi-charge;

(b) whether an inquiry was made by the Commissioner of Faizabad, and if so, the outcome of the investigations made by him;

(c) whether the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh had assured in the State Legislative Assembly that the cases against the Sunni Muslims would be withdrawn; and

(d) the present stage of the case and the steps being taken to withdraw the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, such a procession was taken out in Faizabad on 16th April, 1973, in violation of prohibitory orders under section 144 Cr. P.C. While the district authorities



were attempting to persuade the processionists to disperse, some of the processionists turned violent and resorted brick-batting, whereupon the procession was declared to be an unlawful assembly. As the processionists did not disperse in spite of being directed to do so, the police resorted to a mild lathi-charge and dispersed the unlawful assembly. Four cases were registered in this connection and are pending trial.

There is no information that the than Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh had given any assurance in the State Legislative Assembly that these cases would be withdrawn.

The Commissioner of Faizabad Division has been asked to inquire into the incident. The inquiry is still in progress

#### Shortage of Cement in Faizabad (U.P.)

2558. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is an acute shortage of cement in Faizabad District of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to streamline the distribution system to make cement available to all needy persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) While there is some shortage of cement in Faizabad (UP) as a result of the overall shortage of cement in the country, the shortage can not be termed as acute. The quantity of cement supplied to Faizabad is as under:

1971	.	.	19880 tonnes
1972	.	.	19154 tonnes
1973	.	.	
(January to May)	.	.	6691 tonnes

(b) To distribute the available cement equitably, quotas have been fixed for each State for the period July, 1973 to June, 1974 on the basis of their consumption during the past five years and allocations are made according to the recommendations of the State Government. Additional quota for the State of UP has also been agreed to. To ensure equitable distribution of cement within the State, the Government of UP has issued on 9th May, 1973 UP Cement Control Order under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to regulate sale of cement at retail level. Instructions have also been issued to the concerned cement factories to expedite supplies of cement to Faizabad.

#### Arrest of President of U.P. State Employees Joint Council

2559 SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Shri P. N. Sukul, President, U.P. State Employees Joint Council was arrested during PAC revolt in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the specific charges against him and when the decision in his case is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Shri P. N. Sukul, President U.P. State Employees Joint Council was arrested on 26-5-73.

(b) He had been arrested for offences u/s 3 of the Police (incitement to disaffection) Act, 1922 and Rule 43(5) of the Defence of India Rules, 1971 and is still in Jail. The case is now sub judice and it is not possible to indicate as to when it will be decided by the court.

### Creation of Secretariat Posts in Non-Secretariat and Technical Cadres

2560. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Secretariat posts are being created in the Non-Secretariat and technical cadres;

(b) whether a Committee has been formed to look into and evolve a principle according to which future creation of posts will be made and existing posts in the General Central Services will be encadred;

(c) whether pending submission of the report by the Committee, posts created for Secretariat nature of work are being filled by Non-Secretariat Service officials; and

(d) the steps taken by the Ministry to resolve this discrepancy?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Posts in the P&T Directorate are created on the basis of their job requirements; for work of essentially Secretariat nature, posts are created in the Central Secretariat Service. Posts requiring field experience have been sanctioned in other Cadres, namely, Postal, Telegraphs and Accounts Cadres. A Departmental Committee has been formed to look into the representations that some of the existing posts which are normally meant for Central Secretariat staff have been given to the Services. The report of the Committee is awaited.

(c) No, Sir. Since the posts for Secretariat nature of work are created in Central Secretariat Service only, they are not filled by non-Secretariat Service officials.

(d) Does not arise.

### Popularising Pin Code System

2561. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Pin Code System of writing addresses on letters remains still unpopular even in the urban areas for lack of publicity;

(b) whether letters with Pin Code numbers are often mis-delivered due to ignorance of the delivery-receiving offices; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to popularise the Pin Code System?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No Sir. In matters like this the progress is bound to be slow.

(b) No. Sir. Postal articles are delivered according to the normal address written on them. The question of misdelivery of letter with Pin Code Numbers due to ignorance of delivery staff does not, therefore, arise.

(c) Following steps have been taken to popularise the System:

- (1) Cinema slides have been shown at different cinema houses for a period of 3 months from August to November, 1972.
- (2) Announcement was made in Vividh Bharati Programme of All India Radio requesting the public to use PIN.
- (3) The use of PIN has been emphasised through advertisements in the newspapers.
- (4) All Secretaries to the Government of India Ministries/Departments as also the Chief Secretaries of the State Governments have been requested to instruct the staff of

their own offices and of their subordinate offices to use PIN on all their correspondence. Also all P&T departmental offices have been directed to use PIN on their correspondence.

- (5) All Station Directors of All India Radio have been requested to announce their address with PIN.
- (6) Circle PIN Directories have been printed and put on sale.
- (7) Three lakh saleable copies of All India PIN charts containing Postal Index Numbers of 600 important towns have been printed and distributed to Circles. A large percentage of these copies has already been sold out.
- (8) A PIN Map of India was displayed at the Asia 1972 and National Industries Fair.
- (9) An All India PIN Directory is being printed zone-wise for sale to the public.
- (10) Heads of Circles have been requested to print PIN Charts in the local regional languages and put them on sale.
- (11) Big mailers are being approached to put PIN on each address of their mailing lists. In this the postal staff is helping the big mailers.
- (12) Advertisers in the newspapers are being individually informed of their Postal Index Numbers and requested to use it in correspondence.
- (13) Rubber stamp impressions bearing Postal Index Number are being put on the postal

articles before their delivery to the addressees so that they know the Postal Index Number of their delivery area.

- (14) All seals and stamps used by the Post Office will be manufactured with Postal Index Numbers in future.
- (15) Action is being taken to produce a documentary film on PIN Code.
- (16) A cage with three squares and three circles to write PIN has been printed on inland letter cards and post-cards.

**Representation from Delegation of Television Set Manufacturers regarding the smuggling of T.V. Sets from Abroad**

2562. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Delegation of Television Set manufacturers met and represented to him about the continued smuggling of Television Sets from abroad; and
- (b) if so, Government's reaction to the representation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No formal delegation of television set manufacturers met the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting.

(b) A coordinated approach is being evolved between the Central Board of Excise and Customs and the P. & T. Board to prevent smuggling of TV sets into the country. The position is kept under constant review.

**Manufacture of Bits for Drills**

2542. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has already developed indigenous capacity to manufacture bits both cross and button for drills ranging from 100 to 200 mm diameter,

(b) whether the indigenous capacity is adequate to provide bits for all the drills so far imported, and

(c) if so, whether the different social welfare international organisations working for the drilling of wells in the country explored manufacturing resources to produce bits of all kinds from entirely indigenous sources?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. One firm in Poona is manufacturing Drill Bits in the sizes 37 to 165 mm Dia, whose rate of production is 8,000 bits per annum

(b) All along this firm has been in drilling activity and able to meet the country's demand for drill bits required in water-well drilling and mining applications. However, presently owing to sudden spurt on account of drought conditions etc., the demand is in excess of the supply. Another firm in Coimbatore has been issued a letter of intent for the manufacture of 3500 nos of Drill Bits per annum,

(c) Government have not so far received any application from any of the Social Welfare International Organisations for the grant of Industrial Licence for the manufacture of Drill Bits. Such application will be considered on merits as and when received.

**Science and Technology Programmes during Fifth Plan**

2544. **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA**

**SHRI RAM PRANASH:**

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the main outlines of the Science and Technology Programmes to be implemented during the Fifth Plan period,

(b) the allocations proposed to be made for the purpose, and

(c) the outlines of the schemes for providing employment opportunities for scientists and technologists?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM), (a) The Science and Technology Programmes drawn up by the NCST have, as their primary objective, the development of technological self-reliance to directly reinforce our programmes for eliminating mass poverty and maximizing the returns from our existing and future investments in industry. They cover all the important sectors of economy such as natural resources, agriculture, family welfare and health, Fuel and Power, Industry and other infrastructural needs like Information base etc.

(b) The S&T programmes are yet to be discussed with the Planning Commission and others and, therefore, it is too premature to indicate the allocations proposed to be made for this purpose.

(c) Government had started some schemes to provide employment, among others, to scientists and technologists in 1971-72. In 1973-74, a 'Half a Million Job Programme' was

also started to ensure that all engineers and highly qualified technologists find employment by the end of the year.

### Development of Communication System in the Country

2565. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount envisaged during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the development of communication system in the country;

(b) the amount allotted to the different States, State-wise; and

(c) the names of different towns in the State of Orissa which are envisaged to be linked through Microwave system during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Telecommunications:

It has been proposed in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan of the P & T Department which has not yet been approved by the Planning Commission that about Rs. 1200 crores be spent for development of the Communication System of the country.

### Postal Communications:

A total financial outlay of Rs. 108 crores was proposed in our Draft Plan for development of postal communication system during the Fifth Five Year Plan. However, a result of discussions with the Planning Commission, certain demands and schemes have been reduced. Final approval of the Planning Commission regarding the schemes is awaited.

(b) Telecommunications.—The entire plan is an integrated one dovetailing the requirements of rural and urban sectors and different states into

a national frame-work of the telecommunications system. The allocation of amount is therefore only on a national basis.

Postal Communications.—The development schemes are planned for the country as a whole and no State-wise allotment is made.

(c) The draft plan envisages commissioning of about 14000 Kms of Microwave Routes in India. Route-wise microwave schemes have not yet been finalised. However, Bhubaneswar and Cuttack are already linked by Microwave and Sambalpur and Rourkela will also come on the Microwave link during the 5th Plan period.

### Branch Post Offices in the Country Running under Loss

2566. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branch Post Offices in the country, State-wise, which are running under loss and Non-Returnable Contribution dues are being paid;

(b) whether Government propose to decrease the Non-Returnable Contribution is required over and above the ward areas of the country; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The information is furnished below:

State	No. of B.Os working on NRC payment.
Andhra . . . . .	81
Assam . . . . .	21
Arunachal . . . . .	10
Manipur . . . . .	101

State	No. of B.O's working on NRC payment
Meghalaya . . . . .	8
Mizoram . . . . .	..
Nagaland . . . . .	40
Tripura . . . . .	79
Bihar . . . . .	425
Delhi . . . . .	..
Gujarat . . . . .	369
Dadra Nagar Haveli . . . . .	1
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	187
Kerala . . . . .	32
Laccadive-Minicoy Is. . . . .	..
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	1237
Maharashtra . . . . .	435
Goa-Daman-Diu . . . . .	1
Mysore . . . . .	222
Orissa . . . . .	359
Punjab . . . . .	333
Haryana . . . . .	153
Chandigarh . . . . .	..
Humachal Pradesh . . . . .	250
Rajasthan . . . . .	65
Tamilnadu . . . . .	48
Pondicherry . . . . .	..
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	186
West Bengal . . . . .	323
Andaman/Nicobar Is . . . . .	..
Total: . . . . .	4966

(b) No, Sir. Non-Returnable Contribution is required over and above the limits of loss borne by the Government in respect of offices opened in general interest.

In very backward areas, offices are opened upto a loss of Rs. 1000 per annum, and in very special cases upto Rs. 2500 per annum in contrast to limits of loss of Rs. 500 and Rs. 750 in normal areas based on population. As such no further relaxations are considered necessary.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to part (b) of the question.

#### Setting up of Newspaper Finance Corporation

2567. SHRI SHRIKRISHNA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to set up a "Newspaper Finance Corporation";

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) the time likely to be taken in setting up the said corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to introduce a Bill in the Lok Sabha shortly for the setting up of a Newspaper Finance Corporation, details in respect of which are still under consideration.

#### Issue of New Telephone Directory in Delhi

2568. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Telephone Directory in Delhi was recently issued;

(b) whether circulation of copies of the new Telephone Directory, after a couple of days, was suddenly discontinued;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the new Telephone Directory continues to have a number of wrong telephone numbers or telephones numbers which have since long been changed; and

(d) the reaction of Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) After the Directories distribution was started, further distribution had to be discontinued as supply of Directories could not be maintained due to unforeseen transport difficulties. Specific instances of undue large number of such wrong entries have not come to notice.

(d) A few mistakes were brought to the notice of the Department which have since been rectified in the manuscript of the next issue of Telephone Directory.

#### **Combined Offices and Public Call Offices Opened in the Country**

2569. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of C.Os. and P.C.Os. opened in the country, Circle-wise, during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) the number of such among them, Circle-wise, which were found unremunerative for which Rent and Guarantee Terms were invited by the Post and Telegraph Department and accepted by the parties concerned; and

(c) the number of such C.Os for which the Rent and Guarantee Terms were offered but were not accepted by the parties concerned?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) to (c). The information is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5359/73].

**Basis for Releasing Advertisements to Dailies, Weeklies and Monthlies by Director of Audio Visual Publicity**

2570. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for releasing advertisements to the Dailies, Weeklies, Monthlies and Bi-monthlies by the Director of Audio Visual Publicity; and

(b) whether the Newspapers and Journals of Developing dialects and languages are also given these advertisements, though they have a small circulation because of their pioneering role in the field of Language Development and their utility to rural areas of linguistically backward regions and sections of society?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):** (a) In selecting newspapers and periodicals for different Government campaigns due regard is paid to:—

(i) Effective circulation (normally papers having paid circulation below 1000 are not used).

(ii) Regularity in publication (a period of six months uninterrupted publication is essential).

(iii) Class of readership.

(iv) Adherence to accepted standards of journalistic ethics

(v) Other factors such as pulling power, production standards, the languages and areas intended to be covered within the available funds.

- (vi) Advertisement rates which are considered suitable and acceptable for Government publicity requirements.

(b) Yes, Sir.

#### Sale Price of Power from Tarapur Atomic Station

2571. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the selling price of Power from Tarapur Power Station has been fixed after a discussion between the Central Electricity Board and the State Electricity Board;

(b) if so, whether the required notification under Section 22(1) (b) of the Atomic Energy Act has been made, and if so, the date of the notification; and

(c) the selling price of power as fixed by this notification?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The selling price of power from the Tarapur Atomic Power Station for the period upto March 31, 1973 was fixed after discussions with the Maharashtra and Gujarat State Electricity Boards on the basis of decisions taken at a meeting of the concerned organisations convened by the Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Power in November 1969. So far as the price for the period beyond 1-4-1973 is concerned, a proposal in this regard has been submitted to the Central Electricity Authority for their concurrence under section 22(1)(b) of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962.

(c) Since the concurrence of the Central Electricity Authority is yet to be received, this question does not arise.

#### Report of the Committee set up for Locating Suitable sites for Atomic Power Stations

2572. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has appointed a Technical Committee of Experts for selecting suitable sites for Atomic Power Stations in the Northern, Western and Southern Regions on 30th September 1970, if so, the names of the Members of this Committee;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government; and

(c) if so, the major recommendations of this Committee including the names of the suitable sites selected in each Region?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The present composition of the Committee is as follows:—

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Shri V.R. Vengurlekar,<br>Consultant (Civil), Power Projects Engg. Division.    | Chairman |
| 2. Shri J. C. Shah,<br>Chairman & Chief Executive,<br>Atomic Power Authority.      | Member   |
| 3. Dr. A.R. Ganguly,<br>Director Chemical Group,<br>Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. | Member   |
| 4. Shri K.K. Das,<br>Director, Atomic Minerals<br>Division.                        | Member   |
| 5. Shri S.L. Kati,<br>Principal Design Engineer,<br>Power Projects Engg. Division. | Member   |
| 6. Shri Tata Rao,<br>Member (Thermal), Central<br>Water & Power Commission.        | Member   |



7. Shri G.V. Anantha R. mha.  
Director, Super Grid Direc-  
torate, Central Water &  
Power Commission Adviser

8. Dr. K.S. Parikh,  
Indian Statistical Institute Adviser

9. Shri K.T. Thomas Co-oped  
Manager, Engineering Ser- Member  
vices Group, Bhabha Atomic for Nor-  
Research Centre thern Elec-  
tricity Re-  
gion only.

(b) The Committee has submitted its report on the Northern and Western Regions.

(c) After consideration of the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the Northern Region, it has been decided by Government to set up an Atomic Power Station at Narora in Uttar Pradesh. As regards the Western Region the report of Committee is still under the consideration of Government. The Committee is currently examining the various sites in the Southern Region.

#### Opening of P.C.Os in Rural Areas during Fifth Plan period

2573 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Post and Telegraph Department has drawn up a plan to provide Telephone facilities by opening P.C.Os in the rural areas in Fifth Five Year Plan taking into consideration the extremely backward nature of the areas, and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to declare at least the Headquarters of the Community Development Blocks as A category station?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Details regarding provision of P.C.Os in rural areas during the Fifth Five Year Plan have not been worked out as the Fifth Plan of the Department has not yet been ap-

proved. The requirements of Block Development Headquarters will be kept in view while details are worked out

#### Foreign Aid for Fifth Plan

2574 SHRI H N MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state,

(a) whether any estimates have been made as to the quantum of foreign aid for the Fifth Five Year Plan,

(b) if so, the main features thereof,

(c) whether the required quantum of foreign aid is likely to be available, and

(d) if not, what alternative arrangements are being made to raise the necessary resources internally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) to (d) As mentioned in the document, 'Approach to the Fifth Plan 1974-79' the Resources exercise for the Fifth Plan has assumed gross external aid over the five year period at Rs 3000 crores. This order of aid has been considered realistic from the angle of availability. However, the reconstituted Resources Working Group has been reviewing, inter alia, the quantum of foreign aid for the Fifth Five Year Plan. The position in this regard will be known only when the Report of the Group is available in the next two weeks or so.

#### News-item "Raman Rules out Judicial Probe" regarding Sadar Bazar Riots

2575 SHRI RAM PRAKASH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the "Hindustan Times" dated

19th June, 1973 under the caption "Raman rules out judicial probe" regarding Sadar Bazar riots; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Government have seen the relevant news-item. The Lt. Governor, Delhi had ordered an administrative inquiry into the circumstances and causes which led to the clashes that took place during the night between 12th and 13th June, 1973. The report of the inquiry has been received by the Lt. Governor and is under examination.

# Truck and Bus Tyres Manufacturing Units in the country

2576. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the names and location of tyre manufacturing units in the country along with their installed capacity and production of various types of tyres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The names of units, their location, licensed/approved capacity and production in respect of units engaged in the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes are given below:—

Name of the Unit	Location	Licensed approved capacity of types (Nos)	Production 1972	(Nos.) 1973 (Jan-May)
1. M/s. Dunlop India Limited	Sahaganj Calcutta	8,68,900	11,20,192	4,56,357
	Do.	plus 2,72,100*		
2. M/s. Dunlop India Limited	Ambattur Madras	5,80,000	4,99,070	1,03,073@
3. M/s. Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	Bombay	6,74,000	9,78,274	3,98,864
4. M/s. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.	Bombay	6,50,000	8,28,782	3,13,752
5. M/s. Goodyear India Limited	Ballabgarh Haryana	6,00,000	6,11,782	2,54,506
6. M/s. Madras Rubber Factory Ltd.	Madras	6,10,000 plus 3,90,000*	4,87,278	1,10,119
7. M/s. Premier Tyres Limited	Cochin	3,00,000	3,40,823	1,37,214
M/s. Inchek Tyres Limited	Calcutta	3,00,000 plus 2,00,000*	1,12,017	1,33,037

\* Additional capacity recognised under fuller utilisation scheme.

@ Closure due to Labour trouble and hence the loss of production.

**Attack on warden of Hindu College, Delhi**

**2577. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA:**

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the stabbing of Dr. R. K. Grover, Warden of the Hindu College, Delhi by some anti-social elements on July 19, 1973; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to trace the culprits?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN).** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Investigations in the case were initially conducted by the Delhi Police. On 20-7-1973 the investigation of the case was transferred to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

All out efforts are being made to identify and apprehend the culprits.

**Telephone Exchange Line Capacities in Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi**

**2578. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:**  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the Telephone Exchange line capacities installed at present in the Cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi and how they would stand at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the additions to the Line Exchange capacities allotted to the telephone system of these three cities under the Fifth Five Year Plan and what would be total line exchange capacity at the end of Fifth Five Year Plan period in these three cities; and

(c) the basis on which Line Exchange capacities and Telephone equipment are allotted for big urban centres?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**  
(a)

	Calcutta	Bombay	Delhi
(i) Equipped capacity as on March 1973	1,31,580	1,69,200	1,10,050
(ii) Likely by the end of IV Plan	1,33,580	1,84,300	1,15,450

(b) Allotments and the number of lines likely to be commissioned in the Vth Plan are given below:—

	Calcutta	Bombay	Delhi
(i) No of lines likely to be allotted in the Vth Plan as per draft plan	81,300	1,93,000	1,37,000
(ii) No of lines allotted in IVth Plan or earlier which will be commissioned in the Vth Plan	53,700	67,000	49,300
(iii) No of lines likely to be commissioned out of the allotment of Vth Plan	51,300	1,21,000	70,700
(iv) Total equipped capacity likely to be at the end of Vth Plan	2,38,600	3,72,300	2,35,000

(c) The allotments are made on the basis of waiting lists and forecasts of demands. As per the draft Vth Plan, subject to the resources being available, it is proposed to allot adequate quantity of equipment to the major cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi etc. so that the waiting period is reduced to less than a year.

### बीड़ी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण

2579. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय देश के किस किस राज्य में कितने मनुष्य बीड़ी उद्योग में लगे हुए हैं, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बीड़ी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री पूनव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) एक विवरण सलग्न है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

### विवरण

राज्य का नाम	बीड़ी निर्माण में लगे मजदूरों की अनुमानित संख्या
1 मध्य प्रदेश	20,000
2 बिहार	4,600
3 आंध्र प्रदेश	18,300
4 पश्चिम बंगाल	1,30,000
5 पंजाब	..
6 केरल	64,500
7 गुजरात	12,000
8 तमिलनाडु	12,000
9 महाराष्ट्र	16,500
10 मैसूर	5,000

टिप्पणी :—

1. उत्प्राद्व मूल्य और बीता मूल्य के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड से बात सूचना के समुदाय अन्य शाखाओं से बीड़ियों के निर्माण के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं दी है ।

2. बीड़ियों का निर्माण कुटीर तथा ऊँच क्षेत्र में किया जाता है । देश में बीड़ी बनाने वाला कोई भी बड़ा एकक नहीं है । बीड़ी निर्माण में लगे मजदूरों की संख्या के संबंध में अनुमानित आँकड़े राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पिछले कुछ वर्षों में पहले मँजी गई जानकारी पर आधारित हैं । नवीनतम आँकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का टेलीविजन द्वारा विकास

2580. श्री एच० एल० पुरती : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा देश के किसी भी राज्य में आदिवासी जैम पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में टेलीविजन आदि द्वारा विकास में सहयोग देने का प्रयास किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो किस-किस राज्य में और उनके लिये किन्ती-किन्ती धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख) पिछड़े तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये सभी जन-सम्पर्क माध्यमों तथा राज्यों और केन्द्रीय सरकार की एजेंसियों को मिल-कर कार्य करना होता है । इन क्षेत्रों का विकास प्रत्येक टेलीविजन द्वारा नहीं हो सकता ।

कभी एक ऐसा कोई भी टेक्निकल केन्द्र स्थापित नहीं किया गया है जो प्रत्यक्ष रूप से पिछड़े और जनविद्यार्थी क्षेत्रों को ही कवर करते हों। पाँचवीं योजना प्रवर्धन के दौरान पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को कवर करने हेतु टेक्निकल सेवा के विस्तार के कुछ प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं।

**Creation of a Separate Ministry for Carrying out Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

2581. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up a separate Ministry at the Centre under an Adivasi Minister to implement the Constitutional guarantees and to carry out Welfare programmes for ameliorating the condition of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): No Sir.

**Defects in Tarapur Atomic Plant**

2582. SHRI SARGU MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item in the BLITZ dated 23rd June, 1973 to the effect that the American Constructors, General Electric and their Indian subsidiary Bechtel, India foisted a defective plant on India and thus the Tarapur Plant has been suffering from major defects from its inception and that the Indian Engineers were fully aware of this but the Indian Officials concerned were influenced by the said Constructors before handing over the project to India;

(b) whether he has enquired into this allegation, and if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to recommission the units concerned so that Maharashtra and Gujarat are not forced to suffer a serious power crisis again?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These allegations are baseless. It is not considered necessary to enquire into them.

(c) Since recommissioning after their last refuelling outages, both the units of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station have been operating satisfactorily and have been producing power at nearly their full capacity. The recent interruptions in the supply of power from the Tarapur Atomic Power Station were almost entirely due to failures of the transmission lines, belonging to the Gujarat and Maharashtra State Electricity Boards and not due to any fault in the Station. A team of experts from Central Water & Power Commission (C.W.&P.C.) visited the switch-yards at Tarapur and other places during the last week of June, 1973 to look into the problems of failures of transmission lines. Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission also appointed a Committee consisting of the representatives of the Department of Atomic Energy, the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, the Gujarat Electricity and the Tata Power Company to look into these problems. This Committee has recently submitted its interim report which has been discussed with the State Electricity Boards and Central Water & Power Commission for ensuring implementation of the recommendations made therein.

**Setting up of Industrial Projects in West Bengal**

2583. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up any new industrial projects in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the employment potentiality to be obtained from it; and

(c) when the projects are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). During the period 1st January, 1972 to 31st December, 1972, 54 industrial licences and 47 letters of intent have been issued for the location of industrial units in West Bengal. The Industries for which these are issued are Metallurgical, Electrical Equipment, Industrial Machinery, Food Processing, Rubber Goods etc. It normally takes three to four years from the date of issue of an industrial licence for an industry to commence production. These licences/letters of intent are therefore at different stages of implementation. Figures regarding the number of workers likely to be employed are not available

**Activities of Hippies in Darjeeling Hills**

2584. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hippies are being allowed to reside in the refugee camps meant for Tibetan refugees in Darjeeling hills, particularly in Sonadah areas;

(b) whether the Hippies are engaged in espionage and smuggling;

(c) whether any tension is prevailing among the refugees and the local people in Darjeeling hills instigated by the Hippies; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to prevent the Hippies from creating trouble in that area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no information to show that they are engaged in espionage and smuggling.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Defying the orders of Additional District Magistrate by a group of Constables in Regard to the Demolition of Delhi University's Cafe

2585. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in the "Times of India" dated the 12th July, 1973 to the effect that a group of constables led by the Superintendent of Police, North District, defied the Additional District Magistrate of the area during demolition of Delhi University's cafe; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken against the erring officials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the report in the news-item that the orders of the Additional Magistrate were defied by the police, is baseless.

(b) Question does not arise.

**C.B.I. Report on Song and Drama Division**

2586. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has since completed its investigation into the affairs of the Song and Drama Division; and

(b) if so, the result of the investigation and action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The Central Bureau of Investigation have been investigating into complaints against certain officers of the Song and Drama Division. They have since completed investigation in five cases on which necessary follow up action is in progress.

अखबारी कागज के सम्बन्ध में समाचार पत्रों द्वारा बरती गई अनियमितताएँ

2587. श्री सुधाकर पांडे: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में किन-किन समाचार पत्रों ने अखबारी कागज के सम्बन्ध में अनियमिततायें बरती हैं अथवा गड़बड़ियाँ की हैं ; और

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बसंत सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अखबारी कागज के सम्बन्ध में अनियमितताओं के आरोपों की जांच, आयात-निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक द्वारा की जाती है। उस विभाग से प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर, 1970-73 की अवधि से सम्बन्धित एक विवरण सलगन है।

**विवरण**

समाचार पत्र का नाम	अनियमितता	की गई कार्यवाही
1	2	3
1. मैमर्स मेव डेमोक्रेसी अप्रेजी दैनिक, बलरस्ता	आयातित अखबारी कागज का दुरुपयोग	इस मामले की जांच की गई और उनको दोषी पाया गया। समाचार पत्र को आयात लाइसेंस कम्प क्लियरेस, पर्मिट, एम० टी० सी०/एम० एम० टी० सी० या ऐसी अन्य एजेंसी द्वारा आया- तित वस्तुओं से पांच लाइसेंसिंग अवधियों अवधि ए० एम० 74 से ए० एम० 1978 तक के लिये बन्धित कर दिया गया है।

1

2

3

2. मैसर्स सोशलिस्ट राज- प्रायातित अखबारी  
स्थान, दैनिक हिन्दी, कागज का दुरुपयोग  
जरपुर।

इस मामले की जाच की गई और दोषी पाया गया। समाचार पत्र को प्रायात लाइसेंस, कस्टम क्लीयरेंस परमिट एम० टी० सी०/एम० एम० टी० सी० या अन्य ऐसी एजेंसी द्वारा प्रायातित वस्तुओं से पांच लाइसिंग अवधियों जैसे अप्रैल—मार्च, 1973 से अप्रैल—मार्च, 77 तक के लिये बंक्ति कर दिया गया।

3. मैसर्स सोशलिस्ट कांग्रेस, —तर्बेव—  
अश्वेजी पाक्षिक, नई  
दिल्ली।

इस मामले की जाच की गई और दोषी पाया गया। समाचार पत्र को प्रायात लाइसेंस, कस्टम क्लीयरेंस परमिट, एम० टी० सी०/एम० एम० टी० सी० या अन्य ऐसी एजेंसी द्वारा प्रायातित वस्तुओं से दो लाइसिंग अवधियों जैसे अप्रैल—मार्च, इस 1973 से अप्रैल—मार्च, 1974 तक के लिये बंक्ति किया गया।

4. मैसर्स वसुधा, मराठी पत्र ने बढ़ाई गई खपत  
साप्ताहिक, बम्बई सख्या के आधार पर  
प्रायात लाइसेंस प्राप्त  
किये।

भारत में समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्टर के द्वारा प्रावटिन अखबारी कागज बाद के वर्षों में समजित किया गया और भविष्य में अधिक सावधान रहने की चेतावनी दी गई।

5. मसर्स ज्वाला, साप्ताहिक, मद्रास - अखबारी कागज का  
दुरुपयोग

इस मामले की जाच की गई किन्तु साप्ताहिक के विरुद्ध कुछ नहीं मिला। इसलिये इस मामले को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।



**मूल्य वृद्धि के कारण पांचवी योजना के अंतर्गत न वृद्धि**

**2588. श्री सुधाकर शर्मा :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मूल्यों में अत्यधिक वृद्धि को देखते हुये पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में प्रस्तावित उत्पादन योजनाओं का अर्थ भार अनुमानत कितना बढ़ जायेगा ,

(ख) क्या हमके लिये अतिरिक्त साधनों की व्यवस्था की जायेगी अथवा योजना के रूप में बटौती की जायेगी , और

(ग) कटौती किन-किन कार्यक्रमों में की जायेगी ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) से (ग) हाल में मूल्यों में जो वृद्धि हुई है उसे तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध घटकों जैसे 1973-74 के लिये केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य बजट और 1973-74 के दौरान अर्थ व्यवस्था के संचालन को ध्यान में रखते हुये इस विषय पर गठित कार्यकारी दल द्वारा इस समय वित्तीय समाधानों का जो विश्लेषण किया जा रहा है उसके आधार पर पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप तैयार किया जायेगा । योजना दस्तावेज के प्रारूप में पांचवी योजना अवधि के दौरान कार्यान्वित किये जाने वाले विकास के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों तथा उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों/स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत परिणामों को भी दर्शाया जायेगा ।

अतिरिक्त ससाधन जुटाने के बारे में पांचवी योजना अवधि के लिये सम्भाव्य तथा वास्तविक लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये जायेंगे । अनुमानित समस्त समाधानों के अन्तर्गत 'आधारभूत' क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादन स्कीमों के लिये पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करने का भरसक प्रयत्न किया जायेगा ताकि 'पांचवी' योजना 1974-79 के प्रति दृष्टिकोण में निर्दिष्ट आधारभूत उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति की जा सके ।

**अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन और खपत**

**2589 श्री सुधाकर पांडे :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अखबारी कागज की कितनी खपत इस वर्ष में मार्च 1973 तक हुई ,

(ख) हममें से देश में उत्पादित अखबारी कागज कितना या और विभिन्न देशों से कितना अखबारी-कागज आयात किया गया था ,

(ग) क्या चालू वर्ष में वांछित अखबारी कागज उपलब्ध होगा , और

(घ) उपलब्ध अखबारी कागज का वितरण किस आधार पर होगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जिन समाचार-पत्रों ने वर्ष 1972-73 की लाइसेंसिंग अवधि में अखबारी कागज के कोटे प्राप्त किये थे, उन्होंने अभी तक उस अवधि से सम्बन्धित अखबारी कागज की अपनी-अपनी खपत की मात्रा से सूचित नहीं किया है । अतः मार्च 1973 सूचना किन्हाल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

1972-73      1973-74

	(दो मे)	(दो में) (प्रत्याक्षित)
अखबारी कागज का देशी उत्पादन	40,773	40,000
आयातित अख-बारी कागज जो आरबटन के लिये उप-लब्ध है।	1,98,600	1,26,700

(घ) 1973-74 से सम्बन्धित अख-बारी कागज आरबटन नीति के अन्तर्गत, एक समाचारपत्र की अखबारी कागज को हकदारी 1972-73 के लिये अधिकृत लिये गये अखबारी कागज के इन्तेमाल से उस अवधि में उसकी खपत सख्या पर आधारित होगी और उस हकदारी में अखबारी कागज की उपलब्धता में कमी के कारण 30 प्रतिशत की कटौती की जायेगी।

#### Bugging of Telephones of Important Persons

2590. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been invited to a report in the *Stateman* of the 23rd May, 1973 stating that proceedings of the conferences of Opposition political parties and telephones of important persons, including M.Ps. Journalists and others, are tapped and bugged respectively; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Government have seen the news-item referred to.

(b) The allegations and insinuations contained therein have no basis.

#### Corruption Charges against Public Servants including Senior Executives in Public Undertakings

2591. SHRI RAM KANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public servants including senior Executives of Public Sector Undertakings who have been found involved by the Government of India in various types of corruption charges during 1972; and

(b) the action, if any, taken against these officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA) (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

#### Activities of Trade Union Leaders of Provincial Armed Constabulary of U.P.

2592. SHRI RAM KANWAR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provincial Armed Constabulary of U.P. had organised themselves into a Trade Union;

(b) whether this Union was alleged to be registered, and if so, whether its implications had been realised before such permission was given;

(c) whether the top leaders of the Trade Union incited the P.A.C. personnel to openly clash with the Army, and

(d) whether the top Trade Union leaders after this incident have gone underground, and if so the reaction of Government of India in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) and (b) No, Sir. However some personnel of the PAC had joined an Association named 'Rajya Police Karmachari Parishad' Uttar Pradesh which was registered in UP under the Society's Registration Act (Act No 21 of 1960).

No prior permission of the Government was necessary for such registration.

(c) While there was no direct incitement of the PAC personnel by the Parishad leaders to openly clash with the Army, the activities of the Parishad led to grave indiscipline among some PAC personnel which resulted in the armed clash between the PAC personnel and the Army in UP when the Army was called in to disarm the PAC Battalions.

(d) All the six office bearers of the Rajya Police Karmachari Parishad UP have been arrested and are in jail. Four of them have since been dismissed from service by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh under proviso (c) of article 311(2) of the Constitution of India.

लेनिन शताब्दी के अवसर पर डाक टिकट

2594 श्री फुलचन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या लेनिन शताब्दी के अवसर पर भारत सरकार ने 20 पैसे वाला एक डाक टिकट जारी किया था जिसमें कम्युनिस्ट चिन्ह हुआिया और हथौड़ा अंकित था, और

(ख) क्या यह भी हमारे देश का प्रतीक चक्र अंकित कोई डाक टिकट जारी किया है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा) (क) जी नहीं। बी० आई० लेनिन की जन्म शताब्दी के अवसर पर 22-4-1970 को एक डाक टिकट जारी किया गया था जिसमें उनका चित्र छापा गया था। लेकिन उस चित्र में कम्युनिस्ट प्रतीक हथौड़ा और दगती नहीं छापे गये थे।

(ख) जी हाँ। मोविया यनियन ने भारत की स्वतन्त्रता की 25वीं वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर एक डाक टिकट जारी किया था जिसमें भारत का राष्ट्रीय झंडा और राज्य का प्रतीक छापा गया था।

पाकिस्तान के लिये चंडीगढ़ से बुक की गई टुक काले

2595 श्री फुलचन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चंडीगढ़ में वर्ष 1970 और वर्ष 1971 में पाकिस्तान में नियमित टुक काले बुक की गईं,

(ख) ये टेलीफोन ताल चंडीगढ़ में किस-किस टेलीफोन नम्बर में बने की गई थी और

(ग) इन टेलीफोन ताल के अन्य व्योम क्या है

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा) (क) स (ग) पूरे भारत के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में पाकिस्तान को की जान वाली काले बम्बई, दिल्ली और अमृतसर के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के जरिये लगाई जाती



(b) if so, what are the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) what are Government's decisions thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee relate to a wide range of problems concerning Government's policy on import of technology, such as, mechanism for techno-economic evaluation and selection of appropriate technologies, measures to prevent repetitive imports of technologies, utilisation of indigenous technology, etc

(c) The Government has yet to take a view on the recommendations of the Committee

न्यूजीलैण्ड में एक भारतीय वैज्ञानिक द्वारा "प्लान्ट ब्रीडिंग" के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करना

2599 श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री को ज्ञात है कि क्या सत्य है।

(क) न्यूजीलैण्ड में एक भारतीय वैज्ञानिक द्वारा "प्लान्ट ब्रीडिंग" में एक नई जानकारी प्राप्त की है, जैसा कि कई समाचार पत्रों में बताया गया है।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने कई ऐसे उपाय अपनाए हैं जिससे श्रेष्ठ योग्यता प्राप्त भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों, प्रौद्योगिकीविदों, आदि को विदेशों से भारत लौटने और यहाँ रहने में सहायता मिल सके। इस दृष्टि से लिये गये कुछ उल्लेखनीय उपाय हैं, श्रेष्ठ योग्यता प्राप्त वैज्ञानिकों आदि को अस्थाई काम देने के लिए 19 8 में एक वैज्ञानिक निकाय की स्थापना, तथा सर्वश्रेष्ठ वैज्ञानिकों की शीघ्रतम निवेश के 'ला' अधिमध्य पदों का निर्माण करना। इस बात पर बल देना आवश्यक है कि वैज्ञानिकों का आवश्यक सहायता तथा भुगतान दिये बिना विदेशों से बुलाना हितकर मिष्ट नहीं होगा।

प्रौद्योगिकी विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :

(क) सरकार की दृष्टि में यह सूचना भायी है कि न्यूजीलैण्ड में एक भारतीय वैज्ञानिक ने "प्लान्ट ब्रीडिंग" में एक नई जानकारी प्राप्त की है, जैसा कि कई समाचार पत्रों में बताया गया है।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने कई ऐसे उपाय अपनाए हैं जिससे श्रेष्ठ योग्यता प्राप्त भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों, प्रौद्योगिकीविदों, आदि को विदेशों से भारत लौटने और यहाँ रहने में सहायता मिल सके। इस दृष्टि से लिये गये कुछ उल्लेखनीय उपाय हैं, श्रेष्ठ योग्यता प्राप्त वैज्ञानिकों आदि को अस्थाई काम देने के लिए 19 8 में एक वैज्ञानिक निकाय की स्थापना, तथा सर्वश्रेष्ठ वैज्ञानिकों की शीघ्रतम निवेश के 'ला' अधिमध्य पदों का निर्माण करना। इस बात पर बल देना आवश्यक है कि वैज्ञानिकों का आवश्यक सहायता तथा भुगतान दिये बिना विदेशों से बुलाना हितकर मिष्ट नहीं होगा।

(ग) 1958 से विदेशों में स्थित 8930 में अधिा भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों अभियन्ताओं आदि विभिन्न वर्गों के वैज्ञानिक निकाय में अस्थाई रूप से काम दिया गया। इनमें से 1791 व्यक्तियों ने भारत लौटने पर निकाय-सेवा का कार्य ग्रहण किया तथा जिन व्यक्तियों ने कार्य ग्रहण किया उनमें से 4391 व्यक्ति भारत में नियमित राजगार उपलब्ध कर चुके हैं।

मुस्लिम लीग की गतिविधियों के बारे में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रीय परिषद् की बैठक में चर्चा

2600. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री .

श्री एस० एन० सिन्हा :

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस दिशा में अब तक किये गये प्रयासों के क्या परिणाम निबले हैं ?

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रीय परिषद् ने मुस्लिम लीग की बहुत ही गतिविधियों पर अपनी गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है ;

(ख) क्या हाल ही में दिल्ली तथा अन्य राज्यों में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के लिए इसकी गतिविधियां मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस साम्प्रदायिक सगठन को शकैय घोषित करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कामिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्जा) : (क) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रीय परिषद में दो राज्यों में साम्प्रदायिक स्थिति का पुनर्विवेचन करते समय अन्य बातों के साथ साथ सामान्यतः मुस्लिम लीग की गतिविधियों का उल्लेख किया गया था ।

(ख) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई निश्चित सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) सदन को मालूम है कि उन संस्थाओं के विरुद्ध जिनकी गतिविधियां साम्प्रदायिक मिलाप बनाये रखने तथा राष्ट्रीय एकता के हित के प्रतिकूल हैं, दण्डाविधि (सशोधन) अधिनियम, 1972 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जा सकती है । इस अधिनियम के प्रावधान उचित रूप से राज्य सरकारों/महानगर क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के ध्यान में लाये गये हैं । इस प्रश्न पर कि क्या अधिनियम के प्रावधान किसी संस्था के बारे में लागू होने चाहिये, ऐसी संस्थाओं के संबंध में सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सामग्री को ध्यान में रखते हुए समय समय पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जाता

# **CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 7425 LT. 18-4-73 REGARDING PAYMENT OF CESS BY SALT MANUFACTURERS**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : In answer to the Un-starred Question No. 7425 in the Lok Sabha on the 18th April, 1973, it has been stated as under:

"(a) Statement No. I indicating the cess collections during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5360/73].

(b) Statement No. II indicating the expenditure on development and other works during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5360/73]"

The Statement Nos. I and II referred to in the reply quoted above are attached. The figures furnished therein were based on the information furnished by the Salt Commissioner who had obtained the same on phone from his Regional Officers all over the country. Later on it came to the notice of the Salt Commissioner that some of the figures furnished by his Regional Officers on phone were not passed on correctly. It has since been reported by the Salt Commissioner that the correct figures are as indicated in the Statements III and IV is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5360-73].

## **Reasons for Delay:**

The inaccuracy of the figures given in the answer could not be corrected in time, as this came to the knowledge of this Ministry much after the question was answered.

1984 has

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****REPORTED RUSH ON BANKS TO EX-  
CHANGE HUNDRED RUPEE NOTES FOR  
FEAR OF DEMONETISATION**

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:**  
(Nandyal): Sir, I call the attention  
of the Minister of Finance to the  
following matter of urgent public im-  
portance and request that he may  
make a statement thereon:

The reported rush on banks to  
exchange hundred rupee notes into  
small currency for fear of demone-  
tisation.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.  
R. GANESH):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the  
Government of India have seen the  
reports in the Press about the sudden  
demand for smaller denomination  
notes. This has resulted in heavy  
tenders of one hundred rupee at the  
Bombay and New Delhi Offices of  
the Reserve Bank, for being exchanged  
into other denominations. Although  
it is true that there has been an in-  
crease in the demand for lower de-  
nomination notes within the last few  
days at the Bombay and New Delhi  
Offices of the Reserve Bank, there is  
no general move on the part of the  
public to exchange one hundred  
rupee at other centres. The large  
tenders of one hundred rupee notes  
at the two offices of the Reserve Bank  
may be due to the rumours that one  
hundred rupee notes are likely to be  
demonetised. The Government of  
India have made it clear in the course  
of debate on Wanchoo Committee's  
Report in the Lok Sabha in Septem-  
ber, 1972, and also in a number of  
questions in Parliament, both earlier  
and later, that there is no proposal  
under consideration for demonetising  
higher denomination notes, including  
Rs. 100. Government want to reite-

rate this decision in the most catego-  
rical terms. Finance Minister has also  
clearly stated the position about this  
in Rajya Sabha on 7th August, 1978  
while replying to the debate on rise  
in prices.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:**  
From the statement of the hon.  
Minister of State for Finance I am  
afraid it looks he has not grasped the  
full implication of the rum on the  
banks on fear of demonetisation. He  
said that there has been a rush in  
Bombay and Delhi but it has no im-  
pact on the general public. In spite  
of the categorical statement by the  
Government that there is no move for  
demonetisation, still those rumours  
are spreading and scare is being  
created with the result that the poor  
masses are hit as the prices of essen-  
tial commodities are sky-rocketing. I  
am told that the price of bullion is  
Rs. 500 for one tola with its disastrous  
effect on our economy, which is al-  
ready passing through a very critical  
stage. In spite of the Government  
coming forward and stating that the  
supposed recommendation of the  
Wanchoo Committee, which was not  
published, favouring demonetisation  
is not under the consideration of the  
Government, these rumours and the  
consequent scare are spreading from  
time to time. Is it not a fact that  
these rumours have not come from  
the bazaar or market place? There  
is a strong suspicion that there is a  
big racket operating in this country,  
perhaps with the connivance and col-  
laboration of certain officers in the  
banks and some unscrupulous agents  
that are operating in this country to  
take advantage of this scare, which  
is perhaps their own creation? I am  
told that there is 30 per cent commis-  
sion in hundred-rupee currency notes  
are changed into smaller denomina-  
tions.

I am told—how far it is true I do  
not know—that some important peo-  
ple like certain legal luminaries

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

whose names I do not want to take on the floor of the House have exchanged hundred rupees notes worth Rs. 80,000 into small denomination notes and that the commission is being charged at the rate of 30 per cent. When such big people who know things also indulge in such things, what will be the fate of the common man? I want to know what action the Government has taken to scotch these rumours, what effective action they propose to take in investigating this sort of racket, if it exists, and take proper steps to give a sort of confidence to the common man who will be hit hard by this scare.

Secondly, I want to know from the Government whether it is a fact that, of late, there has been a flow of deposits in the Banks by way of hundred rupee notes and, if that is so, what is the amount of deposits that have come into the Banks and what is the reason for this sudden inflow of deposits in the shape of hundred rupee notes.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I have categorically stated, and the Finance Minister said in the Rajya Sabha, that there is no proposal before the Government for demonetisation. The Finance Minister, when he arrived in Delhi from Washington on 3rd August itself, in a talk with the pressmen, had categorically mentioned as in the report which I would like to quote here:

"Asked for his comments on market rumours about demonetisation leading to a spurt in gold prices. Mr. Chavan said, he had already made it clear that there was no proposal for demonetisation."

On 3rd August, itself, the Finance Minister had categorically said that. So, the Government's position is very clear. There is no equivocation about it. There is no proposal for demonetisation.

As regards the extent of this scare to which the hon. Member referred, as I indicated in my statement, it is confined to Bombay and Delhi. We have collected some information from the Reserve Bank counters at Bombay and Delhi. As far as the hundred rupee notes are concerned, the receipts on 6th August, 1973 at Bombay were 23,249 pieces of hundred rupee notes and 8,312 pieces of hundred rupee notes at Delhi on 7th August, 1973. Beyond these two places, there is no further report of this thing happening in any other part of the country. If that is compared to the Reserve Bank's net issues of hundred rupee notes in April, May, June and July, one would come to the conclusion that even this, in spite of the scare, is a very marginal increase as far as these transactions are concerned.

The hon. Member raised the question of gold prices also. As the House knows, in recent months, there has been a very widespread increase in gold prices in the international market. As a result of that, the prices in India have also been increasing. I have discussed with the Gold Control Administrator also. There is nothing very unusual, particularly in these seasons, as far as the gold arrivals are concerned. What happens is that, during monsoons, even normally when gold smuggling was taking place—for the last few months gold smuggling is not taking place because of high increase in international prices.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): The price per tola has gone up by Rs. 100 within a fortnight. And you do not call it abnormal?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I was trying to submit that even normally when gold smuggling was taking place, there was less of smuggling in the monsoon months. It is a normal occurrence.



**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** There has been a large increase in deposits in hundred rupee notes.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** I have given the figures in respect of the two counters.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur):** The unprecedented and unusual rush at the banks to get hundred rupee notes exchanged is really an external manifestation of an internal malaise in our economic life. There are two important ingredients of the entire situation. Firstly, there are traders interested in commodity speculation and it is very likely that they have created rumours and scare about demonetisation. The second important ingredient is, with the fear of demonetisation, people are rushing to the banks and getting hundred rupees notes changed. The hon. Minister has not replied to a specific enquiry made by the first speaker, whether it is true that a very prominent person had gone to the bank and had got notes worth Rs. 80,000 exchanged. A categorical answer must be given to this.

Since the scare of demonetisation is created because there is a lot of black money in the country, I would like to ask certain queries from the hon. Minister regarding the root causes of black money accumulation and also the measures to be taken by the Government in order to unearth black money.

One of the important causes of black money accumulation is the imbalance in the economy, imbalance between productive and non-productive expenditure—acute shortages, the consequent control, the licensing policy, deliberate loopholes that are left in the licensing policies and the unscrupulous bureaucratic machinery that is indulging in bribery and corruption; all these are responsible for bringing about some sort of collusion

between the bureaucratic machinery and those who are accumulating black money. Therefore, this is one of the reasons why black money is getting accumulated. The second important cause—and I would like to know from the Minister whether this is correct—is corrupt business practices needing payment of secret commissions, bribes, on money, puggie, etc. Are they not resulting in further accumulation of black money? How far higher rates of sales tax are responsible for black money and tax evasion through avoiding of recording of transactions? I would also like to know whether as a result of ineffectiveness in the implementation of various tax recovery machineries and as a result of a number of loopholes in the tax recovery machineries, more and more black money is being accumulated

I would like to ask some queries regarding the measures to be taken by the Government to see that black money is unearthed. Whenever on the floor of the House a demand has been made for demonetisation on the ground of realism and practical economics, we have always been told by the Finance Minister that demonetisation is an impracticable step. We are told that in 1946 demonetisation was tried but there was no success in unearthing the black money. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is not a fact that in 1946 when demonetisation was resorted to hundred rupee notes and ten rupee notes were excluded from the purview of the demonetisation process and is it not true that at the time in 1946 the total currency was such that the ten rupee currency was 35 per cent and the hundred rupee currency was 41 per cent of the total currency? This accounted for 76 per cent of the currency remaining untouched through the process of demonetisation and when in your pro-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

cess of demonetisation in 1946 76 per cent of the currency remained untouched, how could your demonetisation be a success? Therefore, wrong reasons are being given. I would like to know from the Minister whether in attempting the process of demonetisation they will be willing to learn from the experiment of demonetisation in Belgium where in October, 1944, 100 francs, 500 francs and 10,000 francs currency notes were demonetised as a result of which by December 1944 the currency contracted from 16 crores francs to 5 crores francs. This illustration can be borne in mind and your policy regarding demonetisation will have to be suitably adapted.

None of us would be stupid enough to expect from the Minister to make an advance declaration about demonetisation. In fact, I would suggest to the Minister that when we demand demonetisation you can condemn us but in a lightning manner and in the so-called quixotic fashion, you should do this demonetisation and see that the black money in this country is unearthed to a great extent. But how can they do it? Is it not a fact that there is a collusion between the Government and the black money-holders and they are the people who contribute to your election fund. They ask 'When we gave funds to you at the time of elections (Interruptions) was the money white? And is it because you are putting black goggles that the money is now appearing black to-day? These are probably the difficulties.

Even if your Government is not willing to undertake demonetisation, I would suggest a number of other measures and I would like to know from the Minister whether they are willing to take up these measures. One of the measures can be the issuance of bearer bonds. The Government can issue these bonds with

a low rate of interests, say, 3 per cent, as suggested by the Wandoo Committee and in that case, whatever black money is generated, it can be utilised for constructive developmental activities. The second suggestion is that they must have some effective searches and seizures to be made in a stringent manner and lastly, I would like to know from the Minister whether they would accept one concrete proposal. Is it not possible for the Government to decide that we make a declaration that all those in the country who have gold in their possession must make a categorical declaration of their gold reserves? And once the gold is declared, you fix up a limit. You must change the norms regarding the accumulation of gold in the country. You ask all people to make a declaration of the gold with them. You fix up the maximum limit and you try to requisition the gold from every one who has got gold beyond a particular limit. This is only in connection with those who declare their gold reserves out as far as those who do not declare their gold accumulations, you confiscate their entire gold and the limitation need not be observed.

Are you willing to introduce these radical measures? Only when these radical measures are actually introduced there will be no black money, no scare of demonetisation and no queues in the Reserve Bank or nationalised banks to get hundred rupee notes exchanged.

I have put specific questions and I seek clarification of the Government's policy on all these matters and I hope the Minister will not evade the issue that I put before the House.

SHRI K. R. GANESH. The hon. Member has gone much beyond the scope of the 'Calling Attention' Motion. He has dwelt on the question of black money and he has given his opinion about the mechanics of having a good way of demonetisation,

etc. All that I could say is this. As far as black money question is concerned, how it is generated, how it is used, various other problems connected with it, the part played by the Government about the report of the Wanchoo Committee, etc. have all been dealt with already in detail. The Bill is now before the Select Committee of the House. These matters have been discussed a number of times in this House. It is part of a general question and I don't think the hon. Member expects me now to go into this question in detail. Government has stated its position very clearly. Various steps have already been initiated with regard to the question of controlling black money on the basis of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee, and on the basis of stricter enforcement in recent years. He has made a suggestion about gold. These are suggestions by him. There is a Gold Control Act. It has laid down certain procedures and there are certain provisions in this respect. His suggestion entails the amendment of the Gold Control Act. These are all matters which are continuously engaging the attention of the Government in meeting the various problems which we are facing. Regarding the individual question which the hon. Member raised I do not have immediate information on this. This information is not easy to get also because even if some exchange has taken place in any commercial banks the bank may not be able to give that information and the party is a client as far as the bank is concerned. On the general question of availability of notes with various commercial banks, etc. he has given some information, and we will see how best to use the information.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram):** The Government sabotaged the Wanchoo Committee report. Government has not cared to publish the interim report of the Wanchoo Committee which is sold in the market and can be purchased by

anybody. Government has sabotaged this report because it wants to fatten the monopolists, landlords and their allies. The Government wants to continue its pro-monopolist, landlords policy and so it does not want to implement the Wanchoo Committee report, one of the recommendations being demonetisation of the high valued currency notes. Black money, income-tax evasion, black-marketing, smuggling, etc., are the root causes of the present crisis. These are all the things which are mainly responsible for the abnormal price in gold which on its part is devaluing the money value and increasing the prices of food and other articles, and other commodities. In Vietnam though they are fighting against the American imperialism there is no price rise. The Special Correspondent of the Hindustan Standard Mr. Khogen De Sarkar visited Vietnam one year ago and he wrote series of articles saying, there is no price rise in Vietnam though they have been fighting American imperialism. But, in Bombay, there is no war but prices of essential commodities are going up.

Sir, if the Government thinks that it will be able to unearth the black-money and control the inflationary pressure, it is not going to succeed. The economic crisis is going to shake the foundation of our Indian economy. The economic crisis has its direct consequences from Government's policies. Last year, in 1972-73, the production had increased only by 1.5 per cent while the supply of money had gone up by 10 per cent. And between 1969 and 1973 the money supply had gone up by 90 per cent. The flood of money had been used by the Government mostly for the non-productive ends. As a result, there is a steep rise in price, in the last year, the cost of living went up by 25 per cent. Failure of planning and economic and fiscal policies of Government, huge deficit financing are responsible for this unprecedented price rise. Gold is being sold in the market at about Rs. 590 per tola in Bombay.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

I want to know from the Hon. Minister what steps do the Government propose to take to arrest the fast falling value of the rupee and what steps do the Government also propose to take to stop the cornering of gold by speculators and monopolists?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** Probably the hon. Member has stated the political position. This is a limited question relating to rush in the banks for the exchange of high-denomination notes of Rs. 100 or smaller notes. That was a limited aspect of the question. He is entitled to raise the political issue which he has raised. The only point I wish to submit is this. In these two cities—Delhi and Bombay—some people are getting scared that demonetisation might come about and so, they have been exchanging notes. I have already indicated about the notes that were exchanged during the last two days. From this, if the hon. Member takes his position that he has been trying to pick out this as one of the symptoms of the huge crisis that we are in, nobody denies that the country is in for the crisis. As far as its impact is concerned, he is trying to conclude that we have failed in the health of economy and that it will further create more scare which is already there. I had indicated earlier also that as far as gold is concerned, no individual is allowed to possess gold ornaments above 2,000 grammes. If he has above this limit, it has to be declared under the Gold Control Act.

Then, an Hon. Member had raised about Wanchoo Committee Report. I have already replied that we have introduced a Bill which is before the Select Committee. One of the important recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee is acquisition of property. That has also become a law. And nearly 500 cases of under-valued properties have already been investigated and notices are also in the process of being issued.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** You have not replied why interim report of Wanchoo Committee has not been published.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** That I have replied so many times.

**SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi):** Sir, the hon. Minister wants this question to be treated in a limited way. These are the questions that I would like to ask him.

In view of the fact that hundred rupee notes are being exchanged in the cities of Bombay and Delhi, I would like to ask him whether he has received any report of such changes taking place on a large scale in the commercial mandis of the wheat growing areas—the States of Punjab and Haryana? I would also like to ask what the present percentage of the Rs. 100-notes in circulation is. One of the previous speakers had pointed out that till last year, the proportion of Rs. 100-notes to the total currency in circulation was 44 per cent. I would like to know what at present is the exact percentage of the circulation of notes of these denominations.

There have been some reports that some of the major commercial banks have not been paying salaries to their employees in Rs. 100-notes. May I know whether this non-payment of salaries in Rs. 100 notes is in any way connected with the fact that there has been a run on these banks in the major commercial towns in the country.

It was reported that our mints had recently been printing a whole new series of Rs. 100-notes which had not been put into circulation. This fact also has led to the general public concerned about demonetisation. Of course, everyone knows that in the present context of the difficulties that we are having, many desperate measures have to be taken to control inflation and to rid our economy of the spiralling price rise. But may I also respectfully submit that in-

variably such measures as are taken fall into the category of that old tale that we used to hear wherein a monkey which was trying to swat a fly from his master's face missed the fly but struck the master's face very squarely? Now, most of the black money that Government are trying to control by demonetisation has already left the country and is lying in the vaults of the Switzerland banks. If at all any such measures is taken at this moment, the only result would be that in the rural areas, the people—who are already hard-pressed for things of their daily consumption will have to form an extra queue to change their hundred-rupee notes. I would like the hon. Minister to clear the position and to completely dispel this fear that lies in the hearts of many people in the country by saying that no such measure will be taken in the near future.

**SHRI K R GANESH:** The hon. Member has asked me a specific question.

As regards his first question about exchange of high denomination notes with smaller denomination notes in *mandis* in the wheat-growing areas, I do not have the information with me at the moment. I shall collect this information, and it would be useful to collect it.

Then, he has asked about the percentage of Rs. 100-notes to the total currency. The percentage of Rs. 100-notes to the total currency would work out to about 51 per cent or so.

**SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:** That was last year's figure. I was asking for the figure this year.

**SHRI K R GANESH:** I shall give the figures up to 31st March, 1973. Out of a total currency of Rs. 5537 crores in value, the Rs. 100-notes account for Rs. 2848 crores, which comes to about 51 per cent or so.

Then, he had asked whether commercial banks had not paid the salaries of their employees in Rs. 100-

notes. This is not a fact. We have checked up the position from the Reserve Bank, and this position is not there that they are not issuing new Rs. 100-notes or that they are not paying their employees in Rs. 100-notes. This is not true.

I indicated earlier the number of notes that was exchanged during the last two days in the two countries of the Reserve Bank. Now, in July, 1973 the Reserve Bank net issue of Rs. 100-notes has been about Rs. 2,99,546. There is sufficient issue of Reserve Bank notes.

He also mentioned about mints, about new series. There is constraint as far as the capacity of the Nasik Press is concerned and to remove it, and also to meet the augmented requirements of the Reserve Bank as also to meet their perspective requirements in the Fifth Five Year Plan, a new bank-note press at Diwas was commissioned in December which will go into production in about six months from now.

**SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:** I asked whether a whole set of new series of notes have been printed but not circulated.

**SHRI K R GANESH:** No new series have been printed. It will be printed in the new Diwas press. The technology is different. This requires a new technology. The whole thing has to be done according to that technology.

**MR SPEAKER:** His question was not about technology. He asked whether notes have been printed which are not in circulation.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** I have already indicated that no new series have been printed which have not been circulated.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakouam):** The Minister has not made one point very clear in reply to the previous

[Shri Sezhiyan]

question. He said at the Bombay centre 25,000 notes of Rs. 100 have transacted on the 6th August or on an average for the three days put together. I did not get it correctly. But he did not give a comparative figure, the average transaction per day about a month earlier, which will indicate to us how far the position has hardened for the past three days.

It is the duty of Government to maintain the confidence of the people in the currency of the country. They cannot remain idle when notes of a particular denomination Rs. 100, are getting devalued openly. I want to know what specific steps have been taken by Government, apart from the declaration of non-demonetisation at the counters to check up whether any black money is being off loaded into the RBI counters just because there was a scare. This is the opportune moment for Government to watch out and see who are getting these notes, changed into smaller denominations.

The point raised in the previous question has not been clarified. There have been press reports that no new notes of Rs 100 denomination notes have been put into circulation. Is this a fact? Also from the figures he gives, it is clear that at the end of March 1973 there were about Rs. 2800 crores worth of 100-rupee notes, but he said on 31 July, 1973 it has come down to Rs 2300 crores. So there is a shrinkage of Rs 500 crores worth of 100 rupee denomination notes. What has happened to that? To what does he ascribe this?

The third thing he said was that the recommendation of the Wanchoo Committee was being implemented. He referred to takeover of assets wherever there is a deliberate under-estimating of the price.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Diamond Harbour: From what document is he reading?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I am referring to the revealing interim report of the Wanchoo Committee submitted on November 5, 1979, and placed on the Table by an hon. member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, which has not been contradicted so far. Three specific recommendations were made in the interim report. One is about demonetisation, the second is about a ceiling on cash holdings.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you sure it is authentic?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes Sir.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Government have, not so far contradicted it. Also it has been put in the market in a book form.

MR. SPEAKER: You can say 'so-called' or 'alleged' Wanchoo Committee Report.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I say the interim report which has been placed on the Table by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. So, I am quoting from it (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bengaluru): It has been accepted.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Because of its acceptance and it is earning money, he must get a royalty for this!

MR. SPEAKER: He is very fond of knowing the technology of printing notes!

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The Wanchoo Committee, in its interim report, has made three specific recommendations. They have said that "after careful consideration they have come to the conclusion that some radical steps will have to be taken immediately if the problem is to be tackled effectively." That is about demonetisation. Secondly, they have recommended a ceiling on cash holdings.

The third specific recommendation is about immovable property in respect of understatement of the purchase value. The third one has been taken care of by a previous Bill. But what has happened to the recommendation about demonetisation and ceiling on cash holdings? No decision has been taken though 22 months have passed since the report was submitted.

Regarding demonetisation also, I agree with Prof. Dandavate that it cannot be done after previous notice and with the fanfare of declaration, etc. But I want to know why since the submission of the report, for the past 22 months, the Government have not taken a decision. I would like to know for what reasons they could not accept the recommendations or bring about demonetisation for the past two years.

On these three questions, I want to have categorical answers.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: He has asked a specific question about the daily average of the hundred rupee note pieces in Bombay. It was 4,000 pieces previously.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Now it is 29,000.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is for the last three days.

As far as the recommendations to which the hon. Member has referred, the Government of India has already accepted one recommendation as far as acquisition is concerned. About demonetisation, the Government's stand has been made clear in the House. As far as the question of ceiling on cash holdings is concerned—

SHRI SEZHIYAN: What are the reasons?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: That will require a whole discussion. It cannot be answered now.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir, so far, the reasons for not accepting the recom-

mendations have not been given to the House. I want to know the specific reasons. They can give the reasons in a brief way. Why does he want to shut it down by saying that it cannot be answered now? I have asked for the reasons. Previously, other Members have raised it. I have quoted from the report. I am entitled to get the specific reasons.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The decision of the Government not to accept the recommendation of the Wanchoo Committee as far as demonetisation is concerned has been made very clear: that the Government does not consider, in the complexity of the problem of black money and its various ramifications, that demonetisation alone is the only solution. The Government does not accept that. That is why it accepted the other parts of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee and it will try to vigorously pursue them.

MR. SPEAKER: May I know, when those reports are presented to the House, whether a copy is given to the Opposition Leaders also at the time when they are presented by the Minister?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have not followed, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any practice that the Leaders of the Opposition are also presented copies of these reports by the Government?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: No, Sir. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:— or their authorised agents.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The Speaker can give directions.

MR. SPEAKER: If it goes on like this there is no problem!

SHRI K. R. GANESH: In the opinion of the Government, on the question of tackling black money which has so many ramifications and



[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

which is a continuing process,—because when black money is created it is converted into wealth and is converted into assets—, to check this continuing process—various steps recommended by the Wanchoo Committee, short of demonetisation, are being taken and other steps have also been initiated by the Government, such as the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and various other Acts which are there. This is in the mind of the Government. This is the strategy which will meet the question of the menace of black money.

MR SPEAKER: Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha.

I am not allowing any adjournment motion after laying of the papers or before laying of papers

Unless I have allowed somebody under 377, I need not remember the other things. I must bring to your notice that I have calculated the time. We are far behind the schedule and the business is also getting far behind. May I request you to save time; otherwise we will not be able to take up even those other motions that we have agreed to discuss. Even natural motions have to be controlled some times; it should not become purgatives all the time. I have not allowed any gentleman; I have called Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

12 52 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and Eng-

lish versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (1) The All-India Services (Death-cum - Retirement Benefits) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 510 in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1973.
- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) First Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 557 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1973.
- (iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) First Amendment Regulations, 1973 published in Notification No. GSR 558 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1973. [Placed in Library See No LT-5345/73.]
- (2) A copy of the Former Secretary of State Service Officers (Conditions of Service) (Removal of Difficulties) Order No 2 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GSR 292(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1973, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Former Secretary of State Service Officers (Conditions of Service) Act, 1972 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5346/73.]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh State Public Service Commission (Regulation of Procedure and Conduct of Business) Ordinance, 1973 (No. 5 of 1973) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh on the 12th June,



1973, under provisions of article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 13th June, 1973, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh, together with an explanatory memorandum

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for laying the above Ordinance before Lok Sabha [Placed in Library. See No LT-5347/73]

UTTAR PRADESH STATE UNIVERSITIES  
ORDINANCE, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Uttar Pradesh State Universities Ordinance, 1973 (No 1 of 1973) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh on the 12th June, 1973, under provisions of article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 13th June, 1973, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh together with an explanatory memorandum [Placed in Library See No LT-5348/73]

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

SUMMARY OF WORK

SECRETARY: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Parliamentary Committees—Summary of Work' pertaining to the period 1st June, 1972 to 31st May, 1973.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 6th August, 1973, agreed without any amendment to the National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 1973"

12 54 hrs.

STATEMENT RE STATUTORY  
CONTROL ON COTTON YARN

MR SPEAKER Prof D P Chattopadhyay

श्री मन्त्रिस्वये (बाका) मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

यह एक सहोदय हमका तो नोटिस देना चाहिए था आपको ।

मन्त्रिस्वये अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी अनमति मे मृत के बारे में नियम 377 में एक बयान दिया था । उस के बाद मंत्री महोदय बिज्जुल चुन रहे, कोई सफाई नहीं । उम्मीद यह कि ज्ञान के बारे में आश्वासन दिया था वितरण की व्यवस्था के बारे में एक योजना लेकर वह सदन के सामने आयेंगे । हमने जो शीट नोटिस बेशर्त दिया था उस को भी नहीं माना है । तो आप उनसे खलासा करवाएँ न शीट नोटिस मानते हैं न 3771 तो सदन की प्रक्रिया कैसे चलेगी ?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kampur):** Let us have a discussion. Lakhs of weavers are unemployed. Two-hour discussion should be allowed.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will allow you every discussion. You find time for it. There is no question of my disallowing them. You find the time.

Shri Chattopadhyaya.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** Shall I read the statement, Sir?

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can lay it on the Table.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** Yes, Sir. I lay the statement on the Table.

#### STATEMENT

Mr. Speaker, Sir. A statutory control on cotton yarn was imposed on the 13th March, 1973, with a view to freeze the pattern of production, the prices and to evolve a distribution pattern so as to make the available yarn reach the weavers in the decentralised sector despite the shortage in production. The prices of yarn were fixed in two groups: the prices of yarn of counts upto 59s were fixed at the level corresponding with the highest contracted price by each mill in December, 1972, while the prices of yarn of counts 60s and above were pegged at the mean of the similar prices in January and June 1972. Certain in-build escalations were provided for power cuts, which at the time of the imposition of control ranged between 15 per cent and 75 per cent in various States. According to a market survey, the prices of yarn upto counts 59s had maintained an almost steady level upto December, 1972, and exhibited a sudden spurt in the succeeding months. In respect of yarn of counts 60s and above also, the price fluctuation upto January 1972, was not so alarming. It was only between January and June 1972, that the prices of

various finer counts started moving upwards. We have adopted the pattern of regulated prices voluntarily agreed upon by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation in August 1972 for 50 per cent of 'free' yarn, and which had been functioning satisfactorily till the end of 1972. The prices of indigenous cotton in almost all varieties were the lowest in December 1972 and have been constantly rising since then. There have been some representations from the spinning industry for increase in the prices of yarn spun out of not only the indigenous cotton, but also imported cotton whose prices have significantly risen during the past three months. The highest contracted price in both the groups according to the formula laid down, is the price which is either the highest ex-mill price in the month of December 1972 or January and June 1972, as the case may be, or if there were forward contracts only those contracts are taken into account where the deliveries had been made within the respective months.

2. The prices of imported cotton have shown a significant rise from March 1973 onwards. The sellers in Sudan and Egypt have announced price hikes and imposition of 40 per cent duty on imported cotton also added to the landed cost of the raw material. When the prices were fixed in August 1972 under the voluntary price and distribution scheme, the industry had agreed to lower their prices considerably compared to the then prevailing market prices. These reduced prices have formed the basis for price fixation of the higher counts in the present control scheme. In spite of the increase in the cost of raw materials, no escalation of prices has so far been permitted. As the problem of arriving at a satisfactory formula is rather complex, the details are being worked out. The prices had started showing an upward trend at an alarming pace and the problem needed a quick remedy and any reference to an expert body like the Tariff Commission or Bureau of Industrial Costs and

Prices for fixation of price of over 600 mills which consume different varieties of cotton and produce different varieties of yarn would have been time-consuming. The prices were showing an upward spurt and needed an immediate remedy. After consultations with the State Governments and the Planning Commission and representatives of mill sector and decentralised sector, and with the assistance of technical officers in the Ministry who maintain statistical records about prices of cotton and yarn, the scheme of Control including price fixation formula, as mentioned earlier, was adopted. This formula was applicable on a voluntary basis to only 50 per cent of the free yarn with the introduction of the Control Scheme, it became applicable to the entire quantity of yarn packed for civil deliveries.

3. In the initial stages, when speed was of the essence, the allocations were made without waiting for countwise requirements of the State Governments. These requirements change from season to season and with changing fashions or consumer tastes at home and abroad. It was, therefore, necessary to collect this information from individual States. When ad hoc allotments were made for the later half of March 1973, on the basis of information available with the Textile Commissioner, many States pointed out that the latest information available with them showed different countwise requirements and therefore declined to accept allotments made by the Textile Commissioner. Similarly, in the case of textiles mills, the production had been maintained on the December 1972 pattern and there was some delay in receipt of the countwise production pattern of over 600 mills. The mills which defaulted in submitting the countwise production pattern till the end of March 1973, were asked to show cause against prosecution. By 16th April, 1973, all but 12 mills had sent in the requisite information. Textile Commissioner thereupon took suitable measures to prosecute the defaulting mills.

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4. The collection of information and rectification of the earlier deficiencies has been completed and firm allocations for quarters April-June and July-September have been made by matching the count groupwise requirements of the States with count groupwise production of the Mills; but a large number of stay orders on writ petitions, over 700 by now, in the Supreme Court and various High Courts, has disrupted the distribution of yarn through the authorised channels. We are taking steps to get the stay orders vacated and are contesting every writ petition.

5 The Yarn Control Scheme was introduced to help the weavers to the maximum extent possible in conditions of acute scarcity and it has helped in easing the situation and in arresting the galloping rise in yarn prices. With the improvement in production due to the restoration of power cuts, distribution control in respect of blended yarn, industrial yarns and of yarns upto counts 40s has been relaxed. The matter is under constant review of Government so that the interests of weavers in the decentralised sector are protected. All the officers in whatever capacity they have been connected with the Yarn Control Scheme have done their best under various constraints and difficult circumstances and there is no reason to question their motives. Considering the facts and circumstances of the case, there is no need for setting up any investigation or internal enquiry into this matter.

12.55 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE. FLOOD SITUATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Balgovind Verma. He may also lay it on the Table.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): This morning I have received some further information which I want to share with the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever you have got, you lay everything on the Table.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Yes, Sir. I lay the statement on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4349/A/7331.]

12. 56 hrs.

#### MATTER UNDER RULE 377

#### ACUTE SHORTAGE OF COAL IN GUJARAT

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. M. Mehta.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: (Bhavnagar): Sir, with your permission, under Rule 377, I would like to make the following statement.

Gujarat is facing acute shortage of coal I have received telegrams from Bhavnagar, headquarters of my constituency and also from Baroda. Telegrams are to the effect that they have received very meagre quantity of coal against their requirements of the months of May, June and July 1973. Practically, there is no stock of coal.

A textile unit at Bhavnagar viz., the New Jehangir Vakil Mills has received only 52 coal wagons against 180 wagons of their three months quota since May 1973. Stock with this Mill will hardly last for five days or so. If coal wagons are not rushed, the coal crisis will result into the closure throwing 2500 workers out of employment. This will affect nearly 10 000 souls of my constituency headquarters.

Similarly slack coal required for manufacturing bricks at Baroda is not supplied by Colliery authorities as well as Railways since May, June and July 1973. It is apprehended that two lakhs of workers, mostly Harijans, and Adivasis would be jobless if coal is not supplied and wagons not rushed to Baroda.

I draw the attention of both the Ministers of Railways and Steel and

Mines to this serious situation and demand immediate a rush of coal and coal wagons to Gujarat, specially to Bhavnagar and Baroda.

I may add that some coal has come to Bhavnagar by sea. I do not know to what extent this will solve the problem of shortage of coal. Government should see that because of coal transported by sea, prices do not rise.

12.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

#### RE STRIKE BY STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN RAJASTHAN

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, you are aware there is a complete strike by the State Government employees in Rajasthan and the whole administration in Rajasthan is paralysed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How does the Centre come into the picture?

SHRI S M BANERJEE: The leadership of the Central Government employees in Rajasthan has also taken a decision that if the strike is not settled after negotiation the Central Government offices in Rajasthan also will be closed. Even MPs and M.L.As. are not allowed to go inside the jail and see the arrested employees. The Centre should take the initiative in requesting the Rajasthan Government to settle the strike soon.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This is the 29th day of the strike. One thousand employees have been demoted and more than 2,000 employees have been arrested and 600 convicted. This is a matter which

is important and serious enough to be raised on the floor of the House. The Home Minister should come forward with a statement.

श्री बटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मालियार):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सविधान की धारा 356 के अन्तर्गत किसी राज्य का शासन अगर ठीक तरह से नहीं चलता है तो केन्द्र हस्तक्षेप कर सकता है। इस समय राजस्थान में सरकारी कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर हैं और उस हड़ताल की वजह से राजस्थान में कोई सरकारी काम नहीं हो रहा है। दफ्तर बन्द पड़े हैं। शासन ठप हो गया है। कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किए जा रहे हैं। उनसे बातचीत करने के लिये राज्य सरकार तैयार नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान सरकार को निर्देश दे सकती है, हस्तक्षेप कर सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप श्री लालजी भाई को सुने। उदयपुर से वह आते हैं। वहाँ कर्मचारियों पर लाठी चार्ज किया गया है।

श्री लालजी भाई (उदयपुर): राजस्थान में लाठी चार्ज और अश्रु गैस की कई घटनाएँ हो चुकी हैं। नकिन अब उदयपुर में यह दृष्टांत कि हड़ताली सरकारी कर्मचारियों की उत्तेजित भीड़ को तितर बितर करने के लिये पुलिस ने अश्रु गैस छोड़ी है और लाठी चार्ज किया है। लगभग तीन हजार कर्मचारियों ने वहाँ निषेधादेश भंग करके कलेक्टरेट के बाहर प्रदर्शन किया था। यह हालत एक महीने से चली आ रही है। एक महीने से वे हड़ताल पर हैं। वहाँ पर ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री लालजी भाई : राजस्थान सरकार ने नहीं भरती शुरू कर दी है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I am not giving you permission.

श्री लालजी भाई : इसके कारण से कर्मचारियों में नया रोष पैदा हो गया है और इसका असर दूसरे प्रांतों पर भी पड़ने जा रहा है .....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it not about the same thing?

श्री लालजी भाई : दूसरे प्रांतों में भी स्थिति अस्तव्यस्त होने जा रहा है ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. Nothing more will go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule? This is a very serious matter. You cannot do illegal things. You said that "this will not go on record". Under what rule did you say that? (Interrupts)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Although this subject strictly relates to the affairs within a State where the State Government and the Legislature are still there, yet because members are exercised over it. I have allowed them to say something, which has gone on record. But because that hon. Member, who happened to belong to the party of Shri Vajpayee went on with it for long, I asked him to stop. Because he did not stop in spite of my repeated requests. I said "nothing more will go on record".

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it within your power?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the Chair has repeatedly called the attention of the member and he is still persisting in repeating what he said, the Chair has the right to say that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. Please quote the rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will quote the rule. Do not get excited.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:  
Let us come to UP now.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For the satisfaction of the Member, I will read rule 356, which says:

"The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech."

The Member was referring to the same subject which was mentioned by the other members, namely, the strike in Rajasthan. I had allowed that member to refer to the subject and then I asked him to stop. If he does not stop, what else can the Chair do except to say that this will not go on record? (Interruptions)

This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. If Members want to exhaust their lung power, they are welcome to do it. I cannot be listening to 10-15 Members at the same time. Now, if Members want to make their submissions ...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. All right. I will sit here; you go on talking and nothing will go on record. I am on my legs. Mr. Banerjee, you should have set a better example. I am prepared to listen... (Interruptions) Order, please. Mr. Bosu, kindly sit down calmly. I will listen to you. I shall listen to everybody..... (Interruptions) Order please. I shall listen to every member. I shall listen to Mr. Bosu also. Let him not get excited. Mr. Banerjee,

please sit down. First listen to what I am going to say....

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will listen to Mr. Raghu Ramaiah also.

The point is, if you want to make submission, do make submissions. But if 10 or 15 members get up at the same time, how is it possible for me to make out what is going on? Now let there be some calm in the House.

Mr. Raghu Ramaiah.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I appeal to the hon. members on the Opposition as well as to the members on this side that today they should be kind enough to allow the House to proceed with the work on the agenda because we are already behind the schedule, and in order to be able to pass the Statutory Resolution on Uttar Pradesh in time, we may have to sit late today. I have already spoken to Mr. Samar Guha for postponing the Half-an-Hour Discussion....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Has he agreed?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: He has more or less agreed. I told him, we shall see how it goes on. I think, he will agree. I have spoken to him.

Now I seek the cooperation of every hon. member of this House. We should now start with the regular agenda.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a question of basic right of every member of this House. We are creatures of the Rules of Procedure, and the rule that you have quoted, rule 356, does not cover your contention at all. It does not give you the power

to dictate to the reporters that nothing will go on record. I say, you are acting outside your jurisdiction. Now I will say something more. There is a specific paragraph in the Rules of procedure, rule 380, which gives you the power to expunge. I will read it out for the benefit of the House:

"If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House."

Your authority ends there. If you want something to be removed from the record, you have to give orders under this rule every time you want anything to be expunged. The Chair has no right to stop the reporters from reporting. I do not say that you are stealing our rights, but you are depriving us of our right. These reporters are meant here to record whatever goes on on the floor of the House—saying and performance; it applies to me, it applies to Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, it applies to every member. If you go outside the jurisdiction of the Rule Book which empowers you to act here, you shall be setting a very dangerous precedent and there we shall not cooperate with you. We shall also follow the same example and there will be chaos in the House. If you want that, you can do so.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would appeal to all members...

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur): This is very bad. Are you going to take another two hours on this? An ordinary thing comes up and you take two hours.. (Interruptions).

श्री सत्यवास कपूर (फटियाला) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह क्या तरीका है कि एक बात को लेकर दो तीन बड़े जामा कर दिये जाँ ? आप रेगुलर डिजिनेस को ले । यह नहीं होना

चाहिए कि उधर से पच्चीस मेम्बर खड़े हों जाये और आप उन को सुनते रहें । यह तो डेली कामा होता है ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly listen to me.

Please tell me honestly which saves more time.. (Interruptions) Order, please. I would specially make this appeal to the Government Party, the Congress Party and to Mr. Raghu Ramaiah, to consider very very carefully which saves more time—to try to suppress a particular Member and to have 20 or 30 other members getting up and shouting and counter-shouting or to listen to members and then dispose it of... (Interruptions). Order, please. I cannot dispose it by just being strong and suppressing because that creates more trouble. I gave one example the other day. I do not say that we have wasted time. We spent about five hours on that point of order, whether Mr. Madhu Limaye can make a reference to the Choti Sadri gold case... (Interruptions) Order, please.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Barka): That is not the point. The point was whether Mr. Madhu Limaye can make a reference to the Lok Sabha debates.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: whether he can make a reference to that. If he had been allowed ten minutes to make a reference to it..

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: You can give the ruling without hearing the member at that time.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Now, if I had (Interruptions) Order, please I had given him (Interruptions). All right, if Members want to speak, I will keep quiet.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): We are patiently listening to you.

**SHRI B. P. MAURYA:** Again I request that you are giving time to hon. Members. Again you will come to the conclusion and time of the House will be wasted. Again you are going to waste the time unnecessarily.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I was going to say that if we were not so sensitive and so strong, many things could be disposed of in ten or fifteen minutes. When we get into a confrontation with each other, then many things go on and instead of saving time, we are spending more time.

**SHRI B. P. MAURYA:** You are there to control us. But you give time to every Member... (Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I personally think that when Members have very strong points, I should listen to them and dispose them of. That will be quicker. But, if the Speaker is on his legs and somebody else shouts, I have to sit down. There is excitement on both sides and that takes more time. So I would like to personally appeal to the Government to kindly co-operate.

Therefore, I have listened to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. I will dispose of that... (Interruptions) I am coming... (Interruptions) Order, please. Yes, I will listen to all of them and dispose it of. But I will make this appeal to them also. After I have disposed it of let us get down to the business on hand.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** The purpose of raising this particular issue, knowing full-well that this concerns the State Government of Rajasthan.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** That is another point.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** But arising out of that, whether the question

of the employees of Rajasthan Government—I am sure Mr. Maurya also will agree... (Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I will request you that we have disposed it of. Again you come to it and you say that you are co-operating.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Our submission is this, that you have got every right according to the Rules of this House to either expunge or ask the Member to sit down if he persists in irrelevance. The question is: yourself and the Speaker also sometimes say that nothing will go on the record. We have consulted the record. When Mr. Bosu said, 'You are wise, I am unwise.' You say that it will not go on record. So, 'I am unwise' does not go on record. 'You are intelligible' and 'I am not intelligible'—'I am not intelligible' does not go on record. So, sometimes when you read the records it is horrible. We do not know what the question was and the answer is given. So I request you to kindly ask us to sit down and we will do it, but please do not take the extreme step of ruling that nothing will go on record.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान रुल 379 की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा। इस रुल को मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ —

"The Secretary shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it."

अब यहाँ फल-रिपोर्ट से क्या अभिप्राय है ? सदन में जो कुछ होता है, वह रिपोर्ट उस को पूरी तरह से प्रतिनिधित्व करनी चाहिए। अगर अंश निकाल दिया जाता है तो वह रिपोर्ट पूरी नहीं मानी जाएगी। अगर इस आधार पर निकाला जाता है कि अससदीय शब्दों का प्रयोग हुआ है, तो उस के लिए अलग नियम है। उसके अन्तर्गत आप किसी शब्दों को अससदीय



कार्य देखकर कार्यवाही से निकाल सकते हैं।  
लेकिन आप ने जिस रुत को उद्धृत किया है—  
356—

“persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.”

अगर इरेलेवेंस की बात है तो आप उस मेम्बर को भाषण बन्द करने के लिए कह सकते हैं।..

श्री डॉ० एन० तिवारी (गोपालजग):  
अगर नहीं करे, तब ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं, उस को नेम किया जा सकता है, उसे सस्पेंड किया जा सकता है, लेकिन नियम की इस किताब के अनुसार किसी मेम्बर को भाषण आप डिगोर्टेड को लिखने के लिए मना नहीं कर सकते।...

श्री डॉ० एन० तिवारी : कहने के बाद भी वह करता रहे तो क्या हो ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर कोई सदस्य आप की अवहेलना करता है, आदेश का पालन नहीं करता है तो उसके लिए रस्ता खुला हुआ है। लेकिन कार्यवाही लिखी नहीं जायगी—यह ठीक नहीं है।

उपायक होय, आप तो बहुत बड़े पार्लियामेन्टियन है। दुनिया में अनेक देशों में भी पार्लियामेंट्स चल रही हैं, दुनिया के किसी देश का पार्लियामेंट में यह नहीं है कि मेम्बर जो बोलें, वह लिखा नहीं जायेगा। वह अवश्य लिखा जायगा और आने वाली संतुष्टियाँ देखेंगी। आप अपने निर्णय पर पुन विचार करें, नियम के बाहर आचरण न करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is clear. You have made your point.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Berasarai) First, I would like to

preface by saying—while coming to this very point because that created some furor on the other side of the House—that so far as we are concerned, we find you functioning in the most democratic and reasonable manner. This is the manner which should cost us less in terms of time and energy. Any other course would be more costly. Let them mind this. The Chair is not a fuhrer, this Chair is not the Master of the House the Chair is the servant of the House and this must be borne in mind. Otherwise, the hon. Members on the other side are bound to err. They asked you to give a ruling which would shut us out. That is simply not possible. (Interruptions).

The issue with which we are struggling is whether the Chair can say that anything will go off the record, or it cannot be taken on record. My submission is that this power of the Chair cannot be used as an instrument for disciplining an hon. Member. For disciplining a Member or for preventing or controlling disorder in the House there are other powers in the hands of the Chair and if the Chair does not use those powers, then I think the Chair is not performing its duties according to the Rules. Now, here the question is that if an hon. Member oversteps the time limit of if he says that he will go on speaking without heading the order of the Chair, to my mind, is that the Chair should name the hon. member and ask a resolution to be moved in the House. Otherwise, a problem would arise—it may well be that in this case from the practical point of view one would concede that it would save time and there is no other way for you—that on many other occasions very reasonable things could not be placed before the House because the Chair is, in our humble opinion, not reasonable in not allowing the Member to express his opinion. That is the main thing that I would like to place before you.

श्री मधु तिलक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ मैं यहाँ प्रश्न लेने के लिये खड़ा हुआ था उस समय मैंने जो शब्द कहे थे कि "मैं समदाय सरकार पर प्रश्न लगाने का काम भी निष्ठापूर्वक करूँगा" इस पर कुछ सदस्यों ने आपत्ति उठायी और गरमा-गरम बहस हुई। मैंने बाद में अध्यक्ष महोदय को एक पत्र लिखा और जिन नियमों का इस समय हावाला दिया गया है, नियम 379 और 380, उन के सम्बन्ध में मैंने दो बातें कहीं थीं कि शब्द असमदीय और अग्रिष्ट नहीं हैं तो उनको आप काट नहीं सकते, और न यहाँ पर कहा जाय हर चीज को रोक-ड करना यह सेक्रेटरी का कर्तव्य है, प्रोश्लोगेट्री है। इसलिये आप कभी कहें नहीं सकते कि फलों फलों सदस्य जो बोल रहे हैं उनकी बातों को लिखिये मत।

मैं अपने से पूर्व बोलने वाले दोनों सदस्यों से सहमत हूँ कि अगर आप की राय में कोई सदस्य अनुशासन के खिलाफ काम कर रहा है और यहाँ की व्यवस्था को बिगाड़ता है तो उनके लिये दूसरी प्रक्रिया है। मैं इस राय का नहीं हूँ कि मेम्बर को नेम किया जाये। मैं इसके पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। और आप जानते हैं कि चौथी लोक सभा में जो सभापति थे उन्होंने एक दफा भी किसी भी सदस्य के खिलाफ ऐक्शन नहीं लिया, हालांकि तीसरी लोक सभा में सरदार हुकम सिंह साहब अकबर किया करते थे। मुझे भी उन्होंने एक दफा 15 दिन के लिये सस्पेंड किया था। तो मैं यह सब नहीं चाहता। कोई ऐसा तरीका निकाला जाय कि मेम्बरों को अपनी राय अभिव्यक्त करने का भी मौका मिले और सदन की कार्यवाही भी चलता रहे।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Sir, I think you have already indicated that everything said in this House is entitled to be recorded. When Mr. Vajpayee was

raising this point you seemed to indicate your concurrence with that general proposition, let everything said in this House be entitled ipso facto to be recorded. The difficulty here is, physically speaking, it becomes impossible to record something or the other. All of us more or less have been victims of this practice which has emanated from the Chair, maybe, instructions are given to the recorders here and things that we say and obviously were heard have not been recorded. I feel, Sir, that there is no need for repeating the proposition that everything said has to be recorded. But I can quite appreciate the example to which you have referred yourself in regard to the occasion where a Member refuses to stop at your behest. Mr. Vajpayee has suggested of course and Mr. Mishra has repeated that disciplinary proceedings can be invoked in such a case. But my feeling is, we should take a more imaginative view of the rules. Actually rules are intended to be maintained by a body of human beings. And, actually, as we find in the case of trade unions, when they 'work to rule' their work is hardly anything to speak of, they hardly work at all! Now, if we stick to the rules in a rigid fashion then possibly nothing can be done. Most of the people here quite often do not observe the rules. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs crosses the floor between you and the speaker. A little while ago Mr. Bosu was moving about the place when you were on your feet which is an absolutely impermissible thing.

Therefore, the spirit of the rules has got to be observed. Even, in the House, there is a temper which makes it impossible for the proceedings to be conducted as you must have discovered too often and we also have discovered. Therefore something must be rotten in the State of Denmark. This cannot be remedied, I submit to you with all respects by having discussion of the sort that we are having very delectably for the last three or

four days. It is important that you and the Speaker himself call representatives of different parties in the Chamber and discuss it. Unless there is an understanding between the different elements in the Opposition and the Government that we intend to observe the rules in spirit and not only in form, nothing would happen in this Parliament. Mere insistence on the rules also would not help. Your practical difficulty when a particular Member ceases to speak is there. Then you are advised. If Shri Mishra or Shri Vajpayee are in the Chair they would have distinctly understood the significance before naming a Member because naming a Member has implications to which the Chair does not usually wish to resort. That is why, I request you with all humility to call the representatives meeting and discuss that. If discussion does not lead to a decision, you hell with the system. It will break down as it is perhaps intended by history.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think we may go on. (Interruptions). Mr. Bosu, if all of you speak and I should not speak, then I will sit down. I have listened to everybody. Kindly listen to me also.

Now, I come to this question of this particular procedure of recording the speeches of Members in the House (interruptions). If you do not have the patience to listen what can I do? This has been brewing for some time. And I have here before me—the Table has placed it before me—the correspondence which Shri Joytirmoy Bosu has had with the Hon. Speaker. It is before me. It seems Shri Bosu had drawn the attention of the Speaker to this particular practice and has objected very strongly to certain things not going into the record on the orders of the Chair and the Honourable Speaker has also written to Shri Bosu about this and this letter is in front of me—letter from Shri Bosu to the Hon. Speaker is before me. That is about the same question.

It is well that you have brought it up. We can dispose of it. (Inter-

ruptions). This is Mr. Bosu's reply to the Speaker's letter. Now, as far as I am concerned, I have tried my level best to see that all that the Members say find a reflection in the records. Just now what happened. There is nothing in the Agenda about Rajasthan. Strictly speaking, if you go by the Constitution, what happened in Rajasthan is the responsibility of the Rajasthan State Government and the Rajasthan Assembly because both are functioning there.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are not functioning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Constitutionally they are still there; the Chief Minister is still there; the Assembly is still there. So, if we go by the Constitution, really, we should not discuss these things. But, I know that members are very much exercised about it. I know the sort of a confrontation that is taking place in Rajasthan. We all read about that in the papers and it is natural for the Members to be exercised about this because certain very grave things are happening in one part of the country and although, strictly speaking, according to the rules (Interruptions) well, I do not know it, but at least the papers give that kind of impression, let us not talk about it here—I should not allow it but, in spite of it, because the Members feel exercised about it, I have allowed these things to be raised. I have sat down and I am sure everything has gone on record—what Shri Vajpayee has said, what Shri Banerjee has said, what the honourable gentleman there has said and what three or four of them have said about this have all gone on record. But, because I have the time of the House before me and more important business—this is not on the order paper—I have got to put certain limits about this. Let me dispose of this so that there may not be any misunderstanding. And therefore, when the hon. Member was going on and on, I asked him to stop and he would not stop. Now, what is the remedy

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

in the hands of the Chair? Now, this is what we are concerned with.

AN HON. MEMBER: Name him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not so easy. If we start naming everybody, then we have all kinds of things inside this House and this Parliament will go. I fully agree that these rules which we have made for ourselves are there to guide us in the conduct of our affairs in this House. I am also fully aware that the rules cannot be rigidly applied, especially in the evolving situation that we have in India today. It is not so much the letter of the rules as the way in which we apply the rules, that is important, because we know that very often we have gone out of the rules, and that is quite correct. But I think that the rules do envisage this kind of thing. I have read out rule 356 just now, and I have brought it to the notice of the House. I shall read it out again, and I would like to have the guidance of hon. Members in this matter....

AN HON. MEMBER: Again?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since they have raised it, let me reply to their satisfaction.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kan-  
gra): Kindly read rules 356 and 380

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Read also article 105 (1) of the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The rules says:

"The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech."

This is what the rule says. Suppose a Member goes on repeating himself, taking the time of the House, and the Chair asks him to discontinue. So long as the Chair has not asked him to discontinue, what he says is on record. But when the point comes when the Chair asks him to discontinue but he does not discontinue, then what is the remedy? This is a thing to be considered very very carefully. Some Members have said 'Name him', 'Throw him out', 'Suspend him' and so on. These are extreme measures to be resorted to only in the ultimate extremity. If we start resorting to this kind of thing every day, then there will be naming and throwing out of Members every day; and where do we land?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What you are doing is far more dangerous.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am just posing the question before hon. Members. I am not giving a ruling. Let not hon. Members take what I say to be in the manner of a ruling.

SHRI DARPARA SINGH (Hapur): Shri Mukherjee has given a good suggestion and you may call a conference.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am coming to that. Therefore, I would request all Members to think about this seriously that some remedial action has to be found.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: You may call a conference. Let us stop this here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, therefore, what Prof. Mukherjee has suggested is good. It is important. I would not like to give a ruling on this matter but I refer it to the Speaker.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** To the Rules Committee. 12.45 hrs.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Of course, it has to be referred to the Speaker, and the Speaker will call the Rules Committee meeting. Let this matter be referred to the Speaker and let the matter be brought before the Rules Committee in which all representatives will be there, and some solution has to be found in regard to this. If hon. Members agree, now, let us stop this matter here.

Now, I would request Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to continue his speech.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** What about the points which we had raised yesterday?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** The Home Minister should make a statement on Rajasthan....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Shri Banerjee is a senior Member of the House. Why should he not cooperate in running this House? We have disposed of one thing, and now I am to take up this Proclamation in relation to UP.

Now, Mr. Banerjee, I would make a request to you. We have started. Again you interject Rajasthan into this. I really do not understand. You have made a statement. The Home Minister did take note of it. Let him decide what he does about it. Please do not interject it again (Interruptions).

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** Shri Banerjee has no right to speak about Rajasthan (Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order please. Do not interject Rajasthan any more. Let us go to UP now.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO UTTAR PRADESH—Contd.**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Yesterday, there were a few hanging matters. That is correct. I will hear Shri Guha. But be short. If you promise to be short, I will hear you.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai):** He is always very short (Interruptions).

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domaria-ganj):** I would beg of you to forget what happened yesterday. Let us resume the discussion on UP now.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** If the House agrees.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal):** No, Sir. I have a submission to make without any anger. Yesterday, my hon. friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I have it here.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I have a duty to discharge to my party and to my party colleagues. Yesterday, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad made a serious charge and complaint against our party member, Shri Madhu Limaye, that he has spent about Rs. 10 lakhs in the Banka bye-election.

**SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur):** It was a counter-charge.

**SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur):** Again the game has started.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur):** Earlier he made a serious charge against me. What about that?

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Shri Azad made this charge in reply to certain observations made by Shri Limaye in regard to certain statements which were reported to have been made by Shri Ghia of Gujarat and Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad of Bihar. These reports had appeared in the press and they were not contradicted. None of the papers which carried these reports is a small local or mofussil paper. It appeared in all the important newspapers published in Delhi, and they are known as national papers.

Therefore, according to the propriety of the House, my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaya, was entitled to make a reference to these statements that were made by a certain hon. member of the House and an hon. member outside. But in reply to that, Shri Azad made a very serious charge against Shri Madhu Limaye. If it is accepted without protest or if it is left unexpunged, it casts a slur on the Chair, it casts a slur on the Election Commission, it casts a slur on the whole House, because no member elected to this House can spend more than Rs 35,000. Therefore, it was in the fitness of things that Shri Madhu Limaye made a challenge: let there be an investigation, let a committee be constituted and if it is the finding of the inquiry committee that he has spent Rs 10 lakhs ...

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): I have given a motion already.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** ... that he has spent more than the permissible amount, he would resign; also if it is proved wrong, whether the hon. member, Shri Azad, would resign?

These are the points and counter-points. I must say there was a little bit of heroics on both sides. But I want to ask whether my hon. friend, Shri Azad, is going to withdraw the allegation. If not, whether you are

going to expunge it or whether you are going to institute an inquiry? This has already appeared in the press. You have to take appropriate action. It is your duty to constitute an enquiry committee to go into the matter or the hon. friend must withdraw it. Otherwise, we cannot take it lying down when he has cast an aspersion on this House and on Parliament as a whole.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:**  
Shall I speak?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** No. (Interruptions) Please sit down. Order, order. Now, there are two views in the House. One is that whatever has gone on record yesterday, let it be there and let us resume the discussion on the resolution itself. That is one view. Another view, which has been given expression to by Shri Samar Guha, is that we must dispose of this matter one way or the other first, before we resume this discussion. These are the two views. In this connection, I must say that here before me I have two letters, one from Shri Madhu Limaye—

**AN HON MEMBER:** Please read it.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Well, I will come to that—and another letter on the same question that was raised by Shri Samar Guha, from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. They are only letters. They are not in the form of any motion.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I have given a motion, Sir.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. Bosu says he has given a motion. I think that in order that the House should be seized of the matter, I will read out these two letters that I have before me.

AN HON. MEMBER: I do not think there is need for this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When he challenges, why not read the letters? Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's letter is like this—

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): If it is not a motion, why read it? What is the sanctity?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not get into arguments. Let the House be satisfied.

AN HON. MEMBER: Bury the hatchet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If everybody agrees, I would be the happiest person. This is what Mr. Bosu has written. It is to the Speaker, Lok Sabha. The letter says:

"Dear Sir,

"Regarding the Uttar Pradesh debate yesterday, two very important things came on the surface. One is, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad's charge against Shri Madhu Limaye that he has collected Rs. 10 lakhs for his election which he had spent during his Banka election. Shri Madhu Limaye announced that a Parliamentary Committee be constituted to probe into the matter, and should Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad's charges are proved to be true, Shri Limaye will resign his seat. This is a very serious matter and your observation will be necessary on this."

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: If it is proved he will be disqualified. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Here, he only says, "Your observation will be necessary." (Interruptions). Order, please. This is the first thing. Secondly, he says:

"Prof. Mukherjee has stated that whenever a Member makes an allegation he should do it on his own

responsibility and he should be convinced about the substance of it. This Prof. Mukerjee announced while I was charging a Central Cabinet Minister of toppling the Bihar Government headed by Shri Kedar Pandey with the help of money-bags. Here also your observation will be necessary."

Mr. Bosu. Is that a motion under rule 184? You have not referred to the rules. You have only called for an observation from the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given my motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not before me. (Interruptions) The point here is that he has given a motion; the motion is not before me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given a separate motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not before me yet.

I will read out Mr. Madhu Limaye's letter as he wants it to be read.

"Yesterday Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, angered by my reference to the statement about the use of money power in the election of the Bihar Congress Legislature Party leader, made a wild allegation against me that I spent Rs. 10 lakhs of black money in my Banka election. I immediately challenged him to agree to a parliamentary probe and I said: if the Committee sustained Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad's charge, I shall immediately resign my seat; if however his charge is not sustained he should agree to vacate his seat. As Prof. Mukerjee says, let us go to the root of the matter and have the charges substantiated. I request you, therefore, to appoint a representative parliamentary committee to probe the matter."

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

....(Interruptions) Order, please. Let us dispose it of. I would not like at this stage to give any observations. I shall come only to the question of parliamentary committee.. (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): I have written to the Speaker; let him decide.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think in a matter like this which is fairly serious, it is necessary that certain facts be considered. Yesterday, Prof Mukerjee, I think had made a very constructive suggestion that whenever allegations are made they should be based on certain facts and the Member should be ready to vouch for the veracity and for those facts, whether it is in a document or any source of information; or Prof. Mukerjee even said, any report in any reputed paper, something has to be produced. Otherwise just allegation and all that sort of thing will be wild, therefore I think this matter should end here. If Members can place certain facts before the Speaker and convince him that a parliamentary committee is necessary to go into those allegations....

श्री मधुलिमये यह श्री भागवत झा  
आजाद की मांग नहीं है, मेरी मांग है।  
मुझ पर आरोप लगाया गया है (इश्कबान)।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: In that case you have to hear our point of view before you talk about that committee, because it seems we have done every thing wrong and they have done nothing wrong. You must hear us. This is not the first time that this has been said. I am prepared to produce one thousand persons in my constituency who will say that Mr. Madhu Limaye gave me enough money which was more than

Rs. 10 lakhs. The point is that when Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu yesterday said naming our leader, I questioned it. All this time, since Madhu Limaye has entered this Parliament, every now and then he says these things; he has specialised in character assassination. Yesterday Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said Shri Dixit's name and somebody else's name. If you want a committee, we are prepared to have a committee and let that matter be finished. I am not going to oblige Madhu Limaye and resign my seat. If it comes to that I will fight and I will make him forfeit his deposit. Let him resign; I shall not resign. I have no black money like Madhu Limaye, and black money to fight as he has got. What does he mean by this? They are challenging our leader day and night in this House. Mr. Bosu mentioned even yesterday that money bags were helping them. we shall not resign.... (Interruptions) Today Mr. Limaye cares for parliamentary decorum and decency. But what happened yesterday? Yesterday he said that my leader had got Rs. 25 lakhs. Are you prepared to expunge what Mr. Bosu said yesterday? He started by saying such things; he said this about Mr. Dixit. Let there be a committee as you have said. I am sure a hundred times the opposition has charged us of taking money. This morning Prof. Dandavate said that this Government was in collusion with blackmarketeers and bootleggers. Can he prove that? How do these statements go on? If I say what I have seen, I am wrong; and what they say every day is not wrong? What is all this.... (Interruptions)

I stand by what I said. Every day they are flouting the decorum of this House. If there is one party which is flouting the decorum it is the S.P., right from Dr. Manohar Lohia upto Shri Madhu Limaye, they have killed the parliamentary decorum. This gentleman is responsible for killing parliamentary decorum every now and then, (Interruptions)



15 hrs.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Sir, is this Parliament or what is it, I would like to know. You are in the Chair and you are the custodian of the honour and dignity of this House. Will you allow this member to accuse my party and my leaders like this in every possible manner without anything to substantiate it? They are assassinating the character of the opposition party members. He has added fuel to the fire. Mr. Madhu Limaye did not say that the Congress Party had spent Rs. 25 lakhs or 32 lakhs, as he said. He has further stated that he can produce thousand voters who received money from Shri Limaye. Sir, you have no escape but to institute an enquiry committee into the whole matter. Otherwise, you have to name that member and ask him to substantiate the charge he has made on the floor of the House. Let him name a dozen persons, not to speak of a thousand, to whom Mr. Limaye has given any money. Is this Parliament or what? Is there any sense of dignity in the members. He has not spared even Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, a person who is known to have served our country so much and who was a member of this House. Whatever may be his assessment of Dr. Lohia, he has not spared even that great socialist leader. You have allowed it. We are not going to take it lying down. What steps are you going to take when he has made these wild allegations?

I will conclude by saying that he has made allegations against my party; he has made allegations against my leader, Dr. Lohia, and he has made a personal charge of election malpractice against the elected Member of the House from Bihar. Shri Madhu Limaye. These are the three accusations that have been made. I want that you should take an appropriate action as you consider fit. (Interruptions).

**DR. KAILAS (Bombay South):** Where was Mr. Samar Guha when

Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu were talking all unparliamentary things... (Interruptions) He will never stand up and object to all that... (Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order, please. Now, I was not saying whether there should be a parliamentary committee or there should not be a parliamentary committee, and Members got excited. I was trying to point out the procedure, that whatever you do, you do according to a certain procedure. In the first place, the Speaker has to be convinced by certain facts and documents... (Interruptions) Order, please... I have a kind of a motion—it is not really a motion—from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Just now it has come to me... (Interruptions).

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Don't mention it. (Interruptions)

**DR. KAILAS:** Sir, in your presence, he said to me, "Shut up." (Interruptions) This should be stopped once and for all. What Mr. H. N. Mukerjee and our leader had said, we all accept that. But we cannot tolerate all this. Every day, the time of the House is being wasted. This cannot be allowed any more now. (Interruptions) We will retaliate. If you don't stop, we will stop them. They cannot talk in an unparliamentary manner. There has to be decorum in the House. We want decorum in the House. They cannot go on like that.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Dr. Kailas, that is enough. I am in the midst of one problem. Now, you want to raise another problem. We can never clinch any issue.

Now, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has given notice of some kind of a motion...

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Don't take notice of it.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** If I do not take notice, it means more trouble. (*Interruptions*) Order, please.

I was only trying to point out the procedure. If a parliamentary committee is to be appointed at all, because this has been raised in the House, there is a certain procedure for it. Now, one of the things is that notice of a motion has to be given under Rule 184. It is for the Speaker to decide whether to give consent to that or not to give consent to that. We have not come to that stage now. I am only pointing out that for the Speaker, to make up his mind, he must have certain more facts before him, before he makes up his mind. Also if at all a committee is to be appointed, it cannot be done right now; a proper Resolution has to come (*Interruption*) You can complete my speech.

**SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana):** Let us finish the discussion on this and resume our discussion on U.P.

**SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:** You can discuss this matter with the Speaker.

**SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN:** All the leaders can be called and this matter can be discussed. Now let us have the discussion on U.P. After all, there are certain things which are more important and there are certain things which are less important. This discussion can take place tomorrow. What I submit humbly is that this discussion may be postponed and, for a change, let us start with the discussion on U.P.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order please.

I was saying, even if a decision is arrived at that a Parliamentary Committee is to be appointed, it has to be done by a proper Resolution, who will be the members of this Committee, what will be the work of this

Committee, it will enquire into what; certain secretarial assistance has to be given to this Committee. Everything has to be done in a proper form. Therefore, let us conclude this here. Since this matter has been raised and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has given some form of a notice, let this matter be placed before the Speaker and more facts be placed before him, and let us finish with this now.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, will you continue with your speech now?

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Sir, in keeping with the dignity of the House....

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha):** On a point of order. There is a particular procedure for everything. You can permit discussion only on a matter which is on the list of business. This is under rule 31.

"A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary, and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every member.

"Save as otherwise provided in these rules, no business not included in the list of business for the day shall be transacted at any sitting without the permission of the Speaker."

We have spent 1½ hours on matters which are not on the list of business. If certain things are to be brought in here, they will have to give a notice within a specified time, go to the Speaker, get his permission and so on. But when a particular discussion is going on in the House, to raise all these things is not permissible at all.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We have agreed on that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Without getting agitated, I want to refer to two important issues, and I am sure the whole House will agree...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, is there a matter before the House? There is a limit, Sir. Is there a subject before the House? I want to know. If there is no subject, then please ask him to sit down and take up the subject under discussion. We have been listening quietly for the last 75 minutes. But there seems to be no end to this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. I will take half a minute to raise a point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Under what rule? On what subject? Is the list of business irrelevant? Is rule 31 irrelevant? Can anybody do whatever he chooses to do? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Madhu Dandavate, we have disposed that of. What else do you want?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you declare that I have no right to raise a point of order, I will not raise... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us hear him.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: A point of order must be a point of order. It is not a point of privilege.

DR. KAILAS: Is it not a misuse of the right to raise point of order? Kindly give your ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have never misused it in the House even once.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Point of order—on what?

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MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On this question of point of order, yesterday I think we took certain decisions. The whole House agreed on the submissions made by Prof. Hiren Mukherjee that the Chair has the power only to rule whether a point of order is a point of order or not. He can do it, but he cannot stop a member from raising it. I agree with that. But, at the same time, unless members co-operate by not misusing the point of order, then it is difficult for the Chair. If he has a point of order, let me hear him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before I raise my point of order, I want to bring...

SOME HON MEMBERS: No, No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My point of order is this. In this House you can say anything about a Member who is present in the House because he has the opportunity to defend himself but my point of order is: can you make allegations referring by name about someone who has no opportunity to defend himself? My specific point of order is that Mr. Madhu Limaye is here to defend himself. But Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia is already dead. He is not here to defend himself and one hon. Member of this House has said that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has done everything to defame the Parliament and, therefore, this point of order is perfectly regular and such statements should not be made on the floor of the House.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Nothing is said against Dr. Lohia. He is misquoting.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is that this reference to the late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and all that should be expunged under your powers of expunction. That should be immediately done.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Kindly give your ruling. I am not misusing the point of order. I have raised a definite point of order.

**SHRI B. P. MAURYA:** We have no objection... (Interruptions).

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** I would say that I do not mind that if there is anything against the rules, that may be expunged and we may start with a clean slate tomorrow and nobody would cast aspersion on anybody else. I have no objection to it. But, if they start tomorrow... (Interruptions).

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Shri Dikshit is there. अगर यह विद्वान् नहीं करते तो हम कार्यवाही को चलने नहीं देंगे। To say this against a person who did his best and who dedicated his life for the cause of the nation?

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** Everyday you are casting aspersions on our leader. You should feel ashamed. Here is our leader. What do you speak of him?... (Interruptions). We have no leaders? Only you have leader?... (Interruptions).

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I have raised a definite point of order. I have not misused the provision of point of order.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** My hon. friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has made an undignified remark about Dr. Lohia...

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** You are responsible for that in this House. You are making undignified remarks everyday. You have brought the Parliament to this level. Do not blame us. Everyday you are doing this.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I really do not understand the point raised by Mr. Madhu Dandavate. If I heard

him rightly, you mentioned something ..... (Interruptions). Order, please. If I heard him rightly, you mentioned about certain alleged statements made about the late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. My point here is: I have the record and I am trying to go through and through.... (Interruptions).

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Not yesterday, but today.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** That is yesterday's records. We are talking of today's records.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** We are talking today, about the utterances of the hon. Member Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Today, an hon. Member said that two members, Mr. Madhu Limaye and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia—I do not mind his saying about Mr. Madhu Limaye because he is here to defend himself—are trying to kill the Parliament.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** I said that these followers of Dr. Lohia are doing it. What is wrong about it? And this one man there and one here, holding the whole House to ransom and maligning you?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I will look into it. About this I shall look into the matter. I shall look into the records and decide.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** The whole question is: whether in keeping with the dignity of the House and also keeping in view the memory of a great person, so much loved, admired and venerated by millions of people in this country, these remarks should not be withdrawn by the hon. Member himself. That is the point. If he does not do it, we will have to show our protest in an effective manner.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** What I have said? Please repeat. What is wrong about it? Everyday you mention about our leader; everyday you mention about Prime Minister. Have you cared about it? We have great love for Lohia. What about our leaders? You talk about our leader; you talked about Panditji; you talk about our Prime Minister everyday. What about that?

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** May I just say this? (*Interruptions*). May I just refresh the memory of the hon. Member? He said at that time that two persons have killed Parliament; Late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and hon. Member Mr. Madhu Limaye. These remarks are not becoming of an hon. Member, and they would not redound to the dignity of this House.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** This is my opinion. I can prove by records what he was doing in this House. I can prove that by records. What is wrong about that? I have seen Lohia, I can prove by records what he had done. What is wrong about it?

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** What they are now saying that because that man cannot defend himself, so, no reference should be made to him, is, in my humble opinion, a very dangerous proposition.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** We will have to stage an effective protest against this. Let the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs say something on this.

You said that day in and out we are criticising the hon. Prime Minister. That is the very purpose for which we are here. The Prime Minister must take it in her stride. But what about Dr. Lohia? He is not here to defend himself. To criticise is the business of the opposition.

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** When I requested you to resume the proceedings and ask Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to start the debate on the U.P. ordinance, I thought I was very right, but you in your judgment were not quite correct, you allowed the discussion to remain extraneous.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER.** I won't accept that. I don't accept that. If the Members themselves don't agree and go on like this, I have to take note of it.

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** You are entitled to differ from what I say, but it was very easy. You could have said 'I will not allow any discussion.'

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER.** It is easier said than done....

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** It was not so difficult. Unfortunately you made it so difficult.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** May I say that we can resume the business that we have before the House?

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** What about references made to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I have already said: I will look into the record.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): We are all here to fight on issues, on policies, on principles, not on personal things.

Sir, I want to say.... (*Interruptions*).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Let Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu speak. I would request Shri Malaviya that instead of saying something about the Chair, if senior Member like him, would kindly control some of his colleagues. I called Shri Bosu to resume his seat, he did that. In spite of that, somebody else got up. (*Interruptions*). Will you kindly continue your speech? Let him continue with his speech.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, yesterday I had said....(Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. Guha, let him continue. I won't listen, now Mr Guha, you please sit down.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Sir, I want to know: it is your opinion that after going through the records, tomorrow....(Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I do not know what the records are. I will go through the records and see what is said. (Interruptions). Don't ask me now. I can't anticipate....

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** It has been discussed for about an hour. You do not know. After going through the record if you take a decision, then I can understand it. What is your observation?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I do not know. I say I would go through the records. (Interruptions).

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, shall I continue?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You will please continue.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, I have said about the President's Rule which is an unusual step in U.P. We have seen that it is the outcome of the factional fight in the ruling party. Why? It is for the share of the booty and power the sole agency of lady, the fountainhead. Again, in four States, we have got President's rule. In Bihar, what happened? Shri Lalit Narain Mishra was fighting. I will quote from the paper It is said:

'It is said that the money bag toppled Kedar Pandey's Ministry.'

Here is the paper—*Hindustan Standard*. It says that Shri Pandey complained to the Prime Minister. ..

**SHRI JAGDISH CHANDRA DIXIT (Sitapur):** Sir, I rise on a point of order. May I know what is the relevance of narrating the incidents that have occurred in Bihar to the motion in question regarding U. P.? If it has no relevance, may I request you to prevent the speaker from speaking on that?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Now, will you explain the relevance?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Today, after getting a massive mandate, in this country, there are as many as four States which are under President's Rule where democracy had to be diverted or destroyed and the local people's verdict on the Assembly matters had to be denied and the President's Rule had to be imposed. I am trying to analyse and show the House, tell this hon'ble House and the Hon Members too—I do not want to say that I want to dub it into his head—that this unusual thing is happening. Subversion of democracy in the country is cutting at the root of it in this country. Here, this paper says: 'Shri Kedar Nath Pandey, Chief Minister of Bihar....(Interruptions) Sir, will you please bring the House to order? He has complained to the Prime Minister about the money bag politics that was responsible for the reduction of the strength from his group from 112 on the night of 23rd June to 81. Within next twenty-four hours, the Prime Minister had assured him that any injustice done etc., etc. That is a pure internal matter. We are concerned about this part only that the money-bags are subverting democracy. In that, the Central Minister Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra is the chief architect. I shall read out from an editorial from the *Times of India*.. . .

**AN HON. MEMBER:** It is a capitalist paper.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** It says:

"That most of them owed loyalty to Mr. L. N. Mishra, a minister in the Union Cabinet only shows how little they cared for party unity or the accepted canons of democratic behaviour.

It is time the feuding factional leaders in the Bihar Congress realised that they cannot both eat their cake and have it."

**श्री विमल मिश्र (मोतीहारी):**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** It takes about rampant corruption also. I shall just quote what Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad says. Here it is...

**AN HON. MEMBER:** He has been misquoted by a capitalist press.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Under the headline: 'A victim of money-bag politics' this is what the *Times of India* dated the 25th June, 1973 says:

"Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad, MP, said Mr. Pande had fallen a prey to "money-bag politics of the ruling caucus in the Congress party".

**श्री भगवत झा आजाद :** आप ही पैसा लेकर आये थे कांग्रेस को आपस में लड़ाने के लिये । क्या आपका नाम भी उसमें है ?

**MR. C. M. STEPHEN** (Muvattupuzha): On a point of order. Are we discussing Bihar matters? Are Bihar matters relevant to this debate on UP? Is it relevant on his part to say that some Bihar Minister distributed booty and so on? Have you ruled it that way? (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** That is the pattern. I am coming to the point of UP just now.

Then, there are many standards. In Orissa, there was one standard, and the Assembly was dissolved actually with great hurry, in unseemingly hurry. In UP there is a design to prevent a sure defeat and that is why they have kept the Assembly alive, paying 425 MLAs their salaries and perquisites at the cost of the people, to benefit Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her coterie. The methods are the same, money-bags everywhere. One bye-election in Orissa in Cuttack had cost Rs. 90 lakhs. If we talk about Shri Dikshit collecting funds, people get angry. Let him deny and say that he had not been collecting funds, and we shall be satisfied, on the floor of the House. (*Interruptions*).

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT):** This is entirely false. This allegation is a total falsehood.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Very good. I might be laughing, but it is very good.

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN** (Kangra): Let him withdraw that remark.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** If he is a man of honour, let him withdraw his words.

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** If he is not a man of honour, let him not withdraw his words.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** Since the hon. Minister has denied it, he must withdraw it.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** How can he deny that he has been collecting funds? He is the treasurer of his party.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** On 4th May....

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** If Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is not a man of honour, he may not withdraw his words.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** It has gone on record.

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** If Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is not a man of honour, he will not withdraw his words.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** That is right. Now, let him sit down. In the *Times of India* dated 5th May, 1973, this is what we find:

"There was a furore in the UP Vidhan Sabha today when Samyukta Socialist Party MLAs charged the Government with having misused public money during the frequent visits of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, to the State."

Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi had been asked questions about the visit of the Prime Minister to the State capital on March 16. The newspaper reports as follows:

"He had asked questions seeking to know the number of CID men deployed on the occasion of the Prime Minister's visit..."

He pointed out that it was an incomplete and delayed reply.

He said that the expenditure was Rs. 50 lakhs for one visit of the Prime Minister to the State of UP. Then what of corruption? What corruption? I can say that Rs. 1.73 crores of UP Co-operatives' funds have been embezzled. The whole details are given. The entire ruling party is involved.

I shall go somewhere else. I have to take recourse again to that wonderful journalist of *The Times of India*, Mr. Ajit Bhattacharjee. May he prosper and do well in his life! He said this in his paper dated the 6th August 1973. It is a very recent one—you

all know English; most of you understand the meaning of it. He says in a feature article:

"Yet the facts are notorious enough for an indication to be sufficient in some places. In UP, for instance, just one word "Bahujee"—is enough (or was before imposition of President's rule),—

I am not talking about Delhi; I am talking about Lucknow—

"for anyone having anything to do with the administration to know what was being referred to. Since the range of influence was state-wide, the amount collected ran into lakhs every month.

"Officers who pass the orders take a cut or go along. Those who resist find themselves transferred".

This is all you have been doing.

As regards the PAC—not the Public Accounts Committee, but the Provincial Armed Constabulary—you have been trying to malign political parties for nothing. These people were purely fighting for their trade union rights. You are maligning us and now you have taken recourse to repressive methods. Are you aware—I do not want to call you ignorant—that in West Germany, a capitalist country, policemen and even army men have been given trade union rights? Can Shri Dikshit, with his backdated ideas, dream of it? Why cannot policemen have trade union rights? Why cannot a man who makes a living out of his sweat and blood have the right to fight for his terms and conditions of service? What has been happening over the last decade? With this machine of repression, you want them to do a heinous job on the one hand and on the other, you do not want to pay them. That means, you want to have the cake and eat it too.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** What is the position in China?



**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What is Mr. Stephen shouting about? The PAC man is drawing a salary lower than that of a peon of a Supdt. of Police. In your Central Congress Parliamentary Party meeting, many of you had criticised the UP Administration for treating the PAC so shabbily and so badly for years, neglecting all their demands. So their genuine grievances naturally came up because they were denied their rights. They wanted to work and survive, but you did not permit them to.

**SHRI BHAGAT JHA AZAD:** What is the position in China?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I will tell you. You come and see me outside.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** Why outside. (Interruptions)

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will you call the House to order?

What is the performance of this Bahujee's Government? It made lakhs of rupees at the end of every month by bribe-taking. They were taking bribes using the machinery of Government. Can Mr. Dikshit deny this?

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:** Merely because an allegation is made in any newspaper, it is not truth. If wild allegations are repeated, this will recoil on the member. If he really feels like that, if an allegation is made against me, I will take action against him. It is for him to consider how far he can go. It is a question of dignity and decorum. You have to consider how far a reference is correct or not. You have to judge that. Merely because something is said, it is not necessarily true. Even the *vedas* are not considered that sacrosanct, in the manner in which you regard what appears in a newspaper as absolute truth or Biblical truth. That has to be understood.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** Sir, a point of order. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, just now we have heard two good speeches from those two gentlemen on two points that I should not have spoken about. (Interruptions). My point of order is this. Just now it was stated by the Member—I should not mention the name because he is not here to defend himself—but this gentleman is referring to somebody; I do not know who is *bahuji*, but she is not in the House to defend herself. That is point No. 1. Point No. 2 is this. The same charges are being levelled again; that money has been collected; this, that and all sorts of things. How without substantiation, is this being done? On the one hand, they demand a parliamentary committee; on the other hand, they are levelling these charges all the same. I want your ruling on these two points.

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY** (Rajnandgaon): Sir, while the debate is going on, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was referring to some newspaper items; he was quoting from a paper saying that some *bahuji*—I do not know whose *bahuji*—and perhaps the House does not know who is the *bahuji*, who has taken the bribe doing some job. I do not know who is the *bahuji*. He is making a reference from the newspaper. And if any such *bahuji* exists in this country, in this very world, she cannot defend herself in this very House as she is not present here. I would very much like to say, as said by Prof. Dandavate, that against a person who is not present here to defend himself or herself, charges cannot be made, and particularly, as the hon. Dikshitji pointed out, anything that is published in the newspaper must be ascertained first as to its accuracy, the Member must know what he is going to speak, what is the motivation, before he opens his mouth. After all, this is a very serious charge, and he is now trying to

[Shri R. S. Pandey]

malign our party and making a very false allegation which has no bearing at all.

**SHRI DASARATHA DEB** (Tripura East): If any allegation is made, it is the duty of the Government to investigate into the matter. It is not the duty of your party to criticise it. You are running the Government and if certain allegations are made, it is the duty of the Government to go into them. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU**: May I read it out again? I have been misunderstood. It says:

"Yet, the facts are notorious enough for an indication to be sufficient in some places. In U.P. for instance, just on word—"Bahuji"—is enough (or was before imposition of President's rule) for anyone having anything to do with the administration to know what was being referred to. Since the range of influence was statewide, the amount collected ran into lakhs every month."

This is the "Bahuji". This is what I quoted from a newspaper. Let them prosecute that writer. Mr. Dikshit, you are the Home Minister. You can prosecute this paper. Why have you not done it, though months have passed after it was published? You do not blame us. (*Interruptions*). Sir, can you call them to order?

**SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAL-NULI** (Tehri-Garhwal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, may I ask a question on a point of order?

Many times in the past, there have been rulings by the Chair that newspaper reports cannot be taken as authentic. Therefore, whatever my esteemed friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, has quoted need not necessarily be authentic. So, do you permit him to reproduce the newspaper clippings,

(*Interruptions*) and do you allow him to make such remarks against a person who is not here to defend himself?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU**: Shall I send it to you, Sir?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE** (Akola): Yesterday, the hon. Member Shri Hiren Mukherjee had tried to bring some sense of sanity, and as you yourself observed, raised the level of the debate to a new high. He said that any person who wanted to make a reference to certain allegations should himself be satisfied and be willing to substantiate that allegation. While doing so he said that he could quote from reputed national newspapers. But does that mean that merely because an allegation is made in some newspaper, all that one has to do is to read out the allegation? Is it not essential and necessary for a responsible Member of this House, who enjoys certain immunity, protection and privileges here, to satisfy himself about the truth of those reports in the newspaper? Merely because no action is taken against certain report by the Government, does that become the truth? Can they be relied upon by a Member to make a wild allegation in the House misusing the immunity of the House? Under Rule 376, I had pointed out yesterday that a Member should not make defamatory, indecent or undignified remarks? Quoting from a newspaper and trying to take shelter behind that without being satisfied himself that it is truth would be most undignified and indecent and therefore may I submit that the remarks by him are irrelevant. He should not be allowed to read that newspaper unless he is willing to substantiate the allegation. Unless he does that he should not be allowed; it should be expunged.

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI** (Gauhati): If quoting from newspapers is permitted it will create

a dangerous precedent in this House. I know there are newspapers which have accused not only Members but the Speaker and Deputy-Speaker also. Will you permit such newspapers to be quoted here? ... (Inter-ruptions). If you allow that any Member may be quoting from newspapers which may make dangerous allegations against the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker and that will be a dangerous precedent. Therefore, I want a ruling in this case.

DR. KAILAS: (Bombay South): I feel that if quoting from newspaper is allowed there are some newspapers which are indulging in such stories almost daily and there are some weeklies also. You will be hearing such stories and reading of such stories if such stories are allowed to be quoted here. Do you think that we are going to maintain the dignity of the House. Kindly give your ruling whether such made-up stories can be quoted in this House even if they are published by some dignified newspapers.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want a ruling on my point of order. Rule 318 does not talk of any newspaper. The rule says if the Speaker is of the opinion that words are used in a debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified. .... So no protection or shelter of a newspaper can be taken. Newspaper or no newspaper, if it is defamatory per se, you cannot take shelter behind the report of a newspaper and say it is not defamatory. It will still remain defamatory and will have to be expunged under Rule 380.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Yesterday when Prof. Mukherjee said that wild allegations should not be made in this House unless it is supported by documents or unless a member quotes a reputable newspaper, immediately their leader,

the Home Minister of this country agreed with Prof. Mukherjee and asked all of us to follow suit. Today when an hon. Member quotes a national newspaper, they object to it. Does it mean they are repudiating their own leader? I want to know from Mr. Dikshit what is his stand.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): If there is any report of a news or occurrence or an incident in a newspaper, it is all right. But if an opinion is expressed or if it is a general hotchpotch of news and views, that is an entirely different matter, because the newspaper editor does not take the responsibility for the factual truth of these statements. Where a news is reported that such and such person has done such and such thing, even if it is defamatory, if it is not contradicted, it can be quoted. Otherwise, there are newspapers here, both dailies and weeklies, which go on telling whole strings of untruth. There is no member of any party in this House against whom some newspaper will not make some indecent or defamatory statement or other. Shall we convert this House into a Babel where one member will make defamatory statements against another? We shall not do so. I beg of you all Gentlemen, if my words can reach your heart, for goodness' sake, stop this. Say something about U.P. Say why this Proclamation should or should not have been made, why the Chief Minister should have written his letter of resignation, why the Governor should have made that recommendation, why the President should have accepted it etc. These are relevant matters, I beg of you with all the emphasis and sincerity at my command to stick to this and give some honour and dignity to this great House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I must say that I must respect the age of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit...

**DR. KAILAS:** We want your ruling, Sir.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I say once again, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not express that I have regard and respect for the age of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit...

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:** Think of the principle I have enunciated. Any old senile person can be there in the House. I have no respect just for age. Age with wisdom, ability and something good—that is what is to be respected. If you think I have some trace of these qualities, show respect to that. For goodness' sake, do not say, "I show respect for age".

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I must say that Mr. Dikshit cannot put words in my mouth. I must show him respect for his age.

16.00 hrs.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I will draw his attention to time.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** I want to ask very humbly Shri Dikshit: by saying "bahuj", have I said something defamatory? Have I said something undignified, unparliamentary or indecent? Sir, will you kindly give the ruling if I have said something which I should not have said.

Coming back to the Provincial Armed Constabulary, what is the treatment given to them? The amount to the credit of the welfare fund for the police personnel and their families is Rs. 2.75 lakhs for a strength of 22,000 constables. What a big amount! Then they have a minimum period of 18 hours of duty. Can you imagine that in the 20th century they have to be on their legs and work for a minimum period of 18 hours? And yet you call yourself civilised. They have done the right thing in showing their wrath.

I now come to the economic issues. This party and these gentlemen have been playing with the lives of the people, 90 million people of UP. They have got the lowest per capita income, perhaps after Bihar and Orissa. In 1970 the average per capita income in UP was Rs. 504 per annum, which is hardly \$70, about the lowest in the world. What have you done about it for the last 27 years?

You talk about the achievements of your crash programme. While the allocation to UP under this head was Rs. 679 lakhs, you could not spend more than Rs. 422 lakhs even though people are dying of hunger and starvation. I am quoting from the reply given by the Government; it is not the product of the *Times of India*, Shri Bhattacharyya or myself, it is you who have given this figure. Out of whatever little resources you have after allowing people to evade taxes and add to tax arrears, you are not prepared to spend the allocated amount on the common toiling masses. That is why I say that you are ruining the country.

Coming to drought, 23 districts in UP are suffering from drought. What is your performance here? According to Progress of Drought-Prone Areas Programme, a publication of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India, the amount allocated for UP for 1970-71 was Rs. 35 lakhs for a population of 90 million. What was the amount spent? You could not spend even Rs. 35 lakhs; you stopped at Rs. 23.53 lakhs. What a wonder! How good are you at your work. I must have regard for you, I must have great admiration for you because you can put me behind the bars under MISA. But I am not a man to be brow-beaten like that. Coming to the year 1971-72, the allocation for UP was Rs. 239 lakhs. How much did you spend? You have spent Rs. 136 lakhs. That is your performance. And you want me to come to you and bow down before you for a ticket or a Mi-

nistesship. I am not that variety of person.

What are they doing? When there is a famine, in famine areas, they send the police. There is a head-line in another paper—*Hindustan Times*, I suppose—which says:

"Armed police posed in famine hit areas." When they want food, Mr. Dikshit sends the C.R.P. and the police. When a hungry man comes for food, he gives him bullet. So, the police is being rushed to famine-stricken areas.

What about literacy? Do you know where you are? You are at the bottom of the world. I tell Mr. Dikshit, through you, Sir, and my friends on the other side and Dr. Kailas, particularly, these figures. Tehri Garhwal—Shri Dinesh Singh's inlaws' place—3,97,000 is the population and literacy is only 19 per cent; Moradabad—population is 24,26,000 and literacy is 17.1 per cent; Badayun—125 per cent; Rampur—13 per cent; Bareilly—17.6 per cent; Pilibhit—163 per cent, etc. etc. No where they have crossed the mark of 20 per cent. Mr. Dikshit, I have a great regard for you after reading this wonderful document

What about wheat procurement? They talk about socialism. They talk about food. I know, they are selling the country to Mr. Nixon. The American troops in plain clothes will land in this country. They are prepared for that. This time, wheat is not coming under a mere paper agreement alone. Something more has to be done. We know that is why Mrs. Indira Gandhi has said, "No more criticism of U.S.A. or CIA and the Cartoon came." (Interruptions) Mr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, I will give it to you later on. (Interruptions) I am not yielding. I will tell you later on, Mr. Dikshit.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: You will not tell me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Russians and the Chinese buy wheat from America by paying hard cash. But you are going with a begging bowl under P.L. 480. I cannot call you ignorant because you are too old to be called ignorant. Why have you scrapped wheat procurement in 37 districts out of 54 districts? Because the hoarders must be tackled. The U.P. elections are coming. You cannot afford to annoy the hoarders in U.P. They are the pillars of Congress socialism. Mr. Dikshit or Mrs. Indira Gandhi brand of socialism must come

Then, about repression of Harijans. raping of Harijan women continuously goes on in Banda district. My blood boils to hear that. Mr. Dikshit is the Home Minister and he sits with his eyes shut. Every day, the figures are going up of repression of Harijans, of raping of Harijan women, of murders and of killing of Harijans all over the country, particularly, in Banda district.

About communal troubles, I will quote from what your Home Secretary has said. I am told, he had to leave the Ministry because he did not agree with Mr. Dikshit. I do not know who is a better man. Anyhow there are organised hands behind the communal trouble. What is the organisation? Kindly cover it in your reply. Who are the organisers we want to know. What are you doing?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT. I will reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you Your Home Ministry's Annual Report says that you have failed to check communal troubles. The Muslims must be made the scapegoat! You require them at the time of voting, and after elections you forget them, you sacrifice them at the altar of your political requirement.

What about Aligarh? What have you done? Those boys have been put

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

behind the bars under MISA. It is a shame that those poor students have been detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. You have got so many feathers on your Gandhi topi, but I have no further to keep another.

You want to stop communalism, but you negotiate with RSS at the same time; you secretly give Padma Bhushan to Mr. Hans Raj Gupta, the man who was arrested after the murder of Gandhi, the man who said that Muslims should go to Mekka and communists should go to Kremlin.

I say, convene the Assembly, hold the elections on the due date.

There is another problem. In Ghaziabad, the Swadeshi polytex is closing down and 800 employees will go out of employment. Out of a total capital of Rs. 15 crores, Rs. 10 crores have been financed by public financial institutions. And if this is closed down, if 800 employees go out of employment if Rs. 10 crores go as bad debt, then you will be responsible. So, I say, this wretched Government have been mismanaging everywhere for furthering their individual and coterie interests. And Mr. Dikshit is one of the leaders.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH): I had a word with the leaders of the Opposition and they have been good enough to agree that we sit on this matter today till 7.00 p.m. and take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion at 7.00 p.m.

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे (सलेमपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु का भाषण सुनने के बाद यह ज्ञात नहीं हो पाया कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन का समर्थन करते हैं या विरोध करते हैं। मझे बड़ी दया आती है कि वह पढ़े-लिखे हैं और एक पार्टी के नेता भी हैं, लेकिन उन

का विरोध न्य भाषण सुन कर सिर झम से झुकाना पड़ता है।

यह इस महान संस्था की मर्यादा के विरुद्ध है कि जो महिला इस सदन में उपस्थित न हो और उत्तर न दे सके, उस पर आरोप लगाये जायें। इस तरह आरोप लगाना पुरुषत्व नहीं है, नारीत्व है।

उत्तर प्रदेश कांग्रेस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ जानता हूँ। उससे मेरा सम्पर्क है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस कथन में कोई सच्चाई नहीं है कि कांग्रेस में बड़ी दलबन्दी है और संगठन तथा शासन में बड़ी गुटबन्दी है।

16.13 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair]

श्री कमला पति त्रिपाठी सूबा कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष थे। उनके त्यागपत्र देने के बाद डा० बाजपेयी अध्यक्ष हुए और उनके त्यागपत्र देने के बाद श्री कुरील अध्यक्ष हुये। ये तीनों सर्व-सम्मति से निर्वाचित हुये। किसी प्रकार का कोई विवाद नहीं हुआ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वालिगर) :  
आगे कौन अध्यक्ष होगा ?

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे : आग होंगे। कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : गलत आदमी का नाम ले रहे हैं।

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे : तो फिर मैंने जो कहा, मैं उसको वापस ले लेता हूँ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी उत्तर प्रदेश कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष चुने गये थे। उसके बाद जब वह कांग्रेस पार्टी के लीडर हुये—और आज भी वह लीडर हैं—तो सर्वसम्मति से चुने गये। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने कहा है कि प्रगल्भ मिनिस्टर न उत्तर प्रदेश का शासन

इतना विघटित और निष्प्राण पाया कि उन्होंने अपनी यात्रा का कार्यक्रम देने में इन्कार कर दिया और केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों को भी संकेत दिया कि वे उग्र प्रदेश में न जाएं। यह बिल्कुल मिथ्या है, झूठ है, सफेद झूठ है। एक तरफ तो उन्होंने यह कहा कि प्राग्म मिनिसटर जब डिबीजनल वाफरेसिज में गईं, तो पचास साठ लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ और दूसरी तरफ यह कहा कि वह कभी उत्तर प्रदेश जानी नहीं है, उन्होंने जाने से इन्कार कर दिया है। वहां जो डिबीजनल काफरेसिज हुई, उन सभी में प्रधान मंत्री का शभागमन हुआ। मैं स्वयं भी दो वाफरेसिज में सम्मिलित हुआ। राष्ट्रपति शासन होने से पूर्व भी अगर उसके बाद भी केन्द्रीय मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश में जाते रहे हैं। उनको किसी प्रकार का संकेत नहीं है कि वे वहां न जाएं।

उन्होंने बहु-राज्य की बात कही है। मैं इस शब्द से परिचित नहीं हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जा बहू या महिला यहां मौजूद न हों उन पर आरोप लगाना उचित नहीं है। इसमें अधिक मैं नहीं कह सकता। अगर उन्होंने कोई रॉफिनिट आराप लगाया होता और मैं उसका उत्तर देने में समर्थ रहता तो मैं जरूर उत्तर देता।

उन्होंने पी० ए० सी० के बारे में भी कहा है। पी० ए० सी० ऐसी संस्था है, जो केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं है बल्कि समूचे देश में है। उत्तर प्रदेश में उनको जो बेतन मिलता है, वह उतना घटिया नहीं है जितना मंगाल में है, जहां के श्री बसु रहने वाले हैं और जहां कुछ दिन पहले उनका शासन था। उत्तर प्रदेश के जिन अंचल का मैं रहने वाला हूँ, वहां मैं हजारों की संख्या में मिठाई और पी० ए० सी० के जवान बंगाल और कलकत्ता की पुलिस में भर्ती होते हैं। वे क्या बेतन पाते हैं, हमको मालूम है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि

पी० ए० सी० के जवानों से अठारह घंटे काम लिया जाता है। इस में वही सचाई नहीं है।

मैं यह आक्षेप नहीं करता हूँ लेकिन माननीय राज्य का किसी के भी प्रति आदर या भाव नहीं है। कुछ संस्थायें ऐसी हैं जिनका किसी के प्रति आदर भाव नहीं है। इस सदन में जिन लोगों में हमारा राजनीतिक या भावनात्मक विरोध है, उनके प्रति भी हमारा आदरभाव है। आदर का भाव हमने माननीय सदस्य के जिम्मे छोड़ रखा है।

उन्होंने कहा कि भारत ने अमरीका में गहू मगवाया है। चीन भी अमरीका और आस्ट्रेलिया से गहू मगाता है लेकिन उस पर कोई उगली नहीं उठाता है।

श्री इशाम नन्द मिश्र रुम न भी मगाया है

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे क्या हम गहन मगार्यों और लंगरा मरने दें?

उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने का अनुमोदन करने के सम्बन्ध में जा सक्त्प प्रस्तुत है मैं उसका समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। किसी की आलोचना और आक्षेप करना साधारण बात है परन्तु किसी प्रश्न पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना, उस व्यक्ति को समझना उगरे पांडित्य और शक्ति को समझना दूसरी बात है। पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं। मंत्री मान्यता है कि वह सौजन्यपूर्ण और सामर्थ्यवान् व्यक्ति है, साहित्यिक है, गम्भीर विचारक और विद्वान है और बड़े सहनशील है। यह सब होते हुये भी राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे]

प्रधान मंत्री ने रा. दूरान शासन के लागू होने के बाद मुख्य मंत्री की प्रशंसा की है और कहा है कि दो वर्ष में उन्होंने जो काम किया है, वह सराहनीय है। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ है। मुझे यह कहने में हिचकिचाहट नहीं है कि केन्द्र से जो आर्थिक सहायता मिलती है, वह जनसंख्या के आधार पर नहीं मिलती है। हमारी धामदनी कम है, हमारे साधन कम हैं, प्रदेश की जनसंख्या अधिक है और जिस क्षेत्र के रहने वाले हम हैं—गोरखपुर, बनारस कमिश्नरी, वहां भूमि की कमी है। मनुष्य अधिक है जिनका कोई दूसरा साधन नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़े-बड़े लोग पैदा हुये, पन्त जी पैदा हुये, डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द जी पैदा हुये, लेकिन जो हमको मिलना चाहिये था, वह हमको नहीं मिला। आर्थिक साधना और अन्य साधना के अभाव में उत्तर प्रदेश पीछे रह गया। भारत का पुरातन इतिहास बहुत कुछ मगध और पाटलिपुत्र का इतिहास है। राम और कृष्ण की जन्म-भूमि है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, लेकिन अब भुखमरी का इतिहास है।

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे, महापुरुषों का इतिहास है गंगा और यमुना का प्रदेश है लेकिन इस वक्त भुखमरी का प्रदेश हो गया है—इसमें कोई मन्देह नहीं है। लेकिन इसका कारण आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं होना है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, आप हमसे महमत है कि यह भुखमरी का मुक्त हो गया है।

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे, आपकी अच्छी बातों से महमत है, हालांकि वे बहुत कम हैं।

सदियों से, बहुत दिनों से जब से अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य स्थापित हुआ, हमने 1857 में बगावत की, 1942 में बगावत की, तब से हम उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखे जा रहे हैं। मैं इस सदन और सरकार से अपील करता हूँ—हमको आर्थिक सहायता दीजिये, नये साधन दीजिये, जिससे हम ऊपर उठ सकें।

MR. CHAIRMAN Wait a minute. I am hearing the noise of the Members taking so loudly that even the Chair is disturbed I would request the hon Members to talk in low tone so that the House and the Chair are not disturbed

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे, उत्तर प्रदेश में असेम्बली की दलगत स्थिति क्या है—421 कुल मेम्बर है, जिनमें 272 कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बर हैं जिनके लीडर 50 कमलापति त्रिपाठी आज भी हैं। 147 सदस्य तमाम विरोधी पार्टियों के हैं। अभी त्रिपाठी बोले हैं उनकी ता. एव. ही वाट है—यदि उनका भी जोड़ लिया जाय तो 147 है। इसलिए इनका शासन तो स्थापित हो नहीं सकता।

त्रिपाठी जी के शासन के सम्बन्ध में हमारे राज्यपाल महादय ने जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है मैं उनको भी दाहराना चाहता हूँ—“मैं मुख्य मंत्री के रूप में श्री त्रिपाठी के रिकार्ड की अपनी गहरी सहानुभूति व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।” 50 कमलापति त्रिपाठी ने राज्यपाल महादय का जो पत्र लिखा है, मैं उसको भी आपके सामने उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ—मैं उसके बहुत कम अंश को पढ़ूँगा—लेकिन मैं यह भी स्पष्ट कर दूँ—पी० ए० सी० की अनियमिततायें हुई विद्यार्थियों में बिप्लव की भावना आई, हमारे पूर्वानुभव में सूखा पड़ा, इन सारी समस्याओं का समाधान मौजूद था। पी० ए० सी० कंट्रोल में आ जाये, विद्यार्थियों को कंट्रोल में आ गये



ये, संयत, हो चुके थे, ऐसी अवस्था में शासन चलाया जा सकता था, लेकिन पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी ने, जिनके बारे में मेरी यह मान्यता है कि उनके अन्दर पदबलुपता नहीं है तथा यह भी मान्यता है कि उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ा त्याग किया है।" उन्होंने जो पक्ष लिखा था, उससे यह बात स्पष्ट झलकती है —

"यदि यह उत्तरदायित्व केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सम्भाल लिया जाय क्योंकि उसके प्रभूत साधनों तथा अनुभवों से वांछित परिणाम अधिक शीघ्रता तथा प्रभावी रूप से प्राप्त किये जा सकते हैं। सीधे केन्द्रीय हस्तक्षेप से जो तीव्र मनोवैज्ञानिक परिवर्तन होना चाहिये, वह अनुशासनहीनता के तत्वों के शीघ्र निराकरण के लिये बहुत सहायक होगा। इस कठिन घड़ी में, हमारी यह भाशा राज्य तथा सम्पूर्ण देश की जनता के हितों की व्यापक जानकारी पर आधारित है।"

अन्त में उन्होंने लिखा है —

"सविधान की धारा 356 के अधीन अपनी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये अस्थायी अवधि के लिये प्रशासन को स्वयं सम्भाल लें।"

समापति महोदय, अन्त में मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी प्रशंसा और जितनी कम जानकारी भी बसु को है, इस सदन में शायद ही और किसी को हो। बिहार के सम्बन्ध में अखबारों की बहुत सारी रिपोर्टें पढ़ डालीं। ऐसी रिपोर्टें तो अखबार रोख निकाला करते हैं। हर व्यक्ति के बारे में निकाला करते हैं। अगर इन सब को पढ़ कर और उन पर विचार करके हम आचरण करें तो यह शासन नहीं चल सकता है, यर सबाज नहीं चल सकता है।

अब प्रश्न यह है कि हमारे यहां 1974 में चुनाव होगा, शासन को यह निर्णय करना होगा कि कब तक राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू रहे। शासन को यह निर्णय करना होगा कि असेम्बली के चुनाव कब हों? मैं इस सदन में सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा—इस पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार कर ले। इन सबों के साथ जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon the next speaker I would like to remind the House that a time-limit has been fixed for this debate. But in spite of that, it has gone a little out of the way, and some Members have taken more time than they have been allowed. Is it the pleasure of the House that every Member should be given whatever time he wants? In that case, it will be impossible to finish this debate. Therefore, I would request, hon. Members that in spite of what has happened...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Not less than 15 minutes should be given. People had raised many points of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Banerjee should not have interrupted the Chair when the Chair was speaking.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am sorry Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even if 15 minutes are given, I have got a list of 20 Members from the Congress Party and about ten or eleven from the other side and so, I would like hon. Members to calculate by simple mathematics how much time would be required. Even then, the Chair will see whether more time should be given if there are really good points being made. I think hon. Members may leave it to the Chair to decide.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): The different parties also should be accommodated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Of course, the parties will be given their time. But the others will have to be controlled by the Chair. I hope the House agrees to this.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAIN-  
(JLI: Members from UP may be giv-  
ing a little more time.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्ज. (कानपुर)  
सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं इस चीज को साफ़ तरीके से कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति शासन के खिलाफ हमारे दल की ओपीनियन है और हम लोग आशा करते थे कि कम से कम एक जनप्रिय सरकार वहाँ पर बनेगी और वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री वे होंगे जो जनप्रिय हों, कम से कम उनकी विचारधारा ऐसी हो कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश में जो बेस्टेड-इन्स्टिट्यूट या होर्डर्स हैं उन के पक्ष में न हो; केन्द्र की कोई भी ऐसी चीज, ऐसे कानून या ऐसे उसूल जो जनता के पक्ष में हैं समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण के हों, उन का विरोध नहीं करेंगे— तो मैं समझता था कि वहाँ जनप्रिय सरकार बन सकती थी। चुनाव के पहले। लेकिन अब मालूम होता है कि कुछ आपस में झगड़ा है और उसकी वजह से वह मुमकिन नहीं है। और इसलिये यदि कोई जनप्रिय सरकार वहाँ नहीं बन सकती है तो मैं जानता हूँ कि वहाँ पर चुनाव हा और जल्दी हो। राष्ट्रपति शासन के पहले यह कहा गया कि वहाँ की सरकार को इसलिए खत्म किया गया कि मुख्य मंत्री ने भी कहा और राज्यपाल महोदय की रिपोर्ट में भी कहा गया था। लेकिन मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कुछ घटनाओं की तरफ कि आखिर हुआ क्या? विद्यार्थियों ने कुछ गड़बड़ी हुई और लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय में समाज विरोधी तत्वों ने अपने कदम जमा लिये और मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि डा० गोपाल त्रिपाठी, जो वाइसचान्सलर थे उन्होंने बिल्कुल सही तरीके से बर्ताव किया

जब कि रोम मैं आग लग रही थी और नीरो साहब फ़िडिस कर रहे थे। तीन घंटे उन्हें पुसंत ही नहीं मिली वहाँ पर आये और देखे कि क्या हो रहा है।

वहाँ पर पी०ए०सी० का इस्तेमाल किया गया, मैं मंत्री जी के सामने नग्न निर्वदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को सरकार न अपनाये कि जनता को कुचलने के लिए पी०ए०सी० और पी०ए०सी० को कुचलने के लिये आर्मी। आप जानते हैं कि पी०ए०सी० के लोगों को किस तरह से रखा जाता था? मैंने एक दिन सवाल भी किया, मैंने कहा कि उनको कम से कम शहर के लोगों से मिलने का मौका दिया जाय। होता क्या है कि आज उनको शहर से 10, 12 मील दूर रखा जाता है। उनका एक ही काम है शहर में आने का और वह यह कि या तो सामान खरीदने के लिये आते हैं या जनता पर लाठी चलाने के लिये आते हैं। और किसी से उनका वास्ता नहीं। माननीय अली जहीर की सदारत में एक कमेटी बनी थी उनकी हालत को देखने के लिये उसकी रिपोर्ट निकल चुकी है और कहा गया कि लोग ऐसोसियेशन बना सकते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि मुख्य मंत्री ने पी०ए०सी० का विद्रोह होने के पहले केन्द्र में पूछा था कि आखिर ऐसोसियेशन के रिक्रीशन का क्या हो? क्योंकि पुलिस ऐसोसियेशन का रिक्रीशन केन्द्र की मर्जी के बगैर नहीं हो सकता। क्या यह सही बात है कि उसका जवाब तक नहीं दिया गया? और तब पी०ए०सी० को लोगों ने भड़काया, और कुछ लोगों ने भड़काया, उसकी इनवायरी होनी चाहिये थी। किन लोगों ने पी०ए०सी० को भड़काया क्या वह चाहते थे कि पी०ए०सी० का कयाल हो? वह चाहते थे कि जनता और पी०ए०सी० से झगड़ा हो और ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी जाये कि जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश किसी हालत में सुधार न सके।

मैं इसके खिलाफ हूँ कि पी० ए० सी० के खिलाफ धार्मी को इस्तेमाल किया जाय। सभापति जी, कामपुर शहर में हरजिन्दर नगर में जहाँ पी० ए० सी० बटासियन रहती है वहाँ जिस तरह से बेदखी के साथ बोली चलायी गयी और उन के बाल बच्चों तथा माताओं और बहनों की सामने कर दिया गया ताकि वह गोली का जवाब न दे सकें, वह बहुत ही गलत बात थी। पी० ए० सी० का जवान और धार्मी का जवान दोनों ही किसान, मजदूर के बेटे हैं। मान लीजिये कहीं खून, पी० ए० सी० जवान का और धार्मी जवान का, एक दूसरे को पहचान लें और एक दूसरे की पहचान कर आन्दोलन कर दें तो देश का क्या होगा? पी० ए० सी० के लोगो ने जो किया, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ठीक है, लेकिन यह भी कहना कि आन्दोलन हो रहा था अक्रमरु को गोली मारी जा रही थी, गलत है। एक भी गोली किसी अफसर को नहीं मारी गयी, यहाँ तक कि लाठी तक नहीं मारी गयी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली शहर में भी पुलिस ने विद्रोह किया था। क्या उन को नहीं सभाल गया? जब हजारों की तादाद में पुलिस के सिपाही राष्ट्रपति भवन से दौड़ते हुए चले गये और नारे लगाते हुए माननीय चव्हाण की कोठी पर 7 घटा लगातार बँटे रहे तब न धार्मी आयी और न बी० आर० पी०। क्या हम लोग उनको नहीं समझा सके? जिस उत्तर प्रदेश में गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी जैसे, हसरत मोहानी जैसे लोग पैदा हुए वसा व्यक्ति उन के बाद कोई पैदा नहीं हो रहा है। गणेश शंकर जैसा आदमी जो अपनी जिन्दगी दे कर समाज को बचा सके, दंगे को बचा सके, कम्युनल हारमनी ला सके, वह जिन्दगी देने वाला आज नहीं है। आज तो भाषण देने वाले हैं और त्याग करने वाले कम। इसीलिए ये चीजें हुईं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पी० ए० सी० की मांगों को देखा जाय और जो उचित हैं उन को माना जाय। लेकिन उन के पीछे

जिन लोगों का हाथ है वह भी कम से कम देखिये। आप के सामने यह एक चुनौती थी, इस को किसी हालत में आप ने नजर बाज किया तो धार्मी चल कर क्या होगा इस को देखना पड़ेगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश की चर्चा आज जब कर रहे हैं, मुझे गर्व है कि वह एक ऐसा प्रान्त है जहाँ प्रान्तीयता नहीं है। और इस का स्पष्ट प्रमाण यह है कि मुझ एक बंगाली को कामपुर की जमता बराबर चुन कर भेज रही हैं। इतने बड़े प्रदेश की हालत आज सब से बुरी है, पर कैपिटल इन्कम सब से कम हो, क्या यह जर्म की बात नहीं है? मैं नहीं कहता कि केन्द्र ने उस के साथ बुरा बर्ताव किया, किन्तु देश के तीनों प्रधान मंत्री उसी प्रान्त से मिले, इस के सिवा न पैमा मिला और न कुछ मिला। और यह चीज डॉ० सम्पूर्णानन्द कहते हुए स्वर्गवास कर गये। आप देखिये कि आज पूर्वी जिलों की क्या हालत है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वाकई उत्तर प्रदेश को केन्द्र की मदद मिलने की जरूरत नहीं है? 10 करोड़ की उन्होंने मांग की, उस का क्या हुआ? एक तरफ सूखा, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में चले जाइये, देवरिया, मिर्जापुर, गोंडा या और दूसरे जिलों में चले जाइये आज भी लोगों को एक वस्तु ही खाना मिल पाता है। दूसरी तरफ बाढ़ से लोग पीड़ित हैं। अभी माननीय बालगोविन्द वर्मा ने स्टेटमेंट दिया कि हजारों आदमी बाढ़ से बबरबार हो रहे हैं। एक तरफ सूखा, दूसरी तरफ बाढ़। ऐसी हालत में मंत्री जी बताये कि उत्तर प्रदेश को इन मुसीबतों का सामना करने के लिये कितनी आर्थिक सहायता केन्द्र से दी जायगी। चाहे सूखा के बारे में हो, चाहे बाढ़ के बारे में, जहाँ फाकाफकी हो रही है उस की बचाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इंडस्ट्री कम हैं। रिहन्द डैम बनाया गया, कहा गया कि उससे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को फायदा

[श्री एत० एम० बनर्जी]

होना और सारा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश कठमथ उठेगा। लेकिन कयदा केवल बिड़ला गिरफ्तार को हुआ और किसी को नहीं। उनकी एल्गु-मूनियम फैक्ट्री को बिजली इस डैम से दी जा रही है। आपको जान कर यह ताज्जुब होगा कि जितनी लागत है पर यूनिट बिजली बनाने की उससे भी कम पर बिड़ला जी को बिजली दी जा रही है। पूर्वी जिलों में भ्राज भी बड़ा कृषिमान बिजली के बिदे तरसता रह गया। उनके घर बिजली मिलनी भी है तो 8 पैसे में जब कि बिड़ला जी को 1 पैसे या मुश्किल से दो पैसे प्रति यूनिट। भ्राज भ्रगर बड़ा बिजली नहीं होगी तो उस प्रदेश में उद्योग कैसे चलेंगे। इसके बाद पावर शाटेंज भ्राज भी चल रही है जिसकी वजह से 70,000 मजदूर कानपुर में और 11,000 मजदूर बनारस में बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। भ्राज सुबह जब माननीय चट्टोपाध्याय ने बयान दिया बुनकरों के बारे में, मेरे प्रान्त में 14 लाख बुनकर बेकार है उनको सूत नहीं मिल रहा है। भ्राज जमाखोरी हो रही है चाहे सूत हो या भ्राज हो।

उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति जी गये, मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई उनके भाषण को पढ़ कर। उन्होंने कहा

"I order my advisers and Secretaries to go to the rural areas and put the hoarders in jail. Farmers who are indulging in hoarding should also be put in jails," he said

यह कह कर चले आए। उनकी इस बात से हमें बड़ी खुशी हुई। एडवाइजर्स को वह आर्डर दे कर चले आए कि होर्डर्स को जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाए। लेकिन हुआ क्या इसके बाद? लखीमपुर खीरी में जिन्होंने लाल झंडा उठाया होर्डर्स के खिलाफ जिन्होंने भ्रान्दोलन किया, जिन्होंने मांग की कि सरकार की व्हीट की टैंक ओवर की पालिसी सफल होनी चाहिये और उसको सफल बनाने के लिए भ्रान्दोलन किया, उनमें से 41 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और उनको जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया। इसी तरह से झांसी में गिरफ्तारियां की गई

हैं, दूसरे किशो मोन्ही गई हैं। कौन्सिलर हूए हैं? ब्लैक मार्फिटर्स ग्ही हूए हैं, होर्डर्स ग्ही हूए हैं लेकिन जो मांग कर रहे थे कि ब्लैक मार्फिटर्स बन्द हों, होर्डिंग बन्द हो, उसको गिरफ्तार किया गया है। जो और बाजारी में बेचते हैं उनमें से एक को भी गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया बल्कि हम लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया।

भ्राज में पावर शाटेंज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। बारिश हो गई है फिर भी पावर शाटेंज चल रही है। कुछ तों उसको रेस्टोर कर दिया गया है लेकिन फुल्ली इसको रेस्टोर नहीं किया गया है। इरिगेशन एण्ड पावर के मंत्री जी को यहा रहना चाहिये था। उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रसेम्बली फकशन नहीं कर रही है। इस बहस में उनको यहा रहना चाहिये था लेकिन वह नहीं हैं। वह भाषण दे कर चले जाते हैं। कहते हैं कि पावर शाटेंज है तो हम क्या करें। पहले हाइडल और फिर थर्मल पावर शाटेंज। कहते हैं कि आठदा दस बीस साल यह रहेंगी। तब तक वह भी नहीं रहेंगे और हम भी नहीं रहेंगे। हमारी झोलाद जाने। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरह भ्राजी ध्यान दिया जाए।

राष्ट्रपति भ्रामन में या उनके कुछ दिन पहले दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था, एक वहा के कर्मचारियों के गणमान्य नेता श्री पी० एन० सुकुल को और दूसरे श्री शिव कुमार मिश्र को। उनका वसूरा यह था कि उन्होंने पी० एन० सी० द्वारा की गई हड़ताल का समर्थन किया था, उन्होंने कहा था कि उसकी जो मांगें हैं उनको देखा जाना चाहिये। इन गिरफ्तारियों को लेकर मैंने गवर्नर को रिप्रिजेंट किया था और उनसे दरखास्त की थी कि इन दोनों व्यक्तियों को छोड़ दिया जाना चाहिये। साथ ही मैंने कहा था कि डी० आई भ्राज० में जिन लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और जो होर्डर्स के खिलाफ लड़े हैं, ब्लैक मार्फिटर्स के खिलाफ लड़े हैं, साम्प्रदायिकता के खिलाफ जिन्होंने लड़ाई की है, उनको भी छोड़ देन

आर्थिक। मैं आप से भी प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि श्री होर्ज के खिलाफ, श्रीक मार्किट के खिलाफ आपकी मदद करना चाहते हैं उनको आप छोड़ दें।

आपको यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि वहाँ पर इंडियन एक्सप्लोजिव लिमिटेड में हड़ताल है। वहाँ काम करने वाले मजदूरों ने कहा था कि हम दो मंत्रियों श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी, लेबर मिनिस्टर और डा० देवकान्त बरभा जी आर्बिट्रेटर मानने, उसके लिए हम तैयार हैं। एक राय से उन्होंने यह बात कही थी। लेकिन वहाँ पर डा० सी० ब्राई० ने जिनका कारखाना इंडियन एक्सप्लोजिव लिमिटेड है, इसको नहीं माना और कहा कि हम श्री बी०बी० लाल के आर्बिट्रेशन को मानने के लिए तैयार हैं। सोलह मजदूर अभी तक भी बाहर हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि श्री बी० बी० लाल उसको देख कर जल्दी अपना फैमला दें।

आपको याद होगा कि रोडवेज एम्प्लायीज को श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी ने एक आश्वासन दिया था कि 143 रोडवेज एम्प्लायीज को नौकरी में वापिस ले लिया जाएगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह आश्वासन उसके साथ चला न जाए। ऐसा न हो कि वह चले गए हैं तो यह आश्वासन भी चला जाए। इस आश्वासन की पूर्ती होनी चाहिये।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि जब आप हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर थे तब कानपुर में तथा दूसरी जगहों पर जहाँ सैटलमेंट एम्प्लायीज लेबर कालोनीज में रहते हैं उनको जो एविकेशन नोटिसिस दिए गए थे, उनको आपने वापिस लिया और रेग्युलराइज कर दिया उनको। अब आप गृह मंत्री हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर भी भीला पासबान शास्त्री से बात करके उनके किराये के बारे में भी सैटलमेंट कर दें ताकि वे भीला धाराम की मिन्धवी गुजार सकें।

आप तो जानते ही हैं कि बरेली में एक श्री किला बन्ध का कारखाना है सिवैटिक रबड़ फैक्ट्री। वह फैक्ट्री पिछले 65 दिन से बन्द पड़ी है। श्री गणेश दत्त बाजपेयी ने एक सात सूची समझौता तैयार किया था एक फैसले के तौर पर.....

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। इस समय सदन में जो माननीय सदस्य भाषण कर रहे हैं उसका सम्बन्ध राष्ट्रपति शासन से है अथवा बजट भाषण हो रहा है?

सभापति महोदय मैं समझता हूँ कि यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न एक हद तक उचित है। लेकिन क्योंकि इतनी बाहर की बात आ गई है अब इस वक्त रोकना शायद इनको मुश्किल सा लगता है। फिर भी श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह जी ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है उसको मंत्री मेम्बर याद रखें कि यह उचित बात नहीं हो रही है।

श्री एस० एच० बनर्जी आज लेबर मिनिस्टर उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई नहीं है। लेबर कमिश्नर वहाँ है। वहाँ पर एडवाइज है। बी० बी० लाल को सैटर से एम्पाइड किया गया है। इस वास्ते यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि इस तरह के सबालों को हम यहाँ उठाएं। बरेली का जो कारखाना है वहाँ 65 दिन से हड़ताल है। सात सूची फैमला वहाँ के लेबर मिनिस्टर श्री गणेश दत्त बाजपेयी कर गए थे लेकिन वह इम्प्लेमेंट नहीं हुआ। प्रबन्धकों ने कहा कि जून में करेंगे। शायद उनको पता था कि जून में यह सरकार नहीं रहेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो फैमला किया गया था और जो आश्वासन दिया गया था उसको पूरा किया जाए।

हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में लोकप्रिय सरकार बने। यदि आपसी झगड़ों की वजह से यह नहीं बनती है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी वहाँ आम चुनाव कराए जाएं।

[श्री एस्. एम्. बनर्जी]

पी० ए० सी० का जो मतला है उसको आप जल्दी सैटल करें। आपको इनकायरी करनी पड़ेगी। उत्तर प्रदेश में कम्युनिस्ट फोर्स सिर उठा रही है फिर चाहे मुस्लिम फिरफा परम्नी हो या हिन्दु फिरफा परम्नी। अगर उसका सिर आप अलोगद में देख रहे हैं तो उसके पैर आपको बनारस में नजर आएंगे। इसको कुचलने की आप कोशिश करें। हम आपकी पूरी तरह से मदद करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH (Fatehpur): Sir, I rise to support this Resolution moved by the Home Minister. I find that very little has been said that is relevant to the point. I am grateful to Mr. Banerjee and partly also to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu for having drawn the attention of the House to the poor conditions prevailing in the State of U.P. But there are occasions for it and surely today is not the time for it. I wanted to see if Mr. Bosu had anything whatsoever to say that was worth while either supporting or condemning the imposition of the President's rule. All that he did was to indulge in cheap histrionics to talk about Bihar at some stage, to make slanderous unfounded allegations and point a finger at the Home Minister. Perhaps the Home Minister does not suit him, because the Home Minister's loyalties ideology and stand will never be a kin to that of Mr. Bosu and thank God for that.

Let us look at the situation as it prevails in U.P. in the face of which the Governor recommended the imposition of President's rule. The majority party in power—my party—after full deliberation and without any voice of dissent recommended that President's rule be imposed in U.P. It was not that we were short of majority or there was any political factionalism of any kind whatsoever. It was after hours and hours of deliberation by a large number of Assembly

members of the majority party and the entire Cabinet that the Chief Minister in the larger interests of the State and the country decided that he should recommend the imposition of President's rule. It should be contrasted with something that happened just before Shri Kamlapathi Tripathi came into power. There was an opposition Government in U.P. headed by Shri T. N. Singh whom the people had thrown out through a clear electoral verdict. But because the opposition had to face the election the defeated Shri T. N. Singh, the Chief Minister of the opposition, stuck on to office. This is not the tradition of my party; to us election does not matter, so also sticking to office. But I do think that it is an example which ought to be looked at, which ought to be praised, that when it had the majority. When the same party is in office at the Centre it does not hesitate at all in imposing President's rule. Had we wanted to use the office, a better method would have been for us to continue in office. It was not for an election, it was not for a party purpose that this was done. The Government was busy with problems of various kinds, the power crisis and the trouble with PAC to mention too.

So far as the PAC is concerned, the conditions of the personnel were not good. I would share the sentiments and many things that have been mentioned by some hon. Members. The condition of the PAC needed to be bettered. The PAC had grounds to feel restless. But what the PAC did and the method it adopted left the Government with no option but to take the step they took. I would merely refer to one case that took place. On the 15th May at Agra constable Bharat Singh was reported to have been in possession of two bags of wheat out of 45 bags stolen from Government stocks. When the Station Officer of police station Shahganj took up the investigation he recovered

those two bags from the house of this constable. Since constable Bharat Singh was an active worker of the Parishad, quite a number of head constables and constables surrounded the Station Officer, beat him and brought him to the police station. Later, they took him out in a procession to the house of the District Magistrate and instigated bad characters of the area to beat him also. The PAC section which was accompanying the station officer on patrol duty stood watching him. If people who are stealing wheat at a time when it is in short supply are supported by unlawful elements, if the PAC took it into its head to use the arms at its disposal, there was only one way out, and that was for the army to be called in.

The Chief Minister of UP, with the full consent and advice of his colleagues thought that it was better that something which was likely to have repercussions not only in the State but outside be better dealt with by the Centre and, therefore, the position of office was sacrificed.

It was not due to factionalism, and certainly not to serve the party's ends or to fulfil anybody's aim, that this was done. The only game that we do not know is the strange rule by which the opposition plays the political game. Two hours ago I believe, Shri Vajpayee was championing President's Rule in Rajasthan, now he will stand to oppose it. There is nothing to stop the opposition from getting together, proving their majority and asking the Governor to let them form the Government. They are welcome to do it; nobody will stand as a hindrance.

What happened yesterday? When Shri Charan Singh and Shri C. B. Gupta, with the inspiration also of Shri Vajpayee, met they could not come together even for a day; much less will they be in a position to have a united front.

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DUKSHIT:** According to my information, this is not exactly so. I hope the hon. Member will not mind my interruption.

**SHRI SANT BUX SINGH:** Shri Charan Singh and Shri C. B. Gupta were supposed to have had a meeting yesterday. I thank the Home Minister for correcting me. The report on the front page of *Times of India* stands contradicted. It also goes to show that a lot of trash that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was quoting from the newspapers is equally unreliable.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :** समापित महोदय, जब भारत के संविधान का निर्माण हुआ, तो उसके निर्माताओं ने कभी इस बात की कल्पना नहीं की थी कि अनुच्छेद 356 का इतना दुरुपयोग किया जायेगा। अनुच्छेद 356 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र को किसी राज्य का शासन अपने हाथ में लेने का अधिकार है, यदि वहाँ ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो जाये, जिसमें उस राज्य का शासन इस संविधान के उपबन्धों के अनुसार न चल सके।

स्पष्ट है कि सांविधानिक संकट उत्पन्न होने की स्थिति में केन्द्र हस्तक्षेप कर सकता है? क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई सांविधानिक संकट उत्पन्न हुआ था? हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र भी कहते हैं कि सत्ता कांग्रेस के साथ 272 सदस्य थे, विधान सभा में उन्हें प्रचंड बहुमत प्राप्त था, मुख्य मंत्री सत्तारूढ़ दल का विश्वास सम्पादन करते थे। कोई सांविधानिक संकट उत्तर प्रदेश में पैदा नहीं हुआ। अगर कोई संकट पैदा हुआ, तो सत्तारूढ़ दल में पैदा हुआ। सत्तारूढ़ दल का संकट सांविधानिक संकट नहीं है। लेकिन सत्तारूढ़ दल को अपने बनाये हुए संकट में से उबारने के लिए संविधान का उपयोग किया गया, राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दिया गया और अब उसके पक्ष में ऐसे तर्क दिये जा रहे हैं, जो बड़े विचित्र हैं।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

राज्यपाल महोदय का पत्र कई दृष्टियों से बड़ा हितकर है, मैं यह कहने के लिए विवश हूँ। राज्यपाल महोदय का मैं आदर करता हूँ। वह राज्य सभा में मेरे सहयोगी थे। राज्यपाल का पद स्वीकार करने से पहले उन्होंने दलगत राजनीति का परित्याग कर दिया। लेकिन अपने पत्र में वह लिखते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति राज्य एक टैम्पोरेरी समय के लिए लागू किया जाये। क्या भय है इसका? आप कहेंगे कि 'टैम्पोरेरी' उन्होंने इसलिए कहा कि जब सरकार बनाने की स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी, तो राष्ट्रपति राज्य समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा। इस का अभिप्राय यह है कि जब सत्तारूढ़ के अगड़े मिट जायेंगे,

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी नहीं, जब आप बहुमत में हो जायेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी तिवारी जी इतनी जल्दी न करें।

जब सत्तारूढ़ बल अपना घर ठीक कर लेगा, जब अन्तर्कलह मिट जायगा, तब राज्यपाल महोदय सत्ता कांग्रेस को शासन में आने के लिये अनुगृहीत कर देंगे। क्या सविधान के निर्माताओं ने राज्यपाल की इस भूमिका को ध्यान में रखकर अनुच्छेद 356 का निर्माण किया था? क्या राज्यपाल एक दल के हाथों में खेलने के लिये बना है? क्या राज्यपाल को ऐसा आचरण करना चाहिये, जिस पर आरोप किया जा सकता है। इतना ही नहीं, राज्यपाल महोदय ने अपने पत्र में प० कमलापति त्रिपाठी की बड़ी प्रशंसा की है, उन्हें अच्छे शासन के लिये बधाई दी है और त्याग-पत्र के लिये तो उन्हें गौरव के शिखर पर आरोढ़ कर दिया है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि—अगर कमलापति त्रिपाठी के नेतृत्व में शासन अच्छा चल रहा था और उत्तर प्रदेश की बाटिका में सब कुछ हरियाली ही हरियाली थी और ऐसी हरियाली

जिससे राज्यपाल भी आकर्षित हो गये और अच्छे-बुरे की कबाड़ी को तोड़ कर उन्होंने एक अपेक्षित किये जाने वाले मुख्य मंत्रियों की प्रमाण-पत्र प्रदान करने की यत्नी की, तो फिर उनकी हठमत्ता की आवश्यकता क्या थी, उन्हें त्यागपत्र का बलिदान करने के लिये विवश क्यों किया गया? सभापति जी, विवशता में त्याग-पत्र दिया गया, त्रिपाठी जी, त्याग-पत्र देने के लिये तैयार नहीं थे।

17 00 hrs.

पी० ए० सी० काण्ड का उल्लेख किया गया है, पी० ए० सी० काण्ड हो चुका था, उसके बाद त्रिपाठी जी का एक वक्तव्य आया था कि मैं न्याय-पत्र नहीं दूंगा। दिल्ली में बुलाहट हुई, विचार-विनिमय होता रहा, दबाव-प्रभाव की राजनीति चलती रही। उनसे कहा गया अपने कुछ साधियों से मुह मोड़ लो, नाता तोड़ लो। शायद उन्होंने सोचा—हम डूबेंगे तो सभी डूबेंगे और केन्द्र में श्री त्रिपाठी की नैया गंगा-मैया में डूबो दी। अब हम विवशता के लिये उनकी प्रशंसा की जा रही है, मगर राज्यपाल का काम यह नहीं है कि वह प्रमाण-पत्र दे।

सभापति जी, अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी शासन चलाने की स्थिति में नहीं थी, बहुमत होने के बाद भी, तो राज्यपाल का यह सवैधानिक कर्तव्य था कि वह प्रतिपक्ष को सरकार बनाने के लिये आमन्त्रित करते वह सरकार चलती या न चलती—इसका निर्णय विधान सभा भवन में होता, राजभवन में नहीं। सरकारों की तकदीरों का निर्णय राज्यपाल के कक्ष में नहीं होगा, विधान सभा भवन में होगा, अगर वह सरकार नहीं चलती तो बिर जाती फिर राज्यपाल पर पक्षपात का आरोप तो न लगता, फिर उन पर शंका तो न उठाई जाती लेकिन राज्यपाल महोदय कहते हैं—हमने संख्या लगा कर बेखली और सरकार नहीं चल सकती थीं। अगर संख्या का संबंध है तो 272 वाली संख्या की कांग्रेस सदस्यी थी सरकार



नहीं चला सकी थीर जो सरकार नहीं चला सकी, उसे कहा जाता है कि उसने स्थान कर दिया, प्रतिपक्ष को जीका तो देना चाहिये था।

एक बाइर थीर—मगर श्री बिपाठी इस्तीफा देते, प्रतिपक्ष सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं था, राष्ट्रपति राज्य लागू करना था—तो विधान सभा क्यों नहीं तोड़ी गई? विधान सभा को मूर्छित क्यों रखा गया है, प्रबलान हनुमान सजीवनी ला कर उस मूर्छित विधानसभा को फिर से सजीव करेगा, यह सजीवनी कहा से धार्यगी, क्या यह गृह-मन्त्रालय से बन्द है? विधान सभा को न तोड़ने का कारण क्या है? इसका अर्थ यह है कि जो सरकार, जो दल सरकार न चला सके, वह दल फिर से सरकार में आ जाय, उसके लिये दरवाजा खोल कर रखा गया है। . . . . .

श्री के० जी० मालवीय (दुपरियार्थक) : आपका दृष्टिकोण सही है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मालवीय जी जब बोले तो विस्तीर्ण दृष्टिकोण से बोले।

विधान सभा भग नहीं की गई। अब चर्चा हो रही है कि अक्षुब्ध के पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में फिर लोकप्रिय सरकार बन जायगी। एक बात तो स्पष्ट है कि सरकार अलोकप्रिय हो गई थी, यह मान लिया गया है, लेकिन जब चाहा राष्ट्रपति राज्य लागू कर दिया और जब चाहा खत्म कर दिया—यह गुडियो का खेल नहीं है। यह सबविधान का दुष्योग है, यह ससदीय लोकतान्त्रिक मान्यताओं का हनन है, ससदीय लोकतन्त्र इस ढंग से नहीं चलाया जा सकता।

जब से प्रधान मंत्री जी ने शासन का भार सम्भाला है—पिछले साठे सात सालों में 22 बार अनुच्छेद 356 का उपयोग कर के राष्ट्रपति राज्य लागू किये गये। यह संविधान के अनुसार शासन नहीं चलता, इस

लिये लागू नहीं किये जाते, बल्कि सत्तारुद्ध दल को कठिनाइयों में भिक्त करने के लिये, नेतृत्व पर हमें बल आनेवाले से नैतिकता को बचाने के लिये, दलगत स्वार्थ सिद्धियों के लिये, संविधान को ताक पर रख कर लागू किये जाते हैं, लोकतान्त्रिक मूल्यों की हत्या की जाती है।

समापति जी, पी० ए० सी कांड की बात कही गई है। गृह मंत्री महोदय ने भी कुछ कहा था। मेरा दल इस पक्ष का नहीं है कि हम सशस्त्र-बलों को चाहे वह सेना हो या सशस्त्र पुलिस हो, ट्रेड-यूनियन बनाने की अनुमति देनी चाहिये। हम उन्हें ड्रैडिनियन बनाने की अनुमति नहीं दे सकते, लेकिन हमें उन की एसोसियेशन को मान्यता दे कर उन की कठिनाइयों पर विचार करने का कोई रास्ता खुला रखना चाहिये। वे भी हमारे समाज में से आते हैं, परिस्थितियों उन का भी प्रभावित भी करती है, सेवा की शर्तों के बारे में उन्हें भी शिकायत हो सकती है। मैं एक ही उदाहरण दूंगा—नियमों के अनुसार पी० ए० सी० के जवान ओवर-टाइम करते हैं। ओवर-टाइम का उन्हें भत्ता भी मिलता है, मगर नियम ऐसा है कि वह भत्ता महीने में 10 रुपये में ज्यादा नहीं हो सके। ओवर-टाइम कितना भी हो, लेकिन भत्ता 10 रुपये महान से ज्यादा नहीं होगा। क्या ओवर-टाइम का भत्ता से सम्बन्ध नहीं होना चाहिये। वह जो खड़ा रहा वह सदैव वे श्रेष्ठ प्रधान मंत्री की सभा में जा कर सच्चा बड़ाये, जन-आन्दोलनों को कुचलने के लिये उन्हें प्रेरित किया जाय . . .

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर बोसित) : ऐसा न कहिये, महाराज। हम आप का आदर करते हैं, आप बहुत विचार की बात कह रहे हैं। आप से निवेदन है, प्रार्थना है

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पी० ए० सी० बाणों ने सार्वजनिक रूप से यह आरोप

[जो सदन सिंह जी वाचनेकी]

लगाया है, यह मेरा मकसद आरोप नहीं है। मुझे तो सचमुच इस की जानकारी भी नहीं थी, लेकिन यह रहस्योद्घाटन हुआ है कि पी०ए०सी०वालों को सारे देश में सिफ़ो-रिटी के लिये भेजा जाता है। प्रधान मंत्री अगर लोकप्रिय-नेत्री हैं तो सुरक्षा के लिये कोई फौज का अम्बार लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं जो कुछ कह रहा हूँ आप उस पर गम्भीरता से सोचिये।

सभापति जी, क्या आप जानते हैं कि पी०ए०सी० के जवान अफसरों की भैंसों की देखभाल के लिये प्रयोग किये जाते हैं और उन स्थानों के नाम ले सकता हूँ, जहाँ पी०ए०सी० के जवान ने केवल अफसरों की भैंसों की देखभाल करते थे, उन का दूध निकालते थे, दूध को बाजार में बेचते थे और जो पैसा मिलता था वह अफसरों की जब में जमा करते थे। क्या यह परिस्थिति चलेगी? क्या अफसर दोषी नहीं हैं। पी०ए०सी० के असन्तोष की 6 महीने पहले से इन्टेलिजेंस विभाग वाले, राज्य सरकारवाले, केन्द्र को खबर दे रहे थे आज, कहा जा रहा है कि गप्तचर सेवा विफल हो गई, मैं स्वयं गप्तचर विभाग के अधिकारियों से मिला हूँ। गृह मन्त्रालय ने कुछ राजनीतिक दलों पर आरोप लगाया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज के द्वारा पी०ए०सी० कांड की जांच होनी चाहिये, इतना बड़ा कांड कैसे हो गया, कौन दम के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं, इस में किस दल का हाथ था—पी०ए०सी० अपनी मर्यादा ताड़ द, उस का फौज के साथ संघर्ष हो—यह सामान्य परिस्थिति नहीं है, इस लिये तथ्यों को सामने लाना चाहिये। आरोप-प्रत्यारोपों की राजनीति को इस मामले में चलने नहीं दिया जा सकता, गृह मन्त्रालय ने जो आरोप लगाये हैं, उन के प्रकाश में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के जज की अध्यक्षता में पी०ए०सी० कांड की जांच होनी चाहिये ताकि पता लग सके कि पी०ए०सी० इस

तरह के अपनी मर्यादा तोड़ने पर कैसे विवश हो गई थी।

सभापति जी, उत्तर प्रदेश के राष्ट्रपति राज्य है। मेरा निवेदन है कि विधान सभा तत्काल भंग कर दी जाय और चुनाव कराये जायें। चुनाव के बारे में अनिश्चितता का वातावरण ठीक नहीं है। अक्टूबर में नई सरकार बनाने का सबाल पैदा नहीं होता। किसी के दबाव, किसी के प्रभाव में आ कर, भूक चुनाव जीतना है, मत्ता-रूढ़ दल सरकार में आ गया तो शासनतन्त्र का दुरुपयोग अधिक कर सकेगा। इसलिये अब फिर मुडिया सरकार बना दो। यह मविधान के साथ और भी खिलवाड़ होगी। चुनाव तत्काल होने चाहिये। लेकिन जब तक चुनाव नहीं होता है उत्तर प्रदेश का शासन चलना है। कई क्षेत्रों में सूखा है, देर में वर्षा होने में परिस्थिति जितनी बुरी थी दल अब उतनी नहीं है। लेकिन परिस्थिति अच्छी हो गयी है इस भ्रम से कोई न रहे। जो फसल नष्ट होनी थी नष्ट हो गयी है और तीन, चार महीने बड़े कठिन है। सहायता कार्य बन्द किये जा रहे हैं। मजदूर इकट्ठे होते हैं मगर केन्द्र ने अपना अनुदान देना बन्द कर दिया है और उत्तर प्रदेश से रिलीफ वर्क्स बन्द किये जा रहे हैं। मजदूर घरों को वापस जा रहे हैं, उन की स्थिति बिगड़ रही है—(व्यवधान) खेती में जिन्हें कार्य है वह तो सहायता कार्य में आयेगा ही नहीं। अनाज 180 रु० क्विंटल बिक रहा है। जिलों में प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं। (व्यवधान) टेस्ट वर्क की बात इसलिये कर रहा हूँ कि लोगों के पास खरीदने की ताकत होनी चाहिये।

सभापति जी, आप जानते हैं सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में इन की बिट्टी गीली हो चयी है इस से तो कोई इकार नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन रिलीफ वर्क बन्द करने का कारण नहीं है। ऐसे काम बूढ़े जा सकते हैं कि जो बरसात में भी चल सकें। ऐसे काम आप

को ठूँने पढ़ें नहीं तो बड़ी संख्या में लोग मुकामसी से भरेंगे। फिर सूबे के साब बाब की समस्या है, कुछ इलाकों में बाढ़ घायी है और बक़्ता बसूरी हो रही है, बंज नीलाम किने जा रहे हैं, विद्यार्थियों को कीस देने के लिये विवश किया जा रहा है। ये समस्याएँ ऐसी हैं जिन पर सबेदना के साथ विचार करना पड़ेगा। और मेरा निवेदन है कि राष्ट्रपति राज में राज्यपाल के अधीन नौकरशाही शासन चला रही हो उस में सबेदन के दर्शन नहीं हैं।

मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त कर दूँगा। कुछ बात उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसी हो रही हैं जो राज्यपाल केवल चुनाव पर ध्यान रख कर रहे हैं। कल जब मेरी उन से मुलाकात हुई थी तब भी मैंने उन से कहा था और इस सदन में भी कहना चाहता हूँ आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा सभापति जी, कि पाँचवें दर्जे में विद्यार्थियों की अंतिम परीक्षा से पहले एक मिनिमल टेस्ट होता है, अभी शुरू किया गया है। अब अगर कोई विद्यार्थी, वह टेस्ट हिन्दी भाषा और गणित में होता है, यदि कोई विद्यार्थी हिन्दी और गणित में टेस्ट दे तो उस के लिये गणित में 60 नम्बर लाना जरूरी है। लेकिन अगर कोई विद्यार्थी गणित और उर्दू में परीक्षा दे तो उस के लिए गणित में केवल 50 नम्बर लाना जरूरी है। यह स्थिति मैं नहीं समझ सकता। यह प्रदेश का आदेश है। क्या विद्यार्थियों में भेदभाव किया जा सकता है उर्दू हिन्दी के आधार पर? उर्दू फलेफले, लोग पढ़े कोई आपत्ति नहीं, अगर उर्दू लेने वाले विद्यार्थी गणित में कम नम्बर लाये तब भी पास हैं और हिन्दी पढ़ने वाला अंग्रेजिक नम्बर लाये तब पास किया जायगा... (ब्यवधान)... मैं जो बोलता हूँ जिम्मेदारी के साथ बोलता हूँ, यह ठीक नहीं है।

सभापति जी, दूसरी बात यह है कि जहाँ उर्दू पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थी नहीं भी हैं वहाँ भी उर्दू के शिक्षक तैनात किये

जा रहे हैं। यह कैसे हो रहा है? बाहर हमारे नियम स्पष्ट हैं, कमीशन की रिपोर्ट स्पष्ट है कि एक क्लास में अगर 10 विद्यार्थी हों और पूरे विद्यालय में अगर 40 विद्यार्थी हों तो उन के लिये शिक्षकों का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस का कड़ाई से प्रबन्ध किया जाय।.. (ब्यवधान) संस्कृत तो आप भी पढ़ सकते हैं, ब्राह्मणों को क्यों बसोटी रहे हैं? उर्दू के पहले विद्यार्थी हों फिर पढ़ाने वाले हों। ऐसा नहीं कि पढ़ाने वाले पहले पढ़ जायें फिर वह विद्यार्थियों को बटोरें। इस में उर्दू का प्रेम नहीं झलक रहा है। इस में चुनाव की राजनीति काम कर रही है। परमात्मा के लिये हर काम चुनाव पर नजर रख कर न कीजिये। चुनाव जीतने के लिये आज गलत काम करेंगे तो वह गलत काम कल ग्राम के लिये कठिनाई बन कर पैदा होगा।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहूँगा राष्ट्रपति राज है तो केन्द्र के द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये और विशेष कर पहाड़ी, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बुंदेलखंड के विकास के लिये एक जबर-दस्त अभियान जारी होना चाहिये। अब तो प्रशासन की डिलाई नहीं है, अब तो सरकार की सुस्ती नहीं है। अब तो हम जुट कर काम कर सकते हैं, आर्थिक विकास की योजनाएँ निर्धारित की जा सकती हैं और केन्द्र के द्वारा बात प्रारम्भ कर के उन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये आगे बढ़ा जा सकता है। तब तो राष्ट्रपति राज की कुछ सार्थकता होगी अन्यथा यही समझा जायेगा कि सत्तारूढ़ दल ने अपने को संकट से बचाने के लिये सविधान का दुरुपयोग किया। यह दुरुपयोग लोकतन्त्र को स्वस्थ करने में सहायक नहीं होगा। इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj): I stand to give my fullest support to the motion moved by the Home Minister of our Government

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

I do not wish today to take a narrow partisan political view to argue this case just as my able friend Shri Vajpayee has done unfortunately. I would only refer to one point namely that the immediate cause of the dissolution of a popular government in UP was the extreme deterioration of the PAC of U.P. which was the culminating point and which had been developing for a number of years. Perhaps, the complicated nature of the situation had developed at a time when the Samvid Sarkar was installed in U.P. in which Jan Sangh was one of the most important elements.

The Government servants there had organised big strikes, and the Samvid Sarkar was responsible to a very great extent for complicating the situation in that State where rare basic weaknesses had bedevilled the people,—a situation where the causes of social and economic deterioration had deeper roots than the mere political strifes of two or more warring political parties that we see today.

My case is that the Jan Sangh and other political parties in U.P. are taking a very superficial view of the entire problem that faces U.P. of its tradition-bound population. Large numbers of our people who reside in the northern States of U.P. and Bihar are handicapped by difficulties of far far greater magnitude than what a political party like the Jan Sangh, or its other associates can conceive of or appreciate. There are many problems which have to be tackled there. I am sorry to say that because of three continuous Prime Ministers coming from U.P., the amount of justice which should have been rendered to my State by the Centre has not been done; that treatment which was due to it from the Central Government was not there. Because of backwardness caused by a prolonged feudal culture and too much reliance on the mystic of religion that has come down from ages, the habits of the people, the

environment created the poverty of the people, lack of nutrition, and overall backwardness of the people, the entire physical and mental faculties had gone down to such an extent that our State deserves greater attention from the Central Government than what it had received so far in the post-independence period. We have in the States of U.P. and Bihar very great qualities which have been responsible for the survival of these regions in spite of our difficulties, more basic than a party like the Jan Sangh or the Muslim League can appreciate. I therefore, believe that the constitutional crisis was caused by a prevailing atmosphere of tensions cause by several reasons. One of them manifestly was the trouble precipitated in the PAC due to the intervention—I would like to use a provoking word—of certain political parties of which our friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is very well aware. Certain sections should by common consent be left out where by political discipline is not impaired. Certainly the PAC is one of them. Difficulties that the Government were facing were the result of certain discontent which was certainly not the creation of Shri Kamalapati's Government but which was coming down from the time of the Government in which the Jan Sangh was also associated....

AN HON. MEMBER: The major part of it.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Yes, the major part of it, a Government in which the Jan Sangh's representative was perhaps the Deputy Leader. Since then all these troubles were there. They did not rise yesterday when Shri Kamalapati came. I must commend and highly appreciate the spirit of sacrifice shown by our political colleague, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, when he saw the problem which was not only confined to U.P. but which was part and parcel of

issues that were spreading beyond U.P. and which were caused by the conspiratorial attitudes of our opponents throughout the country.

Therefore, he offered to resign and it was an act of sacrifice on his part which we all appreciate. In the mounting trouble which was spreading beyond our States and which were assuming dangerous dimensions he offered to resign, giving a chance to the Government of India to rectify matters. That was why the Central Government intervened. I will not say anything more than this because time is very short and I have also to offer my suggestions to the Home Minister—I would have done it if I had some time for it. But now that the U.P. debate is on, I thought I should offer my suggestion to him for the consideration of Government that the pattern of administration which is given to the State when it was taken over by the President requires a drastic change now. There is, I feel, a necessity for structural changes in the present conventional pattern of administration where two or three administrators are assigned to the Governor and about 20–25 departments are allotted to each of them and they are supposed to carry on the work expeditiously and also to solve the extraordinary problems faced by the State today in the conditions of drought, flood and other difficulties. What is needed is to break from those traditions, to build up new structures of institutions where we look beyond a small number of bureaucrats who too can become pathologically conservative and unresponsive in their approach, can take a narrow view of things and are traditional in their dealing.

In this fast changing situation, where demands on administrators are very great, where prices are soaring also because of global nature of scarcity and imbalance it is highly essential that in order to meet the

challenges of scarcity and imbalances a new pattern of administration be conceived by the Government, in which people's assistance is largely taken, not only at the State level but at the district level also; people who believe in democracy, people who believe in the programmes of the Government, people who are honestly selected at the district level and at the State level have to be formed into institutional bridges which form a convenient passage between the Government at the State and the district level below.

If these people's institutions are not built up, I am afraid in the little time that is left to us before the elections are to come, the situation is not likely to improve. If the situation does not improve, whether this party wins or the other party wins, it will not make any difference to the people of the State.

What is relevant today is to face this challenge of drought, to face the challenge of scarcity, to face this challenge of rise in prices by taking such urgent steps, unconventional though they may be, which are easy to locate—it is not very difficult;—but the difficulty is that we cannot persuade the present bureaucratic set-up to accept this thesis. There are people outside the administration also who are technocratically not so polished in administration but they can meet the challenge in their own way.

I think, therefore, that all these programmes of land reforms, irrigation programmes, test works about which my hon. friend has spoken, can be taken up under the President's rule by modifying the present structure of our administration and giving a chance to all these non-official elements who are capable of doing it in an honest way.

This is what I wanted to submit. I have deliberately avoided all these

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]  
arguments which are not relevant  
here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, will  
the Minister reply tomorrow?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kombakonam):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, some of the  
Members who stood up in their seats  
to catch your eye based their claims  
to speak in this debate on the plea  
that they came from Uttar Pradesh,  
but in my case, I do not come from  
Uttar Pradesh and the party to which  
I belong, the DMK, is a regional party  
not extending up to Uttar Pradesh.  
Therefore, in what I say, I can ap-  
proach the problems from an objec-  
tive point of view.

Just now, the preceding speaker  
said that we should view the happen-  
ings in Uttar Pradesh from the above  
party level.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):  
Sir, I just want to draw your atten-  
tion that at 5.30 there is a half-hour  
discussion in my name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In your absence  
some other decision has been taken.  
It is to be taken up at 7 O'clock.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That deci-  
sion can be taken; I agree to that.  
But it is my duty to remind you that  
I agree to that decision.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House has  
taken that decision.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Whatever hap-  
pens in Uttar Pradesh, and whatever  
happens in the name of the Consti-  
tution affects the entire country of  
India and all parts in India and to  
that extent I am very much concerned  
in what has happened in Uttar Pra-  
desh.

The imposition of the President's  
rule in U.P. is a clear case of the  
despicable perversion of the working  
of parliamentary democracy in this  
country. At the State level the work-  
ing of federalism and parliamentary  
democracy has been eroded by the  
action taken by the Central Govern-  
ment. The powers under article 356  
have been used quite often in an  
amazingly abominable way. Under  
the slightest pretext the Central  
Government comes with the big arm  
of article 356. Even when this article  
was being debated in the Constituent  
Assembly Mr. H. V. Kamath, and Prof.  
Shibbanlal Saxena and others raised  
a pertinent question about the wisdom  
of giving wide and undefined powers  
to the Centre which might at any  
time use them with no justification  
against the States. In reply, Dr.  
Ambedkar said that. "The proper  
thing we ought to expect is that such  
articles will never be called into  
operation." That was the belief and  
expectation of the architect of the  
Constitution.

In the past 6 or 7 years, as many  
as 22 times this article had been  
used. Every 3 or 4 months one State  
or the other goes down under the use  
of this power. This is an abominable  
way of working the Constitution.

Some may argue that the provision  
is there in the Constitution that the  
Chief Minister has submitted his re-  
signation and that the Governor has  
to act on the advice of the Chief  
Minister and that the President has to  
act on the report of the Governor and  
our Home Minister has to act in this  
House on such advice. My only  
comment is that every-day is acting  
his assigned role in this tragic drama  
of the fall of democracy in this coun-  
try.

It may be in keeping with the letter  
of the Constitution, but it is not in  
keeping with the spirit of the  
Constitution.

Without further going into generalities, I shall come to the reasons given in the letter written by the Governor and also by the Chief Minister, for the action prompted from here. For imposition of President's rule in U.P. the Governor in his report has given four reasons viz., power shortage, scarcity of essential commodities, growing students' unrest and indiscipline among some sections of the civil police and Provincial Armed Constabulary.

The first three reasons are nothing unusual for U.P. alone and if for those reasons you are going to clamp down the President's rule, probably almost all the States in India should be under the President's rule.

The fourth point is a distinct point on which they can rest their arguments. There was unrest in the PAC and the civil police. In the second page of the Governor's report, it says "The situation was no doubt handled firmly and effectively by the State Government with the help of the Central Government and the people of the State have kept up their morale and did not allow this incident to affect their normal every day life." There was unrest; the State Government dealt with it firmly; the people's morale was high; this incident did not upset their every day normal life. Suppose some incident has happened which has not affected the normal life in a State, why should it be taken as a reason to impose President's rule? What did the Chief Minister say to the Press Reporters, say on 31st May? He said that he was definitely not resigning and added that there was no cause for it. Pressed to clarify the position about the Cabinet reshuffle, he said, "If need be, I will reshuffle it." He also said that there was need for administrative shake-up from top to bottom. So, on 31st May, the Chief Minister was quite clear in his mind that there was no need for him to resign. He

also said that a Cabinet reshuffle may be there and there was going to be an administrative shake-up in the State.

To another question on June 10 Mr. Tripathi categorically stated:

"The constitutional machinery in the State is as good and strong as ever."

What about the Cabinet? On June 9, the Cabinet met in an emergency session in Delhi. I have heard of Governments in exile during troubled times of World War II. But here is a State Government in exile convening its Cabinet meeting in Delhi not in Lucknow. About the emergency session of the U.P. Cabinet for over four hours, the newspapers reported as under:

"It is learnt that the Cabinet members were generally opposed to President's rule and asserted that the Government enjoyed majority support in the legislature. The recent PAC revolt was abortive and the situation had been brought under control. Further steps to streamline the administration could be taken more smoothly by a popular Government."

Notwithstanding their views on the subject, the ministers were believed to have authorised the Chief Minister to convey to the Prime Minister that if she still felt that Central rule would serve the interests of the people better she might decide accordingly."

So, upto June 9, the Chief Minister did not see any reason to resign. The Cabinet was fully convinced, but the only inkling they had was that the Prime Minister may decide otherwise.

It was said there by speakers before me that nobody can compel a Chief Minister to stay in power. My question is, is it not the political and



[Shri Sezhiyan]

moral duty of a majority party to carry on the administration of the State? If they feel that the leader has not done well, it is their duty to replace him and elect a suitable leader. If they feel that nobody else can do the job, the best thing is to ask for dissolution of the Assembly and holding of fresh election. I have read the Governor's report carefully. Only one sentence is there in it as to why the Assembly should be kept in hibernation till the ruling party is prepared to assume power again. Otherwise, nowhere has any reason been given as to why the Assembly should be kept in suspended animation. In the Governor's report it is said:

"Agreeing with the out-going Chief Minister, I, however, recommend that the Legislative Assembly may be for the present remain in suspended animation, so that after the situation in the State has established, it may be possible to ask the Leader of the Majority Party in the Legislative Assembly to form a new Government."

This is shirking the political duty that has been imposed by the electorate on the majority party. Even in the report given by the Chief Minister he has not explained why the Assembly should be kept in suspended animation till a suitable time. The Chief Minister has simply said:

"We also suggest the suspension of the powers of the U.P. Legislature for the duration."

According to a newspaper report, on the 9th May when the Assembly was in session one Congress legislator by name Shri Subedar Singh narrated a story on the floor of the U.P. Legislative Assembly. It seems that he had made some complaint against some sub-inspectors and when he could not get redress, he sent a wire to the Chief Minister. When he was about to board in train from Manipur

railway station, two sub-inspectors came, asked him to accompany them and when he protested, he was forced to get into the jeep. After travelling for some distance, they stopped the jeep and asked him to sign a blank paper to be used as his resignation letter, at the point of a gun.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Can you believe it?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: This is what a Congress legislator has said on the floor of the U.P. Legislature.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: That was subsequently contradicted.

SHRI RUDRA PRATAP SINGH: I was there. I will tell you the truth.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Were you there with the sub-inspectors? If this could happen to a State legislator, it would not be surprising if the Chief Minister was asked to sign his resignation on a blank paper. This is what is happening in U.P.

SHRI RUDRA PRATAP SINGH: No, I was there when the meeting of the Congress party in U.P. Legislature was held.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Some of the papers glibly advertised how much saving this would have made. It seems they are going to save as much as Rs. 20 lakhs by the imposition of President's rule because the expenses on the Ministers and their paraphernalia would be saved. By the same logic, if the entire Cabinet at the Centre is dissolved, the saving would be much more. Will they do it?

I am not only surprised but astonished that the ex-Chief Minister, Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi, within two weeks of his resignation, has been made the honorary Chairman of the



State Planning Board by an official notification. Another gentleman, Mr. Narsain Dutt Tiwary, who was the ex-Finance Minister, has been made honorary Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Board. Similarly, the ex-Food Minister has been put in charge of procurement. What is the meaning of the resignation of the Cabinet if they all enter the Government by the backdoor in some posts?

Then I come to my basic objection. If a State cannot run its administration and it has to be controlled directly by the Centre, it is a clear negation of the powers of the State Government and the State Legislature. If you all honestly feel that it is necessary, then you should ask for enough powers to the States or to abolish the States for a unitary form of government. Why have 21 States and nine Union Territories? You can as well have 320 countries inside the unitary Government of the country. I would also join you if you would convince me that the State Legislatures have failed and, on the other hand, Centre had done wonders. If you feel that way, as far as U.P. is concerned, the same thing can be applied tomorrow to any other State. In that case, you can as well abolish the federal system and have a unitary set up instead of the Centre now and then interfering in the affairs of the State. Therefore, I say this is a negation and perversion of the working of parliamentary democracy and the federal system in this country. I feel that what has been done in U.P. is not only unconstitutional in spirit but it is unparliamentary in practice. It is an immoral and dubious act to meet the narrow exigencies of the political party in power.

There are some life-saving drugs with a physician. But if he use them now and then, probably, he may enfeeble the patient more than make him recover and, in the end, it may prove that, when the real need comes,

the life-saving drugs will not help him. So also the constitutional provisions should not have been used indiscriminately now and then to undermine the healthy growth of democracy in this country. Misuse of Constitutional powers may not only shake the faith of the people in Constitution itself but make them lose faith in Parliamentary democracy also.

17.45 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I did not expect that it would be necessary for me to have to say anything in support of the President's Rule in U.P. because I do not think there was any other alternative left either for the Governor or for the Central Government.

My hon. friends, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Sezhiyan have raised certain points to which I would like to make a brief reply. Shri Sezhiyan said that in imposing the President's Rule in U.P., we have perverted the Constitution and that it was done to serve certain party ends. I cannot understand how it would serve our party ends to remove a party Government and bring in the officials to govern a State. There cannot be any question at all of imposing the President's Rule in U.P. to serve party ends. In fact, the Central Government had to impose the President's Rule in U.P. because the Government of the majority party had resigned and, therefore, there was no alternative at all. It is an entirely different matter to say that our party which had the majority and still has the majority in U.P. should not have resigned, that it should have continued to govern. That is an entirely different matter. But when the Chief Minister of a Government

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

who has the majority in the Legislature resigns, then there is no alternative for the Governor except to take over the administration.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee mentioned that the Governor should have called the leader of the Opposition to form a Government in U.P. If there was a viable Opposition which could even remotely think in terms of forming a Government in U.P., I would have certainly supported his contention. But in a situation where the Opposition is just a few fragmented groups sitting together, one cannot say that they could have given any cohesive Government. We have seen the results of *samvid* Government in U.P. I hope, he is not suggesting to bring another *samvid* Government. With great difficulty, the people got rid of it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why the Assembly has not been dissolved? It has merely been suspended.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The hon. Member asks: Why the Assembly has been merely suspended? I think, it is a legitimate question to ask. We have in U.P. a party, the Congress party, to which I and the hon. Home Minister both have the honour to belong which has the majority. For whatever reasons, the Chief Minister and his colleagues in the Government felt that they could not carry on the Government of the State. But on the other hand, the party does retain its majority. There is every likelihood of the party being able to govern the State. It was only fair, therefore, for the Governor to say that, immediately, he could not see an alternative, that he would not wish to dissolve the Assembly because a representative Government may still be possible and that he would like to take a little time to consult with Members to decide whether a representative Government is possible or

not. Should he come to the conclusion that a representative Government would not be possible, I have no doubt that there would be no other alternative but to dissolve the Assembly.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): What is wrong in dissolving the Assembly?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: As to what is wrong and why we cannot form a Government....

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: You are in pieces.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: My hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee says, we are in pieces. If we were in pieces, then the Opposition would have formed a Government. It is only because we hold together that the Opposition cannot form the Government.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Go to the people.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: We shall certainly go to the people. We have been to the people so many times, both you and I, and what you see here is the result of going to the people.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Even then you are not in a position to carry on the Government. That is the misfortune of the ruling Congress

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): We went to the people, but you went to the Maharani of Gwalior.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो प्रवाल  
मंती का पत्ता पकड़ कर घावे हैं उन्हें  
ऐसी बातें नहीं करनी चाहियें।

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, all that I was submitting was—there was no need to get excited on this simple issue—that we as a party have never hesitated to go to the people, that it was, unfortunately, some other parties which without going to the people, were able temporarily to form Governments in some States and when they went to the people, the error was very quickly corrected. It is because we have confidence in going to the people....

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** You did not call the Assembly.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** ....that we are not afraid of giving up the administration in a State even though we have the majority in the State. Therefore, this question of going to the people is not something that frightens our party. In fact, it is something that has continued to strengthen our party, and we see the result reflected in this House.

The point that I would request the Home Minister to clarify in this House is what is going to be the future. We have the President's rule in U.P. and I would say again that there was no alternative to what was done; what the Central Government did was the only correct step that could be taken. But where do we go from here? Our party has a majority in the Legislature and that party is capable of forming a Government which will have the support of the majority in the House. How long are you going to keep this party away from forming the Government? I can understand that a Chief Minister may not wish to continue in the Government, but certainly the party is in a position to form the Government. And at a time when we face a very critical situation in U.P., it is only right that our party should have the opportunity to serve the people. On the one hand we talk of the

difficulties we face from bureaucracy, that it is hide-bound, it is rigid, and on the other hand in the hour when crucial decisions are to be made we hand over the administration to the same bureaucrats. Then what happens? As the hon. Member, Kesav Bhai, said, we have four advisers....

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Three.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** Three and the Governor. Amongst them they have so many portfolios. It is impossible for these few people to find enough time to give good Government at this crucial juncture, at a time when the State is facing serious difficulties. I hope the Home Minister will come out with a clear indication as to what is going to be the future course. He had mentioned yesterday four points on which, he felt, the Chief Minister had resigned. There was power shortage. Now power shortage is a continuing problem in this country, but there have been sufficient rains at least to fill the Rihand Dam to a position where power will be reasonably available. The drought situation is there. Drought situation is there due to which there have been heavy losses. In large number of districts the rains have now commenced and the situation will be a little easier. Student unrest is also not the reason due to which popular Government should be kept away for too long. The P. A. C. matter is all over; in any case, the grievances of the P.A.C. men were not against the popular ministers but against some of their officers and therefore it is time that the party which is in majority in U.P. should have an opportunity to form the Government which can serve the people. If for any reason it is the Home Minister's conclusion that the party is not in a position to form the Government, then, I think it would be only correct to dissolve the Assembly and to fix the date of election so that people can now go

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

their constituencies and start working for that.

Therefore, while supporting the Government in its imposition of the President's rule, I would request the Home Minister to clarify the position as much as he can

**SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH** (Sindh) There have been no rains in Ruhand Dam Catchment area, so it is not full even today

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) -  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन की स्थापना के लिये जो युक्तियाँ दी गयी हैं उन में परस्पर बड़ी असंगतियाँ हैं। केवल एक बात को छोड़ कर कि प्रदेश में सूखे का प्रकोप था इसलिये शासन चलाने में कठिनाई थी, यह बात तो कुछ समझ में आती है। इस के अतिरिक्त जो तीन युक्तियाँ दी गयी हैं वह शासक दल की अयोग्यता के अतिरिक्त और किसी चीज को प्रमाणित नहीं करती। यदि पी०ए०सी में असंतोष हुआ तो क्यों? और उस का पता न प्रदेश को चल पाया और न केन्द्र को। जब इतना बड़ा विस्फोट हो गया तब यह बात कही गयी। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जब कांग्रेस के पास सब से बड़ा प्रमाण-पत्र यह था कि बार बार वह कहते थे कि यही एक दल है जो म्याथी सरकार दे सकता है, गवर्नमेंट दे सकता है, हम में यह देखा कि उन का बहुमत होते हुए भी जिस तरह से पतझड़ में पत्ते झर झर कर गिरते हैं उसी तरह से यह बहुमत में होते हुए भी सारी की सारी सरकारों का पतन हुआ, और उस में उत्तर प्रदेश का भी हुआ। इसलिये अपनी अयोग्यता स्वीकार कर लेनी चाहिये कि हम शासन नहीं चला सकते थे इसलिये बहुमत होते हुए भी हम ने उस को समाप्त किया और राष्ट्रपति शासन की स्थापना की।

इस के साथ साथ जो अगली चीजें हैं वह भी एक विशेष विचारणीय हैं। राष्ट्रपति शासन से पहले ही कुछ इस प्रकार की घोषणाएँ वहाँ की लोकप्रिय सरकार ने की थी, जैसा कि श्री माननीय बाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि किसी भाषा को सरक्षण दिया जाय, उस को पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था की जाय, इस में किसी को कोई मतभेद नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन पिछले 25 वर्ष से जो आप की नीति चली आ रही थी उस में एक साथ आप ने इस प्रकार का संशोधन किया जिस से दूसरे की दृष्टि उस ओर जाती है और वह आपत्तिजनक प्रतीत होता है कि वहाँ के स्कूलों में चार हजार उर्दू के अध्यापक एक साथ नियुक्त कर दिये जायें। इस के साथ साथ वहाँ पढ़ने वाले या नहीं हैं इस बात का कोई ध्यान न रखा जाय। और युक्ति यह भी गयी कि जब तक और छात्र न हों तब तक यह उर्दू के अध्यापक और विषयों को पढ़ाये। तो क्या और विषयों के अध्यापक तब तक नहीं थे जिन के लिये यह प्रतीक्षा की जा रही थी कि यह आयेगे और तभी पढ़ाना प्रारम्भ होगा। ये इस प्रकार की चीजें हैं जो इस ओर ध्यान करानी है कि वास्तव में यह लक्ष्य किसी भाषा में संरक्षण का नहीं है अपितु राजनीतिक दृष्टि से लाभ प्राप्त करने का है। इस के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश में जहाँ आवश्यक गणना की दृष्टि से इस प्रकार के लोग बसते थे कि जिस में उर्दू में प्रार्थना पत्र देने की कचहरियों में कूट होनी चाहिये उस में लिये 9 जिनो में पहले से ये सुविधायें प्राप्त थीं। लेकिन यह सारे क सारे प्रार्थना-पत्र फारसी लिपि में उत्तर प्रदेश में दिये जायें, इस प्रकार की जो बात कही जा रही है वह इस बात को सोचने के लिये विवश करती है कि यह सब राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से किया जा रहा है, किसी भाषा के संरक्षण की दृष्टि से नहीं किया जा रहा है।

18.00 hrs.

इसके साथ साथ एक तरफ यह कहा जात है कि इस प्रकार के अनेक उदाहरण हैं कि

जहाँ बिल्किश्वर मौजूद हैं वहाँ पर पाठशालाओं में प्रहमरी अध्यापक पढ़ाने के लिए नहीं हैं और जब यह भाग की जाती है शासन से कि वहाँ पर अध्यापक होने चाहिये तो पैसे के अभाव की बात कह कर इसको टाल दिया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ चार हजार अध्यापक रख दिए जाएँ और भारीभरकम बोझ इस प्रकार का प्रदेश के ऊपर लाद दिया जाए यह बीज समझ में नहीं आती है। इस वास्ते राष्ट्रपति शासन के लागू होने के साथ साथ जो इस प्रकार की चीजे चल रही हैं वे बहुत ही आपत्तिजनक हैं और इन की और केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और इसके कारण जो असंतोष उभर रहा है, उसको ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। या तो वहाँ पर लोकप्रिय शासन की स्थापना की जाए और यदि ऐसा नहीं होता है तो मैं चाहूँगा कि विधान सभा भग करके नए चुनाव कराए जाए।

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (बाराबकी) : उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन की उद्घोषणा के सम्बन्ध में हमारे गृह मंत्री श्री उमा शंकर-दीक्षित जी ने जो अनुमोदन का सक्षम प्रस्ताव किया है उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझ से पूर्व विरोधी दलों के वक्ताओं ने यहाँ पर जो विचार व्यक्त किए हैं वे न केवल अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण हैं बल्कि तथ्यों से परे हैं, निराधार हैं और उनका कोई औचित्य नहीं है। वास्तविकता यह है कि लोक सभा के जब मध्यावधि चुनाव हुए थे और उन में जनता ने हमें जो आदेश दिये थे देश के अन्दर सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताओं को समाप्त करने के, देश से गरीबी, बेकारी, भुखमरी, बेरोजगारी और महंगाई को दूर करने के, देश में फैले हुए असन्तुलन को दूर करने के, उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारे दल की सरकार उन तमाम बाधों तथा जनता द्वारा दिए गए आदेशों का पालन करने के लिए कृतसंकल्प थी और बढ़तापूर्वक उन

कार्यों में रत थी। इस बात के कुछ उदाहरण मैं इस सदन के सभ्य प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। विधान सभा में हमारी सरकार ने वहाँ पर भूमि मजदूरों को कार्यान्वित करने की दिशा में सीलिंग का विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया था और उसको स्वीकृत कराया था। उसके द्वारा इस बात की व्यवस्था की गई थी कि अधिक से अधिक भूमि प्राप्त करके भूमिहीनों को, हरिजनों को और पिछड़े वर्गों को दी जाए। इसके साथ साथ इस बात की भी व्यवस्था की गई कि ग्रहिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के निर्णय के अनुसार मल्लों के व्यापार का अधिग्रहण किया जाए और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस कार्यक्रम को तेजी के साथ कार्यान्वित किया और इस बात की व्यवस्था की कि जिस तरह से हो सके जनता के सहयोग के द्वारा सुचारू रूप से मल्लों की बसूली की जाए ताकि जो हमारे भूखे लोग हैं उनको हम भोजन दे सकें।

हमारी सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में एक बहुत बड़ी व्यवस्था यह की कि उन्होंने एक कैबिनेट डिसिशन लिया जिस के अनुसार हम बात की व्यवस्था की गई थी कि उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा तक की शिक्षा का प्रान्तीय-करण किया जाएगा जिससे शिक्षा दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठ सके और विद्यार्थियों का सन्तुलित विकास हो सके, उनके व्यक्तित्व का विकास हो सके और शिक्षा का वानावरण शुद्ध हो सके तथा स्तर उन्नत हो सके।

इन सब कामों को वह कर रही थी कि एक पी०ए०सी० की घटना घटी और न चाहते हुए भी सशस्त्र सेना का उम में सहयोग लेना पड़ा। वह गम्भीर स्थिति थी। उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता भी थी। यह सोचने की आवश्यकता थी कि यह जो कार्य हुआ है इसके पीछे तोड़फोड़ में विश्वास करने वाले राजनीतिक दलों का हाथ है

[जी नर प्रताप सिंह]

बा इसके पीछे अनुशासनहीनता फैलाने वाले दलों का हाथ है या इसके पीछे साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाने वाले दलों का हाथ है या इसके पीछे लोकतंत्र के विरोधी बड़े भ्रष्टारों का, नीकर शाही का हाथ है या पूँजिपतियों का हाथ है या इसके पीछे कोई विदेशी पड़ताल है। उत्तर प्रदेश जो कि एक सीमा प्रदेश है, जोकि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण प्रदेश है वहाँ हमें इस बात के लिए विवश होना पड़ा कि पी० ए० सी० की जो अभूतपूर्व घटना उत्तर प्रदेश में घटी है देश की स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात यह एक अपने प्रकार की ऐसी घटना थी जिसकी ईश्वर न कहे दुबारा भारत की भूमि पर कभी बौहराया जाए। इस प्रकार की घटना घटने के बाद भी हमारे विरोधी दलों के नेता पूछते हैं कि कौन सी बातें थी कि आप विवश हो गए राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने के लिए। मैं अपने विरोधी दलों के नेताओं से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि और कौन इससे बड़ी घटना वे चाहते थे कि घटे और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हो और कौन सी बड़ी घटना घटते हुए वे सुनना चाहते थे, पी० ए० सी० जो हमारा एक भग है, जिस के द्वारा हम प्रशासन को चलाना चाहते हैं वह भग भ्रष्ट हमारा साथ नहीं देता है और अनुशासनहीनता करता है तो इससे बड़ा कारण राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने के अलावा और कौन सा हो सकता था ? हर कोई जानता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में हमारा 421 में से 271 का बहुमत था। इतना भारी बहुमत होते हुए भी परिस्थितियों के कारणवश हमें मजबूर होना पड़ा और हमारे दल की सरकार को त्यागपत्र देना पड़ा। हम समझते थे और हम चाहते थे और आज भी करते थे कि हमारे विरोधी दलों के नेता इस के लिए हमारी प्रशंसा करेंगे, हमारे दल की सराहना करेंगे कि हमारे दल ने इस रजत जयन्ती वर्ष में इस बात को बौहरा दिया है, सिद्ध कर दिया

है कि हम कुंसियों से चिपड़े रहना नहीं चाहते, हम लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं, हम जनता की अदालत में जाना पसन्द करेंगे वजाय इसके कि कुंसियों से चिपड़े रहें।

हमारे बज्जी साहब ने और वाजपेयी जी ने विधान सभा के चुनावों की मांग की है। मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। यथसमय फरवरी में जब चुनाव होने चाहिये, हम आशा करते हैं कि चुनाव अवश्य होंगे। हम विरोधी दलों के मिथ्या प्रचार से भयभीत होने वाले नहीं हैं। हम भगले चुनाव में यह सिद्ध कर देंगे कि लोक सभा के 1971 के मध्यावधि चुनाव में जनता ने जो फैसला किया था और 1972 के विधान सभाओं के चुनाव में देश भर में जो परिणाम हमने दिखाए थे, फरवरी 1974 में उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा के लिए जो चुनाव होंगे उन में उसमें भी अधिक बहुमत ले कर हम विधान सभा में आएँगे और सरकार बनाएँगे। आप भय क्यों दिखाते हैं। हम चुनाव का स्वागत करते हैं, हमारे कार्यकर्ता स्वागत करते हैं सारे विधायक स्वागत हैं, जो प्रत्याशी होंगे वे भी स्वागत करते हैं।

यह भी कहा गया है कि राष्ट्रपति शासन में विधान सभा को निलम्बित क्यों किया गया है, उसको भग क्यों नहीं कर दिया गया ? बड़ी अजीब बात है। भ्रष्ट हमने भग कर दिया होता तो हमारे भ्रष्ट जी कहते कि लोकतंत्र की हत्या हो गई और जब हम निलम्बित करते हैं तो उन्हें सन्देह होता है और कहते हैं कि भग क्यों नहीं कर दिया गया। हमारे विरोधी दलों की तो यह स्थिति है

मैं यह साफ कह दूँ जो है फर्क भ्रष्ट से तुम से

तेरा कई बरस तनहा मेरा नम नमे बजाना।

इन सबको के साथ मैं अपना भाव्य समाप्त करता हूँ और जो संकल्प रखा गया है इसका सतर्कता करता हूँ।

श्री बाजपेयी प्रस्ताव (बलिया) : उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव होने वाले हैं। इसलिए हमारे विरोधी भाइयों को कोई आधार चाहिये। इस वास्ते उनको हमारी पार्टी में और हमारी सरकार में खराबियां ही खराबियां दिखाई पड़ती है। वे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और हमारे नेताओं की जो कीमत है उसको गिराना चाहते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री का यह प्रदेश है। प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की वेव में हमारे सब विरोधी बह गए थे। वे डरते हैं कि कहीं फिर ऐसा न हो जाए। इस वास्ते वे अभी से तैयारी कर रहे हैं। वे समझते हैं कि अगर उनके इमेज को नहीं गिरावेंगे तो उनका फिर वही हाल होगा जो पहले हुआ था।

आपने देख ही लिया है कि किस तरह से हाउस में चार चार घंटे काम का हरजा किया जा रहा है। यह एक प्रकार से डेमोक्रेस के साथ बलात्कार करना है। ऐसा करके मदन की जो मर्यादा है उसको गिराया जा रहा है। मैं कहूंगा कि जनता इनकी फिर वही हानत करेगी जो पहले 1971 में की थी। 1971 के चुनाव में जनता ने हमें मैडेट दिया। जिन सूबों में इनकी सरकारें थी वहां भी ये हार गए। बंगाल में श्री ज्योति बसु की सरकार बनी। बंगाल में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों के लोग तीन पुस्तों से रहते आ रहे हैं। हम जानते हैं कि वहां सिनेमा का एक एक लाइसेंस देने के लिए पचास पचास हजार रुपये लिये गये थे और मामूली मामूली कामों को करने के लिए दस दस हजार रुपये खुले ग्राम लिये जाते थे। श्री ज्योतिमय बसु हमारे ऊपर चार्जज लगाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि पहले वे अपने दामन को देखें, उसके पाक साफ करें। भोजपुरी में एक कहावत है, सूप हंसे तो हंस छलनी भी हंसे जिस में 72 छेद होते हैं।

अगर मुझे मौका मिले, तो मैं हर बात का सबूत दे सकता हूं। यह कहना सत्तर

गलत है कि हमारे नेता पार्टी के लिए चंदा मांगते हैं। हमारी पार्टी के 32 करोड़ सदस्य हैं। अगर वे एक एक रुपया भी दें, तो हम 32 करोड़ रुपये इकट्ठा कर सकते हैं। मेरे जैसा व्यक्ति भी 1967 में केवल पांच छः हजार रुपये खर्च कर के जीता, जब कि उस समय कांग्रेस मेरे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत करीब करीब सभी सीटें हार गई थी। 1971 में मैं केवल 16 से 20 हजार रुपये खर्च कर के जीत कर आया हूं। हम को रुपये की क्या जरूरत है। देश की जनता ने हमारा साथ दिया है और हम को अपनी पार्टी के बर्कत पर पूरा भरोसा है। इस लिए हम पर इस प्रकार का चार्ज लगाना अन्यायपूर्ण है और पब्लिक लाइफ में इस तरह की चूड़ उछालना गलत बात है।

श्री बाजपेयी ने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करना गलत है लेकिन खुद श्री बनर्जी ने कहा है कि सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और अन्य विरोधी पार्टियों के लोगों ने पी० ए० सी० वालों और विद्यार्थियों को भड़काया हमारे प्रदेश में सूखा पड़ा हुआ था। पन्चीस बरस के इतिहास में यह पहला मौका था, जब कि पी० एस० सी० और प्लिस का आपस में संघर्ष हुआ, जिन के द्वारा ला एंड आर्डर मेनटेन किया जाता है, और प्रशासन ठप्प हो गया था। उस समय हमारे मुख्य मंत्री और उनके माधियों ने जनता के कण्ट देखकर खुशी से त्याग किया और यह साबित किया कि हम कुर्सी से चिप नही रहना चाहते हैं। इस प्रकार उन्होंने वह आदर्श उपस्थित किया, जो हमारे अन्य नेता बराबर उपस्थित करते रहे हैं।

श्री बाजपेयी ने कहा है कि एसेम्बली को डिजाल्व न करके केवल सस्पेंड किया गया है मूछित किया गया है। गवर्नर ने साफ कहा है कि यह एक टेम्पोरेरी व्यवस्था है और जब प्रदेश की स्थिति में सुधार हो जायगा,

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

तो ऐसम्बली जिन्दा हो जायेगी और लोकप्रिय सरकार बन जायेगी। मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश में ज़रूर चुनाव होने चाहिए, लेकिन उससे पहले वहाँ लोकप्रिय सरकार बननी चाहिए। 1967 के चुनाव के बाद हमारे प्रदेश में चार पाँच साल तक सविद सरकारें रहें। उन्होंने सारी सरकारी मशीनरी को करप्ट कर दिया था, चारों तरफ अनुशासनहीनता फैल गई थी और भ्रष्टाचारी व्याप्त थी। श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी ने दो वर्षों में वह काम कर दिखाया, जो बीस वर्षों में भी नहीं हो सकता था। श्री त्रिपाठी उन नेताओं में से हैं, जो जीवन-भर समाज-सेवा और राजनैतिक कार्यों में लगे रहे हैं। उन्होंने जनतंत्र और देश की जो सेवा की है और तीस बरस तक जो कुर्बानियाँ की हैं, वे देश के महान् नेताओं की तुलना में किसी से कम नहीं हैं। यह बात नहीं है कि उन पर घर में कोई आधिकारिक पद था। वह पहले भी अच्छे घर से थे और आज भी अच्छी स्थिति में हैं। इस लिए हम उन पर और उन के परिवार पर इस प्रकार के लाठन लगाना समझते हैं।

श्री बाजपेयी और श्री ज्योतिर्मय तसु दोनों ने कहा है कि भारत सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रति हमेशा उपेक्षा की नीति अपनाई है। आज न केवल देश में, लिखित विश्व भर में, उस की प्रति-व्यक्ति आर्य सब से कम है। उत्तर प्रदेश पहले सूखे और बाढ़ से तगाह होता रहा है और आज भी तबाह हो रहा है। हमारे यहाँ जितनी इंडस्ट्रीज़ होनी चाहिए वे नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन तब तक रहे, जब तक कि हम अन्य प्रदेशों के समकक्ष न आ जायें, हमारी आर्थिक समस्याएँ हल न हो जायें और हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति न हो जायें।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बच्चों से तीन चार महीने की फ्रीस मांगी जा रही

है और किसानों से लगान की बसुली की जा रही है हम। चाहते हैं कि बच्चों की फ्रीस माफ़ की जाये और लगान की बसुली बन्द की जाये।

बनारस कमिशनरी में खरीफ अभियान के बारे में जो मडल्लोय स्तर पर सम्मेलन हुआ था, मैं ने वहाँ भाँ कहा था, आर प्रधान मंत्री से उत्तर प्रदेश के समद-सदस्यों की जो बैठक बुलाई थी उस में भी कहा था कि बलिया पास्टाट्यूएन्सी में नानपेमेंट आफ ड्यूज के कारण तान साँ ड्यूबईलज के वनेक्शन कटे हुए हैं। इस वक़्त लागा के पाम पैग नही है। अगर बिजली के वनेक्शन बटे रहेंगे तो बिजली न मिलने में फल्लू का उत्पादन नहीं हो पायेगा और मुखमरा जारी रहेगा। पब्लिक वर्क्स और सरकारी अधिकाधिकारों के काम करने का तरीका अलग अलग होता है। सरकारी अधिकाधिकारों की सम्मति में यह बात नहीं आती कि अगर वे दा गहान के लिए बिजली का वनेक्शन दे दे, ता पि-उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी और आ की स्थिति खत्म हो जायेगी तब लागा के पाम पैग हागे और वे पैमेंट कर देंगे।

इन शब्दों, के साथ मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन का समर्थन करता हूँ। भारत सरकार का यह नाति है कि करोबा और वीथी मैगनज की मदद की जाये। उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन उग नीति का कार्यान्वयन करें

हमारे यहाँ एक शूगर फैक्टरी बनी है। उग में जिन डायरेक्टर्स का नामांशण हुआ है, उन में हरिजन मुसलमान और अन्य अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं। इन वगैरों को भी उस से प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जान चाहिए, ताकि उन वगैरों के हितों की रक्षा हो सके।



शरीबी की दूर करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई की प्रोजेक्ट्स की तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जाये।

हमारे यहां गंगा और बाघरा में बाढ़ आई हुई है। बाघरा से चकीचादवेरा के चौदह घर कट गये हैं। अगर यह पूरा गांव कट गया, तो नदी अपना रास्ता बदल लेगी और इससे जिले का दो तिहाई भाग कट जायेगा। अगर न सम्बन्ध में समय पर उचित कार्यवाही न की गई, तो वह क्षेत्र बर्बाद हो जायेगा।

दोहरी सहायक परियोजना स्वीकृत हो चुकी है, लेकिन आज तक उसका काम शुरू नहीं किया गया है और उस का रुपया लैप्स हो रहा है। उस परियोजना के कार्य को तुरन्त हाथ में लेना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां शूगर कोऑपरेटिव फैक्टरी स्वीकृत हो चुकी है और उस का मैनेजिंग बोर्ड बन गया है। उस काम का तेजी से किया जाये, ताकि लोगों की कय-शक्ति बढ़े। इसी तरह मिनी स्टील प्लांट भी स्वीकृत हो चुका है। उस को भी शीघ्र लगाया जाये। इस प्रकार हमारे क्षेत्र का औद्योगिकरण करने से हमारे यहां का शरीबी मिट जायेगा। वहां के लोगों का गढ़ा देने के लिए एंस्टे वर्क भी शुरू किये जाये।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खजालाबाद) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम उत्तर प्रदेश के और देश के ऐसे मामले पर विचार कर रहे हैं, जो बहुत ही गम्भीर मसला है। उत्तर प्रदेश में आज राष्ट्रपति का शासन है। यह विधि की बिडम्बना ही कही जा सकती है। जिस प्रदेश में बहुमत की सरकार रही हो, उसमें राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दिया गया। परन्तु अगर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाये, तो ज्ञात होगा कि जिन परिस्थितियों में राष्ट्र-

पति शासन लागू किया गया, वे बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण थीं।

आप जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सात बरस तक ऐसी स्थिति रही कि सरकार आई और गई। इस बीच में प्रशासन इतना कमजोर और भ्रष्ट हो गया कि उस को सुधारने के लिए एक सुदृढ़ शासन की आवश्यकता थी। पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी के नेतृत्व में छत्तीस महीनों में जो कार्य हुआ, उस का अपना एक इतिहास है। इसी बीच विरोधी दलों का जो बड़बुल चल रहा था, वह सामने आया। वह बडबुल था लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय का। विश्वविद्यालय के रजिस्ट्रार महोदय ने, जिन पर चालीस लाख रुपये के गबन के आरोप थे वहां के विद्यार्थियों को गुमनाम कर के एक बडबुल किया। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय की अन्य फ़ैल्टीज में आज नहीं लगाई गई, वाइस-चान्सेलर का चेम्बर नहीं फूटा गया, लेकिन केवल रजिस्ट्रार का आफिस फूटा गया और उन की उन फ़ाइलों को फूका गया, जिनमें गबन सम्बन्धी बाग़जान थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने आज तक उस तरफ ध्यान दिया है और यदि नहीं दिया है, तो उस का क्या कारण है।

जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, उत्तर प्रदेश में पी० ए० सी० का जो भयंकर विद्रोह हुआ, उस को राजनैतिक अफ़सलता नहीं बल्कि प्रशासनिक अफ़सलता कहा जा सकता है। मुख्य मंत्री गये, उन की कॅबिनेट गई और विधायक भी अपने अपने घर गये। लेकिन पी० एस० सी० की बागडोर जिन उच्चाधिकारियों के हाथ में थी, वे जिन पदों पर बैठे थे, आज भी वे उन्हीं पदों पर बैठे हुए हैं। आज भी उन पदों का दुस्रूपयोग किया जा रहा है। है। यह ठीक है कि पी० ए० सी० को नया रूप दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन पी० ए० सी० के विद्रोह के समय जिन अधिकारियों के हाथों

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र शंखे]

मैं उस की बागडोर थी, उस के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ? केवल पी० ए० सी के 71, 72 जवानों को निकालने से भविष्य में पी० ए० सी 0 विद्रोह को नहीं रोका जा सकता है, यह मेरा व्यक्तिगत विचार है। जब तक उच्च अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी, जब तक उन के कारनामों की ज.च नहीं कराई जायेगी, तब तक प्रदर्श की स्थिति में कोई सुधार होने वाला नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन उच्च अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कौन सी कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश में भयंकर सुखा पड़ा था—वहाँ के गवर्नर साहब की एड-वाइजरी कमेटी ने 23 जिलों को सूखा ग्रस्त घोषित किया, लेकिन कल खबर मिली है कि केवल 11-12 जिलों का सूखा ग्रस्त घोषित रखा गया है, बाकी जिलों के बारे में कहा गया कि सूखा नहीं है। मेरे पूर्वजिल में पहले सूखा पड़ा, आज वाढ आई हुई है। पहले वहाँ, के गरीब मजदूरों का धान सुब गया, आज वाढ के कारण उन के घर गिरने जा रहे हैं—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी परिस्थिति में वहाँ कौन सी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

मान्यवर, पी० कमला पति त्रिपाठी के नेतृत्व में उत्तर प्रदेश का बहुमुखी विकास हुआ है—इस में दो राय नहीं है। लेकिन आज यदि उन विकास कार्यों को रोक दिया जायेगा तो गरीब मजदूरों की समस्याएँ और ज्यादा बढ़ जायगी। कृषि प्रोग्राम को अधिक से अधिक चलाना चाहिये और उन जिलों में चलाना चाहिये जिन में सुखा पड़ा था, जो जिले पिछड़े हुए हैं जिन में 25 वर्षों की स्वतन्त्रता के बाद भी इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं लगी हैं, इन में मेरा जिला बस्ती भी है। आज तक वहाँ कोई सड़क नहीं बनी है। कुछ काम हो रहा था, लेकिन ठप्प पड़ गया, अब उस को फिर सँभालूँ करना चाहिये

मान्यवर, राष्ट्रपति शासन में वहाँ के जो अधिकारी हैं, उन को अधिकारी बन कर कुर्सी पर नहीं बैठना चाहिये, उन को सत्ता की तरफ जाना चाहिये, गरीबी और मजदूरों का ख्याल करना चाहिये, तभी राष्ट्रपति शासन का उपयोग सफल मित्र हो सकेगा और उस की महत्ता बढ़ेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मे माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रामचन्द्र (लालगंज) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत सक्ल्प का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आप यह देखें—राज्यपाल महोदय ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में उन कारणों को माफ़ तोर पर बताया है कि राज्य की सरकार सविधान में निहित प्राधिकारों के अनुसार कार्य नहीं कर पा रही है। उन्होंने यह भी लिखा है कि इन परिस्थितियों में माननीय पी० कमलापति त्रिपाठी के नेतृत्व में मंत्रीमंडल ने स्वतः त्याग पत्र दे दिया है। मुख्य मंत्री ने अपने त्याग पत्र में कहा है कि राज्यों में ऐसी विकट समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो गई थी जिन्हें तुरन्त हल करना अतिआवश्यक हो गया था। यदि उन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए तुरन्त कदम नहीं उठाया जा तो उनके भयानक और दूरगामी परिणाम हो सकते हैं। राज्य प्रशासन अन्त और राम त्ता की वस्तुओं को मुलम करने में व्यर्थ है। ऐसी एकट की घड़ी में सिविल पुलिस और पी० ए० सी० के कुछ लोगों के अनुशासन रण किया। लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय की घटना सदस्यों को पूर्णतः याद होगी। प्रान्तीय पुलिस में उद्भवी छात्रों में मिल कर अ-जमी और लूट का काम किया। वहाँ 30-35 लाख की सम्पति जल कर राख हो गई। कानपुर, वाराणसी, गोरखपुर, और जहागीरवाद में उस ने विद्रोह किया। राज्य सरकार ने जब इसके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का निश्चय किया

तो जनारस में सेवा का एक मेजर मारा गया, कई जगहों पर इस तरह की घटनाएँ हुई।

यह केवल राज्य की समस्या नहीं थी। इस का प्रभाव दूसरे राज्यों पर भी पड़ सकता था। इन सभी बातों पर राज्य मंत्रिमंडल ने विस्तार से ध्यान पूर्वक विचार किया और वह इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे कि राज्य और देश के हित में संविधान की धारा 356 के अन्तर्गत कुछ समय के लिए राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होना अनिवार्य है। अब राज्यपाल के सम्मुख यह समस्या थी कि निःसंदेह यह एक अपाठ्यारण परिस्थिति थी, यह सही है कि विधान सभा के 421 सदस्यों में कांग्रेस के 272 सदस्य थे। दूसरी बड़ी पार्टी बड़ी मुश्किल से विरोधी दल की मान्यताएँ पूरी करती थी, सभी पार्टियाँ मिल कर भी, जिन की संख्या 147 थी, सरकार नहीं बना सकती थी। ऐसी स्थिति में शांति व्यवस्था और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता के कल्याण के लिए राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया।

संवैधानिक संकट के कारण किसी राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जाता है। कोई भी व्यक्ति राष्ट्रपति शासन को बरदान नहीं मानता, परन्तु इस संकट की घड़ी और विपत्ति परिस्थितियों में देश के हित से थोड़े समय के लिए राष्ट्रपति शासन अत्यन्त उचित था। यह कहना बिल्कुल भ्रामक और गलत है कि श्री कमलापति जी ने स्वच्छा मेतगणत नहीं दिया—जैसा की माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी और सेनियान जी ने कहा है। हमें इस बात पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। सरकार के विनाहो उनके विरुद्ध विद्रोह करे तो अन्तिम चरण आ जाता है। विद्यार्थी उपद्रव करे, हिंसात्मक घटनाएँ हों, हड़ताल हो, तो बात कुछ समय में आ सकती है, लेकिन जिन का वैधानिक उत्तरदायित्व है—शान्ति व्यवस्था को बनाए रखना, अनुशासन में रहना, यदि वे

ही अपने परम-कर्तव्य से विमुख हो जायें, तो राज्य सरकार का शासन चलना असंभव हो जाता है। जब रखवाले ही खेत की फसल को बरबाद करे तो क्या बच सकता है। मैं तो यह कहूँगा की इसके पीछे आंतरिक और बाह्य शक्तियों का हाथ है, जैसा की माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है—कुछ ऐसी शक्तियाँ थी, जिन्होंने मिल कर यह उद्भव कराया। विद्यार्थी परिषद और पुलिस परिषद ने एक साथ मिल कर लखनऊ में यह कार्यवाही की, जिस से अपार सन्तति नष्ट हुई—तब फिर वाजपेयी जी कैसे कह सकते हैं कि इस में किसी अन्य शक्ति का हाथ नहीं था। यह तो वह स्थिति है कि चोर से कहते हैं कि चोरी करो और साधू से कहते हैं कि जागते रहो। यह कैसी असंगत बातें हैं। यदि इन विपत्ति परिस्थितियों में श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी त्याग-पत्र नहीं देते, तो वे शोग मचाते, लेकिन जब उन्होंने सही कदम उठाया है तो भी हल्ला करते हैं।

विरोधी दल चुनाव की माग करते हैं। लेकिन मैं एक बात आपको बतलाऊँ—जब इन्दिरा जी अपने निर्वाचित क्षेत्र या राज्य के अन्य भागों का दौरा कर रही थी, तो माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी विचलित हो उठे थे कि माननीय इन्दिरा जी भक्तपुर में ही चुनाव कराना चाहती हैं। उन को चिन्ता थी कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव हुआ तो वे बुरी तरह से पराजित होंगे। अन्य विरोधी दलों की भी वही हालत होगी।

पुलिस कर्मचारियों में जो असंतोष था उस को समय रहते दूर किया जा सकता था। यदि पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी वे शांतिवादी होने के नाते सच्चाई से उत्तरदायित्व को मंजूर किया तो क्या राज्य सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री, पुलिस उच्च अधिकारी, गृह मंत्री इस भयानक काण्ड के लिये दोषी नहीं हैं। उन्हें राष्ट्रपति शासन से उच्च पद दिया गया और वह पुलिस से सुधार करें। मैंने

## [श्री शमशान]

राय मे यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है। जो अधिकारी इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है, उन्हें उन पदों से हटा कर जाव होनी चाहिये। मैं यह बात यहां स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि इस भयानक कांड की सूचना पहले से ही बी. परन्तु उन्होंने कर्तव्य नहीं निभाया। पुलिस में कुछ ऐसे डी० आइ० जी० बनाये गये, जो जूनियर थे। लखनऊ में इस से अफसरो में काफ़ी असंतोष था। लखनऊ के जो डी० आइ० जी० थे, वह भी एक जूनियर आफि-मर थे, इन सब बातों से असंतोष फैला। हमें एक ग़ौर चीज की तरफ भी ध्यान देना है पहले जो पुलिस के सिपाही होते थे, वे पढ़े लिखे नहीं होते थे, केवल दस्तखत करना जानते थे, इसलिए उसको अफसरों के घरों में भेज पालने, उसका गोबर उठाने, अफसरों के घरों में काम करने में कोई हिचक नहीं होती थी, लेकिन आज का पुलिस का सिपाही इटार पास है, बी० ए० पास है आज वह शिक्षा सस्याओं से निकल कर बाहर आया है इसलिए पशुओं का गोबर उठाने को नैंगर नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में जब तक की सुधार नहीं होता है, जब तक सिपाहियों को भत्ते, वतन क्रम तथा अन्य सुविधाओं में सुधार नहीं होता है तब तक अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उन्हीं अफसरों के द्वारा पुलिस का संगठन कराना चाहती है जो उन के लिए जिम्मेदार है। जो चीफ सफ़्ट्री इस के लिए जिम्मेदार था उन्हीं को मुख्य ऐडवाइजर बनाया गया है ऐसे ही दूसरे अफसरों को बनाया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसे अफसरों को तुरन्त हटा कर आप केन्द्र के अच्छे अफसरों को वहां भेजें और उनके द्वारा प्रदेश का शासन चलायें। मेरी यह भी भाव है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार पुलिस की मांगों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करे ताकि उनमें सुधार हो।

एक बात माननीय एस० एम० बनर्जी ने कही कि बिडला जी को सस्ती बिजली दी जाती है। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि संविद सरकार में आप की पार्टी भी शामिल थी, उस ने भी उन को उसी दर पर बिजली दी। तब आप ने उस को क्यों नहीं बकवाया ?

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के जो नेता, श्री पी० एन० शुक्ल हैं, उन को क्यों गिरफ्तार किया ? मैं कहता हूँ कि मुख्य मंत्री श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी की भयकर भूल थी जो उन्हें पुन नियुक्त किया। उन्हें कभी भी पुननियुक्त नहीं करना चाहिये था। माननीय बाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जल्दी चुनाव हों। चाहिये। मेरा निवेदन है कि जब निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का डीलिटिमेशन हो रहा है उस से पहले चुनाव कैसे हो सकता है? मेरा गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि हमें वहां लोकप्रिय सरकार तुरन्त बनानी चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो विधान सभा को भंग कर देना चाहिये। यही मैंने कहा है।

श्री मुख्यमंत्री राज सैनी (देहरादून)  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह तो मन्थ है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने त्याग पत्र दिया है उन की सरकार को हटाया नहीं गया है वलिक प्रदेश की विषम स्थिति का देखन हुए केन्द्र ने ठीक ही समझा और मुख्य मंत्री ने भी ठीक ही समझा कि इस समय त्याग पत्र दे और यहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हो। लेकिन जनतंत्र का ह्रास हुआ है और जनतंत्र सब में अच्छी शांति द्विति है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक तरफ या तानाशाहों का ता वह गम्भीर स्थिति हो जाती है। लेकिन शासन करने वाली पार्टी और विरोधी पार्टियाँ, दोनों गंभीर दाखिल होता है जनतंत्र को चलाना, और इसी आधार पर जनतंत्र चला करता है और जनतंत्र सिद्धान्त तथा नैतिकता पर आधारित होता है जिस के बिना जनतंत्र या लोकतंत्र फेल हो जाता है। सारे देश में, उत्तर प्रदेश में ही नहीं, बातावरण जनतंत्र के प्रतिकूल हो रहा है। जनतंत्र का हिसा से मेल नहीं है। आज विधान सभाओं

और लोक सभा में यह स्थिति देखने को मिलती है कि रचनात्मक बहुमं में जितना समय जाता है उस के अधिक समय नौक शोक, टोका टाकी हुल्लडबाजी में चला जाना है। अच्छे तर्क, ऊँचा ज्ञान, नीति कानून और नियम मखर भाषा में प्रकट करना जनतंत्र की शोभा और उस की नींव को पक्का करना है। इस के उलटे जब देश की चुनी हुई विधान सभाओं में, लोक सभा में आचरण होने लगे तो उस का परिणाम राष्ट्रपति शासन ही होता है, राजतंत्र ही होता है। इसलिए गम्भीरता-पूर्वक हमें सोचना है, राजनीतिक दलों को सोचना है राजनीतिक पार्टियों को सोचना है जो जनतंत्र में विश्वास करती हैं। हो सकता है कि कुछ व्यक्ति या कुछ पार्टियाँ जनतंत्र में भ्रष्टाचार में विश्वास करती हों लेकिन बाहर जिनके चेहरे चाटे हैं वहाँ जनतंत्र नहीं चलता, उस की तगफ देखती भी नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश उन प्रान्तों में है जिस ने देश को तीन प्रधान मंत्री दिये, जहाँ न सिर्फ सरकारी पार्टी, बल्कि विरोधी पार्टियाँ के महान नेता हुए हैं, और आज भी हैं, लेकिन जितना होत हुए भी कांग्रेस का राज भी रहा है और मन्दिर मन्दार का भी राज्य रहा है, और महान नेता भी हुए हैं, फिर भी उत्तर प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ है, गरीब है, उत्तर प्रदेश में गरीबी की दर है, विद्यार्थियों में है, मजदूरी में है। उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति में भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है। आप ने भी स्वीकार किया है इस मदन में कि आज प्रदेश और देश में ऐसी स्थिति है कि कोई भी काम बगैर माल दिये नहीं होता। बिना कुछ लिये दिये एक कागज एक मेज से दूसरी मेज तक नहीं खिसकता। यह स्थिति उत्तर प्रदेश पर भी लागू होती है और सड़क पर चलन वाला साधारण आदमी कहता है कि इस देश में कोई सरकार नहीं है।

18.38 hrs.

[Dr. SARADIN ROY in the Chair.]

इस प्रदेश में बड़ी विषम स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, सूखा पड़ गया, विकास की जो योजनाएँ चल रही हैं वे केवल कागज पर ही चल रही हैं भ्रष्टाचारी कर्मचारी ठेकेदारों से मिल कर सरकार का रुपया हड़प जाया करते हैं। इस हालत में देश की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए 1967 में जनता ने सोचा कि शायद कांग्रेस का कोई विकल्प हो, और जनता ने दूसरे दलों की सरकार बनाई जैसी कि कहावत है कि कहीं की ईंट कहीं का रोड़ा, भानुमती ने कुम्भा जोड़ा। उस आधार पर यहाँ भी सरकार बनी। उस सरकार ने जनतंत्र की नींव को तोड़ने की कोशिश की। मिड टर्म पोल जो हुआ उस के अन्दर गरीब वोटरो, हगिनन भूमिहीनों ने वोट देने के अधिकार का छीन लिया गया, उन के सामने डडा घा गया और मुजफ्फरनगर के अन्दर शामिलों के जो अच्छे कार्यक्रम के कार्यकर्त्ता थे, श्री सलेख चन्द जी, उस का मर्डर कर दिया गया। मुजफ्फरनगर और मेरठ के अन्दर डंडे के बल पर मुजफ्फरनगर में आठो सीट बी० के० डी० ने प्राप्त कर ली और मेरठ के अन्दर 8, 10 सीटें ले ली। लेकिन जब जनता को गुम्मा जमा तो उस ने 1971 के इलेक्शन में उन के सब से बड़ दबता चौधरी चरण सिंह को मुजफ्फरनगर में चारों खाने चित गिराया।

मत्ताधारी दल ने उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर जो राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया वह किसी शीक से नहीं किया, बल्कि मजदूरी में और एकमात्र इलाज समय कर किया। लेकिन मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति शासन इसलिए लाया गया था कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को टोन अप किया जायगा और कर्षण को दूर किया जाएगा जिस से जनता के हित की योजनाएँ पूरी हो सकें। लेकिन गल्ला वसूली के बारे में ही लीजिये किस तरीके से उत्तर प्रदेश की व्यूरोक्रेसी ने गल्ले की वसूली को फेल करने की कोशिश की। मैं सहारनपुर के अनुभव के आधार पर कहता हूँ कि जब सरकार ने अनुभव किया कि किसान को कम पैसा मिलता है तो उन्हें इस्टिम दिया।

मत्ताधारी दल ने उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर जो राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया वह किसी शीक से नहीं किया, बल्कि मजदूरी में और एकमात्र इलाज समय कर किया। लेकिन मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति शासन इसलिए लाया गया था कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को टोन अप किया जायगा और कर्षण को दूर किया जाएगा जिस से जनता के हित की योजनाएँ पूरी हो सकें। लेकिन गल्ला वसूली के बारे में ही लीजिये किस तरीके से उत्तर प्रदेश की व्यूरोक्रेसी ने गल्ले की वसूली को फेल करने की कोशिश की। मैं सहारनपुर के अनुभव के आधार पर कहता हूँ कि जब सरकार ने अनुभव किया कि किसान को कम पैसा मिलता है तो उन्हें इस्टिम दिया।

[श्री भूषण राव तेली]

कि किसानों को सीमेंट, खाद, कपड़ा, और चीनी मिलेगी।

सरकारी मशीनरी ने उस आदेश को उठा कर फेंक दिया जिसमें कहा था कि ये सब चीजें खरीद-केन्द्र से उपलब्ध होंगी तब देगे। मैंने फूड एडवाइजरी कमेटी, सहारनपुर में कहा कि इस आदेश को आप क्यों तोड़ रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि यह सम्भव नहीं है। सम्भव क्यों नहीं था? डी०एस०ओ० के आफिस से चीनी का परमिट मिलता है, सीमेंट का मिलता है। इसी तरह से वी० डी० ओ० के दफ्तर से खाद का मिलता है। इन सारे परमिटों को देने के लिए दफ्तर वालों को पैसे मिलते हैं, अप्सरों को पैसे मिलते हैं। जिन को परमिट दिया जाता है उनको माठ घाठ और दस दम बार बुकानों पर दोड़ना पड़ता है लेकिन सीबैट नहीं मिलता है। फिर आफिस डेट उनको बदलवाना पड़ती है। वे अगर सहारनपुर के पूर्व में रहे हों तो उनको पश्चिम का परमिट दे दिया जाता है। जनतब का विकल्प ब्यूरोक्रेमी क्यों नहीं हो सकती है, उस जैसा अच्छा राज नहीं हो यह नहीं हो सकता है। राष्ट्रपति शासन जिस उद्देश्य से आपने लागू किया है उस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने की आप कोशिश करें और उस हिसाब में वहां पर काम होना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ इनकी अर्वाध कम से कम होनी चाहिये। लोकप्रिय सरकार वहां जल्दी से जल्दी बननी चाहिये सभी साथी इनको मानते हैं और मैं भी मानता हूँ कि जनताविक शासन पद्धति राष्ट्रपति शासन से अच्छी होती है। ऐसा होते हुए भी जिन विषय पर स्थितियों के कारण राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

• श्री नागेश्वर शिवदी (मछलीशहर) :  
गृह मंत्री जी ने जो मकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है

यह उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं अपने स्वयंसेवकों के इस मत से पूर्वतया सहमत हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में छात्र आन्दोलन, खास तौर से लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों का आन्दोलन, वी० ए० सी० की घटना, पुलिस वालों का रवैया और उसके साथ साथ सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जो गतिविधियाँ चल रही थी और उन गतिविधियों के पीछे विरोधी दल वालों का जो हाथ था, जो वे बखर्ब रच रहे थे, उन सब को देखते हुए इसके सिवा कोई चारा नहीं था कि राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जायें।

मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पठित कमना पति त्रिपाठ के नेतृत्व में जो सरकार बनी और जिस ने 26 महीने काम किया उसने इस अल्पकाल में प्रान्त के विकास की दृष्टि में जितना काम किया उसको किसी भी दृष्टि में नहीं कहा जा सकता है। मैं भी वहाँ हो विधान सभा से सम्बन्धित रहा हूँ और मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दस वर्षों में उस काम नहीं हुआ जितना उनकी सरकार ने कर दिखाया। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। पिछले मान डका के निर्माण में ही केवल 17 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए थे। इतना बड़ा काम उत्तर प्रदेश में तो फिर भी वहाँ का डकों का असर था। अब वहाँ के लोग यह कहते हैं कि हमने लग गये कि हमें यहाँ भी कुछ काम का काम हो रहा है। 1960 में वहाँ मध्याह्न के चुनाव हुए थे। उसके बाद से नहीं हुए थे और इनको स्थगित कर दिया गया था। क्षेत्र समितियों के लोगों को स्थगित कर दिया गया था। इन परिषदों का कैलेंडर भी अधीन कर दिया गया था। ये सारे जा काम करे हुए थे इसको उन्होंने चालू किया था। संविधान की सलाह भी वहाँ कई बार बनो जिस में कई चीजें शामिल थी। उसने भी सारे कामों को

किए हुए थे। लेकिन कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी की सरकार ने उन कामों को पूरा किया। वहा पर बिजली का अभाव था, शिक्षा के काम में रुकावट पड़ी हुई थी। एक-एक करके उन्होंने काम सज किए। मैं क्या-क्या गिनाऊँ। जिनका काम उन्होंने किया उसका इतिहास माफ़ी होगा और जो आफ़ें हैं वे हम बान को बताएंगे कि कितना काम उस सरकार ने किया। उस सरकार की लोकप्रियता में किसी प्रकार की कमी नहीं थी। लेकिन जिस तरह की परिस्थितियाँ पैदा की जा रही थी, मैं श्री रामधन की बात से सहमत हूँ, कि पशुपति नाथ सुकुल जो राज्य कर्मचारियों के नेता बन गए थे और जिनको निकाल दिया गया था, उनको दुबारा सरकारी नौकरी में लेना एक गलती थी जो श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी ने की। उन्होंने फिर सरकारी कर्मचारियों के साथ मिल करके ऐसा वातावरण बना दिया था जैसे कोई सगर है ही नहीं और जैसे कोई कारखाना चल रहा हो जिस में जो चाहे और जिस तरह चाहे मनमानी कर सकता है और कुछ थोड़े से जो मिनस्टर होते हैं वही सरकार को चलाने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। उनके काम से बाधा डाली जाए और किसी तरह से शासन को चलाने में दिया जाए। सरकारी कर्मचारियों का बंटन बढ़ते जाने के कारण देश उस बोस को अनुभव कर रहा है, उससे वह पीड़ित है और तबाह हुआ है। जब बंटन बढ़ाने की बात होती है तो हम भूल जाते हैं अपनी गरीब जनता को जिसकी आमदनी 25-30 रुपये महीना भी नहीं है, किन्तु ही लोग आज भी भूख मरे हैं और सब से पहले हमको उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारना चाहिये। बिनास सच्चा में किसान जो रात दिन मेहनत करके बेती कर रहा है उसके हितों की परवाह न करते हुए सरकारी कर्मचारियों की यह मनोवृत्ति ही नहीं है कि

वे अधिक बेतनो की माँग करते जाएं। बेतन बढ़ाने का नहीं जा यह होता है कि महंगाई बढ़ती है और वे फिर आन्दोलन करते हैं। इस पर सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। वहा पर ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा कर दी गई जिससे शासन किसी तरह न चलने पाए। उसमें भी समाजवादी विचारधारा वाले थे, माक्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वाला न भोतर ही भीतर षडयंत्र किया कि किसी तरह से भी उत्तर प्रदेश का शासन चलने न पाए, सरकार बदनाम हो जाए। 1974 से वहा चुनाव होने वाला था। पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी ने सारी परिस्थितियों में मजबूर हो कर राज्यपाल को अपना त्यागपत्र दिया और राज्यपाल ने उनकी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए और इस बात का भी ध्यान में रखते हुए कि उन पार्टी का जिसका बहुत बड़ा बहुमत है, परिस्थितियों से मजबूर हो कर सरकार चलाने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की है, राष्ट्रपति को यह सलाह दी कि राष्ट्रपति शासन वहा लागू कर दिया जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी हालत में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने के सिवा केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास और कौन सा रास्ता था? जूँकि नहीं था, इसलिए मैं उस का समर्थन कर रहा हूँ।

मैं मानता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होने के बाद स्थिति में काफी सुधार हुआ है। छात्रों का आन्दोलन जिसको विरोधी पार्टी वाले हवा दे रहे थे, उनको उस्ता रहे थे, सब ऊँची दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है। पी० ए० सी० तथा पुलिस के आन्दोलन की भूमिका सारी समाप्त हो चुकी है। विशेष रूप से जो जिम्मेदार लोग हैं उनको अभी ठिकाने नहीं लगाया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस काम में जल्दी की जाए और साथ ही साथ राष्ट्रपति शासन को जल्दी से जल्दी समाप्त करके बड़ा लोकप्रिय सरकार की स्थापना करने का प्रयास किया जायें।

[ श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी ]

हमारे प्रान्त में सूखे के कारण विषम स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। यह स्थिति 23 अभावग्रस्त जिलों में पैदा हुई है जो हमेशा से अभावग्रस्त रहे हैं। वहाँ जिस तरह गल्ले का प्रबन्ध हुआ है वह संतोषजनक नहीं कहा जा सकता है। राष्ट्रपति का आदेश लागू हुआ है कि उन जिलों में गेहूँ इधर से उधर आ जा सकता है। इस भा परिणाम यह हुआ है कि इन 23 अभावग्रस्त जिलों का भी गेहूँ बिहार और नेपाल की मार्फत आज चीन जा रहा है। इस मामले में सरकार को सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए। हमारे देश में वैसे ही गल्ले की कमी है, गेहूँ की कमी है, चावल की कमी है। वह बाहर न जाने पाए इसमें पूरी मरकता बरती जानी चाहिए वना हमारे यहाँ और भी ज्यादा कठिनाई पैदा होगी।

सूखे की जिन 23 जिलों में स्थिति है उन में से बारह जिलों को अभावग्रस्त माना गया है। उन में हमारा जौनपुर का जिला जो चारों तरफ से अभावग्रस्त जिलों से घिरा हुआ है, गाजीपुर, आजमगढ़, मिर्जापुर, इलाहाबाद, प्रतापगढ़, सुलतानपुर आदि सब को आपने अभावग्रस्त घोषित किया है लेकिन जौनपुर को नहीं घोषित। नखलिस्तान की तरह उनको छोड़ दिया गया है और कह दिया गया है कि वह अभावग्रस्त नहीं है। वह सदा में रहा है। सूखा वहाँ लगातार पड़ता रहा है। 1971 में बाढ़ से वहाँ तबाही हुई। पिछले साल सूखा था और उससे वह परेशान रहा। इस साल भी वह अभावग्रस्त है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको ऐसा घोषित न करके सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने कही गलती की है। इसको मुझरा जाए। जौनपुर में शहर वालों को भी आज राशन नहीं दिया जा रहा है। वहाँ के लोग परेशान हैं। गांवों में भी सरकारी राशन की दुकानों पर गल्ला देना चाहिए। लेकिन न गेहूँ, न मोटा अनाज आदि वहाँ दिया जा रहा है। इस और गृह मंत्री जी

और सरकार ध्यान दे, यह मेरी प्रार्थना है।

श्री हरि सिंह (खुर्जा) : सभापति महोदय, भारत की कुछ विरोधी पार्टियों ने तोड़फोड़ और केमोस का पार्लिटिक्स चला कर, उत्तर प्रदेश को उस का केन्द्र बना कर, पी० ए० सी० और विद्यार्थियों का गठबंधन कर के, इंजीनियरों की हड़ताल करा कर और सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उकसा भड़का ब फुसला और बहसा कर देश में प्रजातंत्र को खत्म करने का जो एक मन्सूबा बनाया था, उसको तोड़ने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जिस दूरदर्शिता, बुद्धि और चतुराई का सुबूत दिया और उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर के वहाँ एक स्वस्थ और शान्ति का शासन कायम किया और इस प्रकार से देश में प्रजातंत्र को बचाया उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार बगूँह मजालय धन्यवाद का पात्र है। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह सूझ-बूझ न दिखाई होती, तो मैं यकीन के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में प्रजातंत्र को खत्म करने का विरोधी पार्टियों का मन्सूबा पूरा हो जाता। इसलिए मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार की दूरदर्शिता और सूझ-बूझ और बिगड़ती हुई अवस्था पर काबू पाने की दाद देता हूँ।

मार्क्सिस्ट कहते हैं कि हम भी हिन्दुस्तान में डेमोक्रेसी चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश की पी० ए० सी० में विद्रोह की आग को भड़काया और उन लोगों के साथ मिल कर बनारस में एक जलूस निकाला। मार्क्सिस्ट और जन-संघी देश में गोली बन्दूक और डंडे के बल पर अपनी सरकार और डिक्टेटरशिप कायम करना चाहते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार की सूझ-बूझ की वजह से उन का यह स्वप्न टूट गया।



कांग्रेस पार्टी में पयेलैक्सिविलिटी का जो गुण है, प्रजातंत्र में उसका जो यकीन है, उसी के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में कांग्रेस पार्टी के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने अपनी इच्छा से विधान सभा में अपना बहुमत रखते हुए भी प्रजातंत्र की परम्परा तथा उच्च आदर्श को कायम रखते हुए अपना इस्तीफा दे दिया और वहां पर तभी राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। डेमोक्रेसी को मजबूत करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री और कांग्रेस पार्टी ने एक ऐसी मिसाल पेश की है, जो कि दूसरी पार्टियां नहीं पेश कर सकती हैं। इसकी तुलना में विरोधी पार्टियों के चीफ मिनिस्टर, श्री टी० एन० सिंह, आखिरी वक्त तक अपनी कुर्सी के लिए लड़ते झगड़ते रहे और गवर्नर को यह कहने के लिये विवश होना पड़ा कि फलाना वक्त तक इस्तीफा दे दीजिए, वरना मैं आप को बर्खास्त कर दूंगा। यह कांग्रेस पार्टी का ही होसला है कि वह प्रजातंत्र की परम्पराओं और प्रिन्सिपल्स पर चलते हुए देश में जम्हूरियत को कायम रखने के लिए, स्वयं ही सत्ता से हट गई।

श्री मधु निमये की पार्टी सारे देश में डबा चला कर, तोड़-फोड़ की नीति अपना कर, प्रजातंत्र को खत्म करना चाहती है। पार्लियामेंट की एक दिन की बैठक पर एक मिनट पर डाई सी रफया खर्च होते हैं। श्री मधु निमये अपने को एक बड़े कास्टीट्यूशनलिस्ट और संवैधानिक विषयों के जानकार बताते हैं। लेकिन वह इस देश के धन को इस सदन में व्यर्थ की बातों में, गपशप में और "गुंडई" जैसे शब्दों के अर्थ निसलवाने में खर्च करते हैं, जो प्रजातंत्र और देश के प्रति एक बड़ी गैर-जिम्मेदारी और फिजूलखर्ची है, और एक देशद्रोही है।

विरोधी दलों की ओर से कहा जाता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में आपोजीशन लीडर को

सरकार बनाने के लिए क्यों नहीं बुलाया गया। श्री चरण सिंह और श्री बाजपेयी आदि विरोधी दलों के नेता लोग बड़ी दौड़-धूप करते रहे कि डिफ्रेंशियल की पालिसी चला कर हम किसी तरह संविद की सरकार लागू कर ले लेकिन वे अपनी संख्या में एक भी विधायक नहीं बढ़ा पाये। लेकिन 147 सदस्यों के समर्थन में इन लोगों की सरकार कैसे बननी? और अगर वह बन भी जाती, तो वह एक दो दिन भी न चल पाती, हाउस आफ लाइव्स की तरह गिर जाती। उत्तर प्रदेश में यह तजुर्बा पहले हो चुका है।

गवर्नर के शासन-काल में केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजना अनुसार सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में सैकड़ों खखीराबाजों, काला बाजार करने वालों और तरह-तरह के मुनाफाखोरों को पकड़ा गया है और राज्य में एक अच्छा वातावरण स्थापित किया है। उसने गल्ले के बितरण का अच्छा प्रबन्ध करके गल्ले के संकट को दूर किया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की फसल आने वाली है, लेकिन गन्ना उत्पादन करने वाले किसानों के मन में इस वक्त दामों के बारे में बहुत आशंका है। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की सूझ-बूझ के साथ गन्ने को खरीदने के लिए नये भावों का एलान करना चाहिए, जिससे किसान प्रसन्न हों और उन का अपनी मेहनत और लागत का सही दाम मिल सके। इसलिये गन्ने के ऊंचे दाम दर अभा से निश्चित करके बोधना करना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा तक की एजुकेशन का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए और उन सब इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। इस के बिना शिक्षा का कोई भी काम ठीक तरह से नहीं चल सकता है। इसलिये अच्छी

[बी हरि सिंह]

शिक्षा तथा स्कूलों और इंटरमिडियेट कालेजों का प्रच्छा प्रबन्ध रखने के लिये इंटर तक के संस्थाओं का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिये।

हमारे नेता, श्री बीक्षित, बहुत सूझ-बूझ वाले और दूरदर्शी हैं। मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ सैक्रेटरी, जिन को दिल्ली से भेजा गया है, और डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी (एपायंटमेंट्स) का सिडीकेट के नेताओं के साथ घनिष्ठ रिश्ता और साठ-गांठ है और वे लोग सिडीकेट की जड़ों को मजबूत कर रहे हैं, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ऊंचे आदर्शों की भूल-भुलैया में पड़ी हुई है और उनकी कुकृत्यों से बेखबर है। वह असलियत को पहचाने। डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी (एपायंटमेंट्स) आज भी रिश्तत ले लेकर डिप्टियों और एस० डी० एम्प० को प्रमोट कर रहे हैं, अच्छे स्टेशन दे रहे हैं। और बहुत से अधिका-रियों के बारे में बहुत सी शिकायतों की एनक्वायरी भी चल रही थी उन्हें भी बहाल किया गया है, उन्हें अच्छे स्थान दिये जा रहे हैं। मैं इस तरफ अपने गृह मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान विशेष रूप से खींचना चाहता हूँ कि वह इन सारी घांघलियों और अनियमितताओं पर विशेष ध्यान रखे।

इन झलकाव के साथ मैं अपने बहुत बड़े सें समय सें उत्तर प्रदेश में उपपति जी के कदम का स्वागत करता हूँ और इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has informed me that all parties have agreed to continue this debate up to 7.15 p.m. and thereafter the half-an-hour discussion will be taken up. Now, Shri Painuli.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, are you going to call some of us?

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): Nobody from the Opposition has been called.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I had sent in my name yesterday and also today. We have been waiting all along throughout the debate, while others make speeches and go away. Some of us have been here waiting for the whole day, but we have not been given any chance to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The debate will continue tomorrow.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Shri Raghu Ramaiah wanted our co-operation. But what kind of co-operation is this? The Congress Party Members are speaking one after another. We are being asked also not to raise the question of quorum.

I had sent in my name yesterday, and I had sent in my name today also, and I have been waiting here throughout the day. On various occasions we find that we who are Independents give our names, but we are never called, because those with party affiliations speak longer than the time for which they are allowed, but we sit here for the whole time, for three or four or even six hours, and at the end, we are not called because there is no more time left. I want to ask whether this is parliamentary democracy....

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: If Shri Raghu Ramaiah has only asked you to give chances to members belonging to the ruling party, then what is the use of our sitting here? I want to ask whether Independents have no place here. Party Members have been called and they have spoken, but we have not had a chance to speak.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): You can call him. We have no objection.

**SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** It is your duty to see that fair treatment is meted out to everybody. Otherwise, why should I come here?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I have already called Shri Painuli. After him, I call Shri Mavalankar.

19.00 hrs.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पंचगुली (टिहरी-गढ़वाल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन के संकल्प के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यद्यपि जनप्रिय सरकार का विकल्प ब्यूरोक्रेटिक रिजीम या नौकरशाही शासन से नहीं किया जा सकता। खास तौर से जनतन्त्र में आस्था रखनेवाले व्यक्ति जनतन्त्र की सरकार की अपेक्षा नौकरशाही के शासन को पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। किन्तु जिस प्रकार मनुष्य के जीवन में ऐसा समय आता है, वह बीमार होता है तो उसे कड़वी दवा भी पीनी पड़ती है, आवश्यकता होती है तो मजिक्ल आपरेशन भी करना पड़ता है, इसी प्रकार से जब हमारे सामाजिक और प्रशासनिक ढाँचे में ऐसी स्थिति आती है तब हम को अपनी इच्छा के विपरीत भी ऐसे कदम उठाने पड़ सकते हैं जो हम स्वयं नहीं चाहते हों। फिर भी उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन कायम हुआ, यह एक कठोर सत्य है।

सभापति जी, यह पहला मौका नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन हुआ हो। जहाँ तक जानता हूँ फरवरी, 1968 से लेकर अब तक करीब चार बार राष्ट्रपति शासन उत्तर प्रदेश में हो चुका है और जिन परिस्थितियों में राष्ट्रपति शासन इस समय कायम हुआ—यह सभी सशक्तदार व्यक्ति स्वीकार करेंगे—पी० ए० सी० की घटना या अन्य कारण—ऐसी बातें नहीं थी कि स्थिति काबू में नहीं थी। स्वयं मुख्य मंत्री जी ने भी इस बात को

स्वीकार किया है और राज्यपाल महोदय ने भी स्वीकार किया है और उस के लिये केवल त्रिपाठी मंत्रिमंडल को ही बोध नहीं दिया जा सकता है। बल्कि मंत्रीमंडल पर हमारे विरोधी दल के लोगों ने भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाये, उनसे त्यागपत्र की मांग की थी, ऐसे समय में त्रिपाठी जी ने अपने मंत्रिपरिषद के सदस्यों की समस्त भ्रष्टाचारों और बुराइयों को, उनके बोवों को अपने ऊपर ओढ़ कर दल के नेता की हैसियत से मंत्रिमंडल से हटाने की अपेक्षा मंत्रिमंडल का त्यागपत्र देना स्वीकार किया। त्रिपाठी जी का त्यागपत्र उनकी गरिमा; उनके बड़प्पन और लोक तंत्र को सर्वोच्च परम्पराओं के प्रति उनके सम्मान का परिचायक समझा जायगा।

त्रिपाठी सरकार के विरुद्ध इन विरोधी पार्टियों की अकर्मण्यता तथा भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें थी। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी ग़ुनाहों उस समय मौजूद थी, वे विरासत के रूप में उन्हें पहले से मिली थी। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जब श्री सी० बी० गुप्ता उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री बने, जब चौधरी चरण सिंह संविद सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री बने, जब श्री टी० एन० सिंह संविद सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री बने, उस समय भी यह भ्रष्टाचार और अकर्मण्यता वहाँ कायम थी, क्या उस समय भी प्रणामन शिथिल नहीं था? विरोधी दलों के लोग जो बड़े जोर से कांग्रेस सरकार की आलोचना करते रहे हैं, क्या वह नहीं जानते—जिस समय संविद सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में थी, उस समय कुछ विरोधी दलों के लोग भी उसमें साक्षीदार थे और उस अल्पकाल में जितना भ्रष्टाचार और कुशासन उत्तर प्रदेश में था, उतना शायद उत्तर प्रदेश में कभी नहीं रहा।

पी० ए० सी० काण्ड की आप लोगों ने चर्चा भी की है। मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस के जवानों की शिकायतें कोई नई शिका-

[श्री परिपूर्णनन्द पंन्यूल]

यतें नहीं हैं। 10 वर्ष पूर्व श्री अजितप्रसाद जैन की अध्यक्षता में जो पुलिस कमिशन गठित हुआ था, उसने जो सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत की थी, उन को अमल में न लाने के लिये कमलापति त्रिपाठी का मन्त्रिमंडल जिम्मेदार है, तो उससे ज्यादा जिम्मेदार वे मन्त्रिमंडल रहे हैं जो कमलापति त्रिपाठी से पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में शासनारूढ़ रहे हैं, चाहे वे श्री सी० बी० गुप्ता हों, चौधरी चरण सिंह हों, श्री टी० एन० मिश्र हों या कोई और हों।

एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—हमारे कुछ विरोधी साथी जो पहले तो कहते थे कि कमलापति त्रिपाठी की सरकार इस्तीफा दे, उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन हो, आज बंटीक उसी के विरुद्ध अपनी बात कहने लगे हैं। मेरी स्मृति बहुत अधिक तेज नहीं है, किन्तु इतनी विस्मृति भी नहीं है—राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने के लिये श्रद्धेय श्री आचार्य कृपलानी जी ने एक प्रेस वक्तव्य में 14 दिन पूर्व कहा था—

There is yet time for imposition of President's rule there, why should U.P. be treated differently from other States

चौधरी चरण सिंह और श्री सी० बी० गुप्ता मई में उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में त्रिपाठी मन्त्रिमंडल के इस्तीफे की मांग करते रहे और सदन के बाहर जार्ज फर्नान्डिज और दूसरे विरोधी दलों के लोग भी त्रिपाठी मन्त्रिमंडल के इस्तीफे की मांग करने गये किन्तु अब वही लोग—राष्ट्रपति शासन उत्तर प्रदेश में कायम हुआ है तो घडियाल के आगू बहाने लगे हैं। श्री सी० बी० गुप्ता ने राष्ट्रपति शासन कायम होने के बाद कहा था—

"Imposition of President's rule was uncalled for"

लेकिन, सभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन होने का देश के सभी समझदार लोगों ने, प्रमुख समाचार पत्रों ने स्वागत किया

है। विधान सभा की 421 सदस्य संख्या है, जिसमें 272 कांग्रेस के हैं, किन्तु जब बड़ी जनता की आकांक्षाओं और परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप शासन को नहीं चला सके तथा स्वेच्छा-पूर्वक मुख्य मंत्री ने त्यागपत्र दिया, तो क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि विरोधी दलों के लोग, मारे दलों को मिलाकर जिनकी सदस्य संख्या केवल 147 थी, वे मंत्रीमंडल बना सकते थे? मुझे कुछ हास्यजनक बात लगी—जब श्री अटल बिहारी जी वाजपेयी ने इस प्रकार का तर्क प्रस्तुत किया कि पहले अपोजीशन को मौका देते। राज्यपाल अपोजीशन को सरकार बनाने के लिये तब बुलाता है जब कि गत्तारूढ़ दल का सदन में अल्पमत हो और वह बहुमत की सरकार कायम न रह सके। वह केवल उसी स्थिति में बुला सकता है, अन्यथा नहीं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि राज्यपाल ने बहुमत दल के नेता की जो राय मानी, वह उपयुक्त थी।

उत्तर प्रदेश के नागरिक आज जो सब से अधिक आवश्यकता महसूस करते हैं—वह—नागरिक सुरक्षा, अनाज और आवास की आवश्यकतायें इस के बाद हैं। इसलिए मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि सर्वप्रथम प्रशासन में सुधार किया जाये और यदि आवश्यकता हो तो एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन की तरह का एक कमिशन उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित किया जाय जो तीन-चार महीने में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करे। उत्तर प्रदेश जो किसी समय सबसे अधिक सम्पन्न राज्य था, आज सबसे अधिक विपन्न राज्यों में से है। यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के 54 जिलों में से 36 जिले देश के सबसे अधिक पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं। यहाँ तक की जो हमारी न्यूनतम आवश्यकताएँ हैं, उन की पूर्ति भी नहीं हो रही है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश जो कि गंगा और यमुना का प्रदेश है वहाँ इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में एक भी गांव ऐसा नहीं है जहाँ पीने के पानी तक की पूर्ति होती हो और जिस गति से, आज

in U.P. (Res.)

हम बन रहे हैं यदि प्रगति की गति यही चलती रही तो शायद 240 वर्षों में हम उत्तर प्रदेश के सारे गांवों में पाना दे सकेंगे।

अन्त में मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह यह अनिश्चितता की स्थिति समाप्त हो जानी चाहिये। राष्ट्रपति शासन रहता है या नहीं रहता है, मनीमंडल बनता है या नहीं बनता है, विधान सभा भंग होती है या नहीं होती है—यह जो अनिश्चितता की स्थिति है, इस से कामकाज में रुकावट हो रही है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि 1974 के आरम्भ में होने वाले चुनावों में हम और अधिक सकल और विजयी हो पायेंगे।

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR** (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I find it very difficult to lend support to this resolution moved by the Home Minister, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit. I wish he were present in the House even though this debate is coming almost to a fag-end. But I can appreciate his going away, for, probably, he is exhausted, but I hope he will go through the record and also read carefully what some of us have been saying even when he is absent from the House.

Sir, the resolution that the Home Minister has moved yesterday is, as I said, difficult to be given support to, because it is morally unjustifiable, constitutionally untenable and politically objectionable. Even if you read the letter of the Chief Minister while resigning and the report marked secret and sent out by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh to the President here—a reading of both these documents also convinces us that the arguments advanced for having the President's rule in Uttar Pradesh are not valid by any reasoning. It is difficult to appreciate the arguments put up

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by the Home Minister himself yesterday in the House while building up defence for the Government's action.

Sir, the Constitution of India is a sacred document, and it is a serious thing. It cannot be lightly treated or tackled, and certainly it cannot be used to suit the political aims of the Congress party. The difficulty is, and the criticism and the charge against the Congress governments throughout the last many years have been, that they have constantly used or rather abused the constitutional provisions to suit their own party ends and to suit their own organisational needs and programmes. This is, therefore, very objectionable and, as I said, constitutionally it is untenable because there is no provision in the Constitution for having President's rule in a State merely because in that particular State the party in power is unable to find another leader more suitable than the one who has had to resign because of serious situations.

My charge is that this Government and this ruling party have been using the Constitution as an instrument in their hands rather than behaving as a Government under this Constitution. In a democracy it is an accepted rule or convention that the Constitution is above the Government and not the Government above the Constitution. In our country, we find the Government is considering the Constitution as if it is something below them. They use or abuse it and pervert it the way they like. The President's rule in U.P. is the latest example.

Look at these two reports. What is the special thing that has brought President's rule to U.P.? The Governor's report mentions power shortage, scarcity of essential commodities, drought situation and students' unrest. These are all problems neither special nor peculiar to U.P.;

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar] they are all over India. If that is so, then they should accept the suggestion of Shri Shashi Bhusan for limited dictatorship all over the country and get rid of the democratic rule and of popular Government. But they cannot; they dare not. But they have imposed the President's rule in U.P. Now, you cannot consider certain problems, which you cannot solve, as excuses for taking away the normal and accepted constitutional pattern and introduce the President's rule which in any case is to be used as a medicine in an extreme case rather than something to be used as the daily bread. This is what they have done in U.P. I feel that nothing has happened in U.P. in terms of a serious crisis which warrants imposition of the President's rule.

What was the failure of constitutional machinery in U.P.? The situation was deliberately brought about and artificially created. There was no natural sequence of political development which would have brought this kind of crisis in U.P. I can understand that a political party even with a large majority may have certain difficulties in electing the leader with a clear majority. In my own State of Gujarat sometime back that possibility could have happened. I do not want to go into details of that now things were settled and a new leader was elected. But I can understand that even in a political party with a big majority these things may and can happen. But even that did not happen in U.P. The Chief Minister of U.P. Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi did not resign immediately when the P.A.C. revolt took place or even after a couple of days. I can understand if he had said: "In spite of best efforts I have failed; I own my responsibility and I get out. What will happen to the party and the Government, it is for the leaders to decide." He did not do that; he went on sticking to the position of power. The U.P. Governor in his report says that the

Cabinet formally met in Lucknow. That was only a formality. All the Ministers came to Delhi and were sitting for days together. Nowadays the capital of each State is Delhi; problems are settled not in the respective State Capitals, they are settled in Delhi. To say that there was failure of constitutional machinery, U.P. is to stretch the logic far beyond acceptable and pardonable limits. The letter of the Chief Minister addressed to the Governor makes interesting reading. Any person who knows the fundamentals of constitutional democracy, particularly in this country, will say that it is a letter full of contradictions; both the Chief Minister's letter and the Governor's report taken together are merely euphemisms for saying: "We want to remain in power somehow; we do not want others to come in; we are at the moment in difficulty; please therefore save us and for saving us use the Constitution as an agency and as an instrument to help us out." This is a most amazing way of using the democratic Constitution for undemocratic and politically unhealthy practices. In the last para of the first page, the Chief Minister says.

"We have a comfortable majority. It should not, therefore, be difficult for your Government to carry on in accordance with constitutional propriety. But on a realistic assessment of the overall situation..."

meaning "our own party difficulties". To use the constitutional provisions for party needs is highly objectionable and untenable. Again, the Chief Minister himself comes out with a certificate of his good conduct. He says, "We hope that the impact on the people of our act of abrogation..." Who asked you to do it? Why did you wait and not did it spontaneously? The whole process of democratic functioning has been perverted in the case of U.P. and article 356 has been wrongly used. Keeping the Assembly in suspended animation is

a wonderful innovation introduced by the Congress Government without any basis in the Constitution.

I object to the continued erosion of the democratic process in our country. I hope the House will throw out this resolution by showing its utter contempt for the manner in which the Government have been using or abusing the constitutional machinery for meeting their own narrow party ends.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the half-an-hour discussion. Shri Guha.

—

19.17 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

##### EFFECT OF POOR CONDITION OF COKE OVEN BATTERIES ON PRODUCTION IN DURGAPUR STEEL PLANTS

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister to a question about the Durgapur Steel Plant has created some serious suspicion in me that, on the plea of some labour trouble which has resulted according to their version in thermal shock and the breakdown of the cokeoven batteries in Durgapur, perhaps Government is contemplating to stall or scuttle the expansion project of Durgapur steel plant. The late Shri Kumaramangalam in a speech on 12th April at Dhanbad said:

"A new atmosphere is prevailing at Durgapur which augurs well for the entire industrial complex here including the steel plant and the alloy steel plant. We have turned back on bad days and better days are ahead for Durgapur."

He also further said on 14th March that the Central Engineering Design Bureau was bringing up to date the feasibility report prepared earlier for expansion of the Durgapur's capacity

to 2.5 m tonnes. There was a controversy whether the capacity was exactly 1.6 or 1.4 m tonnes. Even if we take it as 1.4 m tonnes, the late Shri Kumaramangalam expected that the production would be raised to a higher level. He said that the feasibility report prepared by CEDB should be taken into consideration and the expansion project should not be scuttled. Even the Planning Commission did not mention a word about the labour trouble which has been attributed as the cause of the major failure of Durgapur steel plant. We also know that whenever it ruins the Government, they always make labour trouble a scapegoat for their own failure. The Panda Committee Report, which was prepared in 1967, categorically stated that the failure of the Durgapur steel plant to reach its production target was mainly due to bad management, bad equipment, bad supervision, bad maintenance and also bad supply of equipment spare-parts from foreign countries and perhaps from indigenous production also. That was the main reason mentioned in the Report. At that time they did not mention about labour trouble. The Planning Commission also did not mention about labour trouble. It talked of technical constraints which include the poor condition of the coke oven, equipment, inadequate maintenance etc. It also said that lack of proper or adequate production as expected in Durgapur was due to the failure of power supply. It said:

"A special problem in the last one year in Durgapur and Rourkela has been that of the difficulty of power supply. It has been estimated that Rourkela lost 61,780 tonnes and Durgapur 12,527 tonnes of saleable steel production in 1972-73 because of power restriction. The problems continued even now."

Unfortunately, what is the reply given as one of the causes for failure of production at Durgapur and for the break-down of the oven battery?

[Shri Samar Guha]

It is stated that the batteries deteriorated due to poor maintenance in the initial stage. Then comes the labour management relationship, the labour problem, the villain of the piece. The reply says:

"Subsequently, due to frequent thermal shocks suffered by the batteries due to labour indiscipline...."

When labour indiscipline arose? It was not in 1967 but in the latter part of 1969 or 1970. I do not say that the labour trouble did not contribute to the failure to reach the targeted production in Durgapur. But too much has been made of it always to create an impression all over the country as if it was because of the failure of labour that Durgapur was not able to reach its target. The Pande Committee in 1967 did not mention about labour trouble. It mentioned mainly about failure of the management, failure of maintenance and failure of the equipment. Now, in addition to frequent thermal shocks, a new word has been added, namely, some design defects. After so many years they have discovered a new thing, design defects. The Pande Committee report says:

"The Durgapur Steel plant received a great setback due to the neglect of all categories of staff of the coke oven and the service departments concerned and due to the gross neglect of the top management in failing to appreciate the seriousness of the situation in time."

The Pande Committee again say in another part of the report:

"The possibility of damage of the coke oven batteries was again brought to the notice of the management during the month of October 1965. That was received on the 5th November 1965 and was again discussed by the top management. It is a matter of deep regret

that even then the seriousness of the situation was not realised and immediate action decided upon."

I would again like to quote the Pande Committee Report about the coke oven. It says:

"The coke oven production which was 101 per cent of the target capacity in 1963-64 and 100 per cent in 1964-65 fell down to 50 per cent in 1965-66 and in the first three quarters of 1966-67, it has come down to 64 per cent due to serious damage to coke oven. The damage has been caused by wrong operating practices, neglecting maintenance, ineffective inspection and this is in spite of ample warnings being received in the past."

I do not want to quote the Pande Committee's Report at length.

About the thermal shock, there is nothing new. For any steel plant, I should say, thermal shocks do happen not only due to labour trouble but also due to other mechanical failures also. I quite agree that there may be wild-cat strikes. It happened in Bhilai; it happened in Rourkela; occasionally, it happened in Tata also and in other countries of the world where they produce steel at the rated capacity. Even there, something does happen. May be due to mechanical failure or due to certain labour trouble. But what is the function of the management? The function of the management is to see that refractory bricks do not suffer much due to fluctuation of heat as a result of which the thermal shocks occur. The management has to take certain steps against all these possible failures. Whether it is due to labour strikes or due to some mechanical failures, it is their look out to take all the consequential steps to



see that thermal shock is not to the extent that refractory bricks break down and create a serious damage.

I do not want to go into details now. The warnings were given in 1967. Now, in 1973, about the break down of the coke oven, their reply is that they are taking some steps. When? They say that the first part of the battery will be repaired by August, 1973 and the other half by October, 1973, and that major repairs to battery No. 2 and battery No. 3 are also in hand. About battery No. 4, what will happen I do not know.

I want to ask the hon. Minister: Who is responsible for all this? What happened to the warning which was given in time by the Pande Committee in 1967? How many years have elapsed? From 1967 to 1973, it comes to seven years. Were they hibernating? What were they doing? Who is responsible for all this? Is it labour? Are they doing it? I want to remind the hon. Minister that even late Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam had said in the Rajya Sabha that labour was not wholly responsible for the mismanagement and the failure of production in Durgapur steel plant.

I want to conclude by saying that there was a suspicion, a fear, an apprehension, that these question have been couched in a way that you may use them as a cover to stall or scuttle the proposed project of expansion of Durgapur steel plant to the capacity of 2.5 million tonnes. I want a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that, under no circumstances, this projected expansion of Durgapur steel plant should either be delayed or stalled or scuttled.

According to late Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam, the good days are ahead of Durgapur and the climate is very favourable. But you have to look into your own machine. You have to look into the real sources of failure of management and other associated

factors. There is the Dastur & Co., a very international reputed firm; there is also the Design Engineering firm. You can take the help of anybody.

Lastly, I want a categorical answer from the Minister that, under no circumstances, the Durgapur Steel Plant Project would be allowed to be scuttled or delayed or chopped off.

श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभा-पति महोदय, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है—श्रीर अफसोस की भी—कि दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने की स्थिति इतनी दयनीय हो चुकी है। किसी भी असफलता के लिए सरकार सारा दोष मजदूरों पर मढ़ देती है। जो चार बैटरियाँ 1959 में 1967 तक बिगाई गईं उन में जो खराबी आई है, क्या उस की एकमात्र और सब से बड़ी जबाबदेही मजदूरों पर है? अगर इस बात में कुछ भी तथ्य है, तो क्या सरकार ने मजदूर संगठनों या वहाँ काम करने वाले मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर कोई रास्ता निकालने का प्रयास किया है, अगर किया है, तो उस को क्या जबाब मिला है और क्या मदद मिली है? क्या यह सच है कि वहाँ के प्रबन्धक मजदूरों से विचार-विमर्श किये बिना मनमाने तौर से कार्य करते हैं, जिम का लाजमी नतीजा यह हुआ है? क्या ऐसा तो नहीं है कि इस कारखाने में सरकारी कारखाने की निति में विश्वास न करने वाले लोग बैठे हुए हैं और वहाँ बैठ कर इस का भीतरघात कर रहे हैं? क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात की जांच करवाई है; यदि हाँ, तो वह किम नतीजे पर पहुँची है?

क्या ऐसा तो नहीं है कि सरकार को कोकिन कोल पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं मिल रहा है और इस कारण भी कारखाने को सुचारु रूप से चलाने में कठिनाई हो रही है? मैंने यह सवाल इसलिए पूछा है कि मैं बांकारो के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को एक पत्र लिख चुका हूँ कि वहाँ इस तरह की बात हो रही है, वहाँ एक बैटरी बिल्कुल चुपचाप बैठी है, गैस चाल है, लेकिन

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

कुछ काम नहीं हो रहा है। मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है कि यह बात बहुत सीरियस है, मैं इसका पता लगा रहा हूँ। क्या उसी तरह की बात दुर्गापुर कारखाने में तो नहीं हो रही है ?

मैं श्री प्रोफेसर साहब से सहमत हूँ कि क्या ऐसा कोई षड्यंत्र तो नहीं चल रहा है कि सरकार इन तमाम बाहनों को बना कर सब से बड़ा मजदूरों का बहाना बना कर, इस कारखाने को बन्द कराना चाहती है ? क्या सरकार का ऐसा तो इरादा नहीं है ? अगर उस का ऐसा कोई इरादा है, तो वह हमारे देश के लिए सब से दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I want to quote from Pande Committee's report and then I will put my questions.

I am quoting from page 12, paragraph 3:

"The Durgapur management seems to have neglected many essential responsibilities which are incumbent for good performance. Mention may be made of neglect of proper maintenance."

Then, on page 25, paragraph 3, it is said:

"The coke ovens being the mother plant have, however, a vital role because not only do they supply coke to the blast furnaces which is next only to iron ore in importance but they also supply coke oven gas for the steel melting shop, for soaking kits and for so many other heating furnaces. The coke oven gas is also the primary source for the recovery of the by-products which, if properly manufactured, are a big source of revenue and high profits."

The good health of the coke-ovens is therefore of the highest importance and should be a matter of

great concern to the plant management."

In para 6 the Committee said:

"The Committee would again like to emphasise the malady in the coke ovens was a longstanding one. The negligence of the top management in position in Durgapur from 1961 onwards must also come for special mention."

It is unfair and improper to malign the workers and employees of Durgapur. As Prof. Guha mentioned, out of 4 coke oven batteries number one was shut down since November 1968. One portion of that battery I.B. was supposed to come under operation in December 1971, but the Minister in his reply said that half of No. 1 battery is going to be commissioned by August 1973 instead of December, 1971 and nobody knows when the entire battery will come under operation. No. 4 battery was constructed in August, 1967 under 1.6 million tonne expansion phase and the present condition of the battery is the worst. It is not a fact that the entire bucks stays has bent down and the battery needs rebuilding? Sir, the normal life of a battery is 20 to 25 years. I want to know why within 6 years that is from 1967 to 1973 the life of No. 4 battery has almost been exhausted? I want to know whether the serious construction lapses were responsible for this type of wretched condition of No. 4 battery. At present three batteries are functioning. Is it not a fact that out of 234 ovens 34 or 35 ovens remain in down condition for all the time? And, in my opinion, this is absolutely a high figure.

To achieve the yearly production of 1 million tonnes of ingot steel the standard norm of pushing is 270 per day. Is it not a fact that the present rate of average pushing is 190 to 200 per day? Is it not a fact that according to the design of ovens the coking time should be 18 hours but now the coking time has increased to 24 or 25 hours?

Finally I want to know whether the present capacity as well as the performance of three batteries will achieve, not to say of 1.6 million tonnes, even 1 million tonnes. Will the Government take the cooperation of the employees to overcome the difficulties and to implement the expansion scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): Sir, my hon. friend would be happy if I am prepared to own the deficiencies that have been observed in the management of these plants. But, that does not absolve the other deficiencies that have been pointed out. I am not interested in finding fault with one section or the other. But, what is patent is that looking at the working of any of our plants, there seems to be a greater thrill in buying valuable machinery and installing new plants. But, there does not seem to be any thrill in looking after it and getting the maximum production out of it. Therefore, it is strange that in this country maintenance does not get the same attention as perhaps an expansion programme or creation of a new asset gets. After all, Durgapur Plant, like any other steel plant, was created for production of steel. If it does not produce steel, it means that it has failed. Nobody can say who is responsible for it. It is our primary responsibility to see why these things have happened. The country cannot afford to make this loss—not in terms of rupees, annas and pies but in terms of what it has not produced. Why? All countries of the world have gone far ahead in the manufacture of steel. For a country like ours, which is rich in iron ore, which is rich in coal, if we are not able to produce steel as we ought to have—one of the foremost producers of steel—then it is a serious concern for us to look into it and see why the past mistakes should be allowed to continue? And why they should not be rectified.

I am aware that the Pande Committee had pointed out certain deficiencies.

In fact, I can also say that the damage has been caused by wrong operating practices neglecting maintenance and ineffective inspections and in spite of ample warnings that have been received in the past. But, earlier, if you look to the very paragraph it says that the coke production was 102 per cent of the target capacity in 1963-64 and 100 per cent in 1964-65 and 10 to 95 per cent in 1965-66, and in the first three quarters of 1966-67 it has come down to 64 per cent due to serious damage to the coke ovens. So, it is not as if Durgapur began with a sorry spectacle of less production. It does show it has capacity to produce what we had targeted. But, unfortunately, certain things had happened. But, for the thermal shocks—whether my friends agree with me or not—it could have produced more. There are other countries in the world which do not experience those shocks as often as we do. Perhaps they are forewarned. I am not able to take care of it—I am not holding any justification. But, I would like to point out that the labour must also appreciate that any action on their part, if it is going to damage the very assets that sustain them, in which they should have vital interests to-day, they are not only damaging themselves but for the country for which they are expected to work. I have already stated that I do not hold any brief for any inefficiency in any plant. I would certainly like to see that those who are in management, at any level of management, if they find out deficiency and if they do not take care of those assets as they ought to and if we take firm action, I would very much like that I am supported. Nobody justifies this saying that it is inevitable. Unless the Parliament supports such a stern action on the part of anybody in this country, I do not think we shall be able to even reach the goal of solving the problems of this country.

So, I would first of all appeal to all of you that it is not a question of how and why Durgapur has not worked. Is it because of labour? I won't say

[Shri T. A. Pai]

that labour has been responsible. But, the history shows that there were any number of wild cat strikes or bandhs. Nobody might be responsible for it. There might be politics behind it. But the fact is that the damage to these assets has been done. It is, I think, now purely academic to go back into it and say whether the deficiency was there in the machinery.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You do not explain. I quite agree there were strikes afterwards and there was a labour trouble. But, till 1967 there was no labour trouble. Even earlier the Pande Committee pointed out so many deficiencies.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Even before, the amount of care that should have been bestowed in maintaining these plants was not there. Ultimately the combined effect of both must have aggravated it. I think the matter has been discussed on the floor of the House very often. It is not for me to go into the history with the idea of defending anybody I have already admitted that any kind of inefficiency in these plants, which comes in the way of production is not going to lead us very far. I also feel that it is not only the labour trouble which is responsible. In fact, in the months of February, March and April, we had gone into the question of the production in Durgapur, and we find that perhaps if the production had been kept up, we would have been able to reach at least 1.1 million tonnes. Again, it is academic to say whether the capacity of Durgapur is 1.6 million tonnes or 1.1 million tonnes. It is purely academic, because very often in the public sector, there is a tendency to readjust the capacity to what they achieve, while in the private sector we are accusing people of exceeding what they have been licensed for. I would very much like to make an honest effort to see,—which is in the best interests of the utilisation of the capacity, rather than get into this academic discussion that

Durgapur must produce the maximum. For, that is one of our assets.

I may also bring to the notice of hon. Members that ultimately it is not the new investments that create employment but the fuller utilisation of the existing capacity also becomes very relevant. It is no use creating a capacity, if the management does not look after these assets as it ought to and the labourers think that these are not assets which belong to them and which should not be damaged by any kind of attitude. I hope that that chapter belongs to the past.

Now, the management and labour relations have considerably improved. Most of these problems ought to be resolved. Now, the immediate concern is to improve or repair the coke ovens and see that they are utilised fully. I appeal to all the Members...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I started the discussion and also concluded it with the words 'expansion project'. Will the expansion project for 2.5 million tonnes be taken up?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I know that the hon Member is anxious to make me say that it will be done. But let me go by stages. After the completion of these ovens, I would require his help to see that it is not set by any kind of trouble either by the Durgapur labour or anybody else, because any delay here is going to affect the production of the plant. I personally believe that more employment and more prosperity is created with the fuller utilisation of the plant than by mere expansion.

Who would not care to expand a plant which can produce more? We are not interested in keeping Durgapur as it is. It would be a red-letter day in the history of steel in this country when Durgapur finds its feet back again and is able to produce what is expected, and becomes the pride of all.

The question has been asked of me 'what about the expansion project or the expansion programme of Durgapur?' My hon. friend Shri Ramavatar Shastri was absolutely correct in drawing my attention to another factor. Today, our washeries are not working as well as they ought to. Coking coal is not made available as it ought to be. The difficulties of railway transport engaged in transporting of commodities sometimes create bottleneck for the efficient functioning of these plants. What I am really worried about is that we should solve the basic problems by improving the working of the washeries, and by producing more non-coking coal and remove the obstacles that stand in the way so that these supplies are continuously fed to the factory and the production is ensured.

Then, there is the problem of power. If there is power failure, just as when the labour goes on strike, there can be thermal shocks. I am sure that frequent breakdown of power and discontinuous power supply also can create much more damage to the plant, and this is a matter for serious concern. For, lately there has not been adequate power supply from the DVC, which has affected even the washeries, which has affected coal-mining. I do believe that more than any further expansion of any plant immediately, all the resources that are available and that we have should go to strengthen our transport system to remedy the bottle-necks and to build up a power system so that this bottle-neck is removed.

So far as expansion of steel is concerned, we have not yet drawn up our programme as to what is possible to be done because a heavy investment is called for. I can only assure you that no kind of step-motherly treatment will be meted out to Durgapur on the plea that because there were labour troubles, Durgapur is not able to get its share.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The late Shri Kumaramangalam assured us about the 2.5 million tonnes expansion scheme.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I may tell him that so far as my former colleague's assurance is concerned, it was that it would be expanded. I am afraid he did not say when. If he is satisfied with that assurance, I am prepared to give it. But I believe in giving a definite time-table as to what has got to be done. I stand by the assurance of my former colleague, but I am unable to say when this will be taken up because my first concern is to get the Durgapur plant perfectly all right so that labour might get the best productivity out of it and they can improve their lot. I assure the House that we shall be as keen in expanding Durgapur as any other steel plant.

19.52 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 9, 1973/Sravana 18, 1895 (Saka).*