

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Series)

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Fifth Session, 1978/1900 (Saka)

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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Wednesday, August 30, 1978/Bhadra
8, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock :

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम को हुई हानि और
इसका कार्यक्रम**

* 510. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय
कपड़ा निगम (मध्य प्रदेश) के कार्यक्रम के
बारे में जांच की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके कार्यक्रम
में कोई अनियमितता पाई गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात
की ओर दिलाया गया है कि इस निगम को
मध्य प्रदेश में चलाई जा रही सात कपड़ा
मिलों से डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की हानि हो रही है;

(घ) क्या इस निगम के लेखों की लेख
परीक्षा नहीं की गई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस निगम के कार्य-
करण में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही
की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस) :

(क) से (ङ). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर
रखा जाता है ।

(क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम
(मध्य प्रदेश) लि० के कार्यक्रम की कोई
जांच नहीं की गई थी । किन्तु कुछ विशिष्ट
शिकायतों के अनुसरण में राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम
(धारक कम्पनी) द्वारा जांच की गई थी ।
जांच से किसी प्रकार के अनियमितता की
पुष्टि नहीं हो सकी है ।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (मध्य
प्रदेश) लि० द्वारा चलाई जा रही सिविल
मिल्स में हो रही हानि का सरकार को पता
है । इस मिल में 1975-76 से अब तक हुई
वर्ष-वार हानि का विवरण निम्नलिखित है :-

वर्ष	हानि (करोड़ रुपयों में)
1975-76	8.46 (लेखा परीक्षित)
1976-77	7.68 (अनन्तिम) (भुगतान की गई बोनस की 88.33 लाख रुपये की राशि निकालकर)
1977-78	5.27 (अनन्तिम)
1978-79	1.20 (अनन्तिम) (अप्रैल से जून, 78)

(घ) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (मध्य
प्रदेश) लि० के वर्ष 1974-75 और
1975-76 के लेखों की पहले ही लेखा
परीक्षा हो चुकी है और उन्हें स्वीकार किया
जा चुका है । 1976-77 के लेखों की लेखा
परीक्षा पूरी होने वाली है ।

(इ) इन मिलों के कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिए किए गए/किए जा रहे सम्मुख निम्नलिखित हैं :—

- (i) मशीनों का आधुनिकीकरण / पुनर्नवीकरण;
- (ii) केन्द्रीयकृत आधार पर कच्चे माल की इकट्ठी ज्यादा परिमाण में प्राप्ति;
- (iii) उत्पादन पद्धति में विविधीकरण करना;
- (iv) सुधरी हुई विपणन नीति;
- (v) भारी हानि उठाने वाली मिलों का तकनीकी आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण करना; और
- (vi) कार्यभार और श्रमिक शक्ति का युक्तिकरण ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है इसमें जो हानि बतायी है वह इस प्रकार है कि 1975-76 में 8 करोड़ 46 लाख, 1976-77 में 7 करोड़ 68 लाख, इस प्रकार से बाटा बढ़ता जा रहा है । मेरा कहना है कि यह बाटा बढ़ा है, 7 करोड़ से ऊपर है । मैं इसके आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ :

मालवा मिल्स, इन्दौर में 16 लाख २० का नुकसान है;

कल्याण मिल्स, इन्दौर में 9 लाख २० का नुकसान;

स्वदेशी मिल्स, इन्दौर में 7 लाख २० का नुकसान;

ताप्री मिल्स, बरहानपुर में 3 लाख २० का बाटा,

बंशाखे काटन मिल्स, राजनन्दगांव में 10 लाख २० का बाटा;

भोपाल टैक्सटाइल्स मिल्स में 8 लाख २० का बाटा; और
हीरा मिल्स, उज्जैन में 8 लाख २० का बाटा ।

यह बाटा कुल मिला कर 61 लाख का है ?

अब इन्होंने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा था कि वहां मजदूरों ने काम करने से इंकार कर दिया इसलिये वहां बाटा हो रहा है । मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि एन० टी० सी० की 7 मिलों में बाटा हो रहा है, ऐसा मन्त्री जी का कहना है । मेरा कहना है कि वहां पर जो 7 प्राइवेट मिल्स हैं उनमें करोड़ों २० का मुनाफ़ा हो रहा है, और यह ऐसा समय है कि सब मिलें कमा रही हैं । इसना ही नहीं इन्दौर टैक्सट डैल्स में जिसको हाल ही में मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने अपने हाथ में लिया है, प्रारम्भ के तीन, चार महीनों को छोड़ कर, डेढ़ लाख २० से 3 लाख २० प्रति माह का मुनाफ़ा हो रहा है । जबकि उसमें प्रोसेसिंग समान नहीं है । तो इनकी मिलें बाटे में का रही हैं, जबकि प्राइवेट मिलें मुनाफ़ा कमा रही हैं, क्या मन्त्री जी को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी है ?

श्री आर्च कर्नाम्बीत : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश की एन० टी० सी० मिलें बाटे में हैं और माननीय सदस्य ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, वे भी बिल्कुल ही सही हैं, मगर एन० टी० सी० की कुल सबसीडियरीज़ में मध्य प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल, वे दो हैं जो आज अधिक बाटे में चल रही हैं । सिर्फ़ निजी क्षेत्र के मिलों में ही मुनाफ़ा होता है, एन० टी० सी० में बाटा होता है, ऐसी बात नहीं है । तमिलनाडु, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और गुजरात, ये जो एन० टी० सी० की 4 सबसीडियरीज़ हैं, ये इस समय मुनाफ़े में चल रही हैं ।

पश्चिम बंगाल और मध्य प्रदेश के बाटे का जो सबल है, इसके जो कारण मैंने पहले सदन में रखे हैं, वही कारण हैं जिनके बारे में

विचार करने की जरूरत है। हम अपनी तरफ से प्रयत्नशील हैं कि इन कार्यों को दूर किया जाये। मध्य प्रदेश में 7 मिलों में कुल 21 हजार मजदूर हैं और उनमें से 4 हजार इस समय सरप्लास हैं। 4 हजार सरप्लास मजदूरों का मतलब है कि महीने में 25 लाख रुपये यानी साल भर में 3 करोड़ रुपये तनखाह हम दे रहे हैं जिसके लिये कोई उत्पादन हमें नहीं मिल रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश के अन्य किसी निजी मिलों में या हिन्दुस्तान के सभी मिलों में एक मजदूर 4 लून्स को दे रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश के हमारे एन० टी० सी० में एक बरहानपुर की मिल को छोड़ कर एक मजदूर सिर्फ दो ही लून्स को देवने के लिये तैयार है। 1974 में एक एग्जिमेंट हुआ और उस एग्जिमेंट को भ्रम में लाने से वहाँ पर मजदूरों ने इन्कार किया है। हम मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री, उद्योग मन्त्री, श्रम मन्त्री से मिजी तौर पर मिले हैं, उनसे कहा है कि मजदूरों के संगठनों से बातचीत करो और इसमें से उचित रास्ता निकालो। अभी मध्यप्रदेश की सरकार से पता चला कि उन्होंने अपने लेबर कमिश्नर को बम्बई की मिलों को देवने के लिये कहा है। उनसे एन० टी० सी० के मजदूर संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों को ले जाने को कहा। जो जानकारी मुझे मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से मिली है, उससे पता चलता है कि यूनियन के नेता यह कहते हैं कि बम्बई में जाने का मतलब 4 लून्स चलाने का है। इसके लिये हम तैयार नहीं। विशेष परिस्थिति मध्य प्रदेश में चल रही है। जहाँ सारे देश में एन० टी० सी० की मिलें, मुनाफे की ओर जा रही हैं, इस वक्त मध्य प्रदेश में बाटे में ही चल रही हैं और अगर यह सिलसिला इसी तरह से चलता रहा तो उस पर हमें फिर विचार करना पड़ेगा कि इन मिलों का भविष्य में क्या किया जाये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न का उत्तर कुछ क्षुधाकारक

दिना है और सही जानकारी नहीं दी है। मैं इस बात से इन्कार नहीं करता हूँ कि मजदूरों ने 4 सांचे चलाने से इन्कार कर दिया। आखिर यह क्यों? उज्जैन में विनीत मिल, एन० टी० सी० इन्दौर टेक्सटाइल मिल, इन्दौर में हुकमचन्द मिल, राजकुमार मिल, बंबारी मिल, रतलाम में सज्जन मिल, ग्वालियर में जे० सी० मिल, इन सब में 4 सांचे चल रहे हैं। वहाँ चल रहे हैं या नहीं चल रहे हैं, आखिर कारण क्या है। एक ही पार्टी की यूनियन को मान्यता सारे प्रदेश के मिलों में है। हमने कहा कि पूरी सपोर्ट देंगे, आपको सहयोग देंगे, लेकिन हमारा सहयोग लेने से इन्कार कर दिया। इसकी धाड़ में बहुत सी बातें हैं, मुझे जब भी समय मिलेगा, मैं सारी बातों का उल्लेख करूँगा। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अधिकारी इस पर एक्शन क्यों नहीं लेते? इसका कारण यह है कि एन० टी० सी० के बेयरमैन ने सारे अधिकार अपने हाथ में ले लिये हैं, माल खरीदने का, बेचने का और स्टॉक पब्लिश का काम सब उनके हाथ में है। किसी भी टैकिंगल ऑफसर को मिल के कंट्रोलर और प्रबंधक बदल नहीं सकते हैं, और उनका इन्स्ट्रुट मिल को मुनाफे में लाने का नहीं है। गलत ढंग से अपने को लाभ पहुंचाते हैं। वहाँ के जो कंट्रोलर हैं, उनको कोई हक नहीं है कि उनको हटा सकें या किसी को एम्पाइन्टमेंट दे सकें। सारे अधिकार बरमैन ने छीन लिये हैं। उसका परिणाम यह है कि यह अनियमितताएं हो रहीं हैं, किसी को कोई सुनता नहीं है। किसी को एम्पाइन्टमेंट देना हो तो यह करेंगे।

दूसरे मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा है कि वहाँ कुछ मजदूरों की कुछ समस्याएं हैं आपने यह भी कहा कि कोई भी कपड़ा नहीं बेचा है। मैं एक ही मिल का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। उज्जैन की हीरा मिल से जो घे क्लाय बेचा गया है, उसके धाँकड़े इस प्रकार हैं—
जनवरी, 1978 : 3,87,452 मीटर,

फरवरी, 1978 : 93,732 मीटर, मार्च, 1978 : 64,141 मीटर, अप्रैल, 1978 : 1,96,373 मीटर, मई, 1978 : 1,52,728 मीटर और जून, 1978 : 2,76,035 मीटर इस का टोटल है 11,70,461 मीटर। इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में ग्रे क्लाय, हरा कपड़ा, इस बात के बावजूद बेचा गया है कि प्रासेसिंग प्लांट बहुत बड़ी क्षमता में लगे हुए हैं। उज्जैन में इन्दौर टेक्सटाइल मिल में प्रासेसिंग प्लांट नहीं है, मगर वह भी मुनाफा कमा रही है। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि वहां पर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर अनियमिततायें हो रही हैं, जिससे बड़ा घाटा हो रहा है।

मैंने पीछे एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि विदेशों में भेजने के लिए विभिन्न मिलों में कितना कितना कपड़ा बनाया गया। उस प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार की ओर से यह बताया गया कि यह बताना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है। आज भी ऐसी पाटियां हैं, जिन्होंने विदेशों में हजारों गांठे बेची हैं। साल से ऊपर हो गया है, मगर उन का पेमेंट आज तक एन० टी० सी० को नहीं हुआ है, जिसका डेमरेज और बैंक ब्याज हम भर रहे हैं।

वहां पर ये जो अनियमिततायें हो रही हैं, उन का मूल कारण है वहां का चेयरमैन। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह वर्तमान चेयरमैन को हटा कर कोई दूसरा आदमी वहां लायेंगे, ताकि पालिसी में परिवर्तन हो और मिलों को मुफा होने लगे। वर्तमान चेयरमैन की मंत्री महोदय का पूरा सहयोग और सपोर्ट प्राप्त है। जब वर्तमान चेयरमैन के विरुद्ध विभिन्न प्रश्न उठाये गये, तो उन्होंने मंत्री महोदय के पैर पकड़ लिये। उसके बाद मंत्री महोदय बराबर उन्हें अपना आशीर्वाद देते आ रहे हैं और उन के खिलाफ कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

श्री जार्ज फ़र्नान्डिस : माननीय सदस्य की चेयरमैन के बारे में और अन्य मसलों के बारे में जो राय है, उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ

कहना नहीं है। उनका अपना एक दृष्टिकोण है और वह उसको रख कर चल सकते हैं। जहां तक घाटे का सवाल है, मैंने बताया कि इन मिलों में इस समय 21,000 मजदूरों में से 4,000 मजदूर आवश्यकता से अधिक हैं।

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य : कैसे मालम हुआ ?

What was the basis of this assessment? Was there any physical verification?

श्री जार्ज फ़र्नान्डिस : इस बारे में अध्ययन हुआ है और उसकी रिपोर्ट हमारे पास है, जो एक निष्पक्ष रिपोर्ट है।

जहां पूरे मध्य प्रदेश में, और समूचे देश में, स्पिनिंग मिलों में चार लूमज एक मजदूर चलाता है, वहां एन० टी० सी० की सात मिलों में से छः में सिर्फ दो लूमज चलाये जा रहे हैं। ताप्ती मिल में 1976-77 में सिर्फ 17 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ है। इस का कारण यह है कि वह मध्य प्रदेश में एन० टी० सी० की एक मिल है, जहां चार लूमज एक मजदूर चलाता है।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि पिछले साल अक्टूबर से इस साल के जून महीने तक वहां पर 20 प्रतिशत बिजली की कटौती की गई थी, जो कि सारी टेक्सटाइल मिलों पर लागू की गई थी, और जुलाई से वह कटौती 20 प्रतिशत से 25 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है। मेरे पास एन० टी० सी० की मिलों के बारे में जुलाई के आंकड़े हैं। खाली मध्य प्रदेश में एन० टी० सी० में 45 लाख रुपये का घाटा है और पश्चिमी बंगाल में एन० टी० सी० में 57 लाख रुपये का घाटा है, जबकि सारे देश में एन० टी० सी० की मिलों में सिर्फ 31 लाख रुपये का घाटा है। 1974 से ले कर आज तक - एन० टी० सी० के बनने से ले कर आज तक—इतना बढ़िया मुनाफा एन० टी० सी० में कभी नहीं हुआ है, जितना कि पिछले जुलाई मास में हुआ है। एन० टी० सी० गुजरात में मुनाफा

53 लाख रुपये, तामिळनाडू और पंजाबी केरी में 49 लाख, एन० टी० सी०, प्रायः प्रदेश में 12 लाख और एन० टी० सी०, उत्तर प्रदेश में 2 लाख रुपये का मुनाफा हुआ है। लेकिन एन० टी० सी० मध्य प्रदेश में 45 लाख रुपये और एन० टी० सी०, पश्चिमी बंगाल में 57 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ है। जो स्वदेशी मिलें पहले घाटे में चल रही थी, जब से सरकार ने उन्हें अपने हाथ में लिया है, तब से उनमें 23 लाख रुपये का मुनाफा हुआ है। जुलाई महीने में उन्होंने इतना रेकार्ड प्राफिट दिया—23 लाख नेट।

इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश का जो मामला है उस मामले को वहां दरभसल जो बातें हैं, मिलों को चलाने की जो बात है, वहाँ की प्रोडक्टिविटी का जो सवाल है, बिजली का जो मामला है, इन सारे मामलों को दुर्लक्ष्य कर के बेयरमैन या किसी भ्रष्टार के नाम से ही किसी माननीय सदस्य को धाँसे उठाना हो तो मैं इस की कोई सफाई दे नहीं सकता हूँ। अगर वहाँ के मजदूरों की कोई समस्या है जो एन टी सी के और मजदूरों के साथ जुड़ी हुई है तो उस को हल करने के लिए मैं तैयार हूँ।

श्री हुकाम चन्ध कछवाय : मेरा जवाब नहीं थाया। मैंने पूछा था कि जो गलत मालिसी बनी है परचेज की, माल खरीदने और बेचने की, सारा सामान बेयरमैन खरीदते हैं और बेचते हैं। इस का उत्तर नहीं थाया...

श्री जार्ज फ़र्नान्डिस : दूसरा कोई तथ्य नहीं है। हर काम के लिए नियुक्त अधिकारी हैं वे लोग अपना काम करते हैं।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या यह सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश की एन टी सी मिलों के पास लगभग 35 हजार गैटो बिना बिके पड़ी हैं जिन का मूल्य करीब 8 करोड़ रुपये

है? क्या यह सही है कि उन्होंने कुछ ऐसा कपड़ा जो एक ही कम्पनिटी कर था उस को किन्हीं व्यापारियों को 2 रुपये 16 पैसे मीटर और कुछ किन्हीं दूसरे व्यापारियों को 2 रुपये 4 पैसे मीटर बेचा है और इसी प्रकार से कुछ अन्य उदाहरण भी हैं जिन में खरीद और बिक्री में अनियमितताएं बड़ी गई हैं। अनेक बातें हैं। कपड़े के थान पर 9 मीटर लिखा होता है किन्तु कई बार 8 मीटर मिलता है, जिन के कारण मध्य प्रदेश की मिलों को निरन्तर घाटा हो रहा है और जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है बेयरमैन के सम्बन्ध में, क्या वे दोषी हैं या दूसरे अधिकारी दोषी हैं, इस बात का कोई जानकारी आप ने प्राप्त की है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या बेयरमैन की नियुक्ति के समय मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से सलाह या परामर्श ली गई थी और उस के बाद उन को नियुक्ति की गई थी?

श्री जार्ज फ़र्नान्डिस : बेयरमैन की नियुक्ति जनवरी 1977 में हुई थी। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि उस समय राज्य सरकार से सलाह मशविरा हुआ था या नहीं हुआ था। मैं इस की जानकारी ले लूँगा। जहाँ तक कपड़ा किस दाम में बेचा गया, किस दाम में चीजें खरीदी गईं, इस में कहां तक अनियमितताएं हुई हैं, इस के बारे में कई शिकायतें आई हैं। उन सारी शिकायतों पर हम ने जांच की है। हमें उस जांच से ऐसी कोई चीज मिली नहीं है जिस से हम यह कह सकें कि इस में किसी तरह का भी गलत काम हुआ है।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : वह जो गाँठें जिनका बिक्री हुई पड़ी हैं उस का उत्तर नहीं थाया। रुपये इस मामले में गहराई से जांच करें।

श्री जार्ज फ़र्नान्डिस : हमारे पास इस की कोई जानकारी नहीं है। मैं इस की जानकारी हासिल करूँगा।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

In the reply given by the hon. Minister he has stated that the NTC mills in West Bengal have incurred a loss of Rs. 57 lakhs in the month of July. May I know whether it is a fact that in most of the mills in West Bengal as in Madhya Pradesh, during the previous regime, thousands of workers were given employment by the Congress Ministers and those workers have still no work. Are you going to...

AN HON. MEMBER: This is irrelevant.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

Why irrelevant? All goonda elements have been appointed there. I am making this statement with a full sense of responsibility. If any one wants to challenge, come to me, I will show you. Are you going to institute an inquiry into the working conditions in West Bengal? If you go to any mill, you will find that there is no cotton, no raw material and the managements were connected with the previous Government. Are you going to institute an inquiry by an impartial agency or by your Government?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have no evidence in my possession; nor has anyone ever made this charge so far that workers have been recruited for political considerations in the NTC Mills in West Bengal.

In so far as the Hon. Member's suggestion about an enquiry into the working of the NTC Mills is concerned, I have set up a Committee of Trade Unionist representatives of Central organisations. I have set up the Committee of Trade Unionist representatives to investigate and report on the working of all the NTC Mills in the country, including the West Bengal NTC Mills. I have also told the Textile Trade Union leaders of West Bengal that if they wish to constitute a special Task Force to study the working of the NTC Mills in West Bengal and come forward with any recommendations that would enable us to run the mills profitably, I will accept the recommendations. (Interruptions).

श्री उद्योग मंत्री: माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय हुकम चन्द कछवाय जी ने मध्य प्रदेश के एन टी सी के गड़बड़ घोटाले के बारे में अभी हाल में प्रेस में एक बयान दिया था, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूँ क्या उनका ध्यान कछवाय जी के उस स्पष्ट वक्तव्य की ओर गया है ? यदि हाँ, तो उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री आर्ज प्रजासिन्धीस : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य कछवाय जी का बयान हमने देखा है जो पिछली फरवरी और उसके बाद मई में धाया था, जिसमें कहा गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश के एन टी सी में बहुत गड़बड़ घोटाला है, उसके लिए वहाँ के चेयरमैन जिम्मेदार हैं और उसके लिए उद्योग मंत्री भी जिम्मेदार हैं। उद्योग मंत्री को, कछवाय जी के अनुसार, वहाँ के चेयरमैन एक लाख रुपया घूस भी देते हैं। यह बात उन्होंने अपने बयान में कही है। हमने इस मामले को प्रधान मंत्री के पास भेज दिया और कहा था इस की जांच करावायें। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस पर जांच करके कह दिया कि यह बिल्कुल निराधार है। हमने इस मामले को ला मिनिस्टर के पास भेजा है ताकि इसमें जो भी कानूनी कार्रवाई होनी है वह हो जाय। मैं श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य और श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय जी से इतना ही कहूँगा कि इस सदन के किन्हीं भी सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बनावें और इस मामले की जांच करावायें और अगर इसमें से एक शब्द भी सच निकले तो मैं राजनीतिक जीवन से हट जाऊँगा बरना जो आरोप लगाने वाले हैं वे क्षमा मांगें—मैं उन और किसी चीज की अपेक्षा नहीं करूँगा

Notification of tribal areas in Andhra Pradesh

*513. **SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a good number of villages in

Andhra Pradesh where tribal population is more than 50 per cent and they are not notified as scheduled areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are a good number of villages in Andhra Pradesh where Tribal population is less than 50 per cent and in some villages there is negligible tribal population and yet they all have been declared as scheduled areas; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). There are villages with more than 50 per cent tribal population outside the Schedule Areas of Andhra Pradesh, and also villages with less than 50 per cent tribal concentration within the Scheduled Areas.

(c) The Government of India are of the view that, by and large, only compact areas with more than 50 per cent tribal population should be scheduled.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Is it a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government has recommended to the Government of India that all the villages which have a tribal population of more than 50 per cent may be declared as scheduled areas and villages where there is less than 25 per cent of tribal population but which have already been declared as scheduled, may be de-scheduled? If this is so, what action has the Government of India taken on the recommendation of the Andhra Pradesh Government?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: No Sir, we have not got any such proposal, we are awaiting such a proposal.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: In the answer, it is said:

“(c) The Government of India are of the view that, by and large,

only compact areas with more than 50 per cent tribal population should be scheduled.”

This being so, what action is the Government of India going to take in regard to villages where the tribal population is less than 50 per cent but which are already declared as scheduled areas? Are they going to de-schedule these areas?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:

This schedule was promulgated in 1950 and, at the time of promulgation of this schedule, only those villages with more than 55 per cent of tribal population must have been scheduled. Subsequently, some outsiders might have gone into the villages and pushed back the tribals outside the villages, so that the percentage of their population has decreased. Now, in view of the policy that only compact areas with a population consisting of more than 50 per cent of tribals should be scheduled, if, on the ground that the villages have now a population of less than 50 per cent of tribals, we de-schedule these areas, it will be giving an incentive to outsiders and, therefore, the Government of India do not consider it proper to accept this suggestion.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: In Andhra Pradesh, especially in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam, there are areas where tribals are still living, though their percentage may be less than 50 per cent. I would like to know whether the tribals living in villages where their population is less than 50 per cent, will get the same facilities as tribals in scheduled areas get from the Central Government and various agencies of the Central Government like the Regional Development agencies etc. I would also like to know whether the Land Transfer Act would apply to tribals in the non-scheduled areas.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: As this is co-terminous with scheduled areas only the tribals living in scheduled areas will get the facilities of

such land. But, for tribals living outside the areas also, we are thinking of introducing some scheme.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: There are a large number of villages that will not come practically under scheduled areas but where there is a large tribal population. I would like to know whether a separate Corporation will be constituted for them so that the benefit will go directly to the tribal population in areas where the number is less than in scheduled areas.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: As I have already said, in the Sixth Plan we are thinking of taking compact areas comprising 10,000 tribal population into scheduled areas and, where the population is less than 10,000, for them also we will consider some scheme.

श्री छवि राम धर्मल : मैं ग्राम के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ— अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को 1950 में सूचीबद्ध कर दिया गया था, लेकिन कुछ जातियाँ अभी भी ऐसी हैं जो फाइनेन्सली वीक हैं, जिन को अनुसूचित जातियों की लिस्ट में मिलाया जाना आवश्यक है। इसी प्रकार से कुछ टी० डी० ब्लॉक्स हैं, जो अनुसूचित निर्वाचन क्षेत्र घोषित नहीं हैं, उनका विधान सभाई अनुसूचित निर्वाचन क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाना आवश्यक है। इसी प्रकार दतिया-सिहोर में छोटी और कुम्हार जातियों को अनुसूचित जातियों में रखा है, लेकिन बाकी मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं हैं—इन को सम्पूर्ण मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति घोषित किया जाय।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कुछ जातियों को अनुसूचित जातियों में मिलाने के तबू ग्राम के पास प्रस्ताव भेजा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय शासन ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : महोदय, यह प्रश्न इस प्रश्न से नहीं उठता है, लेकिन फिर

भी मैं माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ—किसी क्षेत्र में जो ग्राम, कास्ट्स और गेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स आर्डर के अन्वेष-मैट तथा उस के इन्टेन्सिव रीबीजन की बात कही है—इस के लिये उपयुक्त समय आते पर हम लोग विचार करेंगे।

श्री छवि राम धर्मल : वह उपयुक्त समय कब तक आयेगा, क्या पाँच सालों में आ जायेगा।

श्री श्री प्रकाश स्वामी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में स्वीकार किया है कि बाहर के लोग ट्राइबल एरियाज में जा कर बस गये हैं, जिस की वजह से उन को वहाँ से निकल जाना पड़ा है, और वे लोग माइनारिटी में आ गये हैं और जबकि ग्राम ने ट्राइबल एरियाज के लोगों को संरक्षण दिया है, तो क्या ग्राम इस प्रकार की कोई जांच कमेटी बैठायें कि जिन लोगों ने ट्राइबल एरिया और गेड्युल्ड एरिया के लोगों की जमीन हड़प ली है और उन को भगा दिया है, उन की जमीन वापस दिलाने के लिए बाहर के लोगों से जमीन छीनी जाएगी ?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के लिए जांच कमेटी बैठाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस पर तो बराबर रिव्यू होता रहता है कि जो लैंड एलाइनेशन होता है और नान-ट्राइबल लोगों के पास जमीन चली गई है, तो उस के लिए कानून बने हुए हैं और हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो और जमीन उन लोगों को वापस दे दी जाए।... (अवधवाज)

Shortage of Imported Raw Material

*514. **SHRI S. S. SOMANI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought foreign collaboration and import of raw material machinery, etc.,

for certain industrial projects so as to accelerate implementation of those projects;

(b) if so, what are the details of such projects the implementation of which is presently hampered because of shortage of imported raw materials machinery, etc; and

(c) what are the details of the scheme finalised in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) While in bilateral negotiations and consortium meetings, discussions do take place for assistance in the form of credits, aid, technical know-how etc., no collaboration and assistance for import of raw materials and machinery have been specifically sought by Government, as such, to accelerate the implementation of any specific industrial projects.

In the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, located in the Department of Industrial Development and which provides the Secretariat for the Foreign Investment Board, no information is available about proposals involving negotiations on Government to Government basis.

Public Sector Undertakings, may sometimes, seek foreign collaboration for implementation of various projects but such negotiations are not sponsored by Government, *per se*.

(b) and (c). Government are not aware of any projects the implementation of which are presently hampered because of shortage of imported raw materials, machinery, etc. With adequate resources of foreign exchange available, Government have been able to meet all such requirements and in fact, the import policy has been further liberalised only recently vide statement presented to Lok Sabha by the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation on 28-7-1978.

श्री एस० एस० सोबानी : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जिस तरह का जवाब स्टेटमेंट में मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है, उस जवाब की देखने से साधारणतया पता लगता है कि उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में न जाने वाला व्यक्ति भी इस प्रकार का जवाब नहीं देगा। यह प्रश्न वास्तव में कित्त मन्त्रालय, सह-कारिता मन्त्रालय और उद्योग मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित है और आपने इस मामले पर दूसरे मन्त्रालयों से विचार न करके वैसे का वैसे जवाब दे दिया है। हमारी आयात नीति का मुख्य लक्ष्य यह है कि कैपिटल गुड्स का इम्पोर्ट्स बढ़े और देश में उत्पादन बढ़े। आयात के कारण हमारे उत्पादन की क्षमता बढ़नी चाहिए और इसको प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। पिछले 16 महीनों में हम लोगों ने देखा है कि सबसे जनता सरकार का शासन आया है तब से इस मामले में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है और न उत्पादन बढ़ा है और न जितने इम्पोर्ट्स की आवश्यकता है, उतना इम्पोर्ट बढ़ा है। आपके आंकड़े बताते हैं कि पिछले साल केवल 15 करोड़ रुपये की मशीनरी का आयात किया गया है जो कि इस देश की क्षमता को देखते हुए बहुत कम है। आपने स्टेटमेंट में यह बात कही है कि विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रचूर उपलब्धता के कारण आयात करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। फिर मैं एक बात यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 15 महीने में हमारे देश में उत्पादन में गति क्यों नहीं आई और आप कहते हैं कि इसमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। मैं आपको उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ, इस व अन्य कम्पनीज का और दूसरे लोगों की शिकायतें भी आ रही हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will have to put a question now.

श्री एस० एस० सोबानी : लोगों की शिकायतें यह आ रही हैं कि आयात न होने के कारण उन की फैक्टरी में उनको प्रोडक्शन

बन्द करना पड़ेगा। यह शिकायत मुझे अभी भी मिली है। इसलिए मैं यह विनयेदन करना चाहूंगा। इस मामले में प्रोडक्शन को गति देने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री जार्ज फ्रान्सीस : माननीय सदस्य ने इस प्रश्न के जवाब को ठीक न बता कर कई बातें कहीं हैं। अगर प्रश्न को पढ़ा जाए, तो उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप देखेंगे कि प्रश्न यह है :

"whether Government have sought foreign collaboration and import of raw material, machinery, etc. for certain industrial projects so as to accelerate the implementation of those projects..."

Government has not sought any collaboration for any project.

अगर किसी पब्लिक सेक्टर ग्रन्डरटेकिंग या किसी प्राइवेट सेक्टर की कम्पनी ने किसी विदेशी मशीनरी वगैरह के आयात के लिए अर्जियां दी हों, तो वह मामला चलता रहता है लेकिन सरकार ने किसी प्रकार की सरकारी स्तर पर ऐसी बात नहीं की। माननीय सदस्य ने कई बातें यहां कह दी हैं। पिछले साल 15 करोड़ रुपये के कैपिटल गुड्स, मशीनरी हिन्दुस्तान में लाने का काम हम लोगों ने किया। मेरे पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं लेकिन हो सकता है कि माननीय सदस्य की बात सही हो, मगर पिछले साल हमारे देश ने 600 करोड़ रुपये के कैपिटल गुड्स, मशीनरी और इक्विपमेंट्स विदेशों को निर्यात किये हैं। जब हमारा देश निर्यात करने की स्थिति में है, तो हम आयात नहीं कर रहे हैं कैपिटल गुड्स का, इस शिकायत का कोई मतलब नहीं समझ में आता है। औद्योगिक उत्पादन घट गया है, यह कहा गया। पिछले साल हिन्दुस्तान में उत्पात का इस्तेमाल 15 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया, सीमेंट का साढ़े 7 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया और पूंजी 20 प्रतिशत अधिक लग गई। कुछ क्षेत्रों में कमियां

महसूस कर चुके हैं। इसलिए कमियां महसूस कर रहे हैं कि जो उत्पादन शक्ति है उसको कम महसूस करने लगे हैं लेकिन मैं यह बता दूँ कि इस साल पिछले चार महीनों में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में 8 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हो गई है। हमारे उद्योग मन्त्रालय के सम्बन्धित जितने उद्योग हैं, उनमें सालाना औद्योगिक उत्पादन इस साल लगभग 1200 करोड़ होना चाहिए और इन चार महीनों में पिछले चार महीनों की तुलना में 50 प्रतिशत बढ़ि हो गई है। जो कभी नहीं हुआ है। जहां विकास हो रहा है वहां माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि घटता जा रहा है। उनकी यह जो शिकायत है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है। यह तो उत्पादन की बात हुई।

ड्रग्स कम्पनियों वाले शिकायतें कर रहे हैं उनका यह भी कहना है। यह हो सकता है कि जो विदेशी कम्पनियां हैं, ड्रग्स कम्पनियां हिन्दुस्तान में हैं वे शिकायत कर रही हों क्योंकि सार्वजनिक तौर पर वे काम कर रही हैं। लेकिन ड्रग्स के मामले में कुछ एक नीति बन गई है जिसकी सदन में चर्चा भी हुई है। लेकिन इस मामले में हमारे पेट्रोलियम एण्ड कैमिकल्स के मन्त्री ही जानकारी दे पाएंगे। लेकिन औद्योगिक कोर्लैबोरेशन का या विदेशी मशीनरी का मंगाने का जहां तक मामला है जहां उस की जरूरत है वह लाई जा रही है लेकिन अनिवार्य तौर पर इसको लाने की कोई जरूरत हम महसूस नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री एस० एल० सोमानी : एकसपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट के लिए दो कमेटीयां बनाई गई हैं। एलैन्जंबर कमेटी की सिफारिशें धा चुकी हैं। दूसरी साहूनी कमेटी है जो विचार कर रही है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि एलैन्जंबर कमेटी की आयात के बारे में क्या सिफारिशें हैं और साहूनी कमेटी किन मुद्दों पर विचार कर रही है या किन मुद्दों पर ध्यान को विचार करने के लिए कहा गया है ?

श्री जार्ज कर्नाजीस : इस प्रश्न को मेरे सहयोगी कामर्स मिनिस्टर से पूछना पड़ेगा ।
ये दोनों कमेटियां उनकी तरफ से बनाई गई हैं ।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: It is a matter of satisfaction that our country has made great progress in setting up of industries and many items are produced in the country; and the raw-materials are also produced in the country. May I know from the hon. Minister specifically whether his Ministry has drawn up a list of industries in which they are going to allow foreign collaboration? What are the items and the raw-materials they are going to import for the industries for which there is not sufficient production in the country?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We have drawn up a list, but I require notice to present the details.

श्री किरंगी प्रसाद : मैं स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं से सम्बन्धित मशीनों सम्बन्धी कमी सरकार के नोटिस में आई है या नहीं आई है ? श्री सोमानी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में मन्त्री महोदय ने यह कहा है कि उनका ध्येय कुछ विदेशी कम्पनियों का माल बिकवाने सम्बन्धी है । क्या मन्त्री महोदय स्पष्ट करेंगे कि उनको यह कैसे पता चला है ? क्या कल्पना के आधार पर ही उन्होंने यह कहा है ?

श्री जार्ज कर्नाजीस : जहां विदेशी मशीनरी की वैलेंसिग इन्विपमेंट के रूप में प्रचुरता और जनरल इन्विपमेंट के रूप में जरूरत है वहां वह लाई जाणी लेकिन जहां हमारे देश में मशीनरी बन सकती है और उसके इस्तेमाल से हमारा औद्योगिक विकास हो सकता है वहां विदेशी मशीनरी लाने का काम हम नहीं करेंगे ।

Planning of targets for energy, steel and borrowing capacity in Sixth Plan.

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*515. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:**

DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any adverse effect of the present economic trends in the international market on the planning of targets for energy, steel and borrowing capacity for the Sixth Plan; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to restructure or remodel policies to reach the targets in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I am surprised to know from the Government that the present international economic trends are not detrimental to the targets for energy, steel and the borrowing capacity in the Sixth Five Year Plan. There has been a continuous demand for the power and steel both from industry and the State Governments for domestic as well as irrigation purposes. Then how is it that the Government has failed to provide adequate quantity of energy and steel to them?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: What has a foreign government or international situation to do with the production of power in this country? We are generating power, but it is not being produced to the full capacity. That is true; that is being geared up; and more power will be generated and international trends will not have any effect. Our demand for steel might go up to over 10 million tonnes in the next 4-5 years. We will be producing 11 million tonnes. So, there is no difficulty about it. In cases of some particular steel, it is possible that we may have to import it from outside, but that does not go beyond 5.5 per cent of the

whole requirement. Therefore, it is not likely to affect us. That is what I have told him. I do not know why he is surprised.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: The targets fixed by the Planning Commission in respect of energy and steel have been changed even before they have been discussed with the State Governments. The meetings between the Energy and other Ministries have not resulted in any progress so far as definite increase in production of energy and steel is concerned. May I know, why?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Who said this, I do not know. Energy, which was being produced upon only 1400 mw in U.P. now has come to 1800. How does he say that it has not increased? This is the position in all the States practically.

बौधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि यह पानी के जो प्रोजेक्ट्स रुके हैं इनसे जो बिजली पैदा होनी है उनको क्लीयर करने में सरकार क्या स्टेप ले रही है ताकि वह जल्दी क्लीयर हो जायें। और उनसे जो बिजली पैदा होनी है उससे देश को लाभ मिले ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : तीन स्टेटों में इसमें कई जगह मतभेद हैं। उस मतभेद का निवारण चल रहा है, कुछ तो हो भी गया है, कुछ हो रहा है। इसमें भी जो काम रुक गया था वह धीरे धीरे ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

जूनियर टेक्निकल असिस्टेंट (हिन्दी) के पद पर अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवार की नियुक्ति

* 516. श्री राम बिलास पातवान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या गृह मन्त्रालय के नियमों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित

जनजातियों के लिए प्रारक्षित पद इनके योग्य उम्मीदवार न मिलने की स्थिति में सामान्यतः लगातार तीन वर्षों तक धागे ले जाये जाते हैं;

(ख) तीन वर्ष की इस अवधि के बीतने पर यदि इस वर्गों में से किसी एक वर्ग के उम्मीदवार मिल जाते हैं, तो क्या इन वर्गों के लिए प्रारक्षित पदों को उनका प्रारक्षण समाप्त किए जाने से पूर्व इन जातियों के लिए परस्पर बदला जा सकता है;

(ग) क्या उनका ध्यान इस बात की, धीर दिलाया गया है कि उनके मन्त्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए प्रारक्षित जूनियर टेक्निकल असिस्टेंट (एडवर्टाइजिंग हिन्दी) का पद इन जातियों का योग्य उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होने पर भी अनारक्षित कर दिया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में उनकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are treated as reserved for the respective categories, but are inter-changeable only in the third year to which the vacancies are carried forward.

(c) The post in question was reserved for Scheduled Tribes candidate. The question of considering Scheduled Caste candidate for the post did not arise as the vacancy did not fall in the third year of its being carried forward and was thus not inter-changeable.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री राम बिलास पातवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तरफ़ प्रोब्लून्ड कास्ट्स और सेड्यूल्ड ट्रिब्स के रिजर्वेशन की बात चलती है और जो प्रश्न है इसके जवाब में एक

उम्मीदवार की उम्मीदवारी के तहत लगातार मैं एक वर्ष से इसके पीछे पड़ा हुआ हूँ, और मैं आपकी डीक्रेटरी जानकारी देता हूँ। यह पहला विज्ञापन निकला है 1976 में और उसका नम्बर है ए12034/9/76/ उस समय में यह पोस्ट रिजर्व नहीं थी। फिर इसी पोस्ट को दुबारा निकाला गया 10-8-77 को शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए रिजर्व थी और उस पर शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के उम्मीदवार उपस्थित नहीं हुए थे, आवेदन-पत्र नहीं किया। एक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के उम्मीदवार श्री लक्ष्मण राव ने आवेदन-पत्र दिया था जिसके पास सारी योग्यता थी, लेकिन उसको इंटरव्यू के लिये नहीं बुलाया। फिर 16-8-77 को मैंने सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री जी को लिखा, पुनः 25-11-77 को रिमाइन्डर दिया। 7 दिसम्बर को इनके यहां से मेरे पास जवाब आया कि आप इस सम्बन्ध में गृह मन्त्रालय से सम्पर्क स्थापित करें। मैंने माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी और गृह राज्य मन्त्री जी को लिखा, और उन्होंने जो जवाब भेजा है उसमें कहा है कि :

“अधेनात किये जान के तीसरे वर्ष की समाप्ति पर, यदि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों में से किसी एक भी वर्ग के उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध हों, तो ऐसे प्रारक्षणों को समाप्त करने से पहले प्रारक्षणों को इन जातियों में बदला बदली की जा सकती है।”

यह गृह मन्त्री का जवाब आया। उसके बाद उसी पोस्ट के लिये तीसरा विज्ञापन निकला, उसकी संख्या है 47/77, दिनांक 26-11-77 वह पोस्ट शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये सुरक्षित था, लेकिन उस समय भी इंटरव्यू नहीं लिया गया, उस समय लक्ष्मण राम ने इंटरव्यू दिया। चौबीस बार फिर उस पोस्ट को बी० ए० बी० पी० 511/85/77 के मुताबिक 8-3-77 को प्रकाशित किया गया और इस बार इस पोस्ट को अनुसूचित

कर दिया गया। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में 8-7-77 को डायरेक्टर जनरल बी० ए० बी० पी० को फोन किया और उनसे कहा कि यह पोस्ट शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के उम्मीदवार के लिये रिजर्व है और यदि शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के उम्मीदवार नहीं हैं, तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के उम्मीदवार योग्य हैं, तो गृह-मन्त्रालय के आदेश के अनुसार आप इसकी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिये रिजर्व कर दें। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं अभी कुछ ही पहले आया हूँ, इसको दूसरे लोग देखेंगे।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस व्यक्ति की उस पोस्ट पर नियुक्ति हुई है वह अनुसूचित जनजाति या अनुसूचित जाति के नहीं हैं और उनकी क्वालीफिकेशन बी० ए० पास है और 6 साल का अनुभव है। जिस उम्मीदवार के सम्बन्ध में मैं कह रहा हूँ, श्री लक्ष्मण राम के सम्बन्ध में, वह बी० ए० बी० एल० हैं और 8 साल का उसी डिपार्टमेंट में उनका अनुभव है। इतनी सारी क्वालीफिकेशन होने के बावजूब भी इस सम्बन्ध से मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को फिर लिखा कि इस तरह की ज्यादती वहां चल रही है।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो पोस्ट शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के उम्मीदवार के लिये रिजर्व हो और 3 साल की उसकी अवधि पूरी भी नहीं हुई हो, उस 3 साल की अवधि के भीतर ही उसको प्रचुरित क्यों कर दिया गया? और जिस आदमी को रखा गया, उसे जनरल सीट से क्यों लिया गया जबकि अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार उससे ज्यादा योग्य थे?

और साल कुछ आठवाणी : माननीय सदस्य को कुछ गलतफहमी है। मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि श्रेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये अगर कोई स्थान रिजर्व है तो उसे श्रेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स से बदलकर श्रेड्यूल्ड कास्ट को देने की व्यवस्था 3 साल के बाद होती है, लेकिन उस स्टेज पर

केवल शब्दयुक्त ट्राइब्स के लिये ही रिजर्व है
It can be converted only in the third year of carrying forward, not now.

मैं आपको बताऊँ कि इसके लिये बिल्कुल कठोर नियम डिपार्टमेंट आफ पब्लिक वरक से बनाया गया है कि अगर किसी स्थान पर शब्दयुक्त ट्राइब्स का कैंडिडेट एवेलेबल नहीं है तो क्या करना चाहिये। यहाँ तक कि शब्दयुक्त ट्राइब्स की संस्थाओं को लिखा जायेगा कि आप उपलब्ध कराइये, एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में मांगा जाता है कि आप हमको उपलब्ध कराइये। जब बिरकुल ही कहीं से उपलब्ध नहीं होते तो उसके बाद डिपार्टमेंट आफ पब्लिक वरक की अनुमति से जनरल एडवर-टाइजमेंट कराया जाता है और उसके बाद भी अगर शब्दयुक्त ट्राइब्स का कैंडिडेट आता है, तो उसको प्रेफरेंस दिया जाता है। यह सारी प्रक्रिया पूरी करने के बाद भी जब नहीं हुआ तो डी-रिजर्वेशन हुआ, और डी-रिजर्वेशन के बाद भी यदि स्थान रिक्त है तो शब्दयुक्त ट्राइब्स के लिये

that point is carried forward, it is not abolished, and it is carried forward in the third year. After this if still a Scheduled Tribes candidate is not available, then it will be given to a Scheduled Castes candidate.

इसमें गलतफहमी समझने की है। कहीं पर भी किसी प्रकार की घांघली नहीं हुई है।

श्री राज बिलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि वह पोस्ट शब्दयुक्त ट्राइब्स के लिये रिजर्व्ड थी, उसको डी-रिजर्वेशन कर दिया गया, आप चाहें तो पूरी फाइल मैं आपको दे सकता हूँ, आप एक्जामिन कर लीजियेगा। यह पोस्ट 1977 में निकली और अब 1978 है, तो 3 साल कैसे पूरा हो गया ? 1977 में शब्दयुक्त ट्राइब्स के लिये निकली है, 1978 में कहते हैं कि डि-रिजर्वेशन कर दिया गया। जो शब्दयुक्त ट्राइब्स के लिये पोस्ट रिजर्व्ड हो वह अभी भी उसके लिये

रिजर्व्ड है, आपने उस पर किसी की बहाली नहीं की है, और उस पर शब्दयुक्त ट्राइब्स की ही बहाली करेंगे। अगर 3 साल तक शब्दयुक्त ट्राइब्स का उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलेगा तो 3 साल के बाद शब्दयुक्त कास्ट को आप देंगे, वह जबाब दें ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ बातें कही हैं, मैंने उत्तर दिया है, लेकिन फिर से वह मुझे कुछ बतायेंगे तो मैं उनको देखूंगा (अवधान)

श्री राज बिलास पासवान : मैंने पूछा है कि क्या वह पोस्ट अभी खाली है ?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I have already stated that that particular post was dereserved. It has been filled up. But that point has been carried forward.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I think this is a glaring instance of injustice and violation of rules, as has been pointed out by the hon. Member, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. If this post was reserved for Scheduled Tribes and within three years if you do not get a Scheduled Tribe candidate, then according to the Government, it would be interchangeable and open for a Scheduled Caste candidate. The principle is that if there is to be an interchange, it has to be between the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who both belong to backward community. I would like to know how is it that before three years are over, taking advantage of some technicality, you dereserved it and filled it up with a candidate who does not belong either to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe and who has lesser qualifications than the Scheduled Caste candidate. If you had to fill it up, why did you not prefer the Scheduled Caste candidate who is duly qualified? How can the Government get away by saying that they deserved it and filled it up with an outsider and yet they are going to carry it forward after it has been dereserved? This is misleading the House.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I will explain. In this matter, very strict and detailed instructions have been laid down because... (Interruptions) I am willing to have a second look at the whole problem. There is no problem about that. But I would like to make it clear that this inter-changability of a Scheduled Tribe seat to a Scheduled Caste seat is after carrying it forward for three years. But there is no provision saying that before these three years are over, it cannot be deserved because... (Interruptions)

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि ये नियम हम ने नहीं बनाए हैं, ये नियम (अवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Pasterruptions). Mr. Kachwai, please want, please take your seat now. (Intake your seat.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I have taken due notice of the feelings of this House in this matter.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर । एक सवाल के जवाब में प्रधान मंत्री जी कुछ जवाब देते हैं, गृह मंत्री जी कुछ जवाब देते हैं और माननीय मंत्री जी कुछ जवाब देते हैं, यह क्या मामला है ?

उपस्थान महोदय : प्रधान मंत्री का कोई जवाब इस पर नहीं हुआ है । आप बैठ जाइए । कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर नहीं है ।

There is no point of order. (Interruptions).

Mr. Kachwai, pleased take your seat.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I have taken due notice of the sentiments of the House and will have this matter re-examined. (Interruptions).

श्री बालुन सुब्बुई : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लिए रिजर्वें या तो माननीय मंत्री महोदय बताएं उन्होंने प्राद्विवासियों की किन किन संस्थाओं को इस के लिए लिखा था कि कैंडीडेट नहीं मिला ?

यहां पालियामेंट में अनुसूचित जाति और प्राद्विवासियों के बैलकेयर की एक कमेटी है क्या उस को उन्होंने लिखा था किसी प्राद्विवासी संसद सदस्य को लिखा इस के बारे में ? ... (अवधान) ...

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: We have recognised some Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes' Associations; I will have to find out which, exactly they are. But due notice was given to all the Associations, and it was advertised in the papers also.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, we go to the next question.

Report on plans for improvement of facilities in Calcutta and Haldia Ports

*517. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the authorities of the Calcutta Port to submit a report to Government on their Plans for the improvement of facilities in Calcutta and Haldia during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, whether such a report has since been received by Government;

(c) if so, salient features of the report; and

(d) action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). The Working Group on Ports constituted in October 1977 made certain recommendations for port development for the period 1978-83. The Planning Commission suggested a review of these recommendations. To facilitate this review, the Major Ports were asked to indicate their revised requirements. In pursuance of this, Calcutta Port Trust has submitted certain proposals

for the development of Calcutta/Haldia port involving a sum of Rs. 97.58 crores for continuing and new schemes. The schemes include acquisition of cargo (including container) handling equipment and floating craft, construction of quarters for employees, execution of river training works and dredging.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: There are three main changes in the pattern of development which have been recommended, but the handling facilities in the Calcutta Port still remain outmoded. I would like to know whether the Government propose to renovate some of the handling facilities pertaining to the Port of Calcutta so as to improve the handling facilities there.

SHRI CHAND RAM: We have received a report from the Port Trust and it is under examination. We shall be taking a decision by the end of this month or in early September.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Rise in Price of Salt due to Non-allotment of Wagons for Movement

S.N.Q. 4. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of salt in Eastern parts of India, Bihar, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland etc, has been rising continuously;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of shortfall in the allotment of wagons for movement of 5 to 7 lakhs tonnes of unlicensed and licensed salt from Tamil Nadu, this price rise has taken place;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to arrange for expeditious movement of salt to the needy areas and for its supply to consumers at reasonable price; and

(d) whether Government would allow export of salt instead of such stocks going waste?

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

Statement

(a) There has been no report of any increase in retail prices of salt in Bihar and Mizoram during the period January to June, 1978. The prices of salt in Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya showed an upward trend during the first quarter of the current year but had stabilised during the second quarter. In Tripura and Assam prices have shown an upward trend during the second quarter of 1978.

(b) Salt is not moved to Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Nagaland from the salt sources in Tamil Nadu and consequently any short supply of wagons does not affect the prices of salt in those states.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Central Government to expedite movement of salt to needy areas and to maintain prices:—

(i) Railways have been requested to provide adequate number of wagons for movement of salt;

(ii) In addition to the sea movement of salt to Calcutta, rail movement is also being permitted up to 25 wagons per day;

(iii) The State Governments of Assam and West Bengal have made arrangements through State Agencies for bulk purchases of salt at production centre and distribution in the Districts according to requirements;

- (iv) The State Governments have been requested to draw plans to increase production of salt;
- (v) Export of salt has been banned except to Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives and certain special consignments;
- (vi) Import of rock salt from Pakistan has been permitted; and
- (vii) A high level committee is being appointed to survey the present status of the salt industry and make recommendations to maximise production and improve distribution of salt.

(d) Government have no plans to export salt to foreign countries except to Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives or by way of special consignments.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: In this connection, the hon. Minister has written to me a letter which is quite contrary to his statement now. I want to know whether it is a fact that the zonal scheme evolved on the recommendation of the Salt Commissioner by the Railway Ministry imposing restriction on the allotment of wagons for movement under the zonal scheme discriminates between licensed salt and unlicensed salt. That is, licensed salt alone can be given priority under C category and no priority for unlicensed salt is evolved by the Salt Commissioner. If so, this is against the very clear assurance of the Government of India as expressed in the press note of 23rd April, 1948, that under the new policy, salt produced in units covering not more than 10 acres will not be subject to any condition by way of storage, transport and sales, which was again reiterated in the press note of 11th May, 1955. In spite of the fact that even last year West Bengal purchased 90 per cent of the salt from unlicensed small-sector in Tuticorin, this year the Salt Commissioner has written to the West Bengal Government to buy only licensed salt and

not unlicensed salt. How are you tolerating this act of discrimination on the part of the Salt Commissioner?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The entire question of salt, both in terms of manufacture and movement, is now the subject of enquiry by a Committee that we are setting up. I am aware of the various difficulties that have been experienced in pursuing the earlier movement restrictions and other allied problems that have arisen with them. I am hoping that once this committee goes through the entire question and gives its report, the present difficulties that are experienced regarding movement of salt will be resolved.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: The Minister has written to me a letter stating categorically that during the period January to June this year at Tuticorin wagons loaded by licensed manufacturers rose to 3332 as against 235 for the same period last year, compared to 92 wagons loaded by unlicensed manufacturers this year for the same period as against 5871 in January—June, 1977, leading to rise of price of salt in Bihar and other areas. The other thing is, how is it that the Salt Commissioner has thought it fit to ignore the Government policy of no discrimination between licensed and unlicensed manufacturers of salt and has taken action to protect solely the interests of licensed manufacturers and to put restrictions on the unlicensed manufacturers in the small-scale sector with a view to finish them, in spite of the small scale sector contributing even last year a lot in the export trade of salt whose quality has been recognised by the Government.

If improvement of neighbourly relations has governed the decision to allow import of one lakh tonnes of salt from Pakistan under O.G.L., I do not know how this quantitative restriction will be enforced unless the import is canalised through our STC. Does not the same reason hold good for allowing export of salt to Bangladesh, Singapore etc., to whom we have been

traditionally exporting salt for the last six years?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry, you cannot go on making a speech. You have to put the question.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: With this year's production at 70 lakh tonnes, ban on export should be lifted, keeping in mind that Government had allowed export of two lakh tonnes last year with production figure being at 45 lakh tonnes, according to the Minister. Whether the Minister is aware that the Pakistan salt is being imported at Rs. 650 per tonne while the Tuticorin Salt is only Rs. 50 per tonne.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the Minister answer whatever question he has put. Mr. Kosalram, please take your seat.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: As far as the problem of railway movement is concerned, the hon. Member is right when he says that in the overall movement of wagons there has been a decline. This is due to a variety of factors, because we have been experiencing bottlenecks in the transportation of cement, coal and other materials. In this kind of situation, there has been the problem of finding the requisite number of wagons for the movement of coal. Again, for instance, in the Southern Railways, which is the point which the hon. Member is raising, I am in agreement with him. I am not disputing his point. In the Southern Railways, as against the requirement of 1,538 wagons on the broadgauge and metre-gauge per month, the number of wagons that have been made available in the last few months is 1,301; that is the average number of wagons that have been made available. So, we are trying to resolve this problem. We are trying to see how we can use the coastal shipping to take salt northwards. Some of the old pre-war rules and regulations also need to be reviewed and reconsidered.

In so far as production of salt is concerned, I would like to assure the House that this year we shall be having a production of over 60 lakh tonnes. Our efforts are to increase the production further. So far as our requirement is concerned, the edible salt requirement of the country would be 37 lakh tonnes. For industrial purposes we shall be needing another 21 lakh tonnes. We have a large carry over from last year. We are producing more than adequate salt this year. Once the Committee that has been set up has completed its work and the old rules, bye-laws and regulations that come in the way of proper movement of salt and production of salt are modified or revised, we shall see that things are set right.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There is an acute distress in Tuticorin among both licensed and unlicensed salt producers. There is a large accumulated stock, which has not been cleared. The real question which the Minister has not answered is why the Government is making a distinction between licensed and unlicensed salt producers and why is it that the railways are not clearing the salt produced by the unlicensed salt producers in the area. If you go back to the Gandhi Irwin Pact and the subsequent orders issued by the Government, they have said that there will be no distinction between licensed and unlicensed salt producers. Having given this undertaking, now they are trying to clear the stock of only licensed producers, and not that of the unlicensed producers to whom the wagons are not allotted. Will the Government see to it that the discrimination between licensed and unlicensed producers of salt are removed and the stocks of both will be cleared?

Then the hon. Minister has mentioned in his statement that the Bengal and Assam Government have been asked to make bulk purchases. I would like to know how much bulk purchases have been made under that

category and, if nothing has been made so far, will he at least now see that bulk purchases are made by those Governments?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am quite in agreement with the hon. Member about removing this distinction between licensed and unlicensed categories of salt manufacturers. But as I have said, the Committee will go in to all these questions and we will come forward We will come forward.... We will see that there is no cause for any complaint in the future. So far as bulk purchases by the Bengal and Assam Governments are concerned, I will need notice. But I shall find out the position and inform the hon. Member about it.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : नमक आज गरीब आदमी के लिये सबसे जरूरी चीज है। जिन लोगों का मक्का या दूसरी चीजें नहीं मिल सकती हैं, वे नमक ने ही रोटी खाते हैं। इसलिए दूसरी सब जरूरतों का छोड़ कर सबसे पहले प्रायोगिकी दे कर नमक पहुंचाना चाहिये। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि नमक की कमी किसी भी जगह नहीं होगी और सरकार बाकी सारी चीजों का छोड़ कर नमक पहुंचाने में प्रयोगिकी देंगे ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नमक की हमारे यहां कमी नहीं है, जितनी आवश्यकता है, उस से काफ़ी अधिक नमक का उत्पादन हमारे यहां इस साल हो चुका है और हां रहा है और हम निर्यात करने की स्थिति में रहेंगे। आयात करने की स्थिति में हम नहीं रहेंगे।

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: It is a matter of regret. Although the hon. Minister is saying that there is no lack of production, that there is surplus production, it has been drawn to the attention of the Government several times, last year and the year before also, that there has been scarcity of salt in the eastern region as a result

of which—a representation was made to the Union Minister—they had to stop the supply of salt even to Bangladesh because the supply was to be made to West Bengal, Bihar and other States. Why it took so much of time to regularise the supply of salt to the eastern region although repeatedly the matter was drawn to the attention of the Government by the concerned State Governments in the eastern region?

Secondly, he has stated in his statement that the State Governments have been requested to draw plans to increase production of salt. In West Bengal, there is a possibility of increasing the production of salt, particularly in the Contai area. The production can be increased ten times. That has been stated by the Government here and the statement has been made on behalf of the Central Government. I want to know from the Government what steps have been taken to increase the production of salt in the Contai area. I want to know the latest position, what are the difficulties and what is the Government doing about it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Government of West Bengal has offered land for the production of salt in the Contai area. I am informed that immediately after the puja, the land will be handover to the Government and the work on the project will start. It is possible, in my view, to produce salt in areas other than the traditionally salt producing areas. We are examining that. The moment the report of the Committee comes, we shall see how far we can go ahead with it. This includes Orissa also.

As regards the scarcity in the eastern region to which the hon. Member referred, the scarcity in the past, as I said, was due to primarily the problem of movement of salt. We have been able to overcome that problem and, I hope, particularly in the north-eastern region, the States will move in very effectively and hold

adequate stocks of salt so that nobody is allowed to profiteer or otherwise create an artificial scarcity.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: The shortage of salt in some areas is not because of lack of production in the country transport facilities. I know it for but it is because of the lack of certain that in Gujrat a lot of production is possible and is available. But the lack of transport facilities has created the shortages elsewhere in the country.

Will the hon. Minister ensure, firstly, that all the potentialities of increasing the production of salt can be examined and implemented and, secondly, to remove the transport bottlenecks! If that is removed, then the problem of shortages could be solved all over the country. There is no need of importing of salt whatsoever. Will he examine it? Will he make an arrangement to remove the transport bottleneck and see that all the potentialities of increasing the production of salt are examined quickly?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, Sir. I am in full agreement with the hon. Member that not only we stop the import of salt but will be in a position to export as well.

Kidnapping and murder of two children in Delhi

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S.N.Q. 5. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA;**

DR. RAMJI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Commissioner of Police for Delhi has announced a reward of Rs. 2,000/- for providing clue for the recovery of two children (Brother and Sister) who were kidnapped;

(b) if so, the details thereof and efforts made to recover the children;

(c) is it a fact that the two children have been murdered; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया है और समाचार-पत्रों में भी जो आया है....

श्री हुकूम जव्व कलशाय मारा गदन मुनना चाहता है. बयान क्या है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, the Minister may read out the statement.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : 26/27 अगस्त की रात को श्री संजय चौपड़ा और कुं गीता चौपड़ा ने नरद्वार गेटले भागें पर गश्त करती हुई कारों में निपट लेने की कोशिश की। उन्हें आकाशवाणी के युव-वाणी के कार्यक्रम में भाग लेना था और सांय 7 बजे आकाशवाणी पहुंचना था। श्री एम० एम० चौपड़ा रात के लगभग 9 बजे अपने बच्चों को वापस लेने के लिये आकाशवाणी गये परन्तु उनको कहा गया कि लड़का व लड़की ने उन शाम को स्टूडियों में अपने अपने की सूचना नहीं दी है। उक्त सूचना के प्राप्त होने पर गुमशुदा बच्चों का विस्तृत ड्रिलिया देने हुए वायरलेस संदेश दक्षिण जिले के सभी थानों तथा अन्य जिला नियंत्रण कक्षों को उनके क्षेत्रों में तलाश करने के लिये भेजे गये। गुमशुदा व्यक्तियों के दस्ते को भी सूचित कर दिया गया। गुमशुदा बच्चों का विशेष रूप से निर्जन स्थानों में तथा उनके आसपास पता लगाने के सभी संभव प्रयत्न किये गये।

2. पहले दक्षिण जिला नियंत्रण कक्ष में 18.53 बजे सूचना प्राप्त हुई थी कि एक कार गोल पोस्ट आफिस से राष्ट्रपति भवन की ओर जाती हुई देखी गई थी और इस कार जिसका रजिस्ट्रेशन नं० एच० आर० के० 8930 था में यात्रा करती हुई एक महिला से सहायता करने की आवाजें सुनाई दी थी। इसके बाद एक अन्य व्यक्ति ने राजेन्द्र नगर थाने में सूचना दी कि उसने रजिस्ट्रेशन नं० एच० आर० के० 8930 की एक कार देखी थी जिससे सहायता करने की आवाजें सुनाई दी थी। तत्काल ही सभी चलती फिरती गाड़ियों तथा स्थिर वस्तुओं को सावधान कर दिया गया। गुमशुदा श्री संजय चौपड़ा और कुमारी गीता चौपड़ा के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त होने के बाद खोज तेज कर दी गई।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not shield the Police inefficiency.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I will never shield any Untruth.

दिल्ली के बाहर ग्राम-ग्राम के थानों की कार का पता लगाने के लिए वायरलेस संदेश भेजे गए और नमिंग होम तथा थरतालों में जांच करने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यवाहियों की गई। पेट्रोल गम्प तथा सर्विस स्टेशनों को विशेष संदेशवाहकों के जरिये कार को पकड़ने के लिए सावधान भी कर दिया गया। सभी पड़ोसी राज्यों को तलाशी दल भेजे गये। स्कूल और कालेज में जहां दो गुमशुदा बच्चे पढ़ते थे पुछनाछ भी की गई।

3. जबकि गुमशुदा बच्चों का पता लगाने के प्रयत्न अभी तक किये जा रहे थे, केन्द्रीय नियंत्रण कक्ष में सूचना प्राप्त हुई कि लड़के और लड़की के शव राजेन्द्र नगर थाने के क्षेत्राधिकार में अपर रिज रोड के निहाल वन क्षेत्र में पड़े देखे गये हैं। इन शवों की पहचान कु० गीता चौपड़ा और संजय चौपड़ा के रूप में कर ली गई। शवों पर छुरे के कई जखम

थे। राजेन्द्र नगर थाने में भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 302 के अधीन एक प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट सं० 465, दिनांक 29-8-78 दर्ज की गई है। घटना-स्थल पर वास्तविक सुराग प्राप्त करने के लिए एक अपराध दल तथा स्वान दस्ता बुलाया गया था। और आगे जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

4. सरकार गोल संतपन परिवार के प्रति अपनी हार्दिक महानुभूति व्यक्त करती है। सरकार ने दिल्ली पुलिस को इस वृजदिल अपराध का पता लगाने तथा दापियों को दंड देने में कोई कमर बाकी न रहने देने के लिये निर्देश दिया है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता: दिल्ली में एबडनशन की घटनाएं तो बहुत हुई हैं पहले भी लेकिन जिस तरह का केस यह हुआ है और जिस तरीके से दो बच्चों को कत्ल किया गया है, मैं दिल्ली में पैदा हुआ हूँ, दिल्ली के इतिहास में कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। जो पोस्ट मार्टम रिपोर्ट भी है उसमें यह कहा गया है कि जो कल्परिट्स थे वे रेंप या एम्बल्ट करने के लिए उनको नहीं ले गए थे, कोई इस तरह की बात उसमें नहीं थी और न ही पैसा धंधा बनाने की बात थी इसका मतलब यह है कि यह प्री-प्लान्ड कांस्प्रेसी मर्डर करने की थी और इसमें दोनों बहन और भाई का जिस तरह का मर्डर हुआ यह वारंटेरिक था, गुमम था और इनहूँमन था और it has jolted the confidence of the entire capital and the whole country and this House also.

मैं मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस घटना में दिल्ली में इतना पैतक फैल गया है कि आज सबह जव मैं अपने बच्चों को छोड़ने के लिये गया तो जितने माता पिता पहले अपने बच्चों को छोड़ने आया करते थे उससे आज निगुने ज्यादा थे क्योंकि हर एक को डर लगता है। तो इस तरह का पैतक और फ्रीलिंग आफ इनवेयोरिटी बड़ी है।

अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा है अपने वक्तव्य में कि इनको सूचना मिल गई थी 6 बजकर 53 मिनट पर कंट्रोल रूम में। इसी तरह से राजेन्द्र नगर थाने में भी 6 बज कर 30 मिनट पर सूचना मिली थी, भगवान दास ने दी थी और एक इन्दरजीत सिंह ने दी थी। और दोनों ने जो बात बतायी थी वह करीब-करीब एक जैसी थी और मोटर का रंग भी एक था। इनके पास यह भी सूचना थी कि मोटर अशोक होटल से दो दिन पहले चुरा ली गई थी, उसका रंग भी यही था। यह सब कुछ होने के बाद मंत्री महोदय यह कहते हैं कि हमको जब साढ़े 6 बजे या पीने सात बजे खबर मिली तो आपने कार्यवाही की। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की, मैं पुलिस को चार्ज करता हूँ... (अवधान) और जब वह लिखाने के लिये गये राजेन्द्र नगर थाने में तो उनको कहा गया कि मन्दिर मार्ग में पड़ता है, किसी को कहा गया कि तीसरी जगह पड़ता है। कंट्रोल रूम ने 10 बजे जाकर के थाने में सूचना दी है। ... (अवधान)

तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की जो एक किमिनल नेग्लिजेंस है पुलिस की और कंट्रोल रूम से सूचना मिलने के बाद भी थाने में खबर करने गये। अगर पुलिस समय रहते कार्यवाही करती तो सम्भवतः इन बच्चों की जान बच सकती थी। तो क्या मंत्री जी इस बात की जांच करायेंगे कि कितने बजे उनको सूचना कंट्रोल रूम में मिली; और कितने बजे राजेन्द्र नगर थाने में मिली और उस बीच में जब तक बच्चों के माता पिता ने वहां जाकर रिपोर्ट नहीं कर दी साढ़े 9 बजे के करीब और उसी बीच में कत्ल हुआ, तब तक पुलिस ने क्या कार्यवाही की? क्या इसके बारे में आप किसी इंडिपेंडेंट अथोरिटी से जांच करायेंगे ताकि पुलिस को सजा दी जा सके।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आपका जो कंट्रोल रूम है, हम भी कई बार टेलीफोन

करते हैं, वह इतना गंदा है उनके पास कोई इलेक्ट्रानिक मैप नहीं है, मोनिटरिंग सिस्टम नहीं है, और उनसे अगर आई० जी० पुलिस का टेलीफोन नम्बर पूछें तो कहते हैं कि देख कर बतायेंगे। तो क्या आप कंट्रोल रूम को स्ट्रुग्थन करने के लिये जो मीडन इक्विपमेंट है वह लगायेंगे और वहां पर कोई जिम्मेदार आदमी बैठायेंगे?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): It is natural that in such a gruesome crime, the feelings are bound to be roused and turned against the Police. If what my hon. friend says is true that information was given in one Police thana and they referred to another thana and then they referred to a third thana, I will find it out. If it is so, I will certainly take action against those officers. But to run down the whole police administration is not fair. No work will be done if that is how we are going to talk about it.

The Naval Officer had come to my house on the 27th at 4 O'clock and he had given information that a car was found abandoned near Karnal and we immediately got in touch with the I.G. and found that the car was there. It was abandoned. After that the whole thing was pursued. But, that was after the murder had been committed, I am told that there is a gang of criminals which has come from Bombay which is responsible for this crime. But, that also is being investigated to the best of our capacity. But, I will certainly enquire into the complaint about the negligence of the Police Officers of the Thana concerned. It is no business of a police officer of any police thana to tell anybody who comes and gives information that he should go and do that elsewhere. That is not right at all. I will certainly look into that. About the control room—well, I have not seen the Control Room and therefore, I cannot say anything about it. If it does not operate properly it will be set right. That is all I can say.

श्री कंवर साहब : मेरा क्याल है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को कुछ गलतफहमी इस बारे में है। पानीपत में जिस कार के बारे में आप कह रहे हैं, उसका फेक नम्बर था, 'कचप्ररी' जिस गाड़ी में मर्डर हुआ है, वह पकड़ी नहीं गई है।

मैं एक सवाल और माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ। आप ही अखबारों में पढ़ा कि जमुना का रेलवे ब्रिज 4 थानों में आता है। इसका आधा हिस्सा राइट हैंड का एक थाने के अन्तर्गत आता है, आधा हिस्सा लैफ्ट हैंड का दूसरे थाने के अन्तर्गत आता है और दूसरी तरफ के आधे हिस्से इसी तरह 2 और थानों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। इस तरह से जमुना ब्रिज इच कन्ट्रोल्ड बार्ड फोर पुलिस स्टेशन। आपने अखबार में पढ़ा होगा कि यूनिवर्सिटी के एक लेक्चरर ने कंजेंट की तो थाने वाले ने पूछा कि आप पुल के बाई तरफ थे या दाई तरफ थे, पहले वाले हिस्से में थे या दूसरे हिस्से में थे। यह आपने ठीक किया, I am thankful to you for this.

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि पहला मौका नहीं है कि मर्डर हुआ हो और अनट्रेस्ड हो। आपको याद होगा कि सदन एंड रोड पर साहनी की वाइफ का मर्डर हुआ, इसी तरह मे महारानी बाग में डबल मर्डर हुआ, जनकपुरी मर्डर हुआ इस 5, 6, 8 महीने में बहुत सारे मर्डर के केस हुए लेकिन अभी तक कल्परिट्स का कोई ट्रेस नहीं हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी कोई एक्सपर्ट डिटेक्टिव का सेल बनायेंगे, जो इन अन-रिजोल्ट आइम्स की तलाश कर सके।

इसके अलावा हम लोग तो जेल में रहे हैं, आप तो अकेले रहे थे, लेकिन हमारे साथ ये बैड-कैरेक्टर के लोग भी थे। वहाँ ऐसे, ऐसे लोग थे जिन्होंने 15, 15 और 20 20 बार डाके डाले और मर्डर किये और उसके बाद भी वे जमानत पर चले जाते हैं। मैंने

कल ही एक पुलिस आफिसर से बात की है। उसने कहा कि हम क्या कर सकते हैं, हमने एक केस पकड़ा जो कि 15 बार रीबरी और डाके में गिरफ्तार हो चुका था, लेकिन अब उसकी फिर जमानत हो गई। तो क्या सरकार ऐसा कानून बनायेगी जिसमें सख्ती से इन अन-सोशल एलीमेंट्स और जो गुंडे हैं, उन पर कार्यवाही की जा सके। यह मेरा सवाल है ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The grant of bail was made easy only by this House. Otherwise, it was difficult before and, if my hon. friends are prepared, I am prepared to tighten it at the first available opportunity and also to initiate proceedings against goondas. But, if my hon. friends will accept that kind of a Bill, then, I am prepared to bring it. Therefore, that will not be difficult. There is another deficiency. Here I agree that our investigation capacity has not risen very high. That is my experience of quite a few years. We have, therefore, to find out ways and means how best the investigating capacity and detection capacity is sharpened and made better. If my hon'ble friend can suggest the name of any expert, I am prepared to ask him for his suggestions. That is all I would like to say.

डा० रामजी सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सेना के एक कर्मचारी के दो बच्चों की भरी राजधानी में जिस प्रकार से निर्मम हत्या हुई है, और इस बारे में पुलिस ने जिस प्रकार की उदासीनता का परिचय दिया है, इससे आज समस्त राष्ट्र का हृदय मर्महत है।

घटनाचक्र इस प्रकार घटा कि वे बच्चे 6 बजे लिफ्ट के लिए तैयार थे और 6-45 बजे पुलिस के दो थानों, राजेन्द्र नगर और मन्दिर मार्ग पुलिस स्टेशन, पर यह खबर दी गई। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पुलिस थानों में कितने-कितने बजे सूचना दी गई।

यह तो स्पष्ट है कि 6-45 बजे न दो धानों को सूचना दी गई, लेकिन जब तक इन बच्चों के माता-पिता से सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई, तब तक पुलिस ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। इसीलिए आज का स्टेट्समैन लिखता है :—

“Almost four hours, hours which proved to be vital, were lost by the police in tackling the kidnapping—subsequently leading to murder. Even before the kidnapping of the children had been reported by their parents, police had received a good tip-off as they could ever hope to get in a case of that sort.”

यह स्पष्ट है कि पुलिस ने चार घंटों तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या ये हत्यायें पूर्वनिर्धारित थीं या किसी विशेष उद्देश्य से की गई थीं। इस विषय में भी हमारे गृह मंत्री ने कोई जानकारी नहीं दी है।

तीसरा प्रश्न यह है कि

उपरोक्त नहीं है : माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि एक सदस्य केवल एक ही प्रश्न पूछ सकता है।

श्री राजीव सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये सब एक ही प्रश्न के पाठ हैं।

इन दोनों बच्चों के मृतक शरीर पचास पचास गज पर क्यों पाये गये, इसके बारे में पुलिस ने अभी तक क्या कहा है? बताया गया है कि रात के 2 बजे चरवाहों ने सूचना दी। क्या रात के 2 बजे सूचना दी जाती है? जब श्री एन० के० सिंहल, एडीशनल पुलिस कमिश्नर से इस बारे में पूछा गया, तो उन्होंने कहा :

“probably a cow had strayed out.”

क्या 2 बजे रात को गायें बाहर जाती हैं। इस बारे में राजेन्द्र नगर पुलिस स्टेशन के एस० एच० ओ० ने जवाब दिया :

“He might have been grazing the cattle.”

क्या रात के 2 बजे गायें चराई जाती हैं? इस प्रकार का भी जिम्मेदाराना उत्तर सही नहीं हो सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस घटना को दो दिन हो गये हैं; गृह मंत्रालय को इसके सम्बन्ध में अभी तक क्या जानकारी मिली है।

दिनकी पुलिस की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में हम कुछ नहीं कहते हैं। शाहदरा केस में ट्रायल जज ने कहा था :

“The investigation of Crime Branch did not come up to the expectation but even police officer tried to help the accused who belonged to their brotherhood.”

तो हम यह कहना चाहते हैं—Criminals are a source of income to the police officers.

इसके संबंध में जब तक बुनियादी ढंग से कोई काम नहीं करेंगे तब तक दिल्ली के अपराधों का घंटा नहीं हो सकता।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My hon. friend can make the strongest criticism. He does not lose anything in doing it. But I cannot accept that criticism, unless I am convinced about it.

I have said already that I will go into it very thoroughly and if there is any negligence on the part of any police officer he will be very severely dealt with. I have said that already.

But, I don't know how he has investigated and found out all these things. I cannot understand this. (Interruption) Papers speak more strongly than anybody else. That is quite true. But it is not such an easy matter. I wish we could provide that hind sense so that the moment we

know something, we can find it out. That has got to be cultivated. It is not done in any country so far to that extent. But, we have got to make an attempt to do so. That is what I said and we are trying to do so.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this incident, tragic and horrifying as it is... (Inter-
ruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everybody wants to put a question. I am sorry, I cannot call everybody. But I shall call some of you. I know that you are vitally interested. I might call you. But it does not mean that you should be called at the very first instance. I would like to tell this to hon. Members, because, this is a thing which crops up every time. If a particular Member stands up, he should not think that he will be called first. Order please. Now, Shri Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this incident, tragic and horrifying as it is, is but a sign of a much deeper malaise. Sir, there is absolute collapse of the administration, of law and order, everywhere in the country, and particularly in Delhi. Now, sir, the main reason, to my mind, is this. This country for the first time in its history—and this has never happened even during the worst periods of its history—is going on practically without a Home Minister for the last about six months. For four months the Home Minister was ill and was not functioning at all. And today precisely two months are completed since the Home Minister has resigned. Therefore what I would like to know is this; I know the hon. Prime Minister has very many duties and very many obligations and so he cannot apply his mind as much as is required to the Home Ministry of this great country of ours. I would like to know and this country would very

much like to know from the hon. Prime Minister when we can count on a full-fledged, independent, Home Minister.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Shri S. N. Mishra.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is a question for me to decide.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It does not arise out of it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am not going to say anything about it. I have not thought anything about it.

But, Sir, it is not true that I am not devoting full attention to it.

I have been keeping in touch with this every day. But I cannot say immediately that the police officers are not sleeping over it. As I have said, they have not cultivated that kind of hind sense or that capacity. We have got to find it out. Certainly we are more concerned than anybody else in this matter. True, you cannot have a more gruesome murder. But, even if it is less gruesome, that also is a matter of concern. We have got therefore to find ways and means to do it and we are trying to do it.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : उपान्यस्त महोदय, यह जो हृदय विदारक घटना हुई है उस में दिल्ली ही नहीं सारे देश के लोगों की आस्था हट गई है। कल शाम को दिल्ली की आधे से ज्यादा मार्केट लोग 6 बजे बन्द कर के चले गए और उस समय मार्केट बन्द करने हुए सब जगह प्रोटेस्ट में उन्होंने टेनीकोन भी किया कि इस तरह की हाजत हो रही है।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने कहा कि इस में पूरे जोर में जांच कर रहे हैं, परन्तु जब तक कि ये अपराधी पकड़े नहीं जायें या जिन लोगों ने इसमें गफ़्त की उन को सजा नहीं मिलती तब तक यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि गवर्नमेंट इसके बारे में पूरी तरह से सॉरियन है। इस के बारे

में आज तक कोई भी ऐसा कदम दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। किसी का यह कहना है कि 6 बजे कर 53 मिनट के ऊपर या 7 बजे इन्फार्मेशन मिल गई और दो बहादुर आदमियों ने उन का पीछा कर के पुलिस में जा कर के खुद रिपोर्ट की कि उन्होंने एक लड़की और लड़के को चिल्लाते हुए सुना है और उन की गाड़ी शंकर रोड पर जा रही है। शंकर रोड पर पुलिस की हमेशा एक चौकी रहती है परमानेंट, उस चौकी को किसी ने इन्फार्म करने की कोशिश नहीं की कि यह गाड़ी इधर में जा रही है, इस गाड़ी को वे चेक करें और इस को पकड़ें। चार घंटे तक किसी ने उस रिपोर्ट पर विश्वास तक नहीं किया। उन का पिता 27 तारीख को प्रधान मंत्री से मिलता है, और वह राष्ट्रपति को भी मिला। कल शमशान भूमि में रोते हुए पागल बने हुए उन के पिता ने कहा कि मैं देश के प्रधान मंत्री से मिला, राष्ट्रपति से मिला और मेरे बेटे और बेटों की लाश 26 तारीख से वहां पड़ी रही। 29 तारीख तक लाश का कोई पता नहीं लग सका... (व्यवधान)... पुलिस के तीन चार सौ आदमी उस एरिया को कम्ब करके उसमें से डेड बाडी का पता लगाने। 28 तारीख को शाम को 6 बजे डेड बाडी का पता लग गया, चरवाहे ने सी आर पी को बताया लेकिन उस आदमी ने कहा कि उसमें मेरा जुरिस्टिकशन नहीं है और फिर उसने अगले दिन जाकर रात को दो बजे पुलिस को इन्फार्म किया। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अगर किसी की गफलत पाई गई तो कार्यवाही करेंगे लेकिन इससे बड़ी गफलत की बात और क्या हो सकती है? कम से कम जिन्होंने यह लापरवाही की उन्होंने के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो जाती।

दूसरी बात यह कही जाती है कि बम्बई का कोई गैंग आया, अखबारों में भी इसके बारे में छपा है तो इसके बारे में मैं ने पता किया है, बम्बई का वह आदमी पुलिस कस्टडी से तीन बार भाग चुका है और हवालत से भाग चुका

है। तो उसके बारे में जब मालूम हुआ कि वह दिल्ली से आया हुआ है तो उसके लिए पूरी तौर से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए थी लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सब है कि बॉलिंग्डन अस्पताल में एक आदमी पट्टी कराने के लिए आया जिसके हाथ पर चाकू लगे हुए थे? उनको कहा कि चोट डाकुओं से लगी है। उनको पुलिस ने वहां से जाने दिया। हो सकता था कि उसमें कोई बाइटल प्रूफ मिलता लेकिन उसके बारे में कोई पता नहीं लगाया गया।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि पुलिस का जनरल क्रिटिसिज्म ठीक नहीं है पर क्या यह सही नहीं है कि दिल्ली की पुलिस पूरी तरह से माडर्नाइज नहीं है? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि यहाँ पर 9 पुलिस स्टेशन्स मैंगलन किए गए लेकिन वहाँ पर एक भी गाड़ी नहीं दो गई? मैं ने चार दिन पहले एक पुलिस स्टेशन पर टेलीफोन किया कि फलाने थाने में कोई भी गाड़ी या मोटर साइकिल नहीं है, बॉस मोल के एरिया के लिए कोई भी गाड़ी नहीं है तो मुझे जवाब मिला कि 9 थाने मैंगलन हुए लेकिन एक भी गाड़ी हमारे पास नहीं है, अगर इसके लिए हम माडी देंगे तो वह कहीं से निकालनी पड़ेगी और फिर वहाँ पर कोई गाड़ी नहीं रह जायेगी। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय इतना जोर लगा रहा है लेकिन दिल्ली की पुलिस के माडर्नाइजेशन के लिए उसने क्या किया है? दिल्ली पुलिस का कंट्रोल कम माडर्नाइज नहीं है, वहाँ पर सूचना मिनिंग के बाद सभी जगह प्राटोमेटिक बाको-टाकी से, बायरसेस से खबर हो सके—यह व्यवस्था भी नहीं है।

जब मैं मिला था तब उनके रिता ने मुझ से कहा था कि मेरे बच्चों के साथ जो होना था वो हो गया परन्तु अब ऐसी दुर्घटना राजनीतियों, लोकसभा के सदस्यों के परिवारों

के साथ न होने पाये, मैं चाहता हूँ प्रधान मंत्री जी इस सारे मामले को देखें। लोग पूछते हैं कि जब सुन्दर शाकू के मामले में इतना कुछ हो रहा है तो क्या इस काण्ड के लिए नहीं हो सकता है ? अभी तक इस मामले में कोई प्राइज भी घोषित नहीं की गई है। मैं चाहूंगा इसके लिए कोई बड़ी प्राइज घोषित की जाये और उन कलप्रिड्स को पकड़ा जाये।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The hon. Member should know that a prize has already been announced, but I do not understand....

AN HON. MEMBER: Only Rs. 2000/-

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: One can give more; as much as you want. I wish, somebody gives me the information.

My hon. friend complained about the thanas not being equipped with cars. He has met more than a dozen times in this month, but he has not mentioned this once to me. I wish, he had mentioned it to me, then I could have known it. This is a general malady of which the hon. Member is complaining here. He should have told me about it.

When the charge was taken by me, I found that even some posts of policemen were not fully filled up; steps are being taken to do all that. But we cannot do these things in a day, it requires some time. It is very easy to say all that. He said about the man from the Willingdon Hospital going there; I know nothing about it. If I get the name of the persons, I will certainly pursue it and find out who ever are responsible for it and deal with it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, the city of Delhi has become the city of crimes and I am sorry to say that the Government has become powerless and the law and order situation non-existent and our Prime Minister has become complacent and

nobody is interested in the law and order situation of this country today. There are so many Chopras in this country who are suffering today. There are also so many Harijans suffering, because of this attitude of the Government. If you do not take action in time, definitely our law and order situation will be deteriorating at a faster rate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, you have to come to the issue, and not do general lecturing here.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: At 6.45 p.m. on that day, Inderjit Singh went to the police station and lodged a complaint. Oral complaint was lodged, when the Station House Officer in the police station asked him, it seems, to give it in writing. Even Section 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code does not contemplate it. Is the Government going to take action against such a Station House Officer?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have replied to that already.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has said that he will take action.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Instead of making politics out of it, I would put a specific question to Mr. Mandal who has made a closer study of the file. Is there any information that a car was coming near Gole Dak Khana and a man near the taxi stand heard two children weeping and shouting from inside a car, and the car rushed out—and they informed the Police? Yet the Police did not take any action till such time as the murder was committed. Is it a fact or not? If so, what action does Government propose to take against the officer who was responsible for it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I certainly will pursue this information and find out; but I do not know why that van did not pursue the car. I cannot understand it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY rose

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Doley, please take your seat. Nothing will go on record—whatever you are saying.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am afraid the answer given does not do justice to us. I will point out a few instances. In the very first line, it is not quite comprehensible why 'night' should have been mentioned in place of evening. It was 6 o'clock and so 'evening' should not have been converted into night, in the answer. Secondly, it is just beyond me why both 26th and 27th are mentioned in the answer:

"26/27th". The date was one, viz, 26th; and yet, why is it mentioned "26/27th"?

I will now come to the point where Mr. Chopra, the father, went to AIR. After that, the answer is not quite clear. When did he register his complaint? "Immediately" after the receipt of the information—one does not know what 'immediately' means. A person like me would be rather meticulous about it, namely, as to when the information was received from the parent. So it is also not clear from the answer.

I proceed further to the second paragraph, where it is said: "that at 6.53 p.m. it was noticed 'that a car was seen going from the Gole Post Office towards the Rashtrapati Bhavan' and cries asking for help were heard from a woman travelling in that car." Now, again it is not mentioned, as to who noticed the car. Is it difficult, after 4 days, to inform the House that a particular persons had noticed the car, and that that particular person had gone to the police station nearby, or where the police was,

somewhere nearabout him, namely, the informant who had noticed it? That also is vague.

Then I come to the point which should be very much in the minds of hon. members. When such an information is received in any police station, does that information remain confined to that police station or is it transmitted to the highest authority? I ask you, if it were the son of an M.P. or the son of a member of the Council of Ministers, would not the information have gone to the highest person? In such matters one should think that there will be a rule that it would be transmitted to the highest authority in the police. In this case, one would particularly ask: was the information, when it was received at the police station nearby, transmitted to the highest authority? If it was not transmitted, why was it not transmitted? If it was transmitted to the highest authority, what action was taken thereon?

Finally, we have noticed that for quite some time there has been a great sense of insecurity of life and property in Delhi. Is it not time now for the Government to sit up and do something about it, so that there is a sense of confidence amongst the people here? If that is so, what steps do the Government propose to take in the matter? For, if near this tower of power, that is, Delhi, there is this sense of insecurity, it radiates all over the country and that creates a kind of situation which no Government can look upon with any kind of complacency. I would like to know what steps the Government propose to take in this matter. The House is very serious about it. The whole country is very serious about it. Something has to be done urgently in Delhi so that a sense of security again returns to this place.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The only effective way of securing safety is that when a crime takes place, it should be investigated immediately and

**Not recorded.

the culprit should be found and punished properly. Unless that is done, there cannot be proper security and that is what I am discussing with the Police Commissioner. For that mobile squads and many other arrangements—are to be made.

It has gone on for several years like this. I have been staying here for 22 years and I found that there was laxity in all these matters. But now we are trying to tone it up. (*Interruptions*). It is very easy for you to do all this. I must take it; I cannot quarrel with it. It is a serious thing. I have no doubt, but I do not think that is going to solve the matter. As I said, we are trying to find out what best method can be applied to ensure that the police administration is more efficient. At the same time, we have also to see that there is full cooperation by the people with them. Many times it is found that witnesses do not come forward to give information. In this matter, if information was given and it was not pursued, I have said that we will certainly take action against the officer concerned and see that proper punishment is given to him. That I have said. All this will be done. But it is not possible for me to give a minute to minute account because I have not obtained such account. 'Night' is not mentioned here. It is mentioned '7 P.M.'

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: "On the night of 26th/27th". This is the statement given by the Minister. Please read the statement.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am reading the statement. What he referred to was, when the parents came and informed, that was at night.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That was at what time?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: "At about 9 P.M.". That is what it says.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He went to the A.I.R. at about 9 P.M. immediately after that, what was the time? You must be very meticulous about it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I will find out and let the hon. Member

know if he is interested in that. I will certainly find out. I have, therefore, said that we will go into all these matters and find out if there is any laxity anywhere; in that case, proper punishment will be given. In future it will be seen that these things do not happen.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: The statement of the hon. Minister will not give any confidence to the people. The very fact that a Short Notice Question has been given notice of and admitted shows the seriousness which we attach to this problem, on which Shri Vasant Sathe was very emotional yesterday. As Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has rightly pointed out, this incident has shaken the confidence of the people of this country, particularly in the capital city, about the law and order situation. I am afraid the answers that are being given by the Government are not giving any confidence to the people. If you look at the statement of the Minister of State for Home Affairs, it is highly shabby; I am sorry to say that. Because, he was saying these children tried to take a lift; that is what is mentioned if you go through the report that is being given. I cannot understand this. It has been revealed now that the car has been stolen from somewhere and they have used it. That shows that it is a pre-planned thing. So, to suggest that these two youngsters, they were trying to take a lift and then this occurred is not the right way of stating things. They are the children of an officer,—their photographs we have seen in all the papers—and they were in the process of going to attend a programme. That is why I say that you are not creating confidence by this answer. The very fact that we are discussing it shows the seriousness we attach to it. We could not get back the children to their parents; that is obvious. But it is high time that we try to create some confidence in the minds of the people.

I could have appreciated if the Prime Minister had come forward and said that within 24 hours the

people responsible for it would be brought to book. Such a categorical answer in this House would have created in this country a feeling of confidence, because I have bitter experience of dealing with police myself. I am not blaming the police as such. I am in agreement with the principle in the approach of the Prime Minister that the police force should not be demoralised. But this is not the first time the police as behaved like this.

I can give my own experience. I have also lodged a complaint with the Delhi police some three years back. The Prime Minister was mentioning about his being in Delhi for 22 years and his experience. Let me narrate my experience. I was going in the Connaught Circus with my wife and the purse was snatched away. I gave a complaint to the police. They insisted on a written complaint; they were not prepared to take an oral complaint. Then I had to disclose my identity and they were asking for the identity card, which was also lost along with the purse. It is only after this that the Police Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner came to my North Avenue flat and they took my complaint. Then I got back my identity card through the post office. That seems to be the *modus operandi* here. But, beyond that identity card, nothing happened up to this moment.

Shri Kanwar Lai Gupta was mentioning that his children are saying that they are afraid of going out. In that background, this kind of statement cannot create any confidence in the people or pacify the people and this is not the kind of statement which is expected of this Government. So, I want a categorical statement as to what they are doing. Let the Prime Minister say that within 24 hours the culprits will be brought to book. Such kind of statement alone can help restore the confidence of the people.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know what miracle I can perform in 24 hours. I cannot make a wrong

promise. If they ask me to do that, I cannot do that. As I said, we are trying our best to see that these things are remedied as soon as possible. That is what we are trying to do. Beyond that, I cannot say anything else.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This whole episode climaxes the situation that is prevailing in the country. It is not an isolated strange incident. Today my actually goes to the parents of these youngsters, particularly the mother. You have seen the photograph in the *Hindustan Times*, how dazed the poor lady is. Now, such events must have taken place for many a mother.

The question is: What are you going to do? I know, no miracle is going to be performed, as you say, in 24 hours. Nobody expects it from you. But at the same time, nobody should also say, as some high dignitary is reported to have said this morning to some important leaders in the town, "Why are you so panicky? In America, there is a murder every two minutes. We are much better." It is shocking. Are we trying to compare ourselves like that, till we reach those standards, that everything is all right in our country? As my hon. friend said, you have to think in terms of reorganising and inspiring confidence in the police force.

श्री राज नारायण : नाम बोलिये हई डिगनिटरी कोन या ? किसने आपको कहा ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : यह मैं नहीं बोलना चाहता । आप क्यों तुलना चाहते हैं ?

If you are challenging me, it is a different thing. Let me tell you, I am told that the Prime Minister said to Mr. Radha Raman and others who went and met him this morning. Let him clarify.

What I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister is this. Please do not make a scapegoat of anybody today under the pressure of some officers. Already, for the past few months,

there is a feeling in the police force, since the Sunder daku case that "if the Government is against us and wants to pressurise us for having done something, why should we do it?" The whole police force today appears to be absolutely apathetic to all this. They say, "All right; let things deteriorate. What do we have to do?". Are you going to set them right by taking action against a couple of officers or making a few of them scapegoats? You have to think of re-organising the whole police force and creating confidence in the police force. I know, if the police force tomorrow means business in the capital, they can create confidence. Our police is not that inefficient.

* The only question is, you are failing. Don't blame the police force. As a Government, you are failing today to inspire the Police force. That is why the situation is deteriorating. What are you going to do about it? I would have expected you or the Home Minister to tender his resignation on this to satisfy the people if that could have been the right thing. Don't make a scapegoat of somebody.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is no question of making a scapegoat of anybody. I agree with him entirely that there should be no panic in the police force; they should not be let down. But where there has been a deliberate failure or negligence, the punishment has to be given and those who have done the work well have to be rewarded. That confidence has to be given to them. That is all I am saying. When you condemn the whole police force like that, I cannot agree with that kind of condemnation. That is what I have been trying to say.

He referred to my talk with Mr. Radha Raman, this morning. I wish he had reported in the context in which we had a discussion. I did not want to lessen the gravity of this crime by that reference. I said, these things happen there because it

is quite a different kind of society; we cannot have any complacency with this. But he did not ask him, what he was doing when he was in-charge? Are you forgetting that? You know what can be done and what cannot be done. Therefore, please let me know what should we do. I am prepared to do it. That he did not tell him. I wish he had told him the whole thing in a proper context. I am prepared; let him come and we can talk together and see if I am wrong. Any stick is good enough to beat a Government in this matter. The Government is certainly responsible. I cannot say, it is not responsible. Government is blamed in this matter. That is bound to be. But ultimately it has to be shown that we are negligent about it, that we are not trying to do all that we can. That is all that I have got to plead. I have nothing more to say.

श्रीमती अहिल्या बा० रांगेकर :
गवर्नेमेंट और मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से इस सवाल को गंभीरता से नहीं लिया जाता है, ऐसा मेरा कहना है, क्योंकि बहुत दिनों से दिल्ली में अश्रितों के मत में अन-सिक्किरिटी की भावना है। 6 वजे के बाद शाम को कोई भी अश्रित दिल्ली के रास्ते पर नहीं जा सकती है, इस तरह का अनुभव हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को भी हुआ है, आप मिसेज गोरे में पूछिये, शाम को हमें भी यह अनुभव मिला है कि हमारे पर्सनल स्नैच करने की कोशिश हुई। तो इस तरह से अन-सिक्किरिटी की भावना बढ़ती है।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि बम्बई में और मन राघव की तरफ से इस तरह से मर्डर हो रहे थे और करीबन 10 मर्डर हुए थे, और लोगों में अन-सिक्किरिटी की बड़ी भावना हुई थी, लेकिन वहाँ 3 आफिसर्स नियुक्त किये गये इस एक ही सवाल के लिये, लेकिन यहाँ कुछ भी तय नहीं किया गया है, ऐसा दीखता है, तो यहाँ गवर्नेमेंट क्या खास आफिसर्स को लगायिमी ? आज हम लोग देखते हैं, पेपर में भी आता है कि अगर

मंत्री महोदय के लड़के को कोई किडनप कर लेता है तो पूरी फ़ाइल हाथ उसमें लगाई जाती है, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि इन सवाल पर पूरी फ़ाइल हाथ नहीं लगाई गई है। जब तक प्रधान मंत्री बम्बई में मदद नहीं लेंगे कि वहाँ किस तरह से ख़ास अफ़सर आया है, बम्बई से एक क्रिमिनल भागकर दिल्ली आया है, उसका नाम बिल्ला है, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि यहाँ इसके लिये कोई मशिनरी है या नहीं, वहाँ स्पेशल मशीनरी है अगर आप उसे यहाँ ओ ले लेंगे तो जिस तरह से रामन राघव को पकड़ा है, यहाँ भी कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से अगर करेंगे तो लोगों में विश्वास होगा कि आप सॉरियस हैं और यहाँ पर आज ही किन्ना ऐसे नये यंत्र लगाने का ऐलान किया जाना चाहिये जिससे पता लगे कि आप किस तरह से सोचते हैं, उसमें लोगों में विश्वास होगा। इतना ही नहीं, लोगों का सहकार जब तक आप नहीं लेते हैं, इसमें कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। रामन राघव के लिये लोगों ने एरिया एरिया में बिजिलेंस कमेटी बनाई था और रात को पहरा देना शुरू कर दिया था। अगर आप उनसे मदद लेंगे, तो लोगों को बिज़ास पैदा होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जा कुछ कर रहे हैं या नहीं?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: As far as I know, some police officers have come from Bombay and, according to the information obtained, they are working in collaboration. A gang has come from Bombay to Delhi. So, that also, is there. We are, therefore, trying to re-arrange the whole Police administration in order to see that things are better managed and better arranged, so that there is full security restored to the people. There is a sense of insecurity: I cannot deny that? How can I deny it? But, it is going on for quite some time, and it has increased. I do agree. Therefore our urgent duty is to see that we put the whole thing right as fast and as soon as we can.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

टाटा रोबिन्स फ़ेजर, जमशेदपुर द्वारा
निमित्त वस्तुएं

*511. श्री दश प्रताप पांडेय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के सहयोग के साथ रोबिन्स फ़ेजर, जमशेदपुर, द्वारा निमित्त माल देश में अनेक लघु उद्योगों द्वारा भी बनाया जाता है और एलीकन कम्पनी (गुजरात) मैकनल भारत कम्पनी (धनबाद) एलीवेरी कम्पनी (कलकत्ता) आदि द्वारा निमित्त वस्तुएं टाटा रोबिन्स फ़ेजर कम्पनी द्वारा निमित्त वस्तुओं में बेहतर है ;

(ख) टाटा रोबिन्स फ़ेजर कम्पनी को सरकार द्वारा 100% रोबिन्स कम्पनी (अमरीका) और जी० एच० सी० फ़ेजर कम्पनी (ब्रिटेन) के साथ सहयोग करने की अनुमति किन कारणों से दी गयी है ; और

(ग) इन कम्पनियों के साथ सहयोग समझौता कब समाप्त होता है और क्या उसके पश्चात् सरकार का विचार टाटा रोबिन्स फ़ेजर कम्पनी को अपने सहयोग समझौते का नवीकरण करने की अनुमति देने का है।

उद्योग मंत्री : (श्री जार्ज फ़र्नान्डेस) :

(क) मे० टाटा रोबिन्स फ़ेजर (टी० आर० एफ०) लिमिटेड द्वारा निमित्त काफी मात्रा में सामान उठाने वाले उपकरण के निर्माण के लिये आवश्यक कुछ हिस्से पुर्जों लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में भी तैयार किये जा रहे हैं। ये मुख्यतया परम्परागत किस्म के कनवेयर कम्प्लेन्ट हैं।

मे० एलीकन इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लि० (गुजरात), मैकनल भारत इंजीनियरिंग

कम्पनी लिमिटेड (कुमारघुषी, धनबाद) तथा न्यू एलनबैरी कम्पनी (न. सि. ऐस्वीबरी कम्पनी) जैसे कि मातृसह सत्य द्वारा बताया गया है। कलकत्ता बड़े पैमाने के उद्योग क्षेत्र में है। काकी माता में समान उठाने वाले उपकरण धाम तौर से क्रेताओं की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के अनुरूप बनाये जाते हैं तथा टाटा राबिन्स फेजर द्वारा निमित्त उपकरण अन्य एककों द्वारा निमित्त उपकरणों की क्वालिटी के हैं।

(ख) में टाटा राबिन्स फेजर लिमिटेड को अप्रैल, 1962 में मे. हैविट राबिन्स इंक, अमेरिका और जी. ई. सी. इंग्लैंड के फेजर एण्ड चार्ल्स ईजीनियरिंग वर्क्स के साथ विदेशी सहयोग की मंजूरी इसलिए दी गई थी कि देश में आवश्यक विभिन्न बल्क मैकेनिकल टूलिंग उपकरण का प्रयोग और उसकी विभिन्न किस्में, क्षमता, सोफ्टस्टीकेशन में वृद्धि हो रही थी और इस प्रकार विदेशी तकनीकी सहयोग की जरूरत पड़ी। इस बात पर ध्यान दिया जाये कि माननीय सदस्य द्वारा बताया गई सभी कंपनियों के विदेश सहयोग समझौते हैं। वास्तव में सरकारी क्षेत्र के एक जैसे माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम इस क्षेत्र में अपने संयंत्र की क्षमता तथा प्रौद्योगिक कार्यकुशलता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रसिद्ध विदेशी निर्माताओं से सहयोग कर रहे हैं।

(ग) टाटा राबिन्स फेजर के विदेशी सहयोगियों से समझौते दिसम्बर, 1978 में समाप्त होने वाले हैं। कम्पनी ने हाल में ही इन समझौतों में छाने पांच वर्ष की अवधि की वृद्धि के लिए आवेदन किया है। उनकी यह प्रार्थना सरकार के विचारधीन है तथा इस पर निम्न मामले के गुणों के आधार पर किया जायेगा।

Shifting of Central Government Offices from Meghalaya

*512. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports have been received about attacks on non-tribals in Meghalaya;

(b) whether a local youth organisation has asked for Central Government Offices to be shifted from Meghalaya; and

(c) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) According to the information received from the Government of Meghalaya, there have been some such incidents. The Government of Meghalaya have been requested to take effective steps to prevent and deal with such incidents.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Excesses during Emergency in Delhi

*518. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of complaints received by the Ministry during April, 1977 for probe by Shah Commission regarding excesses committed during emergency; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the excesses committed by the Judicial Officers of Delhi State were exempted from the purview of the Shah Commission; if so, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Since the Shah Commission was constituted only in May, 1977, there

was no question of referring complaints received in April 1977 to the Commission. The Commission itself invited complaints and prescribed the dates by which such complaints were to be furnished to the Commission.

(b) No request was made to the Commission to exclude any matter within its terms of reference. It was left entirely to the Commission to take such action as the Commission deemed appropriate in respect of complaints received by them.

Principal Secretary to Prime Minister

*519. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri V. Shankar Principal Secretary to Prime Minister was connected with certain private business firms and the organisation of Trade and Industry;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) his relation with them at present?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Yes. Previously Shri V. Shankar was connected with the following industries as Director:—

1. Telesound India Ltd., New Delhi.

2. The Benares Hotels Ltd., Varanasi.

3. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation, Madras.

4. Ananta Electric Lamp Works Pvt. Ltd., Varanasi.

5. Vibhuti Glass Works Ltd., Varanasi.

6. The Benares State Bank Ltd., Varanasi.

7. Roger Engineering Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.

8. Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd., Solan.

9. Akbar Overseas Catering Corporation, and with the following as Consultant:—

1. Orient General Industries, Calcutta.

2. Orient Paper Mills, Calcutta.

3. National Engineering Industries, Jaipur.

4. Netherlands Offshore Co., Delft, Holland.

5. A. B. Bofors, Sweden.

He was not connected with any organisation of trade or industry but was Director of Economic and Scientific Research Foundation, which is a registered organisation but with which the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry is associated.

(c) All these connections have been terminated since 1-4-1977 and he is not connected with any of them at present.

Andaman Cellular Jail

*520. PROF. SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of ex-Andaman prisoners recently met the Prime Minister, Finance Minister and others and placed a memorandum for fulfilment of the earlier commitment of the Government for converting Andaman Cellular Jail into a National Museum;

(b) if so, the facts about the text of the memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). A memorandum was recently presented to the President of India and the Prime Minister on behalf of the ex-Andaman Political Prisoners' Fraternity Circle, Calcutta, in which two demands were made namely (i) the preservation of the Cellular Jail at Port Blair as a National Memorial and (ii) enhancement of pensions to the ex-Andaman political prisoners.

2. With regard to the demand for the preservation of the Cellular Jail, in November, 1971, Government decided that the approach towards this should be to maintain its gaunt severity as this would be the most effective and poignant memorial of all. The ex-Andaman Political Prisoners' Fraternity Circle were informed that Government proposed to carry out essential maintenance and repair works to keep the structure of the Cellular Jail at Port Blair in good condition. According to Andaman and Nicobar Administration, some items of repairs have been completed. However, certain items of repairs in the Entrance Block and the three Wings can be undertaken only after they have been vacated. The names of the freedom fighters finalised in consultation with the ex-Andaman Political Prisoners' Fraternity Circle, Calcutta, have been inscribed on 30 marble plaques and these are being installed in the Cellular Jail.

3. The Government are not wholly satisfied with the progress of converting the Cellular Jail into a National Memorial and have directed the Andaman and Nicobar Administration to have the two wings vacated by the end of 1978. A time-bound programme to construct alternative jail accommodation so that the entire premises could be vacated is under consideration.

4. The demand for enhancement of pensions to the ex-Andaman political prisoners is under consideration.

सिल्ली के न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत शिकायतों के मामले

*521. श्री राम कंठार बेरवा :

श्री चतुर्भुज :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या पुलिस आयुक्त प्रणाली प्रारम्भ हो जाने के बाद सरकार का विचार एरिया मजिस्ट्रेट के न्यायालय में धारा 107/150 प्रथमा 107/151 के अधीन एक बर्ष पुराने अनिर्णीत शिकायत के मामले निपटा देने और उनको सहायक आयुक्त के कार्यालयों में स्थानान्तरित न करने का है ताकि इन अनिर्णीत मामलों से उन पर अत्यधिक बोझ न पड़े और वे अपना पूरा ध्यान नये मामलों का तुरन्त निपटान करने पर दे सकें ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : जी नहीं, श्रीमन् । वास्तव में मामले संबंधित उप-प्रभागीय सहायक आयुक्तों को हस्तान्तरित कर दिये गये हैं ।

दूर-संचार उपग्रह छोड़ा जाना

*522. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा दूर-संचार उपग्रह कब तक छोड़े जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) द्वारा बनाये जा रहे भारतीय प्रायोगिक भू-स्थायी संचार प्रौद्योगिकी उपग्रह (एप्सल) के मई, 1980 में छोड़े जाने की संभावना है । प्रथम इन्सैट-1 उपग्रह, जो कि दूर-संचार मौसम विज्ञान और दूरदर्शन के प्रसारण संबंधी प्रयोग के लिये एक बहु-प्रयोजनीय उपग्रह है, के 1981 की प्रथम तिमाही में छोड़े जाने की संभावना है ।

प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के अधिकारियों की सेवा प्रबंध बढ़ाया जाय।

*523. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रथम क्षेत्र के कितने अधिकारियों की सेवा-प्रबंध जून, 1976 से मार्च, 1977 के बीच बढ़ाई गई ; और

(ख) इसका प्रीवियु क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पादिल) : (क) और (ख) : पुलिस मंत्रालय/विभाग 60 वर्ष की आयु तक सेवा में वृद्धि की मंजूरी देने के लिए सक्षम है, इसलिए अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे एकत्र किया जा रहा है और ज्यों ही उपलब्ध हो जाएगी इसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Starting of Business by Multinationals in India

*524. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Multinational Corporations are being encouraged to start their business in India;

(b) if so, the number and names of Multinational Corporations who have signified their assent to start business in India; and

(c) the number of licences or works entrusted to them and the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Government's policy in this regard is set out in paragraphs 24, 25 and 26 of the Statement on Industrial Policy presented to Parliament on December 23, 1977.

(b) and (c). The details of all Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences including name of the party, item of manufacture, capacity, location of the project etc., are published in "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences" and "Monthly List of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences". Further, quarterly lists giving full details of all collaboration proposals including those involving foreign equity participation approved by Government are also issued. These lists, inter-alia, indicate the name of the Indian Company, the name of the foreign collaborator, the item of manufacture and whether the proposal involves foreign equity participation. Copies of these publications/lists are available in the Parliament Library.

Security of Women Workers in BHEL

*525. SHRI RAJ SHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what measures are taken in BHEL to ensure security of women workers from exploitation by superiors;

(b) whether any complaints against individual officer or officers have been received; and

(c) if so, what curative steps have been taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Exploitation of workers (including women workers) by superior is misconduct, unbecoming of a public servant, prohibited under rule 4(1) (iii) of the Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. Any violation of this rule is punishable under the discipline rules upto the maximum penalty of dismissal from service. Complaint of exploitation by a superior

from a woman worker is viewed seriously and where the charge of exploitation is proved strict action would lie under the above rule.

(b) Yes, Sir. One complaint has been received recently.

(c) The complaint is under investigation departmentally.

Elimination of Disparity created in Higher Services by non-implementation of Rule of Reservation for S.C. and S.T.

*526. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been or are proposed to eliminate the disparity created in higher cadre of services in the Ministry by non-implementing the rule of reservation meant for Scheduled Castes and Tribes; and

(b) what is the position of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the total strength of higher services during the last three years in the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) This Ministry has been implementing the rules of reservation meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, wherever applicable, in the matter of making appointments/promotions in higher cadres of services. Efforts are constantly being made to make up the deficiency in the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the extent possible. It is, also proposed to take special measures to fill the gap wherever exists.

(b) The position is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

S. No.	Position as on	Total No. of posts in rank of Under Secretary/Ex. Engineer & equivalent and above in the Ministry	No. of Officers belonging to	
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1. 1-1-1975	203	6	1
2. 1-1-1976	195	7	1
3. 1-1-1977	210	8	1
4. 1-1-1978	217	10	1
5. 15-8-1978	216	12	1

जैसप एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के एवं अन्य कर्मचारी

*527. श्री आर० एस० कुरील : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जैसप एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड में 1 अप्रैल, 1973 को सेवाओं के क्रमानुसार ग्रेड में पृथक-पृथक कुल कितने कर्मचारी थे ;

(ख) तब से प्रतिवृत्तों सहित क्रमानुसार सेवाओं में कुल कितने कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये और उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के पिछले शेष पदों को भरने के लिए क्या प्रबंध किये गये हैं ।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज कर्नाडिस) :
(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1973 को जैसप एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या निम्नलिखित थी :—

श्रेणी	संख्या
प्रथम श्रेणी	84
द्वितीय श्रेणी (पर्यवेक्षी स्टाफ सहित)	694
तृतीय श्रेणी	713
चतुर्थ श्रेणी (कामगारों सहित)	9435
स्वीपर	118
कुल	11044

उपरलिखित विधियों को अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित कर्मचारियों का कोई पृथक लेखा नहीं रखा जाता था ।

(ख) अप्रैल, 1973 से निवृत्त श्रेणीवार कुल कर्मचारियों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

श्रेणी	भर्ती किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या	अनु० जाति/अनु० जनजाति से भर्ती किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या	
		अनु० जाति	अनु० जनजाति
प्रथम श्रेणी	9	—	—
द्वितीय श्रेणी (पर्यवेक्षी स्टाफ सहित)	265	8	1
तृतीय श्रेणी	4	—	—
चतुर्थ श्रेणी (कामगारों सहित)	286	28	5
स्वीपर	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
कुल	564	36	6

1-4-1973 से प्रशिक्षणों की भर्ती की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :—

प्रशिक्षणों की श्रेणी	भर्ती किए गए प्रशिक्षणों की संख्या	भर्ती किए गए प्रशिक्षणों की संख्या	
		अनु० जाति	अनु० जनजाति
ट्रेड प्रशिक्षण	184	33	2
सेबुएट प्रशिक्षण (इंजीनियर्स)	29	5	—
इंजीनियरिंग प्रशिक्षण (मैड विच)	51	4	—
एच०एम०ई०/एल०ई०ई० प्रशिक्षण	9	2	—
कुल	273	44	2

(श) निम्नलिखित तरीके अपनाकर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति से संबंधित व्यक्तियों के लिए सुरक्षित पदों के बैकलाग को समाप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं :—

- केवल अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए सुरक्षित पदों का पृथक से रोजगार अधिमूचाएं जारी करना;
- अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले संगठनों में रिक्त पदों की सूचना का प्रचार करना;
- अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की भर्ती के लिए रोजगार कार्यालयों, स्थानीय संसद सदस्यों तथा विधान सभा सदस्यों आदि से सीधे सम्पर्क करना।

Goods Booking Agents

*528. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study regarding the goods booking agents and lorry operators for haulage of goods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). A Committee was appointed by Government on 2-6-1977 to

study the different systems prevalent in the business of goods transport viz., parcel booking, full truck booking and consignments which are transhipped once or more than once in transit, with a view to finding out the present cost of operation, both of trucks and of transport companies and to recommend the principles to be followed or the factors to be taken into account by the authorities concerned in fixing a reasonable rate of commission which may be retained by booking agencies and charges, if any, that may be recovered by the booking agencies from consignors or consignees. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

Shortage of Salt due to Inadequate arrangements for Transport

*529. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is self-sufficient in salt production;

(b) quantity of salt produced during the last two years;

(c) whether shortages are felt in respect of supplies of salt in some regions;

(d) if so, whether such shortages are due to inadequate transport arrangements; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the above situation?

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

(b) The production of salt in the country during the last two years was as under:—

Year	Production
1976	40.76 lakh tonnes
1977	43.28 lakh tonnes

(c) to (e). According to the assessment made, the monthly average loading of 10,721 wagons was required during the period from January to June, 1978 from broad and metre gauge stations on different railways to meet the edible salt requirement of States under the zonal scheme but the actual loading of edible salt on account of licensed and unlicensed salt manufacturers from broad and metre gauge stations on different railways was 11,114 wagons

per month during this period. There should therefore be no shortage of edible salt due to inadequate transport arrangements.

Effect of Trombay Effluents on Salt Prepared from Sea-Water

*530. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the edible salt prepared from sea-water in Bombay is getting radio active due to Trombay effluent; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or are going to take in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Edible salt is prepared by refining the salor evaporated crude salt. This is, therefore, radioactive because of the presence of naturally occurring radioactive potassium in it. The radioactivity observed is less than 1/10,000 of the maximum permissible limit. This has no relation to any of the activities of the Department of Atomic Energy.

(b) Government has been keeping a close watch on the radioactivity content of the solar evaporated crude salt for the last 20 years and there is no cause for concern in this regard.

Daily Broadcasting of Nepali News Bulletin by Gauhati All India Radio Station

*531. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepali regional news is broadcast only two days in a week from Gauhati All India Radio Station;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the daily broadcast of Nepali regional news is under the consideration of the Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). Though regional news in Nepali language is broadcast only twice a week, Gauhati Station relays daily Nepali news bulletins of the External and Home News Bulletins. In addition, the two regional news broadcast in Assamese also serve the listeners, including the Nepalis. Any change will adversely affect the programme content of the Gauhati Station which has already a high quantum of news.

गुजरात के लिए योजना परिषद में कमी

*532. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात सरकार से कहा है कि वह राज्य की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रस्तावों के लिए वित्तीय व्यवस्था में लगभग 460 करोड़ रु० की कमी करे ; और यदि हां, तो कब तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पहले गुजरात सरकार से कहा था कि वह छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए लगभग 2375 करोड़ रुपयों के प्रस्ताव तैयार करे तथा बाद में यह कहा कि 2375 करोड़ रुपयों के बजाय 1975 करोड़ रुपयों के प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करे और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) गुजरात सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को राज्य की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए किसनी धनराशि के प्रस्ताव अंतिम रूप से प्रस्तुत किए गए तथा किस तिथि को प्रस्तुत किए गए ।

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के संबंध में मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों में, गुजरात

की राज्य योजना के लिए परिषद के 1915 करोड़ रु० के आरम्भिक और प्रस्तावों को बढ़ावा दिया गया है। केवल यही एक संख्या है जो गुजरात सरकार को सूचित की गई है।

(ग) गुजरात राज्य सरकार से प्रस्ताव अब तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

रिज मैदान, शिमला में भाषण

4939. डॉ० रामजी सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, श्री राज नारायण ने किसी सरकारी अधिकारी ने रिज मैदान, शिमला में भाषण देने के लिये कहा था ;

(ख) क्या उस मैदान में भाषण देने पर प्रतिबन्ध है, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या वहां कभी किसी नेता ने कोई भाषण दिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अशोक सिंह) : (क) और (ख). हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार उप-आयुक्त तथा पुलिस अधीक्षक शिमला ने श्री राज नारायण को स्पष्ट किया था रिज का प्रयोग केवल सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक तथा सरकारी समारोहों के लिए ही किया जाता है और रिज पर राजनीतिक स्थलों को सभा करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है। बहुत समय से चली आ रही परम्परा के अनुसार राजनीतिक सभाओं के करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है क्योंकि शिमला एक पर्यटक केन्द्र है और रिज, हिल स्टेशन का एक महत्वपूर्ण मैदान है तथा माल रोड के निकट केवल एक मात्र ऐसा स्थान है जहां पर्यटक और आसपास के निवासी भ्रम कर सकते हैं और धाराम कर सकते हैं।

(ब) पिछले दिनों प्रधान मंत्री और अन्य मंत्रियों ने रिज पर सप्ताहों को सम्बोधित किया है जब ऐसी सप्ताहों का आबोजन सरकारी समारोहों के रूप में सरकार द्वारा किया गया है।

Houses to the Warrant Officers of the I.A.F.

4940. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no houses of the laid out specifications are available to the Warrant Officers of the IAF and their equivalents in the other services. When the minimum amount permissible to have such accommodation by Government is only Rs. 300; whereas the rates for similar purpose for the officers were enhanced from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 and 800 to Rs. 1000 respectively with effect from June 1976 totally ignoring the case of class II officers such as Warrant Officers in the IAF and their equivalents in other services; and

(b) if so, what action is being initiated against the Director of Military Estate for his oversight or such delicate issues?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). As explained in answer to Unstarred Question No. 3355 on 9-8-1978, the difference in rental ceilings for hiring houses for officers and others arises out of differences in entitlement of plinth area of accommodation. The question of revision of rental ceilings for personnel below officer's rank in respect of various stations has to be examined with reference to availability of houses for hiring within the existing ceilings. The revision of rental ceilings is to be taken up by the Service Headquarters with the Government and not by the Director General Defence Lands and Cantonments whose task is only to make administrative arrangements for

hiring of houses on requisition made by the Services, disbursement of rent, etc. The Service Headquarters have finalised certain proposals in this regard and have sent the supporting statistical data to the Director General Defence Lands and Cantonments for scrutiny and comments with reference to availability of houses within the existing ceilings. On receipt of the final proposals, the case will be considered further by the Government.

Orders received by M/s. Overseas Enterprise from Burn Standard Company

4941. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Overseas Enterprise got orders valued Rs. 20/25 lacs from Burn Standard Company Burnpur a public undertaking, without following the normal procedure of placement of order;

(b) whether the said firm i.e. M/s. Overseas Enterprise is registered with Research, Design and Standard Organisation and has its office of its own;

(c) how many orders this particular firm got from Burn Standard Company during 1976-77 Order No., date value of order;

(d) whether against Order No. 24071- ISW dated 13th February, 1976, 1850 Kgs. of rejected materials on the basis of company's approval of SKC's Memo dated 16th October, 1976;

(e) if so, the reason therefor; and

(f) whether the owner of M/s. Overseas Enterprise is related to a high officials in the Controller of Accounts Department of Burn Standard?

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

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Altogether seven numbers of orders were placed on this party valued at Rs 2,52,906.92 during 1976-77. Details of orders and value thereof is given below:—

Order No.	Date	Value
2407 . . .	10-4-76	19,980.00
6592 . . .	29-7-76	28,550.00
6592 . . .	29-7-76	38,510.00
6592 . . .	14-10-76	35,920.00
5026 . . .	15-9-76	10,050.00
5026 . . .	10-10-76	40,286.00
6556 . . .	6-1-77	79,610.92
TOTAL . . .		2,52,906.92

(d) Order No. 2407-LSW dated 13-2-76 was placed on Overseas Enterprise for supply of 1000 Kgs. M.S. rivets to specification IS-2155. Full quantity was supplied by party. 850 Kgs. of rivets had to be rejected. However, 200 Kgs. out of the rejected lot were consumed under orders of Shop Manager to maintain continuity of production. Balance of 650 Kgs. were returned to the suppliers. This fact was intimated to suppliers on 25th November, 1976/24th December, 1976. On 16th October, 1976, internal report to rejection was sent to Planning Officer by the Store Keeper (Components) SKC.

(e) Rejection was due to the material being not upto required specification.

(f) Yes, Sir. Shri A. R. Mukherjee Controller of Accounts, Burnpur Works—of M/s. Burn Standard Company, is related to the owner of M/s. Overseas Enterprises.

बन्धकारण्य शरणाधिकारियों के धर्म परिवर्तन का समाचार

4942. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या यह सच है कि यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) इन समाचारों में क्या सत्यता है कि विदेशी मिशनरी मारीजापई (मुन्दर-वन)

में बन्धकारण्य के हजारों शरणाधिकारियों को सहायता का सातवें देकर उनका धर्म परिवर्तन करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन समाचारों की जाँच करने, और मिशनरियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

यह संभ्रातृ में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलिक माल मण्डल) : (क) से (ग). जो सूचना उपलब्ध है उससे समाचार में बताये गये आरोप सिद्ध नहीं होते हैं। फिर भी तिरुगुरी रबी या रही है और किसी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध अवांछनीय गतिविधियों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त पाये जाने के कारण कार्रवाई करना यदि आवश्यक हो जायगा तो उपयुक्त कानून के अनुसार उचित कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

T.V. Licence Registered upto 31-12-1977

4943. SHRI AMARSINH V. RAT-HAWA:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

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

(a) the number of T.V. Licences registered as on 31-12-1977;

(b) the number of T.V. Licences renewed for the year 1978;

(c) the number of cases in which licence has not been renewed as on 30-7-1978;

(d) the measures taken by Government to pursue the licence holders to get their licences renewed; and

(e) the action taken against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The number of TV licences in force as on 31-12-1977 was 6,76,615.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(d) and (e). The Wireless Licence Inspector first issues a notice to the defaulters pointing out the legal consequences and requesting them to get their licences renewed within 15 days of the receipt of the notice. Where there is no response, the Inspector pays a personal visit and explains the provision of the Law to the holder of the TV set. Licences who fail to get their licences renewed, in spite of these efforts, are prosecuted. Anti-evasion drives are also organised to detect sets without licences.

Contract with the Ford Aerospace and Communication Corporation for Supply of Satellites and Allied Equipment

4944. SHRI SARAT KAR:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have entered into a contract with the Ford Aerospace and Communication Corporation of the United States for the supply of satellites and allied equipment for the Indian National Satellite system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On July 21, 1978, the Department of Space has awarded a firm fixed price contract for the two INSAT-I flight spacecraft and allied equipment and services to the Ford Aero-

space and Communications Corporation of the U.S.A. The INSAT-I spacecraft, first of which is to be supplied 28 months from July 21, 1978, and the second 31 months from that date are multi-purpose geo-stationary orbit spacecraft for providing operational telecommunications, meteorology and television services in the country. The contract also covers supply of satellite control equipment for the Master Control Facility being established in India, certain launch support services such as orbit raising and deployment of the spacecraft in final orbit and initial manning of the Master Control Facility for 180 days following the launch of the first spacecraft during which the Master Control Facility operation is to be gradually passed on to the Department of Space personnel. The fixed firm delivery price of the Contract is US \$ 80.486 million, i.e., about Rs. 50.44 crores in terms of the prevailing rate of exchange. In addition, under the Contract, the Contractor may become entitled to earn additional amounts upto US \$ 8.8 million, i.e., about Rs. 7.8 crores, depending on the actual performance of the two spacecraft in geo-stationary orbit during their respective 7 year design lives.

Electrification of Villages in Meghalaya

4945. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of villages electrified in Meghalaya (district-wise) so far; and

(b) total amount sanctioned for rural electrification during this financial year?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a). Out of a total of 4,583 villages in Meghalaya 425 were electrified as on 31st July

1978. District-wise details are as follows:—

East Khasi Hills . . .	176
West Khasi Hills . . .	50
East Garo Hill . . .	40
West Garo Hill . . .	43
Jaintia Hills . . .	116
	<hr/> 445

(b). The Annual Plan for 1978-79 provides for an allocation of Rs. 3.06 crores for rural electrification in Meghalaya. Details are as follows:—

	Rs. crores
REC Normal Programme . . .	1.22
EHT Transmission Lines . . .	0.75
MNP	1.09
TOTAL	<hr/> 3.06

ग्रामीण उद्योगों की स्थापना करने वाले औद्योगिक गृहों के नाम

4946. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औद्योगिक गृहों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव को किस सीमा तक क्रियान्वित किया गया है प्रत्येक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा जैसे कि भारत सरकार द्वारा घोषित औद्योगिक नीति में परिकल्पना की गई है ;

(ख) कौन-कौन से औद्योगिक गृह ग्रामीण उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये अब तक आगे आये हैं और उन्होंने इस प्रयोजन के लिये किन-किन स्थानों का चयन किया है; और

(ग) क्या बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी औद्योगिक प्रसार का ऐसा कोई कार्यक्रम

क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ? .

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भादुरी) (क) से (ग): औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की स्वीकृति के लिए औद्योगिक चरणों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर जिनमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किये जाने वाले उद्योग भी शामिल हैं, 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को संसद के सामने प्रस्तुत किये गए औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी विवरण के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है। औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी विवरण में यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार 5 लाख से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरी क्षेत्रों तथा दस लाख से अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले विभिन्न महानगरों की सीमा में नये औद्योगिक एककों को और अधिक लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किये जायेंगे। इस निर्णय को प्रभाव में लाने के लिए दिनांक 26 अप्रैल, 1977 को एक अपेक्षित अधिसूचना भी जारी कर दी गई है। फरवरी, 1973 के नीति सम्बन्धी विवरण में उल्लिखित एकाधिकार प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार व्यवहार के अन्तर्गत आने वाले उपक्रमों पर लगाए गए प्रतिबन्ध लागू रहेंगे तथा उन्हें उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के लाइसेंसिकरण उपबन्धों से कोई छूट नहीं दी जाएगी।

सभी औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों संबंधी ब्योरे जिनमें उपक्रमों का नाम, उत्पादन की वस्तु, क्षमता, स्थापना-स्थल आदि होते हैं, "बीकली-बुलेटिन आफ इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसेज, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसेज एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट" "इण्डियन ट्रेड जनरल" तथा मन्थली लिस्ट आफ "लैटर्स आफ इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसेज" में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं। इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

बिहार राज्य के उपक्रमों को 1977 तथा 1978 (जनवरी-जून) में दिये गये

औद्योगिक माइसेंसों तथा आसवन-पत्रों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की संख्या	आसवन-पत्रों की संख्या
1977	16	12
1978 (जन- वरी-जून)	7	4

हथकरवा कपड़े की खरीद

4947. श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी :

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

श्री छत्रिराम शर्मा :

श्री कचबनाल हेमराज जैन :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अखिल भारतीय हथकरवा वस्त्र विपणन सहकारी समिति तथा दस्तकारी और हथकरवा निर्यात निगम द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, राज्यवार खरादे गये हथकरवा कपड़े का औसत क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उन राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा उन संगठनों को कोई प्रश्नावेदन दिये हैं जहाँ से इन संगठनों द्वारा पर्याप्त मात्रा में खरीद नहीं की गई थी ;

(ग) उन राज्यों से अधिक खरीद के लिये संगठन क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ;

(घ) क्या इन संगठनों ने उक्त राज्य सरकारों अथवा राज्यों के हथकरवा निदेशकों के साथ कोई वार्ता आरम्भ की है ; और

(ङ) क्या राज सहायता की राशि बढ़ाये बिना हथकरवा जनता कपड़ा योजना

के अन्तर्गत उत्पादन बढ़ाना संभव नहीं है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों को और अधिक राज सहायता देने के लिये सहमत हो गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा माहति) : (क) विगत तीन वर्षों में अखिल भारतीय हथकरवा वस्त्र विपणन सहकारी समिति (भाल इण्डिया हैन्डलूम फैब्रिक्स मार्केटिंग को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी) तथा हस्तकौशल तथा हथकरवा निर्यात निगम (हैण्डक्राफ्ट्स एण्ड हैन्डलूम एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन) द्वारा हथकरवा के खरीदे गये कपड़े का परिमाण बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) विकास आयुक्त (हथकरवा) के कार्यालय में हुई अनेक बैठकों में राज्य के सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा उनके राज्य से इन संगठनों द्वारा अधिकाधिक खरीदारी करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ). जिन राज्यों में कम खरीदारी की गई है : उनसे हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स एण्ड हैन्डलूम एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन द्वारा खरीदारी किये जाने का विचार है बसंत कि वे निर्यात करने योग्य उपयुक्त माल प्रतियोगी मूल्य पर बनाये । प्रतियोगी मूल्य पर निर्यात करने योग्य कपड़ा बनने और उसका विकास करने हेतु राज्य निदेशकों तथा विभिन्न राज्य परियोजनाओं से सम्पर्क भी रखा जा रहा है ।

छठी योजनावधि में सहकारी क्षेत्र में किये जाने वाले अधिक उत्पादन के अनुसूचन ही कपड़ा समितियों द्वारा सहकारी क्षेत्र से अधिक खरीददारी किये जाने हेतु कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं । विपणन के क्षेत्र में यह भारी जिम्मेदारी उठाने हेतु समिति की पुनर्रचना करने के प्रमुख्य सुझाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा एक समिति की नियुक्त की गई है । आशा है कि वह सरकार को

बीज ही अपनी रिपोर्टें देना कर देगी। सनित ही रिपोर्ट मिलने ही प्रमुखी कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ कर दी जायेगी।

(६) जनता कपड़े के फ़ैक्टर मूल्य तथा मिलां द्वारा इसी किस्म के बनाये गये कन्ट्रोल के कपड़े के मूल्य के अन्तर के आधार पर हथकरघे के जनता कलाय पर राजसहायता

दी जाती है। मार्च, 1979 तक जनता कपड़े के उत्पादन को बढ़ाकर 2000 लाख मीटर प्रतिवर्ष करने का विचार है। 19 अगस्त, 1978 को राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के साथ हुई एक बैठक के अनुसार जनता कलाय के उत्पादन में दी जाने वाली राजसहायता समीक्षाधीन है।

विवरण

अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा वस्त्र विपणन सहकारी समिति लि.

1975-76, 1976-77, तथा 1977-78 की अवधि में देश के अन्दर बिक्री हिपो के लिये खरीदे गये कपड़े का मूल्य दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

राज्य	1975-76 (रु०)	1976-77 (रु०)	1977-78 (रु०)
आंध्र प्रदेश	20,56,064	28,06,154	28,15,557
आन्ध्रप्रदेश	5,499	6,092	7,769
बिहार	4,75,470	9,58,180	12,20,234
गजरात	5,67,943	9,24,762	8,38,604
दिल्ली	41,07,344	34,14,556	30,60,635
हरियाणा	35,49,625	44,03,063	48,15,236
जम्मू व काश्मीर	11,37,391	13,46,003	12,09,039
केरल	14,93,094	11,36,318	13,70,223
कर्नाटक	47,41,300	43,14,024	49,00,415
मणिपुर	1,38,086	1,36,297	81,750
मध्य प्रदेश	4,40,630	2,09,950	2,77,502
महाराष्ट्र	20,58,207	24,05,576	29,19,496
उड़ीसा	5,89,286	4,26,900	3,97,504
पंजाब	25,631	38,38,560	44,828
तमिलनाडु	1,75,61,817	1,34,91,575	1,34,57,589
उत्तर प्रदेश	72,85,818	80,27,832	1,00,30,235
प० बंगाल	21,59,786	24,00,441	26,07,419
पाण्डिचेरी	—	—	16,362
राजस्थान	—	—	14,214
योग	4,83,92,071	4,64,46,283	5,00,93,611

भारतीय इस्तेमाली तथा हथकरघा निर्यात निगम लि०

विगत तीन वर्षों में खरीदे गये हथकरघा के कपड़े का राज्यवार भूरा

राज्य	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
गोध्र प्रदेश . . .	38,08,072	48,46,951	4,06,610
बिहार . . .	3,12,797	2,20,005	91,362
दिल्ली . . .	12,14,329	10,69,162	34,93,195
गुजरात . . .	54,381	8,778	70,637
हरियाणा . . .	1,84,368	18,12,711	5,47,535
जम्मू व काश्मीर . . .	7,90,701	2,48,690	2,27,814
कर्नाटक . . .	4,83,146	24,25,333	28,42,799
केरल . . .	93,20,198	1,04,67,179	1,23,95,968
महाराष्ट्र . . .	52,37,750	44,35,000	74,66,265
मध्य प्रदेश . . .	41,061	6,30,072	71,67,261
उड़ीसा . . .	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	1,28,425
पंजाब . . .	4,28,397	17,29,783	24,16,750
पण्डिचेरी . . .	654	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
राजस्थान . . .	1,39,082	4,62,866	2,26,219
तमिलनाडु . . .	1,46,21,669	1,73,51,924	1,95,13,131
उत्तर प्रदेश . . .	3,02,769	3,28,030	99,388
वेस्ट बंगाल . . .	8,61,811	2,38,030	1,39,520
योग . . .	3,78,27,306	4,72,21,397	5,72,62,877

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग में सम्मिलित किये जाने वाले उद्योग

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

4948. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे उद्योगों की विस्तृत सूची पर स्वीकृति दे दी है जिन्हें पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योगों में सम्मिलित किया जाना था;

(ग) क्या खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग प्रयोग के पास छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लगाये जाने वाले नये उद्योगों के बारे में विकास कार्यक्रमों को विशेष रूप से प्रारम्भ करने के लिये अर्पणित तकनीकी जानकारी तथा कर्मचारी हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमति
श्रीमती माइति) : (क) से (ग). खादी एवं
ग्रामीण उद्योग आयोग अधिनियम, 1956
(1956 का. 61) की अनुसूची में जिसमें
खादी और 22 ग्रामीण उद्योग शामिल हैं
जनवरी, 1978 में "लोक वस्त्र काड़े का
उत्पादन" जैसी एक नई, मद के समावेश के
अतिरिक्त कोई नया उद्योग पांचवीं अवधि
छठा पंचवर्षीय योजना में खादी एवं ग्रामीण
उद्योग आयोग के क्षेत्राधीन नहीं लाया गया
है ।

Earmarking of Funds for Tribal Sub-Plans by Central Ministries

4949. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO: Will the Minister of HOME AF-
FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry intimated
the policy decision to all the Ministries
at Centre to earmark funds for tribal
sub-plan areas;

(b) if so, the Ministries which have
so far earmarked funds for these areas
for the year 1978-79 and rest of the
plan period;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the Ministries which have so far
studied and identified the development-
al problems of tribal areas?

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

(b) to (d). The exercise is being
done by the concerned Ministries as a
part of formulation of medium-term
plan 1978-83.

2588 LS-4

Programmes in Regional Radio Stations regarding Activities of Legislatures

4950. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCIN-
DIA: Will the Minister of INFORMA-
TION AND BROADCASTING be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a
result of inadequate publicity in the
newspapers about the activities of the
elected legislators about the work they
are raising the issues in the Legislature
bodies for the welfare of their consti-
tuents, the need is being felt that some
via media be provided to legislators so
that they can apprise their consti-
tuents about these issues;

(b) if so, whether Government have
a proposal to include a regular pro-
gramme in Regional Radio Stations
and invite concerned legislators to
apprise their constituents through
radios; and

(c) if not, his own reaction in this
regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K.
ADVANI): (a) and (c). Regional
news bulletins include matters raised
by legislators in various legislative
bodies, depending on the newsworthi-
ness of the items. These bulletins
mention the names of the legislators
also to the extent possible.

(b). No, Sir.

Representation from Dismissed Service Men's Association, Kerala

4951. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have receiv-
ed a representation from the 'Dis-
missed Service Men's Association', Kerala
State Committee, Chala, Cannanore
regarding the problem of thousand of
employees whose services were termi-
nated after police verification;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that few of these victims on police verifications are people whose services were terminated during emergency; and

(d) in view of this what action Government have taken for these people?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) We have received two representations from the Association one dated 21-9-1977 addressed to the Union Minister of Industries, in January, 1978, and the other dated 28-7-1978 addressed to the Defence Minister, in August 1978.

(b) In the first, the Association had demanded the abolition of what it calls "political police verification" by the Centre and the States, and the reinstatement of persons dismissed on account of such verification during the period 1960-1977.

In the second representation, the Association has sought the reinstatement of 15 Army personnel 'dismissed' during the Emergency.

(c) and (d). The services of some of the recruits were terminated as per normal rules. No victimization due to the Emergency, or otherwise, appears to be involved in any of these cases. Nevertheless, a review of all such cases is in progress.

Licence to Big and Small Entrepreneurs for setting up of Industries in Backward Areas

4952. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of licences granted to big business and small entrepreneurs to set up industries in the backward areas in the country;

(b) the number of industries set up as a result thereof; and

(c) what is potential of employment created for the people of the areas concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) 85 Industrial Licences were issued during the calendar year 1977 and January-June, 1978 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for setting up of new undertakings in the backward areas of the country. Of these, 2 industrial licences were issued to undertakings registered under the MRTP Act, 1969.

(b) An Industrial licence is issued with an initial validity period of 2 years, which can be extended for another period of 2 years on the basis of adequate justification. It generally takes about 3 to 4 years for an industrial licence to fructify. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate at this stage the number of industries set up as a result of industrial licences issued during the period from 1-1-1977 to 30-6-1978.

(c) Information in regard to employment potential of the schemes for which industrial licences have been issued during the above mentioned period is not readily available.

दो व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी

4953. कादर एम्बानी मूरख : क्या मोहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास की एक मोहन कंपनी के साथ 89,000 रुपये का षोडाला करने के आरोप पर दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उनमें से एक उस कंपनी का निदेशक है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या प्रबंध किये जायेंगे कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ न हों और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौकल कौर परिकलन बंवाला के
प्रकारी राज्य बंजी (जी बांड राज) :
(क) एसी कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।
(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Appointment from Open Selection
Quota in H.A.L., Bangalore**

4954. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether in HAL Bangalore, instructions were issued for reserving 25 per cent of the open selection quota for appointment to Grade III exclusively for the ex-management trainees and similar reservations for ex-design trainees in addition to the reservation of the percentage posts to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes;

(b) whether Government are aware that such reservation for ex-design trainees and ex-management trainees, by depriving the opportunities to others working in the same grade viz., Grade-II, and doing similar or some nature of work is violative of Art. 16 of the Constitution of India; and

(c) if so, what Government propose to do to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF.
SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Such reservations do not violate Article 16 of the Constitution.

(c) Does not arise.

**Broadcasting of Regular Rural Pro-
grammes over A.I.R. Stations in
Arunachal**

4955. SHRI BAKIN PERTIN: Will
the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether no station in Arunachal Pradesh is broadcasting regular rural

programmes, farm and home programmes or intensive agriculture programme and such important programmes like radio lessons in agriculture etc.;

(b) Government's plans as to give proper education in greatly neglected and underdeveloped people of Arunachal Tribes in this regard;

(c) is there any plan to start morning and afternoon programmes from the present radio stations in Arunachal;

(d) if so, from what date the Government will start these programmes; and

(e) if not, what is the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The three Radio Stations of Arunachal Pradesh i.e. Pasighat, Tezu and Tawang, are serving a useful educational purpose through their informative and cultural programmes of local and rural bias, in conjunction with the broadcasts from the Dibrugarh All India Radio Station in a large number of tribal languages/dialects for the Arunachal Pradesh. However, the three Stations of Arunachal Pradesh do not have any specialised programme Unit.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It is proposed to set up a full-fledged radio station at Itanagar during the 6th Plan period. This will provide a more sustained and improved service to the people of Arunachal Pradesh.

**Cases of Traffic Offences Pending in
Delhi Courts**

4956. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of traffic offences are pending in the Delhi Courts for a long time;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to dispose of these cases immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). There is a backlog of cases because the rate of institution of challans is higher than the rate of disposal of cases. Efforts are being made to set up more courts to clear the arrears. Some of the other reasons for delay in disposal are incorrect address of the accused, subsequent change in address, and change in ownership of vehicles.

महात्मा गांधी की हत्या के संबंध में श्री केतकर के विषय जांच

4957. श्री. केशवराव खोंडगे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महात्मा गांधी की हत्या के संबंध में श्री केतकर के विरुद्ध जांच प्रारम्भ करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) जांच कार्य को छोड़ देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) महात्मा गांधी की हत्या के घड़यत्न के बारे में जांच आयोग जिसके अध्यक्ष श्री जस्टिस जे० एल० कपूर थे के निष्कर्ष भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को भेज दिए गए थे। आयोग इस परिणाम पर पहुंचा था कि श्री सी० बी० केतकर महात्मा गांधी के जीवन के खतरे की आशंका के बारे में निश्चित सूचना देने में असफल रहे थे। इन गतिवृत्तियों के कारण उन्होंने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 176 के अन्तर्गत एक प्रथम दृष्टया अपराध किया था। इसलिए राज्य सरकार ने 15

दिसम्बर, 1970 को श्री केतकर पर मुकदमा चलाने का निर्णय किया। परन्तु 6 मई, 1976 को उन्हें जुडिशल मैजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा मुक्त कर दिया गया था।

(ख) मुक्त किये जाने के विरुद्ध बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय में 8 सितम्बर, 1976 को एक अपील दायर की गई थी। जांच न्यायलय द्वारा मुक्त किये जाने के तथ्य, श्री केतकर की आयु के साथ-साथ उनकी शारीरिक दुर्बलता पर विचार करने के पश्चात् राज्य सरकार ने उच्च न्यायालय में अपील करने पर जोर न देने का निर्णय किया था।

Shifting of Salt Commission's Office from Jaipur to Gujarat

4958. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have made a proposal to Central Government to shift the office of Salt Commissioner to Gujarat from Jaipur;

(b) whether State Government have also made a proposal to establish a separate Salt Cess Board to ensure proper utilisation of salt cess collection; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to these two proposals?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These matters are covered, *inter alia*, by the terms of reference of the Salt Enquiry Committee which is being set up to undertake a comprehensive review of the Salt Industry. The Central Government would take decisions in these matters after considering the report of the proposed Committee.

स्टील घाटे के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का भागलपुर में बुनकरों पर प्रभाव

4959. श्री युवराज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के भागलपुर में दो लाख बुनकरों की दशा "स्टेपल" घाटे के मूल्यों में भारी वृद्धि और रंगने वाले पदार्थों की अनुपलब्धता के कारण दिन-प्रति-दिन बहुत शोचनीय होती जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो "स्टेपल" घाटे के मूल्य बढ़ाने के लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कब तक कड़ी कार्यवाही की जायेगी और वह कार्यवाही किस प्रकार की होगी; और

(ख) बुनकरों को उचित मूल्यों पर "स्टेपल" घाटे की सप्लाई के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जायेगी तथा यह व्यवस्था कब की जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा माहति) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

Closure in Aluminium Utensils Industry

4960. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Small Scale Industries manufacturing aluminium utensils in the country particularly in Gujarat State are facing closure due to shortage of material;

(b) the steps taken by Government for the safeguard of these industries;

(c) whether the small scale industrial units have represented in this regard; and

(d) if so, steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Government are fully aware of the difficulties being faced by small scale units all over the country in getting sufficient quantities of aluminium required for utensils due to shortage of indigenous production.

(b) The shortfall is being met through imports.

(c) Government have received representations from the small scale units about shortage of aluminium.

(d) Arrangements have been made to distribute the imported material to meet the shortage.

Import of Plant and Equipment by B.H.E.L.

4961. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether B.H.E.L. propose to have massive imports of plant and equipment for power programme of the country; if so, details of the same; and

(b) the recommendations of the BHEL, to achieve the Sixth Five Year Plan power target of 18000 MW?

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

(b) The power programme of 18,500 MW for the Sixth Plan has been analysed in detail by BHEL and steps to increase the capacity of the manufacturing plants have been taken. Investment proposals to augment the capacity of the boiler plant and turbine plants have been made. Keeping in view the present capacity, the time frame of build-up of additional capacity and the delivery requirements, selective import of critical components will be made. BHEL have built up the project engineering and project management expertise and are strengthening their organisation so that the power targets can be met.

Sale of Cement in Small Packets

4962. SHRI NATVARLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement is sold in bags and permits are issued to consumers by the Civil Supply Departments in Delhi and various parts of the country only for bags;

(b) what steps are being followed for making available cement in retail i.e. one kg. to two kg. or 5 kg. to ordinary needy and poor consumers at reasonable price;

(c) whether it is a fact that those who need cement for filling the holes or plastering the patches in walls or for putting electric wires or water pipes have no arrangement for buying small bit of cement and they have to purchase it at fantastically high price from retailers;

(d) whether Government propose to advise the State Governments to authorise licensed holder stockists of cement to sell a fixed percentage of the commodity to those who stand in need of small quantities of cement urgently; and

(e) the details in this respect?

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

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) to (e). It is not considered desirable to encourage sale of loose cement in quantities of less than a bag.

Land allotted to School in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

4963. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Police and his Ministry regarding illegal obstruction,

trespass, theft and removal of land marks by Government servants and their Welfare Associations, on land officially allotted to a School in Sector III, R.K. Puram, New Delhi, resulting in serious danger of breach of peace; and

(b) if so, the action the Police and his Ministry have taken to ensure proper possession and use of the land to the lawful allottees and the action taken to bring the wrong-doers to book?

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

(a) and (b). A complaint dated 27-6-78 from Secretary, K.G. and Junior School Parents and Teachers Association, Sector III, R. K. Puram, New Delhi, was received by the R. K. Puram, Police and this Ministry. It was alleged therein that the residents as well as the office bearers of the Residents Welfare Association of Sector III, R. K. Puram were causing obstruction in running the said School. Enquiries revealed that a piece of land in front of quarters Nos. 609 to 628 in Sector III, R.K. Puram, was allotted to K.G. and Junior School to be run by Parents and Teachers Association. This was, however, objected to by the residents of the area and the office bearers of the Residents Welfare Association, Sector III, R. K. Puram. According to the Delhi Police the matter was amicably settled on the intervention of the Member Metropolitan Council and the Municipal Councillor of the area on 16-7-1978.

Quantity of Newspapers allotted to daily 'Samaj'

4964. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTSINHERA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Orissa, the only oldest heavily circulated daily Oriya newspaper (Samaj) which goes to every remote corner of the State had

not been published with full pages on 28th July for short supply of newsprint papers;

(b) if so, total number of circulation of the daily Samaj newspaper (Oriya) and total quantity of newsprint papers allotted in the year 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(c) among the allotment when actually the newsprint papers had been received by the newspaper;

(d) real cause for not receiving the allotted newsprint papers in full quantity in time; and

(e) action taken on the representation from the Editor of paper to the Minister?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) It has come to the notice of Government that the daily Oriya newspaper 'Samaj' was published in four pages on July 28, 1978.

(b) and (c). The circulation of Samaj has been shown in the Annual Statement furnished by the paper as 58,688 copies per publishing day for the year 1977.

As regards the quantity of newsprint allotted, it is presumed that the information required is the entitlement of newsprint worked out. In 1977-78, the paper's entitlement came to 1115.11 mts. of newsprint. After all adjustments for excess drawn and short consumption and advances made in 1976-77 and 1977-78, the balance entitlement due was 256.78 mts. made up of 51.27 mts. of imported newsprint and 205.51 to be supplied by NEPA.

This quantity of 51.27 mts. of imported newsprint was released to the paper on July 20, 1978 by STC from their buffer stock, Calcutta.

The authorisation for Nepa (indigenous newsprint) for quantity of 205.51 mts. of newsprint was issued by the office of RNI on March 2, 1978. Its validity stands extended to 31-8-1978.

As for 1978-79, no application has yet been received from the paper. However, STC has allotted 450 mts. as advances for 1978-79.

(d) The main reason is that the paper submitted the application for allotment of newsprint for the year 1977-78 only a month before the expiry of the licensing year.

(e) No such representation has been received.

Expenditure on National Highways in Maharashtra

4965. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on National Highways in Maharashtra during 1977-78 and outlay approved National Highway-wise for the current year;

(b) whether Government have received some proposals from the State Government for allotment of more funds and conversion of State highways into National Highways taking up major repairs etc., and

(c) if so, details thereof and decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) During 1977-78, Rs. 724.98 lakhs were spent on development of National Highways in Maharashtra. A provision of Rs. 670 lakhs has been made for 1978-79 as detailed below National Highway-wise:

(Rs. in lakhs)

N. H. No.	Rs. Lakhs
3	273.24
4	191.04
6	101.65
7	18.39
8	5.18
9	20.35
13	4.49
17	47.51
50	8.15
TOTAL	670.00

(b) and (c). No request has, as yet, been received from the Maharashtra Government for allotment of more funds during 1978-79. They have, however proposed 12 routes for inclusion in the National Highway system. Due to financial constraints, it has not been possible to accede to this request.

CBI enquiry into BHEL Advertisements

4966. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI made any enquiry into the allegation of issuing of advertisement through a particular agency by the BHEL Chairman;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the enquiry; and

(c) the action taken on the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Nos, Sir.

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

EX-INA personnel in Government Employment

4967. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-INA (Indian National Army) personnel who are at present employed in various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government; and

(b) the number of above-mentioned ex-INA personnel who joined Central Government service on or before 31st December, 1951 and are still in service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Since appointments to various posts/

services are made by the different Ministries/Departments controlling the cadre, the information asked for in part (a) and (b) of the question is not available with us.

Assistance to States for modernisation of Police Forces

4968. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the break-up of amount given to each State/U.T. for modernisation of their Police Forces during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): A statement showing Central Financial assistance released to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of Police Forces from 1975-76 to 1977-78 is appended.

Information in respect of Union Territories is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is collected.

Statement

Central Financial Assistance released to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of Police Forces from 1975-76 to 1977-78.

S.No.	Name of State.	Central Assistance released. (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	155.08
2.	Assam	73.00
3.	Bihar	76.30
4.	Gujarat	98.36
5.	Haryana	40.80
6.	Himachal Pradesh	33.13
7.	Jammu & Kashmir.	28.28
8.	Karnataka	123.05

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central Assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)
9.	Kerala.	59.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	106.40
11.	Maharashtra.	146.00
12.	Manipur	22.65
13.	Meghalaya	37.26
14.	Nagaland	21.30
15.	Orissa	63.00
16.	Punjab	49.35
17.	Rajasthan	134.57
18.	Sikkim	18.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	166.54
20.	Tripura.	21.12
21.	Uttar Pradesh	157.84
22.	West Bengal.	118.92
	TOTAL	1749.95

T.V. facilities for Rural Areas

4969. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1573 on 26-7-1978 regarding T.V. facilities for Rural Areas and state the names of the places alongwith their States, where the proposed eight relay centres are going to be located?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): Besides Asansol (West Bengal) and Kasauli (Himachal Pradesh), which are approved schemes of the V Plan, it is proposed to have T.V. Relay Centres at the following places:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (i) Cuttack | Orissa |
| (ii) Murshidabad | West Bengal |

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| (iii) Ajmer | Rajasthan |
| (iv) Varanasi | Uttar Pradesh |
| (v) Vijayawada | Andhra Pradesh |
| (vi) Panaji | Goa, Daman and Diu. |
| (vii) Medurai | Tamil Nadu |
| (viii) Jammu | Jammu & Kashmir |

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये छठी योजना

4970. श्री कचवलाल हेमराज जैन : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बात ने को कृपया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने अन्य राज्यों के साथ-साथ मध्य प्रदेश के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना प्राप्त कर ली है ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के छठी योजना (1978-83) के लिए व्यवस्था करते समय योजना आयोग ने किन मापदंडों को दृष्टिगत रखा है ;

(ग) योजना आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्यों में मध्य प्रदेश से क्या योगदान अपेक्षित है ; और

(घ) क्या मूल्य वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए योजना आयोग द्वारा किये गये प्रावधान से राज्य के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त हो जायेंगे ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). मध्य प्रदेश की 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए परिस्थितियों और लक्ष्यों को योजना आयोग द्वारा राज्य सरकार के साथ विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता सहित सभी संभावित कारकों को ध्यान में रखकर, निर्धारित किया जाएगा ।

Granting of permanent commission

4971. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the SSRC officers of the Army Dental Corps are given two chances for grant of permanent regular commission;

(b) whether SSRC officers who are granted second or subsequent chance for PRC, have to lose their seniority by one year for pay and promotion;

(c) whether in two cases the above rules have not been adhered to, thereby giving rise to serious discrimination between the officers of the same category;

(d) whether any representation have been received by Government against this discrimination; and

(e) if so, what decision has been taken on the said representation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per orders issued on 23-3-56, seniority of officers granted P. R. C. in their second attempt was to be reduced by one year. This provision of cut in seniority was abolished in July 1966, but it was stipulated that cases of those officers whose seniority was reduced on grant of P. R. C. prior to April 1966 would not be re-opened

(c) to (e). It has recently come to light that in case of one officer the cut in his seniority by one year was imposed whereas in a few other cases, no such cut was effected. A representation from the affected officer has been received and is under consideration.

Production of documentary film on Henry Louis Vivian Derozio

4972. SHRI A. E. T. BARROW: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a documentary film on Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (1809-1832), the Anglo-Indian poet and the first National Bard of Modern India is being produced by the West Bengal Government;

(b) the name of the person taking the role of Henry Derozio;

(c) the language in which the film is being produced;

(d) the length of the film; and

(e) whether a synopsis of the film is available and if so, the source from which it may be obtained?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (e). No, Sir. No documentary film on Henry Louis Vivian Derozio is being produced. However a full length feature film on the life and activities of Henry Louis Vivian Derozio is being produced by West Bengal Government. The name of the person playing the role of Derozio is Ujjal Sengupta. The film is being produced in Bengal. Its length would be approximately 12,000 running feet according to the scheme submitted by the Director of the film. The synopsis of the film can be obtained from the Govt. of West Bengal.

राज्य प्रदेश के विविध और रायसेन जिले में प्राचीन विद्युतीकरण योजना

4973. श्री रायबजी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य प्रदेश के विविध और रायसेन जिलों को उन प्राचीन विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं

के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनु-
मोदन के लिए भजा गया था और अभी तक
अनिर्णीत हैं ;

(ख) ये योजनाएं कब भेजी गई थीं
तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार से अब तक क्या कार्य-
वाही की है ; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं को कब तक
अनुमोदित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :
(क) और (ख) : मध्य प्रदेश की दो ग्राम
विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें—एक विदिशा जिला के
लट्टेरी और सिरोंज खण्डों के लिए तथा दूसरी
रायसेन जिला के सिलवानी खण्ड के लिए—
मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड से क्रमशः 24-2-
1978 और 30-3-1978 को प्राप्त
हुई थीं । इन स्कीमों का मूल्यांकन मार्च/
मई, 1978 में किया गया था तथा मूल्यांकन
दल की टिप्पणियों को दृष्टि में रखकर
संशोधन हेतु ये स्कीमें राज्य बिजली बोर्ड
को अप्रैल/मई, 1978 को लौटा दी गई थीं ।
ये दोनों स्कीमें राज्य बिजली बोर्ड में विचारा-
धीन हैं ;

(ग) संशोधित स्कीमें राज्य बिजली
बोर्ड से प्राप्त होने पर निगम अनुमोदन के
लिए उन पर विचार करेगा ।

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो में सब इन्स्पेक्टरों की
भर्ती

4974. श्री राज केशर सिंह : क्या गृह
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्मचारी चयन आयोग ने
हाल में सब-इंस्पेक्टरों (केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो)
के पदों के लिए आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित किये
थे ;

(ख) क्या पद के लिये स्नातक, स्तर
को न्यूनतम शैक्षिक निर्धारित प्रवृत्ति के

स 50-55 प्रतिशत भर्तियों की शर्त लगाने
से 50 प्रतिशत से कम भर्तियों प्राप्त करने वाले
हजारों उम्मीदवारों के पदों के लिये आवेदन
देने के अवसर से वंचित रह गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या बहली बड़े ज्वारी को देखते
हुए एक खूली प्रतियोगिता के लिए इस प्रकार
की शर्त लगाना संवैधानिक एवं सामाजिक
न्याय की दृष्टि से कम भर्तियों प्राप्त करने वाले
हजारों उम्मीदवारों के हितों के विरुद्ध है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार 50-
55 प्रतिशत भर्तियों की शर्त को समाप्त करेगी
और इन पदों को फिर से विज्ञापित करेगी ;
और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस सामाजिक अन्याय
को जारी रखने का क्या औचित्य है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस०
बी० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) उम्मीदवारों के लिए निर्धारित
शैक्षिक प्रवृत्ति किसी मान्यता प्राप्त विश्व-
विद्यालय की डिग्री हो है । प्रश्न में उल्लिखित
जसी कोई शर्त नहीं रखी गई है । फिर भी,
रिक्तियों की कुल संख्या (20) को और
पिछले वर्षों में उम्मीदवारों के चयन के अनुभव
को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उम्मीदवारों को सूचना
के लिए मार्ग निर्देशन के रूप में यह अधिसूचित
किया गया था कि पिछले वर्षों में "डिग्री/
स्नाकोत्तर डिग्री परीक्षा में कुल भर्तियों के 55
प्रतिशत से कम भर्तियों लेने वाला कोई भी सामान्य
उम्मीदवार तथा 45 प्रतिशत से कम भर्तियों
लेने वाला अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन
जाति का कोई भी उम्मीदवार टेस्ट/साक्षात्कार
हेतु प्रारम्भिक चयन में सफल नहीं हो सका था"

(ग) से (ङ). पिछले वर्षों में चुने गए
उम्मीदवारों के भर्तियों की प्रतिशतता बताने
का मुख्य उद्देश्य, प्राकाशी उम्मीदवारों को,

आवेदन पत्र भरने से पहले अपने अवसरों का उचित मूल्यांकन करने में सहायता देना है। किन्तु इस गर्त से अंकों की कम प्रतिशतता वाले उम्मीदवारों को उक्त पद के लिए आवेदन करने पर कोई रोक नहीं है। इसलिए किसी अन्याय का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Atrocities on Harijans in Bihar

4975. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis written or forwarded by the MPs in the State of Bihar in general and Dhanbad in particular that have received

by the Ministry since January, 1978 with facts in detail and the nature of atrocities referred;

(b) the number of cases in which the Ministry has the information of final action from the State Government and the number of cases in which the MPs have been informed accordingly; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the progress in this direction is very unsatisfactory, if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Details of communications, as per records, received from Members of Parliament on atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis in the State of Bihar since January, 1978 are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Hon. Member.	Date of his communication and subject matter of representations forwarded.	Action taken
1.	Shri A. K. Roy	17th March, 1978. Representation from a Harijan lady of Begusarai regarding a land dispute.	Acknowledged by the Minister of State Government of Bihar was moved to ensure that proper action against the offender was taken in accordance with law and proper help/assistance afforded to the aggrieved on priority basis. They were also requested to intimate the result of the enquiry direct to the MP.
2.	Shri A. K. Roy	18th March, 1978. Three representations from Harijans (two from Monghyr District and one from Dhanbad District) regarding harassment.	Acknowledged by the Minister of State. Copies of the representations were sent to the State Government and a report called for. An interim reply has since been received that the report would be sent immediately on receipt from District authorities.
3.	Shri A. K. Roy	22nd March, 1978. Representations from two Harijans (one from Dhanbad Distt. and the other from Hazari Bagh Distt.) regarding harassment and alleged beating up of political prisoners in the Hazari-bagh Jail in November, 1976.	Acknowledged by the Minister of State. Copy of the representation was sent to the State Government and a report called for which is still awaited.

Sl. No.	Name of the Hon. Member.	Date of his communication and subject matter of representations forwarded.	Action taken
4.	Shri A. K. Roy	6th April, 1978. Representation of four Adivasis ladies of Dhar Kera Colliery in Dhanbad regarding molestation.	Acknowledged by the Minister of State. Copy of the representation was sent to the State Government and a report called for which is still awaited.
5.	Shri A. K. Roy	14th April, 1978. Two representations from Harijans (one from Dhanbad Distt. and the other from Hazari Bagh Distt.) regarding land dispute etc.	Acknowledged by the Minister of State. Copy of the representation was sent to the State Government and a report called for which is still awaited.
6.	Shri A. K. Roy	18th April, 1978. Representation from Kisto Hadi of village Khedari.	Acknowledged by the Minister of State. The representation along with a copy of covering letter were sent to the Government of Bihar (under intimation to the Hon. M.P.) with the request that instructions may be issued to the concerned authorities for expeditious and sympathetic action in these cases, and to intimate the factual position to the Hon'ble MP.
7.	Shri A. K. Roy	26th April, 1978. Representation from 4 members of a Harijan family of Distt. Dhanbad complaining against harassment and requesting for a Job in the Bokaro Steel Project.	Acknowledged by the Minister of State. Copy of the representation was sent to the State Government and a report called for which is still awaited.
8.	Shri A. K. Roy	5th May, 1978. Representation from Harijans and Minority communities of Shimla Baghal Colliery of Dhanbad Distt. regarding their rehabilitation at a safer place.	Do.
9.	Shri A. K. Roy	24th May, 1978. Representation from a Harijans of Dhanbad District against dispossession of land.	Do.
10.	Shri A. K. Roy	24th May, 1978. Three representations from Harijans of Monghyr and Dhanbad Distt. regarding atrocities against them.	Acknowledged by the Minister of State. The representation along with a copy of covering letter were sent to the Government of Bihar (under intimation to the Hon'ble MP) with the request that instructions may be issued to the concerned authorities for expeditious and sympathetic action in these cases, and to intimate the factual position to the Hon'ble M.P.
11.	Shri A. K. Roy	6th June, 1978. Representation from weaker sections in Dhanbad regarding harassment against them.	A copy of the representation was sent to the Govt. of Bihar and a report was called for which is still awaited.

Sl. No.	Name of the Hon. Member	Date of his communication and subject matter of representations forwarded.	Action taken.
12.	Shri A. K. Roy	7th June, 1978. Representation from two Harijans of Dhanbad Distt. regarding atrocities against them.	Acknowledged by the Minister of State. The representation along with a copy of covering letter were sent to the Govt. of Bihar (under intimation to the Hon. M.P.) with the request that instructions may be issued to the concerned authorities for expeditious and sympathetic action in these cases, and to intimate the factual position to the Hon. MP.
13.	Shri A. K. Roy	20th June, 1978. Representation of the Harijans of Dhanbad Distt. regarding atrocities.	Do.
14.	Shri A. K. Roy	18th July, 1978. Representation regarding murder of Adivasi of Dhanbad District by another person (Teli by Caste).	Do.
15.	Shri A. K. Roy	28th July, 1978. Atrocities being committed by Ganga Goshala on Adivasis of Chak Narayan of Dhanbad.	A copy of the representation was sent to the Government of Bihar and a report was called for which is still awaited.

Complaint against Vigilance Officer

4976. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) vigilance and carpet sections in the All India Handicrafts Board are headed by one officer against whom there have been maximum complaints;

(b) if so, all complaints against the Carpet Centres are ultimately reaching the same senior officer and that is the reason why there have been no genuine investigations; and

(c) why it is not possible to give over these complaints with immediate effect in public interest to some other officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The Vigilance Officer of the All India Handicrafts Board functions as

Special Assistant to the Head of the Organisation, viz. Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), in all vigilance and allied matters. He is also looking after the overall policy, planning, guidance and coordination work in respect of carpets and overseeing implementation work in Northern, Central and Eastern Regions. Verifiable complaints received by the above Officer have been got duly investigated, subject to relevant Government instructions.

(c). Does not arise.

Production of HMT watches in Srinagar Unit

4977. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to raise production of the Srinagar Unit of the HMT watch factory; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It is proposed to instal balancing plant and machinery for increasing the capacity at the Srinagar Watch factory from 3 lakh watches to 5 lakh watches. Additional employment of about 300 is estimated.

Employment of Civilians in the Field Ammunition Depots

4978. **SHRI KISHORE LAL:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all categories of civilian viz., clerks; Mazdoors, Packers and Carpenters are employed in all the Field Ammunition Depots; and

(b) if so, why are the civilian store-keepers not employed in these Field Ammunition Depots, who are fit for field service?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir. The categories of civilian staff employed in Field Ammunition Depots are—

(i) Locally controlled industrial staff such as tradesmen and Mazdoors.

(ii) Locally controlled non-industrial staff such as Daftry, Firemen, Fire Engine Drivers.

(iii) Centrally controlled non-industrial staff such, as Clerks and Supervisory Fire Staff.

(b) Military personnel are employed in charge of stores in Field Ammunition Depots as these units are required to issue ammunition to the troops round the clock and whenever called upon to do so. Civilians generally reside away from the Depots and have restricted working

hours. Hence, it is not in the operational interest to employ civilian store-keepers in Field Ammunition Depots.

Number of C.O.R. Licences issued

4979. **SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many COB licences are issued during last 3 years, in which capacities are to be determined in future;

(b) the names of units, present capacity approved and reasons for deferring the decision of actual production achieved; and

(c) under what provisions of I. (D and R) Act, rules and regulations COB licences were issued and under what rules capacities to be fixed are deferred; was it mentioned in notification of COB licences, if so, details of the same; if not, how would Government plug the loophole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The number of COB licences issued from 1st January, 1976 to 30th June, 1978 with provisional capacities total 23.

(b) The names of the parties and the provisional capacities approved in each case are given in the attached statement. The reasons for fixing provisional capacities in these cases are explained in reply to part (c) below.

(c) Provisions contained in Section 13(1) (a), (b) and (c) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 provide for grant of COB licences to industrial undertakings in certain circumstances mentioned therein. Capacities to be endorsed on carrying-on-business lic-

ences are governed by executive instructions and not under any rules made under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The criteria followed while fixing capacities in COB licences are as under:-

(a) Where production has been established and reported for a period of more than one year prior to the specified date, the capacity may be fixed at the level corresponding to the highest annual production, subject to a minimum economic capacity to be determined in respect of the concerned industries/products, whichever is higher. There may, however, be cases where it may not be practicable to fix a minimum economic capacity. In such cases, the capacity will be fixed provisionally on the basis of peak production in any of the previous years.

(b) Where production had commenced within less than one year before the specified date or the undertaking has not yet gone into production, the capacity may be provisionally determined on the basis of the minimum economic capacity. But in cases where it is not practicable to fix the minimum economic capacity, the capacity may be provisionally determined on the basis of the capacity claimed or the computation based on plant and equipment installed.

(c) Where a minimum economic capacity or a provisional capacity is fixed, this capacity will have to be fixed finally on the basis of the highest annual production, after the unit has been in production for a period of 3 years.

These criteria are uniformly applied in all cases of COB licences.

Statement

Names of the party and the Provisional capacity approved in C.O.B. Licence issued during 1976, 1977 and January-June 1978

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Item manufacture and provisional capacity approved
1	2	3
1	M/s. Kalyan Industrial Corporation, Calcutta.	AAC/ACSR Conductors above 19 Strands—1500 MT. (Provisional).
2	M/s. Technical Cables, Mandyal, (A.P.)	AAC/ACSR Conductors above 19 Strands—2,000 tonnes p.a. (Provisional)
3	M/s. Rajasthan Transmission Wires, Jaipur, (Rajasthan).	AAC/ACSR Conductors above 19 Strands—5,000 M.T. (Provisional)
4	M/s. Steel & Allied Products, Calcutta	Agricultural Implements (Ghamalla — 2,000 tonnes (Provisional).
5	M/s. Aluminium Cables & Conductors (UP) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	AAC/ACSR Conductors above 19 Strands—2,200 M.T. (Provisional)
6	M/s. Basant Udyog, Calcutta	Agricultural Implements viz. Ghamellas, Parhalas, Shovals, Kodali etc.—2,000 tonnes (Provisional)
7	M/s. Ranger Breweries Ltd., New Delhi.	Indian Made Foreign Liquors —1100 bulk kilolitres. (Provisional)
8	M/s. Sona Distilleries Private Ltd., New Delhi	Malt Whisky—450 bulk Kilolitres (Provisional)

1	2	3
9	M/s. Patiala Distillers & Manufacturers (Pvt.) Ltd., Distt. Patiala (Punjab).	Indian Made Foreign Liquors and Country Liquor—1100 bulk kilolitres. (Provisional)
10	M/s. West India Distilleries Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.	Indian Made Foreign Liquors—1100 bulk kilolitres (on a provisional basis) (Provisional)
11	M/s. Kay Distillery Industries Ltd., Bombay	Indian Made Foreign Liquor and Country Liquor—1100 bulk Kilolitres (on provisional basis).
12	M/s. Jamner Taluka Sugar Cane Producers Processing Coop. Society Ltd., Maharashtra.	Indian Made Foreign Liquors—675 bulk Kilolitres (on provisional basis)
13	M/s. Vidarbha Liquor Corporation, Nagpur.	Country Liquor—450 bulk Kilolitres. (on provisional basis)
14	M/s. Himachal Pradesh Mineral and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Simla.	Country Liquor—1100 bulk kilolitres. (on provisional basis)
15	M/s. Shree Satpuda Tepi Parish Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Distt. Dhulia (Maharashtra).	Country Liquor—1100 bulk kilolitres (on provisional basis)
16	M/s. Konkan Agro Marine Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Indian Made Foreign Liquors and Country liquor—1100 bulk kilolitres (on provisional basis)
17	M/s. Maharashtra Manufacturing Corporation, Bombay.	Country Liquor—1100 bulk kilolitres (on provisional basis)
18	M/s. Metal Fittings Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	1. Carbon/Alloy Stainless Steel Forged Fittings—3000 tonnes (on provisional basis). 2. Carbon/Alloy Stainless Steel Extruded Fittings—2000 tonnes (on provisional basis)
19	M/s. Ramon Distilleries Ltd., Bombay	Indian Made Foreign Liquors and Country liquor—1100 bulk Kilolitres (on provisional basis)
20	M/s. Kalburgi Distilleries, Distt. Dharwar (Karnataka)	Indian Made Foreign Liquors—1100 Kilolitres (on provisional basis)
21	M/s. Indo Lowen Brau Breweries Ltd., New Delhi.	Malt Whisky—600 bulk Kilolitres (on provisional basis)
22	M/s. Orient Steel & Industries Ltd., Calcutta	Mild Steel and Carbon Steel Section including rods etc.—7,000 tonnes (on provisional basis)
23	M/s. Varion Chemicals and Distilleries, Madras.	Indian Made Foreign Liquor—1100 bulk Kilolitres (on provisional basis)

School Boy crushed by DTC bus on Mandir Marg, New Delhi

4960. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of schools functioning on the Mandir Marg, New Delhi and the total number of students studying in them;

(b) whether it is a fact that on the Peshwa Road—Mandir Marg Crossing there is heavy traffic and no traffic policeman remains there to conduct the traffic which causes accidents and loss of life;

(c) whether it is a fact that on the 10th August, 1978 morning a DTC bus crushed a school boy on this crossing;

(d) whether it has also been alleged that even the policemen from Mandir Marg Police Station which is very close to the place of accident reached there after more than 2 hours; and

(e) whether Government would enquire into the laxity on the part of police personnel of Mandir Marg Police Station and transfer the persons responsible from there and also post a traffic policeman there permanently at least during school hours and also direct to instal traffic lights on this crossing; if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):
(a) The following seven schools having a total of about 7,700 students are functioning on the Mandir Marg:-

1. St. Thomas Girls Hr. Sec. School.

2. Daya Nand Model Girls Hr. Sec. School.

3. Raisina Bengali Girls and Boys Hr. Sec. School.

4. N.P. Boys Hr. Sec. School.

5. DTEA Boys and Girls Hr. Sec. School.

6. Harcourt Butler Hr. Sec. School.

7. Bhai Parmu Nand Shishu Niketan.

(b) A traffic constable is being deputed to regulate traffic during the peak hours.

(c) Yes, Sir. A DTC bus fatally knocked down a school boy aged 12 years.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. The information from the Police Control Room was received at 0757 hours at P. S. Mandir Marg and one S. I. from there reached at the place of accident at 0759 hours. The traffic point is now being manned by a constable from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. also. Restrictions have also been placed on the maximum speed for all vehicular traffic. Electric blinkers also exist for cautioning motorists.

Central Government Employees consumer Cooperative society

4961. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of employees of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi against whom shortages have been found in physical verification of the goods handled by them during the last three years ending on 30th June, 1978, each year;

(b) the particulars of shortages found;

(c) the action taken against each of them; and

(d) whether there is any such employee against whom shortages have been found for more than one time and if so, the particulars thereof and

the action taken or proposed to be taken against such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the house in due course.

Purchases made by Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society.

4982. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the cleaning material liquid soap, phenyl and cleansing powder sold by the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi through its various branches and 'P' Block store are not purchased by the Society from standard companies and are purchased from their favourite persons and thus sub-standard goods are supplied at high rates;

(b) the reasons for which the Society does not purchase goods from standard companies; and

(c) whether Government would issue instructions in this regard and if so, the particulars thereof?

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

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

Officers of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society.

4983. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a C. B. I. enquiry was recently conducted against some offi-

cers of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the officers and the charges against each of them; and

(c) the outcome of the enquiry and the action taken against the officers concerned?

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

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

Manufacture of Bearings by TVs. Group

4984. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many small and medium scale industries are already engaged in the manufacture of Bearings;

(b) whether applications for manufacture of Bearings by Joint Sector Undertakings and others are pending with Government; and

(c) if so, for what compelling reasons the application of T.Vs. Group is being favoured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). There are four units in the organised sector manufacturing Bimetal Bearings. On a recent review of the industry, as well as applications rejected in the past, one of the cases was considered for recommendation to LC-MRTP Committee. Whether the concerned applicant of the recommended case belongs to large house or not has not been decided. Decision on the application has yet to be taken.

Road Accidents in Delhi

4985. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons died in road accidents in Delhi/New Delhi during the last two months;

(b) the number of persons who died in accidents with D.T.C. buses;

(c) the action taken by Police Department against the Drivers of such vehicles; and

(d) what steps are being taken to avoid such accidents, particularly with DTC buses, in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) 109 persons died in road accidents in the capital during the last two months.

(b) 15 persons died in accidents involving D.T.C. buses.

(c) The Delhi Police have registered cases u/s 304-A IPC against the drivers of such vehicles.

(d) The following measures have been taken to minimise the number of road accidents:—

(i) Traffic police is making surprise checks to detect over-speeding and negligent and drunken driving. Mobile courts are prosecuting the offenders on the spot.

(ii) Lectures are being given on road safety to D.T.C. drivers as part of the Road Safety Education drive.

(iii) D.T.C. bus stops are being located away from traffic junctions.

(iv) D.T.C. have also set up checking squads to check hazardous driving by their drivers.

(v) Restrictions are being imposed on certain roads for loading and unloading and parking and making entry one way.

(vi) Efforts are also being made to widen and improve roads and to construct more cycle tracks.

Reservations for S.C. and S.T. in Indian Delhi Police (Computer) Cell

4986. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in none of the grades in Indian Delhi Police (Computer) Cell, reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is complete; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made to complete it and the time by which all the reserved posts will be filled in?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The sanctioned strength of staff in the Delhi Police Computer Cell is as below:

Asst. Commissioner of Police

Inspector

Civilian Key Punching Operator

Of the above posts, one post of Key Punching Operator is reserved for Scheduled Caste Candidate. The posts of Key Punching Operators including the one reserved for Scheduled Caste

candidate were advertised but no candidate from Scheduled Caste applied for the post. As such the post could not be filled up.

Hindustan Andolan

4987. SHRI LALJI BHAI:

PROF. R. K. AMIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is 'Hindustan Andolan' and which organisations or persons are running it;

(b) whether suggestion regarding special court for trial of Smt. Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister, as the result of the opinion poll conducted by the Andolan has been received by Government; and

(c) if so, the factual position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Hindustani Andolan is a movement started in January 1974 in Bombay by Shri Madhu Mehta, a leader of the erstwhile Swatantra Party, to highlight and fight against social and economic evils and to generate public opinion in regard to various issues of national importance.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Purchase of U.S. Planes and Deep Penetration Aircrafts

4988. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force is contemplating to buy U.S. planes now in Australia;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are also anxious to buy deep penetration aircrafts worth several thousands crores of rupees?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The House is aware of the decision, in principle, to acquire a new type of aircraft to replace the Canberas and the Hunters which are due to be phased out of service in the coming years. As a decision about the type of aircraft, and the number to be acquired, has still to be taken, it is not possible to indicate the total cost involved at this stage.

शाहजहांपुर स्थित बायुध कारखानों के कर्मचारियों को मुश्किल किआ जाना

4989. श्री इंदराराम शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शाहजहांपुर स्थित बायुध कारखाने के 24 कर्मचारियों को सितम्बर/अक्तूबर, 1974 में मुश्किल कर दिया गया था यद्यपि उन्हें सेशन कांट ने बरी कर दिया था तथा बहुत से संसद सदस्यों ने उन्हें बहाल किये जाने का अनुरोध किया था ;

(ख) क्या स्थल सेना मुख्यालय ने उन्हें अपने पद से हटाया वी०आई० जी० 162/सी/9ई/पी० ए०० आर० दिनांक 12 जुलाई, 1978 में उन्हें सेवा से हटाने के बारे में 'कारण बताओ' नोटिस दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन कर्मचारियों को बहाल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) इन कर्मचारियों को अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई के रूप में निलम्बित किया गया था और यह कार्रवाई न्यायालय के आदेश से सम्बद्ध नहीं थी। उनकी बहाली के संबंध में कुछ संसद सदस्यों से अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) कारण बताओ नोटिस कार्रवाने के यह प्रबंधक ने जारी किए थे सेना मुख्यालय ने नहीं।

(ग) कारण बताओ नोटिसों के उत्तरों पर विचार करने के बाद 7 कर्मचारियों को बहाल किया जा चुका है। शेष 17 मामलों में कारण बताओ नोटिस के जवाब में प्राप्त उत्तरों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी विचार कर रहे हैं।

Talks with Underground Nagas

4990. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have allowed former underground Naga leaders to contact the "hawks" coming on the border inside Burma;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for giving such permission;

(d) the result of their meeting with the hawks; and

(e) the further steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a). No Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise. However, the ex-underground Nagas who are signatories to the Shillong Agreement have expressed a desire to meet their other colleagues still in the underground with a view to persuading them to accept the Agreement.

Pollution of Ganga

4991. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six-man Committee set up to examine the

possibility of nuclear pollution of Ganga by the spy device left atop Nanda Devi by the CIA in 1964 has not yet been able to outline the terms of reference of the enquiry;

(b) whether the said Committee has met any time after its formation; and

(c) what are the details and reasons for soft pedalling?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The terms of reference of the Committee set up to study the effect of nuclear device planted atop Nanda Devi are set out in a Government Resolution issued on May 4, 1978. It is, therefore, not necessary for the Committee to outline its own terms of reference.

(b) and (c). The Committee has met formally once. In addition the Chairman and Members have held further discussions and consultations amongst themselves and also with specialists in the fields concerned. The work of the Committee is progressing satisfactorily.

सी० आई० एन० द्वारा प्रचार कार्य पर व्यय

4992. श्री रीतलाल प्रताप वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा प्रचार कार्य पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाती है तथा कोयले का उपयोग करोड़ों को बचाओ, इस प्रचार का प्रभाव क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : सूचनाएं दी जा रही हैं और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Facilities to Delegates of A.I.C.C. at C.S.I.O., Chandigarh

4993. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Congress Committee (AICC) delegates for Kama

Gata Maru Session held during the emergency near Chandigarh were given free accommodation and other facilities at the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (C.S.I.O.), Chandigarh;

(b) whether huge expenditure was incurred for the renovation of newly converted Guest Houses for this purpose; and

(c) the reaction of Government and what action has been taken against the persons responsible for it?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Ban on Jammu and Kashmir Peaks

4994. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have levied the ban on Jammu and Kashmir peaks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of teams from abroad expected to attempt them during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) There is no ban on climbing peaks in the open areas in Jammu & Kashmir, subject to the observance of the prescribed conditions in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Seven.

जामने-घोरछा पन बिजली योजना, मध्य प्रदेश

4995. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की घोर से सरकार को जामने घोरछा पन-बिजली योजना प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सिचाई और विद्युत प्र.योग ने उसकी जांच पड़ताल प्रारम्भ कर दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके लिये कब तक मंजूरी दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) से (ग). बेतदा नदी पर घोरछा बहु-उद्देशीय परियोजना के संबंध में परियोजना रिपोर्ट (दो जिल्दों में जिनके साथ ड्राइंगों की जिल्दें नहीं थी) के दो सेट मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में 17 अगस्त, 1978 को प्राप्त हुए थे। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग और अन्य संबंधित अधिकरणों में परियोजना रिपोर्ट की दिस्तृत जांच एक साथ किए जाने के लिए राज्य प्राधिकारियों के पास से समूची परियोजना रिपोर्ट की अधिक प्रतियों की प्रतीक्षा है।

टाटा रोबिन्स फ्रेजर, जमशेदपुर द्वारा उत्सवित वस्तुएं

4996. श्री वर प्रताप बोडंगी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के हिसभूम जिले में बहु-उद्देशीय प्राइवेट कम्पनी, टाटा रोबिन्स फ्रेजर द्वारा उत्पादित निर्यात योग्य वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) टाटा रोबिन्स फ्रेजर कम्पनी ने किन-किन देशों को अब तक अपनी वस्तुओं

का निर्यात किया है और इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भाई): (क) टाटा-रोबिन्स फ़ैक्टरी जो एक गैर-सरकारी कंपनी है, आईडन रोबर्स, आईडेंटिग स्क्रीन, सेक्शनल और माइन कन्वेयरर्स, इण्डस्ट्रियल बेन्स, वायर स्क्रीन क्लॉथ, आईडेंटिग, ट्रियनरो, क्लेशर्स, घांर, कोल प्रेपरेशन इक्विपमेंट और मैटीरियल हैंडलिंग इक्विपमेंट, जिनमें स्टैकर सम्मिलित हैं, स्टैकर-कम-रिक्लेयर शिप लोडर/अनलोडर, जनरल कन्वेयर, और कोल हैंडलिंग प्लॉट और कोल वाणरीज सहित कोल प्रेपरेशन प्लॉट का निर्माण करती है। ये सभी वस्तुएं निर्यात योग्य हैं विशेषरूप से उपकरणों की सम्पूर्ण वस्तुएं/हिस्से पुर्जे और सब-सिस्टम भी या तो फालतू पुर्जों के रूप में या उपकरण सम्भरणकर्ताओं द्वारा निर्यात योग्य हैं।

(ख) कंपनी ने ए० सी० सी० के जरिए कुवैत को 8.65 लाख रुपये मूल्य के कन्वेयरर्स और सीधे ही जॉर्डन को 2.31 लाख रुपये मूल्य की स्क्रीनों का निर्यात किया। इनके अलावा, कंपनी ने निम्नलिखित आई० डी०ए० परियोजनाओं को उपकरणों की सप्लाई और अधिष्ठापन करके 1973-74 से 1977-78 तक की अवधि में 120.7 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा भी कमाई है, जो सरकार द्वारा निर्यात क्रयदेन माने गए थे; जिसके लिए भारतीय सम्भरणकर्ताओं को भुगतान विदेशी मुद्रा में किए जाते हैं।

(1) एफ० ए० सी० टी० इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड डिजाइन आर्गनाइजेशन, कोचीन।

(2) नया नांगल प्रोजेक्ट, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड।

(3) सिन्दरी आधुनिकीकरण परि-योजना, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड।

विभिन्न पाठकों द्वारा की गई पूछताछों के उत्तर में इसने अपने उत्तरों की श्रृंखला प्रस्तुत की है, जिनका मूल्य 6 करोड़ रुपये है।

Investment by E.E.C. Countries in India

4997. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) did the Prime Minister ask the E.E.C. countries to invest in India; and

(b) what is the nature of investment he envisages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No specific suggestion was made by the Prime Minister to the E.E.C. countries to invest in India.

(b) Does not arise.

Generation of power in States

4998. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

SHRI RAMANAND TIWARI:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of electricity in Mega-watts being generated at present in the country, State-wise as against its demand;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to augment the generation of electricity; and

(c) the details of programme in this regard for the next two years as also during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The peak demand for power and the

actual peak demand met in the various systems during the month of July 1978 is given in Statement attached.

(b) and (c). The following steps are being taken to augment generation of electricity in the country:

—Maximising generation from existing power plants, by improving their availability and performance;

—training of Operation and Maintenance staff of power stations to secure better operation and maintenance of power generation facilities;

—Reducing transmission and distribution losses;

—transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas;

—Distribution of power following a system of national priorities

and discouraging wasteful and ostentatious consumption;

—Expediting commissioning of new generating units;

—Ensuring early stabilisation of newly commissioned generating units;

The draft 5-years plan 1978-83 attaches high priority to meet the growing demand for power and wiping out the backlog. It envisages addition of about 18500 MW of generating capacity during the plan period.

The targetted programmes of additions to generating capacity during the current year and the next two years are as follows:—

1978-79	—	3857 MW
1979-80	—	2803 MW
1980-81	—	3028 MW

Statement

State-wise peak demand for power and peak demand met during July, 1978.

State	July, 1978	
	Peak demand requirement (MW)	Peak demand met* (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	817	817
Assam	Not available	
Bihar S.E.B.	500	354
Gujarat	1007	1007
Haryana	504	504
Himachal Pradesh	61	61
Jammu & Kashmir	118	112
Karnataka	1200	917
Kerala	514	514
Madhya Pradesh	1030	678
Maharashtra	2505	2077

Note : *Includes imports from neighbouring systems and excludes exports to neighbouring systems.

State	July, 1978	
	Peak demand requirement (MW)	Peak demand met* (MW)
Manipur	Not available	
Meghalaya	Not available	
Nagaland	Not available	
Orissa	400	400
Punjab	908	908
Rajasthan	500	450
Sikkim	Not available	
Tamil Nadu	1541	1541
Tripura	Not available	
Uttar Pradesh	1846	1531
D.V.C.	850	609
West Bengal	} 1000	252
DPL		64
CESC		524

Directions Re. acknowledgement of communications received from M.Ps.

4999. SHRI K. T. KOSAL RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had issued directions to his colleagues that the communications received from M.Ps. should be acknowledged by Ministers themselves and not by their personal staff;

(b) if so, whether any of the colleagues in the Council of Ministers has sought exemption and if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the Prime Minister is aware of the feelings of the M.Ps. for the practice not being adhered to by the Finance Minister in particular?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) In a letter to my colleagues in the Council of Ministers I had stressed the desirability of communications from Mem-

bers of Parliament being acknowledged and final replies sent under their signature.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Hon'ble Members will appreciate that in the case of heavy mail it may not be possible for a Minister to acknowledge the letter himself. In this particular case, I understand that the Finance Minister's mail from M.Ps. quite heavy.

Freedom fighters pension

5000. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has requested the Centre to stop the recovery of freedom fighters pension given to some of the freedom fighters in the State and also to keep pending the order;

(b) if so, how many such persons are served the order for recovery, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction to the State Government's requests in this regard;

(c) whether the Kerala Assembly has urged the Centre through a non-official resolution to treat the Punnappra-Vayalar Struggle and Mopiah Rebellion as part of freedom struggle for the purpose of sanction of freedom fighters pension; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In 70 cases pension has been cancelled and applicants requested to pay back the amount wrongly drawn.

The State Government have requested for waiving the recovery of wrongly drawn pension. The whole question of recovery of wrongly drawn pension is under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Resolution has been received on the 17th August 1978 through Kerala Government.

(d) The Resolution has requested for grant of pension to those who participated in the 'Malabar Rebellion', Punnappra-Vayalar and Kavumbai struggles.

The question of recognition of these incidents as part of the freedom struggle has been carefully considered and it has been decided that none of these incidents qualify for being treated as part of the national freedom struggle.

Setting up of Lok Vastra Units

5001. SHRI CHHITU BHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up Lok

Vastra' (Janata cloth) units in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have expressed their interest in this regard; and

(c) the details of the working of this scheme and the amount of assistance given by Central Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Government has agreed, in principle, to the setting up of 20 Lokvastra Units initially through the agency of Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

(b) Eight States and two Union Territories have shown interest in the scheme. These are States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir and Haryana and Union Territories of Tripura and Delhi.

(c) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is examining the operational aspects of the Lokvastra Scheme. The Government will provide assistance in the shape of interest subsidy on loans raised by the Lokvastra Units from the Banking Institutions.

Closure of Rubber Factories in Haryana

5002. SHRI RAGHBIR SINGH VIRK:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of Rubber Factories in Haryana have been facing acute shortage of raw material and they are

likely to shut down as a result thereof; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to meet their demand to avoid closure of these factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes. The Government is aware that the small scale units are facing problems due to non-availability of natural raw rubber. According to census data of small scale industries, the number of rubber based units in Haryana is about one hundred only.

(b) The Government is already seized of the matter and is considering steps to resolve the problems.

M/s. Siemens's Contract with B.H.E.L.

5003. SHRI RAMDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Since when M/s. Siemens contracts with BHEL was more or less finalised and the broad outlines of the arrangements arrived at during 1976 and thereafter;

(b) the technological capacity of M/s. BHEL three years ago and the programme of upgrading technology in the coming five years;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to raise annual turnover of BHEL to 1200 crores by 1983-84; and

(d) the extent to what M/s. Siemens will get the share in profit etc., what is the present percentage BHEL is giving to them for technological agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) BHEL entered into three agreements with Siemens during 1974 and 1975 and one agreement with KWU, subsidiary of Siemens in 1976. A proposal

to enter into another agreement with Siemens for a number of products and systems is under consideration.

(b) BHEL manufacture a number of products for the power and industrial field. Steps to update the technological capacity are being taken. The technology in the field of boilers, auxiliaries, compressors, etc. were kept updated and are to international standards; to upgrade technology in the area of electrical products like transformers, motors, hydro-generators etc. proposals are under consideration. Arrangements for securing improved technology for turbo sets have been made.

(c) Yes, Sir. Based on the current indications of the power programme and the growth in the industrial sector, BHEL's turnover is expected to reach Rs. 1200 crores by 1983-84.

(d) M/s. Siemens will not get any share in the profit. The collaboration proposal under consideration envisages payment of lumpsum of DM 5 million per year for ten years and a royalty of 1.8 per cent. BHEL's existing agreements with Siemens provide for a royalty payment of 4.5 per cent and for the agreement with KWU 2.4 per cent.

दूर-दर्शन की ट्रांसपोर्ट यूनिट के कार्यक्रम की शर्तें

5004. श्री टी० एन० नेमी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री दिनांक 19 जुलाई, 1978 के प्रसारित प्रश्न संख्या 579 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस मामले में कितने अधिकारियों का हाथ है तथा इस मामले का व्यौर क्या है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का उन्हें बचाने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले के परिणामों को कब तक विदित करा दिया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शास्त्री) : (क) 22 फरवरी, 1978 के प्रसारित प्रश्न संख्या 302 के भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित 3 व्यक्तियों में से, प्रागे जॉन्स-यडताल के परिणाम-स्वरूप दो व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध आरोपों को छोड़ दिया गया है, जबकि एक अन्य व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई शुरू की गई है। इस प्रकार अब 7 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाहियाँ चल रही हैं।

(ख) और (ग). दोपी पाए जाने वाले व्यक्ति (व्यक्तियों) के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई प्रवृत्तात्मक कार्यवाहियों के पूरा होने पर की जाएगी। किसी भी दोषी व्यक्ति (व्यक्तियों) को सरकार द्वारा बचाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।

(घ) कार्यवाहियों को शीघ्र पूरा करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, किन्तु कोई विशिष्ट समय सीमा नहीं दी जा सकती, क्योंकि नियमों में निर्धारित विस्तृत प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण किया जाना है।

हिन्दी के टाइपराइटरों के "की बोर्ड" में परिवर्तन

5005. श्री बुधराज सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी परिषद् ने हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों के वर्तमान "की बोर्ड" में परिवर्तन करने के विरुद्ध निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या वर्तमान "की बोर्ड" में कोई खामियाँ हैं ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्रवाई करने का है ; तथा

(ङ) क्या समिति ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में टाइपराइटर बनाने का निर्णय किया है।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल सक्सेना) : (क) से (घ). केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति ने 26 मई, 1976 की बैठक में हिन्दी (देवनागरी) टाइपराइटरों में सुधार के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया और टाइपराइटरों को सुधरा हुआ मानक रूप देने का निर्णय किया। इसके पहले देवनागरी टाइपराइटरों के कुंजीपटल में 5 बार परिवर्तन किये जा चुके हैं। बार-बार परिवर्तन करने से टाइपिस्टों और माशुलिपिकों को तो असुविधा होती ही है, टाइपराइटर निर्माताओं को भी हानि होती है। इसलिए यह तय किया गया है कि सुधरा हुआ मानक रूप देने के बाद कुछ समय तक कुंजीपटल में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जाए। इस सुघरे हुए नवीनतम कुंजीपटल में पिछली सभी खामियाँ दूर करने की कोशिश की गई है। फिलहाल इस बारे में और कोई कार्रवाई करना आवश्यक प्रतीत नहीं होता।

(ङ) जी हाँ, श्रीमान।

Incentive to Cement Industries

5006. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details offered by Government to give incentives to cement industries;

(b) whether these incentives are being offered in consultation with the Tariff Commission; and

(c) whether these incentives will give room for rise in prices of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The following incentive to cement industries have been announced by the Government:

A cash incentive of Rs. 30 per ton for every tonne of additional production of cement over the best production of each manufacturing unit during the last three financial years or 85 per cent of its licensed capacity whichever is higher.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Expenditure incurred on installation of new Telephone, and additions and alterations by the Director, C.S.I.O. Chandigarh

5007. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Director, CSIO, Chandigarh has incurred huge expenditure on the installation of new telephones and is making additions and alterations against the advice of his Accounts Officer in the last few years;

(b) if so, how much expenditure was incurred and whether the sanction of the competent authority was obtained before incurring the expenditure; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 20,400 was paid to the P&T Department for installation of 5 new connections and one extension with the sanction of the competent authority. The Finance and Accounts Officer of the Organisation only drew attention to the economy instructions of the Government of India, issued in May, 1977 which were taken into considera-

tion. These telephones/extension were sanctioned after verifying their essentiality.

(c) Does not arise.

Decrease in per capita Consumption of Cloth

5008. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita consumption of cloth in the country has come down from 17 metres in 1974 to 13.3 metres this year;

(b) if so, whether this is due to the high cost of textiles and the emphasis laid on exports of available cloth by Government; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Per capita availability of cloth for consumption from 1974 to 1976 is given below:—

1974	14.60 metres
1975	14.56 metres
1976	13.78 metres (Provisional)

It is true that per capita consumption of cloth has been decreasing. This trend is mainly arising out of stagnant effective demand for textiles due to recessionary conditions. Increased exports are also a consequence of stagnant indigenous effective demand. Increased durability on account of increased use of durable non-cotton fibres and also changes in sartorial patterns have also contributed to the decline in the per capita consumption. per capita supply and consumption can, to some extent, be increased by improved purchasing power of the consumers; efforts to augment supply of textiles will be taken as part of our programmes for the New Plan.

Interchangeability in the name of Promotional prospects

5009. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDHA JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) are the Government aware that All India Radio Programme Staff Association has strongly protested against the Government's move in respect to the interchangeability in the name of promotional prospects;

(b) do Government also not feel that this proposal of interchangeability, if put into operation would create serious difficulties as the jobs of the programme staff are highly technical; and

(c) Government's view in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Verghese Committee on Autonomy for Akashvani and Doordarshan recommended inter-alia that programme staff including staff artists should be brought under a single unified cadre. The All India Radio Programme Staff Association has expressed the fear that if this recommendation is accepted by Government, it may affect their promotional prospects.

Government have not yet taken any decision on the various recommendations of the Verghese Committee. It is, therefore, premature at this stage to express any view in this regard.

Instructions to stop re-employment

5010. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments, Local Bodies, Education Boards, Public and Private Sector Undertaking re-employ men and women after their retirement on reaching an age of superannuation

though they are required to make room for younger employees and the recruitment;

(b) whether Government propose to issue an order to all concerned to stop extension and fresh recruitment of retired/superannuated persons in view of the acute unemployment problem; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Central Government have no jurisdiction over State Governments, Local Bodies, Education Boards and Private Sector Undertakings in this matter as they have their own system of recruitment. In public sector undertakings of Central Govt., appointments to posts carrying a pay scale of Rs. 2500-3000 and above, of officers beyond the age of 58 years is resorted to only in exception cases with the approval of Central Government wherein internal expertise of requisite calibre is not available. In other cases Public Sector Enterprises themselves grant extension of service/re-employment to officials beyond the age of 58 years in similar exceptional circumstances.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

News item captioned "Ship Engines Rusting as SCI Deliberates"

5011. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in 'Hindustan Times' of 17th June, 1978 'Ship Engine rusting as SCI deliberates'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not a fact that because of indecision of Shipping Corporation of India regarding specification of 'Vikramaditya', the main engine and other equipment procured by Mazagon Dock for this vessel remained unutilised. Mazagon Dock was not prepared to construct the vessel as per terms of the contract signed on 28th June 1971. However, they now propose to utilise the engine and other equipment for a passenger-cum-cargo vessel for the Andaman Services, for which they are developing general arrangements and specifications.

Loans to Ex-Servicemen

5012. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any amount under any new scheme for giving loans to the ex-servicemen for setting up small industrial ventures; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this scheme and the details regarding the terms of the loans as well?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Central Managing Committee of the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen have approved a scheme for giving subsidy by State Governments from State Special Fund on interest charged on loans by banks from ex-Servicemen entrepreneurs for setting up small scale industrial ventures. However, the Central Government as such has not sanctioned any amount under any new schemes for giving loans to ex-Servicemen for setting up small industrial ventures.

(b) The details of the scheme are given in the attached statement.

Statement

(a) Eligibility

(i) The Ex-servicemen desirous of getting a subsidy on the rate of

interest should apply to the bank for getting their scheme and loan approved subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 25,000. Only those cases where the schemes have been approved by the bank for the sanction of a loan will be considered for the grant of subsidy.

(ii) The proposal will be considered in case of those eligible Ex-servicemen under the scheme who have not got any benefit from Government sources for their resettlement.

(iii) The subsidy will be admissible to the Ex-servicemen and to the actual dependents of the deceased service personnel as defined in SRO 234 of September 1966.

(b) Rates of Subsidy

The subsidy will be admissible to the entrepreneurs as under—

(i) Loans upto Rs. 5,000.

The rate of interest payable to the entrepreneur will be 4 per cent p.a. The difference between the rate of interest charged by the bank and 4 per cent will be re-imbursed for a period of three years from the date of grant of loan.

(ii) Loans above Rs. 5,000 and upto Rs. 25,000

The rate of interest payable by the entrepreneur will be 7 per cent p.a. The difference between the rate of interest charged by the bank and 4 per cent will be re-imbursed for a period of three years from the date of grant of loan.

(c) Procedure

(i) The proposal for the subsidy will be examined by the Secretary Zila/Rajya Seink Board, who will submit their recommendation to the Managing Committee of the State Special Fund for approval.

(ii) The number of instalments of repayment will be fixed by the bank

keeping in view the amount of loan and the nature of venture for which loan is being given. The subsidy will be for a period of three years.

(iii) The subsidy will be payable quarterly direct to the Ex-servicemen and would be conditional on the entrepreneur paying the instalment of loan and interest regularly throughout the year. If at any time, he is irregular or default, in the repayment he will not be eligible for the grant of subsidy from that date. However, the Financial Sub-Committee of the concerned State can consider each case on its merits.

(iv) The entrepreneur will produce from the bank concerned certificate regarding payment of last instalment and interest on due date. On receipt of this certificate the subsidy will be re-imbursed to the entrepreneurs.

2. As the implementation of the scheme can only be done successfully at the State and District level, the State Governments have been requested to adopt it. The Central Managing Committee of the Special Fund has further decided that in case the States felt the need to augment their funds to meet this expenditure, they could approach the Central Managing Committee for this purpose.

3. The scheme ensures that the recovery of the loan will be the responsibility of the banks and the advantage of low rate of interest will be available to deserving Ex-servicemen.

Bata India Ltd.

5013. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bata India Ltd. is a multinational company in India;

(b) whether it is a monopoly concern in terms of MRTP Act;

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(c) the total amount in Indian or foreign currency it repatriated out of India during last 5 years; and

(d) whether Government would consider the desirability to stop the business of this Company like that of Coca Cola Company in view of policy of putting more emphasis on rural and small industries in the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Messrs. Bata India Limited was operating as a subsidiary of Messrs. Leader A.G., Switzerland. The Company has, however, brought down its foreign equity to 40 per cent with effect from 17th October, 1977, in terms of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

(b) The Company is registered under Section 26 of the MRTP Act as an Undertaking to which Section 20(a) (i) of the Act applies.

(c) The total amount repatriated by the company during the last three years is as follows:—

1975-76	Rs. 2,00,837
1976-77	Rs. 14,02,500
1977-78	Rs. 37,80,927

(d) and (e). No, Sir. The case of this company is not on par with that of Coca Cola Company which did not agree to the dilution under FERA to 40 per cent direct non-resident investment.

Take over of Maruti Ltd.

5014. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maruti Ltd., is closed since long;

(b) do Government propose to take over Maruti Ltd;

(c) if not, why not; and

(d) what specific steps Government propose to take to provide employment to the labourers and other staff of Maruti Ltd.?

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

(b) to (d). Government are considering what is to be done with the assets and facilities of M/s. Maruti Limited.

Production of Cotton Yarn Tubes

5015. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the big mills in the country have started producing cotton yarn tubes;

(b) whether it is a fact that previously mills used to sell yarn to small scale entrepreneurs;

(c) whether it is also a fact that by producing tubes they are saving excise duty while they used to pay on yarn; and

(d) if so, what action Government contemplate to save the small industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b): Only some mills have undertaken winding of sewing thread on tubes for sale in the market. Many mills continue to sell the yarn to small scale entrepreneurs who perform this function.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

31A National Highway

5016. SHRI C. B. CHHETRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 31A National Highway is not according to the National Highway standard;

(b) whether the broadening of this Highway is under the consideration of Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). The National Highway 31A has not yet been developed to National Highway specifications. The present efforts are directed towards stabilising the existing road rather than widening it. This highway passes through geologically unstable terrain which is further subject to erosion by floods in the River Teesta. It is apprehended that any widening of the road at this stage of instability would further aggravate the problem.

Moreover, this highway, with a formation width of 6.09 metres, is capable of meeting the present traffic requirements commensurate with safety.

Report on Block level Planning

5017. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted or rejected, fully, or partially the recommendations of the Dantwala Committee on Block-level Planning; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Recommendations of the Committee are under examination.

नगरों में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में वृद्धि

5018. श्रीवरी राम गोपाल सिंह : क्या मौज्जद और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बड़े नगरों में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में हुई लगातार वृद्धि के कारण उत्पन्न स्थिति पर विचार किया है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो क्या दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए वर्तमान कानून में संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी रूपरेखा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या अन्य उपाय करने का विचार है।

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). शराब और नशीली वस्तुओं के नशे में मोटर गाड़ी चलाने के अपराध के लिए और बड़ी सजा की व्यवस्था करने के लिये और दो पहियों की गाड़ी के ड्राईवर और पिलियन सवार के लिए हैलमिट का पहनना आवश्यक करने के लिए पिछले वर्ष मोटरगाड़ी अधिनियम 1939 में संशोधन किया गया। इसके अलावा उन व्यक्तियों के चालन लाइसेंस रद्द करने के लिए संबंधित प्राधिकरणों को अधिकार दिए गए हैं, जो नेज और लापरवाही से चलाने के अपराध, जिससे व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु होने की या गहरी चोट पहुंचाने के दोषी पाये गए हों।

कानून के बारम्बार उल्लंघन के विरुद्ध निरोधक के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए पहले के इसी प्रकार के अपराध करने के तीन वर्षों के भीतर किये गये दूसरे या बाद के अपराध के लिये अधिनियम के अंतर्गत संबंधित अपराध के लिए दिए गए जुर्माने की अधिकतम राशि, जो एक चौथाई से कम न हो, का जुर्माना लगाना न्यायालयों के लिए आवश्यक किया जा रहा है। इस प्रयोजन के लिये उपलब्ध 17-8-78 को इस सभा में पुनर्स्थापित मोटरगाड़ी (संशोधन) विधेयक 1978 में शामिल किया गया है।

Realisation of advance rent for Building Hired by National Hydro Electric Power Corporation

5019. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Ltd., New Delhi has failed to adjust or realise the amount of Rs. 3,28,000 paid as advance rent for the building hired by them for indefinite period;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to recover this amount from the landlord;

(c) whether some agreement was entered into for this deal by the Company with the landlord; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d): The accommodation hired by the Corporation is at "Manjusha", 57, Nehru Place, New Delhi. It comprises 62 flats owned by different persons. The Corporation entered into separate lease deeds with the owners of these flats. The agreement provides for payment of some advances, partly at the time of booking the accommodation and partly at the time of delivery or its possession. In the case of 27 flats 3 months' rent was payable at the time of initial booking and 3 months' rent at the time of taking delivery of possession. For 3 flats advance rent was paid for 6 months at the time of booking the accommodation. In the case of the remaining 2 flats, advance rent was paid for 9 and 12 months on taking possession of accommodation.

A total amount of Rs. 454543.80 was paid to the owners of these flats as advance of rent. Out of advance so paid, Rs. 325354 was unadjusted balance as on 31st March, 1977. The entire advance rent paid has been adjusted against rent dues upto December, 1977.

Building of Sassoon Dock in Bombay

5020. **SHRI D. B. PATIL:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sassoon Dock in Bombay was built more than a hundred years ago to facilitate berthing a hundred or so fishing country crafts;

(b) whether number of fishing country-crafts have increased many fold in the last hundred years and that in recent years there is an addition of hundreds of mechanised boats also;

(c) whether no additional facilities have been provided for berthing fishing crafts in Sassoon Dock;

(d) whether Government are aware that because of the congestion in "Sassoon dock" fishermen lose hundreds of valuable fishing hours and recently put to incalculable loss which is not being compensated in any way; and

(e) what was the total income in 1877-78 and in 1977-78 at Sassoon dock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (The subject matter of the question pertains to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Deptt. of Agriculture). The reply below has been prepared on the basis of information furnished by them).

(a) Sassoon Dock built between 1869-1875 for general cargo sailing vessels is presently used by fishing vessels only.

(b) There has been increase in fishing crafts using the Dock. At present about 540 mechanised boats and 7 trawlers use it.

(c) and (d). Congestion at Sassoon Dock on account of insufficient berthing space has resulted in fishermen losing time in landing fish as well as in getting suppliers for the disposal of

the catch. But the scope for improving facilities at Sassoon Dock being limited because of its location, construction of a fishing harbour south of Sassoon Dock at a cost of Rs. 406 lakhs has been sanctioned and the work has started. In addition, since September, 1973, Kasmara Bunder also has been set apart exclusively for landing fish.

(e) The total income from Sassoon Dock in 1977-78 was Rs. 5,74,512.91. Figures for the year 1877-78 are not available.

मध्य प्रदेश में विधामपुर भटगवन कोबला खान में छप्ताचार के आरोपों के बारे में शिकायतें

5021. **श्री इयालाल धुर्वे :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश में सरगुजा जिले में विधामपुर भटगवन कोबला खान में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अनियमितताओं और छप्ताचार के आरोपों के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो की गई शिकायतों का मुख्य व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने 1976 में छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत बिल में अनियमितता के बारे में कार्यकारी इंजीनियर (ई० एण्ड एम०), क्षेत्रीय वर्कशाप, विधामपुर, तथा क्षेत्रीय लेखा अधिकारी, विधामपुर के कार्यालय के लेखा अधिकारी और एक लोअर डिबीजन क्लर्क के बिल फ एक शिकायत दर्ज की और उसकी तहकीकात भी की थी। विभागीय जांच के बाद केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की सलाह से कार्यकारी इंजीनियर को बड़ी

सकल दिक्कतों के लिए कामों को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। जहाँ तक इस मामले के संबंध में खास अधिकारी और सोमर डिपोजन वर्क की बात है, सतर्कता कार्यक्रम के विचार से उनके खिलाफ विभागीय जांच की जरूरत नहीं है।

Licence to M/s. Talikoti Cements and Chemicals Ltd.

5022. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence for a cement factory at Talikoti has been given to M/s. Talikoti Cement and Chemicals Limited;

(b) what is the progress in the matter so far and when the factory is likely to be commissioned and start functioning;

(c) in case the present establishment is unable to commission the factory, whether Government itself will come forward in establishing a factory at Talikoti, in view of the availability of raw material in abundance in Talikoti, Bijapur district; and

(d) if so, when?

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

(b) The applicant company had engaged M/s. Ibcon Pvt., Ltd. as their consultants and got a project report made by them. They have submitted its project report to the Industrial Development Bank of India along with their loan application. But the Industrial Development Bank of India did not clear the loan application and suggested to the Company to explore the possibility of setting up of the project in the joint sector by associating a State level agency, which the Company has not yet been able to arrange. The Company is, however, making all efforts to implement the project.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Price Rise of Scooters

5023. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of scooters have gone up after decontrol; and

(b) if so, to what extent of increase in each type of scooter and justification given by the manufacturers for the increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b): The statutory control on distribution of scooters which was rescinded with effect from 1st January, 1978, was last applicable to Bajaj-150 Bajaj Chetak and Priya scooters. The price increases effected since the removal of the distribution control are Rs. 61.33 for Bajaj-150; Rs. 77.75 for Bajaj Chetak and Rs. 102.66 for Priya scooters. The manufacturers have reported that these price increases have been necessitated because of cost increases of various inputs etc. Price increases have also been effected in respect of some other makes of scooters which were not governed by the statutory control on distribution of scooters and are not connected with the removal of distribution control.

ग्रोटो ट्रैक्टर लिमिटेड फॅक्टरी, प्रतापगढ़ का पूरा हो जाना

5024. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिजम

उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रतापगढ़ में सरकारी क्षेत्र में बनने वाला ग्रोटो ट्रैक्टर लिमिटेड नामक कारखाना कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा और उस पर कुल कितनी लागत आयी है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस कारखाने को भीम पूरा करने और चालू करने के लिए भीम पग उठायेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा माहलि) : (क) और (ख). आटो ट्रैक्टर लिमिटेड, जो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का एक उपक्रम है, को पिछड़े जिले प्रतापगढ़ में स्थापित करके कुछ ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण करने के लिये एक प्रौद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिया गया है। विदेशी सहयोग की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। स्थल का विकास, संबंध का ले आउट, वेंडर डेवलपमेंट और प्रोसेस इंजीनियरी से संबंधित कार्य वस्तुतः पूरा कर लिया गया है। परियोजना का और आगे कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकार और योजना आयोग से परियोजना की जीव्यता के संबंध में किये गये संशोधित अध्ययनों के बारे में स्वीकृति मिलने पर किया जाएगा। परियोजना पर 13 करोड़ रुपये के विनियोजन की कल्पना की गई है।

1978-79 के लिये वार्षिक योजना

5025. श्री गंगा लाल सिंह :

श्री अनन्त राम जाधववाल :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए वार्षिक योजना एक अप्रैल, 1978 से चालू हो गई है किन्तु इस वर्ष के लिए वार्षिक योजना रिपोर्ट अभी तक संसद में प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए वार्षिक योजना रिपोर्ट तैयार न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा इसे किस तिथि तक सभा पटल पर रख जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में वार्षिक योजना रिपोर्ट के प्रभाव में योजना की क्रियान्विति के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग) : 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना का दस्तावेज तैयार किया जा रहा है और संसद के अगले सत्र में सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। योजना में क्षेत्रीय परिषदों को 1978-79 के लिए केन्द्रीय बजट के दस्तावेजों में बताया गया है।

वार्षिक योजना के दस्तावेज में 1978-79 के लिए कार्यक्रमों की रूपरेखा देने और उत्पादन के लक्ष्यों को निर्धारित करने के अलावा, योजनाबद्ध निवेश में पिछले वर्ष के निष्पादन की समीक्षा दिए जाने की आशा है। केन्द्र और राज्यों में कार्यकारी अधिकरणों से मार्च, 1978 तक योजना के निष्पादन के ब्यौरे प्राप्त किए गए हैं। इस सूचना के परितुलन और विश्लेषण में कुछ समय लगता है।

चालू वित्त वर्ष के आरम्भ होने से पहले केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के साथ योजना के सक्रियतात्मक व्यौरों के संबंध में विचार-विमर्श किया गया है और उन्हें निश्चित किया गया है, तथा 1978-79 के लिए संबंधित वार्षिक बजटों में सरकारी क्षेत्र में परिषदों के लिए आवश्यक धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है, इसलिए योजना के दस्तावेज को तैयार करने और प्रकाशित करने में लगने वाले समय से वार्षिक योजना के कार्यान्वयन पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ने वाला है।

Modernisation of Machinery by BHEL

5026. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BHEL is modernising its machinery to bring it to International Standards; and

(b) if so, the cost involved in the process?

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

(b): BHEL have plans to invest Rs. 267 crores in 1978-83 for creating additional capacity and modernising the existing equipment so as to meet the increased demand of power generation and other industrial products and services expected during 1978-83.

Setting up of Mini Industrial Estates

5027. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal under consideration to set up a country-wide net work of mini industrial estates in rural and urban areas; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan and steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir. The industrial estates are set up by the State Government/Union Territory Administrations.

(b) Does not arise.

Visit of General Manager, Delhi Transport Corporation D.R.T.C. to U.K.

5028. **SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:**

SHRI BHAGAT RAM:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose of the visit of General Manager, Delhi Transport Corporation to United Kingdom during 1975-76;

(b) whether his visit had yielded any result to the advantage of the Corporation; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND RANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) At the invitation of the British Government, a team of Transport Managers from India consisting of Shri S. K. Sharma (D.T.C.), Shri S. N. Kakar (Calcutta State Transport Corporation), Shri A. K. Nayyar (Ahmedabad Municipal Transport) and Shri R. C. Sinha (Executive Officer, Association of State Road Transport Undertakings) was deputed by Government of India to visit England in September, 1975 to study the working of the transport undertakings in that country.

(b) and (c): No direct benefit can be said to have accrued to DTC by the visit of its General Manager as he had to leave DTC shortly after his return from U.K. However based on information gathered during the visit, he suggested various measures for improving management of transport systems in his book "Productivity in Road Transport". Officials of the Transport and Road Research Laboratory, London, also appreciated the work done by this Corporation in developing direction oriented, nobal pattern of bus operations and recommended joint project work for further research in the field. This project is under implementation by the Association of State Road Transport Undertakings.

Participation of Workers in Textile Mills

5029. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to form cooperatives of workers working in the Textile Mills taken over and to run these mills through the Cooperatives;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what is the ratio of participation of workers in managing these mills vis-a-vis the Management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JATI ABHA MAITI (a) to (c). Participation of workers in the management in most of the NTC mills at present is through shopfloor committees/joint councils. In all the Subsidiary Corporations of the NTC, except NTC Gujarat, Joint Bipartite Committees have been formed at each subsidiary level. In these Bipartite Committees, equal representation has been given to the workers and the management. A study group composed of representatives of Central Trade Union Federation is currently considering, inter alia, the overall policy on workers' participation in management in NTC mills.

श्री० सी० भाई० सोबेष्ट केसरी, नया गांव और नीमच में श्रमिकों और कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के बारे में विवाद

5030. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नया गांव और नीमच, मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किये जा रहे सी० सी० भाई० सोबेष्ट कारखाने में श्रमिकों और कर्मचारियों की भर्ती और कार्य के प्रश्न पर जुलै 1977 के प्रथम सप्ताह में एक विवाद उठा था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह विवाद किन नुस समस्याओं के बारे में उठा था ;

(ग) इसको हल करने के लिये क्या स्थल किये गये अथवा कार्यवाही की गई; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि रोजगार के मामले में स्थानीय लोगों की प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जीयवती धामा माइति) : (क) से (घ). सीमेंट कारपोरेशन कर्मचारी संघ नीमच परियोजना में प्रबन्धकों द्वारा विचार किये जाने के लिये एक सत्र पत्र दिया था। निम्न के प्रबन्धकों और कर्मचारी संघ के बीच प्रापसी बातचीत से 8 जुलाई, 1977 को एक समझौता किया गया था। समझौते की शर्तों में मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित बातें थीं :—

(i) जो कामगार कुरुकुता, मांवर अथवा बोकान से स्थानांतरित होकर नीमच परियोजना में आये हैं अथवा नीमच में नियुक्त किये गये हैं। उन्हें उनके अर्जित अवकाश में की गई कटौती को ध्यान में रखते हुए दो विशेष वेतन वृद्धि दी जायेगी;

(ii) जिन कामगारों की त्वाहरार की राष्ट्रीय प्रतिबंधित और प्राकृतिक छुट्टियां कम कर दी गयी थीं उन्हें तीन विशेष वेतन वृद्धियां दी जायेगी

(iii) माप्यता प्राप्त संघ के पदाधिकारियों को संघ का कार्य करने के लिए विशेष प्राकृतिक अवकाश दिया जायेगा।

(iv) उपस्थिति नामावली के अनुसार काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को 240 दिव की लगातार सेवा पूरी कर लेने के बाद कारखाना अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुसार अर्जित अवकाश का लाभ दिया जायेगा।

(v) परियोजना स्थल पर चाय केन्डीन चलाने के लिए 300 रुपये की राजसहायता दी जायेगी।

(vi) साईकिल खरीदने की अधिक राशि बढ़ाकर 300 रुपये कर दी जायेगी।

(vii) कामकर द्वारा त्वीकर बकिन के रूप में 200 रुपये की राशि एक वर्ष में एक ही त्वीकर बचवा 100-100 रुपये की राशि एक कैलेंडर वर्ष में दो छमाहियों में बचव-बचव दो त्वीकरों पर ली जा सकती है ।

(viii) यदि कोई कामकर किसी दिन 9 घंटे से अधिक काम करता है बचवा किसी सप्ताह में 48 घंटे से अधिक काम करता है तो उसे समयोपरि भत्ता मजदूरी से दुगुनी दर पर दिया जायेगा ।

(ix) समझौता दोनों पार्टियों के लिए तीनवर्षों की अवधि के लिए वैध और बाध्यकारी होगा ।

जहाँ तक नीमच कारखाने में रोजगार के लिए भर्ती का सम्बन्ध है, स्थानीय लोगों को बरीयता दी जाती है ।

Scheme for Dunkuni LTC Project

5031. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9908 on the 10th May, 1978 regarding scheme of Dunkuni LTC Project and state:

(a) whether according to the revised feasibility report the Project has been finally taken up and necessary orders have been placed with the contractors after scrutiny of the tenders;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in implementation of the project;

(c) what would be the actual cost of the project and what amount has so far been utilised; and

(d) whether time-bound programme has been scheduled in terms of contracts placed with the contractors?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The revised feasibility report was prepared in September, 1977 and tenders received upto 31-1-1978. Evaluation of tenders for selecting parties and approval of competent authorities is under process.

(c) and (d). The supplementary note on the revised feasibility report envisages cost of the project to about Rs. 48.3 crores to be completed in about 40 months after placing orders.

Appointment of Regular Persons in Place of ad hoc Persons

5032. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether several officers and highly paid personnel are still working on ad hoc basis in A.I.R. and T. V.;

(b) reasons for their continuous working on ad hoc basis;

(c) when Government would like to appoint regular officers in their place; and

(d) when they are being reverted to their original posts?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Some of the appointments are being treated as ad hoc pending disposal of court cases. In the case of some of the posts, steps have already been taken to convene Departmental Promotion Committees for regular appointments. In some other cases, DPC has already been held and regular appointments are expected to be made shortly or the cases are pending for finalisation or amendment of Recruitment Rules. While all possible steps are being taken to make these appointments on a regular basis, as quickly as possible, it is not possible to fix a time limit.

State Level Committee for Distribution of Paper

5033. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether any circular O.M. letter was written by Ministry of Industry in 1974 or so to all the Chief Ministers including the Union Territories of Delhi for forming a State level Committee for the distribution of white Printing Papers for copy and text books and Educational Purpose to the Exercise Books manufacturers and publishers;

(b) if so, the details of such circulars and letters and purpose for writing the same;

(c) the names and States of the persons who were nominated/selected in the same Committee of Delhi;

(d) how many meetings of the said Committees were held for Delhi Union Territories since its formation to June, 1978;

(e) the names of the persons attended such meetings on each concession and the decisions taken in each such meetings; and

(f) the action taken on each decision and the outcome thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It was suggested by the Ministry of Industry in June, 1974 that the various State Governments/Union Territories should set up State Level Committees for the distribution of white printing paper for the Educational Sector. The State Level Committees would direct allottees (exercise book manufacturers and text book publishers) to draw supplies from the nominated mills, keep a watch on the activities of the exercise book manufacturers and small publishers with regard to utilisation of paper allocated to them as

well as on the production pattern being maintained by the mills located within their State Jurisdiction. It was further suggested that the Regional/State Level Committees should consist of the following:—

1. One representative relating the Education Department of the State Government or the Union Territory where State Level Committee is located—Chairman.
2. One representative each relating to Education from the other State/Union Territories in the region.
3. One representative from the Industries and Supplies Department of the State/Union Territories in the region including the State where the Committee will be located.
4. One representative each from the Universities in the region.
5. Representatives of exercise book Manufacturers.
6. Representatives of local publishers of books.
7. Representatives of the Paper Traders.

(c) The Committee set up by the Delhi Administration for deciding the distribution of paper to the educational sector consists of the following persons:—

1. Secretary Education.
2. Director of Education.
3. Director of Vigilance.
4. Joint Director of Industries.
5. Deputy Commissioner of Food & Civil Supplies.
6. Sales-tax Officer.
7. Deputy Director of Education.

The recommendations of the Committee are approved by the Chief Executive Councillor before allotments are made.

(d) to (f). It is understood that the Committee meets once in every quarter to decide the distribution of paper. On the basis of the allocations made by the Committee, the allottees place orders on the nominated mills and draw supplies. A watch is being kept on the proper utilisation of the paper. The Central Government has no record of the number of meetings held actually or details of the persons who attended the meetings or decisions taken in each meeting.

आइर्नेस पैराग्राफ फॅक्टरी, कानपुर में अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति

5034. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ महीने पूर्व आइर्नेस पैराग्राफ फॅक्टरी कानपुर में कुछ कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नति संबंधी नियमों की पूर्ण अवहेलना करते हुए सुपरवाइजर 'ए' के रूप में पदोन्नत किया गया था क्योंकि वे कुछ अधिकारियों के चाहेते व्यक्ति थे जिसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रभावित कर्मचारियों को विवश हो कर न्याय पाने के लिए इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में जाना पड़ा; और

(ख) क्या प्रभावित कर्मचारियों को इस संबंध में न्याय दिलाने तथा कर्मचारियों एवं विभाग का समय और पैसा बचाने और कर्मचारियों को बरिष्ठता के आधार पर पदोन्नति किये जाने के लिए कोई जांच किए जाने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेरसिंह) :
(क) जी नहीं। ये पदोन्नतियां भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार ही की गई थीं। इसलिए जिन कर्मचारियों का अधिक्रमण किया गया था उन्हें रिट याचिका दायर करने के लिए मजबूर किए जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) जी नहीं।

विदेशों से सख्तबारी कागज तथा मशीनरी की खरीद

5035. श्री राजेंद्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सस्ती दरों पर सख्तबारी कागज तथा मशीनरी की खरीद के लिये विदेशों में अपने प्रतिनिधि भेजने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितनी राशि खर्च होगी; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिये किन-किन देशों के साथ बातचीत करने का विचार है

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Transfer of Indian Language Unit to Publication, and Information Directorate (CSIR)

5036. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1374 on 22nd June, 1977 and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the decision to transfer the administrative control of the Indian Languages Unit (CSIR) to the Publications & Information Directorate (CSIR); and

(b) if not, the probable date by which the decision will be finalised on the issue?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

Crimes by Bangladesh intruders in Dinaipur District West Bengal

5037. SHRI MOHD. HAYAT ALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons (Indian Nationals) killed, and the number of cattle lifted, and robberies committed by the Bangladesh intruders in the villages situated along with the border area under West Dinaipur District (West Bengal) during 1977-78; and

(b) the compensation given to the affected families, and the preventive measures Government propose to take for the safety of life and property of the villagers residing along the India-Bangladesh Border?

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

(a) According to the information furnished by the State Government, while no Indian National was killed and no robbery was committed by the Bangladesh intruders during the year 1977-78 along with the border area under West Dinaipur district, 775 cattle were, however, lifted by them.

(b) No compensation has been paid, as none of the affected families applied for the same. Necessary preventive measures, such as setting up of additional camps between various BOPS by BSF, setting up of anti dacoity police camps, during dark fortnights have been taken up. Patrolling by BSF and Police has been intensified in the affected areas and resistance groups have been activated.

Collaboration between BHEL and West German Multinational Siemens

5038. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given its approval for the proposed

broad based collaboration between Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and West German Multinational Siemens; and

(b) if so, what are details of the project and other details thereof?

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

(b) BHEL have submitted an application for a broad based collaboration with Schemes AG. The scope covers products like transformers, switchgears, motors, hydrogenerators, power electronics, TG sets upto 200 MW, Condensers, Porcelain, etc. and systems engineering for power and industrial fields. The proposed agreement is for a period of 15 years and it envisages a payment of DM 50 million as lumpsum payable in ten yearly instalments and a royalty of 1.8 per cent on the turn-over covered under the technical scope of the agreement.

The proposal is being examined in the concerned Departments of the Government.

कोयला खानों में युवकों को प्रशिक्षण

5039. श्री राज बल शर्मा :

श्री कूलचन्द शर्मा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह सच है कि देश में कोयला खानों में प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष विभिन्न कोयला खानों में कितने युवकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया और उनमें से कितने युवकों को रोजगार प्रदान कर दिया गया; और

(ब) यह प्रशिक्षण लेने के बाद भी कितने युवकों को रोजगार नहीं मिल सका है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) पिछले वर्ष कर्मचारियों के सेवा कालीन प्रशिक्षण के अतिरिक्त, प्रशिक्षण अधिनियम की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार कोल इंडिया लि० और उसकी सहायक कम्पनियों में काफी संख्या में लोगों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया । विभिन्न कम्पनियों में प्रशिक्षित किए और सेवा में लिए गए लोगों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

कम्पनी	प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की संख्या	रोजगार में लगे व्यक्तियों की संख्या
से०को०लि०	519	300
भा०को०लि०	307	167
को० इ० लि० (मुख्यालय)	20	—

कोल इंडिया लि० की अन्य सहायक कम्पनियों के बारे में स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

महर्षि अरविंद आश्रम, पांडिचेरी में सौर ऊर्जा उपकरण का विकास

5040. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांडिचेरी स्थित महर्षि अरविंद आश्रम में सौर ऊर्जा द्वारा चलित उपकरण विकसित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अन्य स्थानों पर स्थित अरविंद आश्रमों में भी सौर ऊर्जा का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रयोग तब अनुसंधान किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस विद्या में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) सौर ऊर्जा के प्रयोग संबंधी प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास करने के लिए अरविंद आश्रम, पांडिचेरी ने अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं हाथ में ली हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) पम्पिंग, कृषि उत्पादों को सुखाने, बिजली पैदा करने, पानी को गर्म करने, स्थान को गर्म तथा ठंडा करने, प्रशीतलन तथा खारे पानी को पीने योग्य बनाने और पानी का आसवन करने आदि जैसे विभिन्न कार्यों में सौर ऊर्जा का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए अनुसंधान और उत्पाद विकास का एक समेकित कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। सौर ऊर्जा के अनेक यंत्रों जैसे सौर जल हीटरो, कृषि उत्पादों के लिए सौर शोषकों सौर विद्युत संयंत्र, सौर प्रशीतलन प्रणालियों, सौर आसवन-यंत्रों आदि के प्रोटोटाइप सफलतापूर्वक विकसित कर लिए गए हैं और देश के विभिन्न भागों में इनके क्षेत्र-परीक्षण किए जा रहे हैं । कुछ महत्वपूर्ण अनुसंधान तथा विकास परियोजनाएं निम्नलिखित हैं जिनमें उत्प्रेक्षणीय प्रगति हुई है :—

—अन्नामलय विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रतिदिन एक मीटरी टन धान सुखाने वाले यंत्र का प्रोटोटाइप;

—राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी विकास निगम, नई दिल्ली द्वारा प्रतिदिन 10 मीटरी टन अनाज सुखाने वाला यंत्र;

—भारत-पश्चिम जर्मनी सहयोग समझौते के अंतर्गत भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, मद्रास के सहयोग से भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिक-

कलस लिमिटेड द्वारा 10 किलोवाट का प्रयोगिक सौर बिद्युत संयंत्र ;

—भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड तथा राष्ट्रीय भौतिकी प्रयोगशाला और श्री भरविन्द आश्रम, पांडिचेरी सहित अनेक संस्थानों द्वारा सौर जल-तापन प्रणालियां ।

—जल के आसवन के लिए सेन्द्रल साल्ट तथा मेराइन कैमिकल्स रिसर्च इन्स्टी-यूट, भावनगर द्वारा सौर आसवन-यंत्र ;

—फोटो-बोल्टोय प्रक्रिया के जरिए सौर-ऊर्जा को सीधे ही बिद्युत में परिवर्तित करने हेतु सौर सेलों के विकास के लिए सेन्द्रल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा अनुसंधान और विकास का समन्वित कार्यक्रम ;

—भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, भरविन्द आश्रम, पांडिचेरी आदि सहित अनेक संस्थानों द्वारा, सौर ऊर्जा के अवशोषण के लिए सौर संग्राहक तथा सौर-सेन्ट्रक ।

International Society for Krishna Consciousness

5041. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have recently been made to Government on the workers of International Society for Krishna Consciousness; and

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted an enquiry into their working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). A complaint received recently against the management of ISKCON temple in Juhu (Bombay)

has been referred to the Government of Maharashtra for a report.

स्टेशन निदेशकों तथा डिप्टी चीफ प्रोड्यूसरों को नियुक्ति

5042. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत चार वर्षों के दौरान, सीधी भर्ती द्वारा तथा पदोन्नतियों द्वारा, अलग अलग कितने स्टेशन निदेशकों तथा डिप्टी चीफ प्रोड्यूसरों की नियुक्ति की गई; और

(ख) क्या डिप्टी चीफ प्रोड्यूसरों को स्टेशन-निदेशक के पदों पर पदोन्नत नहीं किया जाता है; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्र निदेशक (सामान्य ग्रेड) और उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर के रूप में नियुक्त किए गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

नियुक्ति की पद्धति	नियुक्त किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	
	केन्द्र निदेशक (सामान्य ग्रेड) के रूप में	उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर के रूप में
सीधी भर्ती	23	2
विभागीय पदोन्नति	71	4

(ब) उप मुख्य प्रोद्युसर्स, जो स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की श्रेणी में आते हैं, के बारे में केन्द्र निदेशक (सामान्य ग्रेड) के नियमित सिबिल पदों पर पक्षेपति के लिए विचार नहीं किया जाता, क्योंकि वर्ती नियमों के अनुसार वे उसके लिए पात्र नहीं हैं।

(c) the number of the workers rendered unemployed as a result of the closures of these industries?

Guidelines for dealing with political demonstrations

5043. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to convene an all-party meeting to lay down norms of conduct and guidelines for the police in dealing with political demonstrations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Heavy and Medium Scale Sick Industries

5044. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of heavy and medium scale sick industries as on the 31st March 1978;

(b) the names and locations of these industries together with the amount of capital investment made in each of them and their production capacity; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). It is difficult to have precise figures regarding the exact number of heavy and medium scale sick industrial units in the country, as there is no comprehensive standard universally accepted definition of a 'sick' unit. Rough estimates of 'sickness' in industry can be had from (i) the number of units assisted by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India which has been specially set up to give financial assistance to sick industrial units for their revival/reconstruction; (ii) information available with the special cell constituted in the Reserve Bank of India to deal with sickness at the incipient stage may throw some light on the subject. According to the Reserve Banks' instructions, the Commercial Banks are expected to submit quarterly statements of all sick units enjoying aggregate bank credit of Rupees one crore and above; (iii) number of industrial undertakings whose management is taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 by the Central Government. These details are given below:—

(i) The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India have sanctioned reconstruction assistance amounting to Rs. 50.74 crores approximately to 5 large and 44 medium scale industrial undertakings including 3 industrial undertakings which have since been nationalised.

(ii) The quarterly statements for the period ending September, 1977 submitted by the Commercial Banks to the Reserve Bank of India in respect of sick industrial units enjoying aggregate bank credit of Rupees one crore and above indicate that there are 289 sick units involving total bank credit of Rs. 858.45 crores. The industry-wise break-up of the

sick units and aggregate bank credit involved, are indicated below:—

Industry	No. of Sick Units	Amount involved [Rs. in crores]
1 Engineering	76	225.78
2 Iron and Steel	20	42.37
3 Textile (excluding NTC Mills)	73	260.40
4 Jute	30	79.85
5 Chemicals	17	94.75
6 Cement	3	10.90
7 Rubber	5	21.22
8 Sugar	27	40.42
9 Others	38	83.41
TOTAL	289	858.45

(iii) The management of 53 industrial undertakings has been taken over by the Central Government under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. A notification taking the management of M/s. Rai Bahadur Hardutrai Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd., Katihar has also been issued on 18.8.1978.

2. The incidence of sickness is particularly high in Textile, Cement, Sugar, Engineering and Jute Industry on account of obsolescence of mechanical equipment. The IDBI, IFCI and the ICICI are jointly implementing the soft loan scheme under which the financial assistance is given to these industries on liberal terms. Loans worth Rs. 175.38 crores were sanctioned in respect of 122 applications till the 30th June, 1978.

(c) The industry-wise information regarding industrial units lying closed in the country and other details pertaining to them are not centrally maintained in this Ministry. However, information which is centrally collected by the Ministry of Labour on factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, which are lying closed for

short or long duration is given in standard tabulated forms published in the Indian Labour Journal which is a regular monthly publication of the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament House Library.

हथकरवा उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने की योजना

5045. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हथकरवा उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के बारे में योजना स्वीकार कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत एक वर्ष के दौरान उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत इस उद्योग को क्या रियायतें दी गई; और

(ग) अगामी वर्ष में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या नये उपाय करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जीमता आभा बाइति): (क) जी हैं। भारत सरकार में हथकरघा उद्योग संबंधी उच्चशक्ति प्राप्त अध्यक्ष-दल की सिफारिशों स्वीकार कर ली हैं तथा यह निम्नलिखित हथकरघा विकास योजनाओं की क्रियान्वित कर रही हैं :

1. गहन हथकरघा विकास परियोजनाएं।

2. निर्यात उत्पादन परियोजनाएं।

3. प्रारम्भिक हथकरघा सहकारी समितियों को बनाने/पुनः प्रारम्भ करने हेतु सेयर पूंजी सहायता।

4. शीर्षस्थ हथकरघा सहकारी समितियों के लिये सेयर पूंजी में सहायता।

5. करों से पूर्व तथा करों के बाद की परिष्करण सुविधाएं।

6. राज्य हथकरघा मितियों के लिए सेयर पूंजी में सहायता।

7. जनता कांडर योजनाओं के लिए सेयर पूंजी।

8. भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान, ग्रहमबाबा तथा बैकुंड मेहता नेशनल कोम्पापरेटिव ट्रेनिंग कालेज, पुणे में हथकरघा विकास के लिए कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण।

(ख) उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय योजना के अधीन वित्तीय सहायता राज्यों की वार्षिक योजना के अलावा दी जा रही है। व्योरा विवरण में दिया गया है। इसके अलावा 1977-78 में 20 प्रतिशत की छूट देने की योजना भी मंजूर की गई थी।

(ग) विभिन्न विकास योजनाएं अधिक धनराशि खर्च करके तथा वास्तविक रूप में शामिल करके चलाई जा रही हैं।

विवरण

योजना का नाम	दो गई रियायतें
1. गहन हथकरघा विकास परियोजना	इन परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सहकारी समितियों से बाहर के बुनकरों का पता लगाया जाता है तथा उन्हें करों का भाषानिकीकरण करने, धागों, रंगने के सामान और रसायनों की सप्लाई करने, परिष्करण सुविधाओं तकनीकी सहायता तथा बुनकरों द्वारा तैयार किए गए कपड़े का विपणन करने के रूप में एकमुस्त सहायता दी जाती है। राज्यों को 1977-78 में इस योजना के लिए 257.47 लाख रुपये ऋण के रूप में तथा 121.23 लाख रुपये अनुदान के रूप में स्वीकृत किए गये थे।
2. निर्यात उत्पादन परियोजनाएं	निर्यात उत्पादन परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सहकारी समितियों से बाहर के बुनकरों का पता लगाया जाता है तथा उन्हें

योजना का नाम

बी गई रियायतें

करबों का प्राथमिकीकरण करने, करबों, रबने का सामान धीर रसायनों की छप्ताई करने, परिष्करण सुविधाएं देने, तकनीकी सुविधाओं तथा बुनकरों द्वारा तैयार किए गए कपड़े का विपणन करने के रूप में एकमुस्त सहायता दी जाती है। राज्यों को 1977-78 में इस योजना के लिए 67.50 लाख रुपये ऋण के रूप में तथा 22.50 लाख रुपये अनुदान के रूप में स्वीकृत किए गए थे।

3. हथकरघा प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों के गठन/पुनः प्रारम्भ करने के लिए प्रथम पूंजी सहायता

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बुनकरों को बुनकरों की सोसायटी से 100 रुपये के प्रथम खरीदने के लिए प्रथमपूंजी ऋण सहायता दी जाती है जिसमें से 10 रुपये बुनकरों द्वारा प्रथम के रूप में दिये जाते हैं तथा 90 रुपये राज्य सरकार द्वारा ऋण के रूप में दिये जाते हैं। भारत सरकार इस योजना को उतनी ही राशि देकर कार्यान्वित करने के लिए राज्यों को ऋण दे रही है तथा 1977-78 में राज्यों को 235 लाख रुपये की सहायता दी गई थी।

4. शीर्षस्थ हथकरघा सहकारी समितियों के लिए प्रथम पूंजी सहायता

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य शीर्षस्थ हथकरघा सहकारी समितियों को बिक्री से होने वाली आय बढ़ाने के लिए तथा प्राथमिक हथकरघा समितियों द्वारा बनाए गए हथकरघा कपड़े को बेचने के लिए और अधिक खुरा हुकानों खोलकर उतनी ही राशि का योगदान करके राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से प्रथम पूंजी ऋण दिए जाते हैं। 1977-78 में इस योजना के लिए राज्यों को 330 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता दी गई थी।

5. करबों से प्राप्त तथा करबों के बाव की परिष्करण सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत करबों से प्राप्त तथा करबों के बाव की परिष्करण सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं जैसे रंगाई छाई चिकना बनाने, स्त्रीचित्र करने

योजना का नाम

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तथा ह्रीट ट्रीटमेंट आदि के लिए राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से ऋण सहायता दी जाती है। 1977-78 में इस योजना के लिए राज्यों को 100 लाख रुपये की पूर्ण सहायता दी गई थी।

6. राज्य हथकरघा निगमों के लिए ऋण इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य हथकरघा निगमों को खुदरा दुकानें स्थापित करने तथा इनकी बिक्री से आय बढ़ाने के लिए उतनी ही राशि देकर राज्य, सरकारों के माध्यम से ऋण पूंजी में सहायता दी जाती है। 1977-78 में इस योजना के लिए राज्यों को 198 लाख रुपये की सहायता मंजूर की गई थी।

7. जनता कपड़ा योजना

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मूल्य नियन्त्रण के अनुसार छोटियां तथा साड़ियां बनाई जा रही हैं और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत हथकरघा कपड़े के उत्पादन पर प्रति वर्ग मीटर 1 रुपये की राज सहायता दी जा रही है। योजना में शामिल किए गए हथकरघा बुनकरों को पूरे साल रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था इस योजना में की गई है। 1977-78 में इस योजना के लिए राज्यों को 206.24 लाख रुपये की सहायता स्वीकृत की गई थी।

8. हथकरघा विकास के लिए भारतीय प्रबन्ध संस्थान (इन्डियन इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेन्ट) ग्रहमदाबाद तथा बैकुण्ठ मेहता नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ कोऑपरेटिव मैनेजमेन्ट, पुणे में कामियों का प्रशिक्षण।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्यों में हथकरघा विकास के प्रभारी प्रबन्धकीय कर्मचारियों को भारतीय प्रबन्ध संस्थान (इन्डियन इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेन्ट) ग्रहमदाबाद में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है तथा बरिष्ठ कामियों को बैकुण्ठ मेहता नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ कोऑपरेटिव मैनेजमेन्ट पुणे में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। 1977-78 में इन संस्थानों को 1.60 लाख रुपये की सहायता दी गई थी।

Atrocities on Harijans in 1977-78

5048. **SHRI D. G. GAWAI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents in each state which relate to atrocities against Scheduled Castes during the year 1977-78;

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes killed in the incidents arising out of atrocities; and

(c) the relief, if any, given by Central Government or State Governments to the families of the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Relief in such cases is provided by the State Governments on the merits of each case.

Statement

According to the information received from the State Governments/U.T. Administrations, the number of cases registered under the I.P.C. involving crimes against members of Scheduled Castes for the period from 1-4-1977 to 31-3-1978 and the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes killed in such incidents during the same period is given below:—

State	No. of cases registered	No of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes killed in those incidents
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	87	5
2. Bihar	752 (upto Feb. 78)	24 (upto Feb. 78)
3. Gujarat	409	19
4. Haryana	38	6
5. Himachal Pradesh	54	Nil
6. Karnataka	89	10
7. Kerala	370	4
8. Madhya Pradesh	3,798	63
9. Maharashtra	709	3
10. Orissa	87	1
11. Punjab	77	12
12. Rajasthan	495	27
13. Tamil Nadu	54 (upto Dec. 77)	2 (upto Dec. 77)
14. Uttar Pradesh	3,738	174
15. West Bengal	8	1
16. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6	1
17. Delhi	4	Nil
18. Pondicherry	14	2

Information is Nil in respect of remaining States/U.T. Administration.

Clashes with Harijans

5047. **SHRI K. OBUL REDDY:**

**SHRI YAGYA DATT
SHARMA:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the specific steps Government are contemplating to avert the clashes and disturbances between Scheduled Castes and other dominant communities;

(b) the steps Government specifically propose to take to improve the economic, social and living conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other economically weaker sections of the country; and

(c) whether Government propose to create a separate Ministry to take care of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections and to improve their living conditions?

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

(a) Offences against members of Scheduled Castes (such as murder, rape, grievous hurt, serious mischief or arson in respect of their property) etc. are punishable under the law and come within the definition of "Public Order" which is a State subject according to the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Substantive action under the law in such cases has to be taken by the State/UT Government concerned. However, the Centre keeps in close touch with them in this matter. Various suggestions have been sent to them from time to time to expedite measures aimed at removing the basic factors responsible for such incidents and for strengthening the administrative machinery to ensure prompt and effective action in such cases, to provide protection to the weaker section and to instil a sense of security among them. The Prime Minister has also initiated a dialogue

with the leaders of Opposition parties in the Parliament on this subject in order to evolve a national consensus.

(b) The Government of India/State Governments have drawn up specific schemes for the educational, economic and social development of the Sch. Castes Sch. Tribes. No such schemes have been drawn up by the Govt. of India for other economically weaker sections which is done by the State Governments at their own level. The main objectives of the five Year Plan 1978-83 are employment generation, reduction in poverty and provision of basic needs and services. The strategy of development for the Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes lays greater emphasis on identification of schemes under the general sectors of development which would be of particular benefit to these groups. In order to improve the economic conditions of Sch. Castes a new Integrated Rural Development Programme has been drawn up for 1500 blocks where the Sch. Castes constitute more than 20 per cent of the population. Besides this, some special programmes for the economic development of these groups are proposed to be taken up during the Plan.

The main thrust under the Backward Classes sector will be to raise the literacy percentage and improve educational levels of these groups through pre-matric and post-matric scholarships, coaching, boarding grants, etc. Greater emphasis will be placed on girls' education and checking wastage and drops-outs. The removal of untouchability will be pursued vigorously by the setting up of special Cells, intensification of publicity and propaganda and the active involvement of voluntary agencies. It is proposed to strengthen the machinery for the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act.

The Tribal Sub Plan schemes which have been prepared with reference to the specific needs of each area of

tribal concentration of 50 per cent and above and operating through 180, Integrated Tribal Development Projects will be intensified. It is proposed to identify pockets of 10,000 population living contiguously and of whom 50 per cent are tribals and include these pockets in Tribal Sub Plan. Elimination of exploitation has been accorded highest priority.

(c) There is no such proposal before the Government.

Strikt by Employees of N.D.M.C.

5048. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the recent strike by the electricity workers of the NDMC and for how many days it continued;

(b) the extent of loss suffered in installations as a result of the reported sabotage by the striking workers;

(c) whether the strike was anticipated by the NDMC; and

(d) the reasons for their failure to avert it in time and how it was settled ultimately?

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

(a) to (d). The Nai Delhi Palika Vid-yut Pradaya Karamchari Sangh, a recognised Union of N.D.M.C. workers gave notice of strike on 1-5-1978 in support of certain demands. Though there were 24 demands, the salient demands, related to payment of ex-gratia for 1971-72 and 1977-78; formation of a separate cell for the electricity workers; payment of Motor Cycle/Scooter and Cycle allowance and promotion of Junior Engineers (Electrical) to the post of Asstt. Engineer (Electrical). The Labour Commissioner was informed of the strike notice on 2-5-1978. Simultaneously constillation machinery was set in motion. Meetings

were held by the N.D.M.C. with the representatives of the Sangh with a view to arrive at an amicable settlement. The workers, however, continued with their agitation in the form of relay dharna, daily demonstrations, hunger strike etc. and finally on 6-6-78 they announced a 24 hours tool down/pen down strike. The tool down/pen down strike was continued as general strike and it lasted from 6th to 14th June, 1978.

During the strike a number of installations in the sub-stations, switching stations, feeder pillars and road lighting system were found to have been interfered with and put out of action. An attempt had also been made to drain out the transformer oil while the transformer was in service, and to cut the High Tension cable feeding transformer. Name plates of a large number of High Tension and medium voltage Switch boards had been erased, their operating handles removed and a number of feeder pillars completely defused. A sum of Rs. 20,000 (approx.) has been spent by the N. D. M. C. on material purchased/issued from stock for restoration of supply.

The strike ended on the intervention of the Lt. Governor Delhi who assured the striking workers a speedy consideration of their demands.

Directory of Scientific Instruments by SCIO, Chandigarh

5049. SHRI A. K. SAHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh has brought out a Directory of Scientific Instruments;

(b) if so, in how much time this was compiled and the total expenditure incurred on it; and

(c) the amount earned on account of selling the Directories?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Directory was compiled in less than two years. An expenditure of Rs. 64,985/- was incurred on it.

(c) About Rs. 42,272/- so far.

Objectives and functions of D. I. C.

5050. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) what are the objects and functions of the District Industrial Centres;

(b) what immediate functions are being undertaken by these Centres at present;

(c) what steps are taken by these Centres in the absence of infrastructure facilities for the efficiency and successful running of small industries; and

(d) what are the criteria laid down by the District Industrial Centre to make the sick unit economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) The responsibility for providing infrastructure facilities rests with the State Government/Union Territory Administrations. The district Industries Centres will promote rural and cottage industries by working closely with the agencies involved and responsible for the provision of infrastructure facilities like the State Electricity Boards, Municipalities, Panchayats etc. The economic investigation of the District will help in identifying suitable growth centres which can lend themselves to the provision of suitable infrastructure in the form of mini industrial estates to be set up by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

(d) The District Industries Centres will endeavour to assist sick units in the light of the statement made by Minister of Industry in the Lok Sabha on the 15th May, 1978 in regard to measures to be taken by Government for dealing with sick industrial undertakings.

Statement

The Industrial Policy announced in Parliament on 23-12-1977 emphasised the need for vigorous development of Cottage and Small Scale Industries, widely dispersed in rural areas and Small towns. Industry has so far clustered round metropolitan cities and other large towns, contributing to haphazard growth of towns and had created regional imbalances. So much so that more than 60 per cent small scale units in the country are accounted for by 50 urban centres including the four metropolitan areas of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. It is to correct these imbalances that the new policy envisages setting up of District Industries Centres in each District in the country to act as a single administrative authority to give all clearances and provide all promotional support and guidance to intending entrepreneurs. The District Industries Centres will have powers to give all clearances without the entrepreneur visiting the State Headquarters. One of the significant functions of the District Industries Centres is to carry out economic investigation of the district's potential for development including its raw material and other resources. The Centre will prepare feasibility reports for possible projects in the districts. They will help entrepreneurs obtain credits, raw materials, machinery and equipment. The Centres will also assist the entrepreneurs in marketing their products by giving them market information, advice and assistance. They will also provide guidance in quality control and arrange for research, extension and entrepreneurial training.

Each District Industries Centre is normally headed by a General Manager and Seven Functional Managers in the following disciplines:—

- (1) Economic Investigation.
- (2) Machinery and Equipment
- (3) Research, Extension and Training
- (4) Raw Materials
- (5) Credit
- (6) Marketing
- (7) KVI, RIP and RAP.

The programme is a Centrally sponsored scheme which is to be implemented by the State Governments/U. T. Administrations through their Industries Departments. Central financial assistance @ Rs. 5.00 lakhs non-recurring and 75 per cent of the recurring expenditure limited to Rs. 3.75 lakhs per District Industries Centre will be available.

The functionaries of these Centres are presently undergoing training at various institutions. On completion of their training they are to address themselves to the objective of promoting Small and Cottage industries in their respective areas.

Ad-hoc promotions to Accounts Officers in Badarpur Thermal Power Projects

0051. SHRI RAM PRASAD DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state how many Section Officers on deputation have been given ad hoc promotion to Accounts Officer Class II Gazetted in each grade (from Class I to III) including SC/ST persons during 1975-76 and 1977-78 in the Office of Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Badarpur Thermal power project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): Three

Section Officers, belonging to Class III (now Group 'C') working in the office of the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Badarpur Thermal Power Project were appointed as Accounts Officer, Class II (now Group 'B') during the period 1975-76 to 1977-78 as under:—

1975-76	1
1976-77	2
1977-78	nil

Gas Based Electricity Station

5052. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has asked for gas based electricity station on the coastal area of Saurashtra; and

(b) if so, what are reactions of Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a). Yes, Sir. A reference was received from Chief Minister, Gujarat in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers in this regard. However, no feasibility report for a gas based electricity station in Saurashtra has been received in the Central Electricity Authority.

(b) The Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers had constituted a working group to study the utilisation of off-shore gas in Gujarat. This group submitted its report in February, 1978 and its recommendations have been broadly accepted by the Government. The working group based its recommendations on the assumption that natural gas is so valuable a raw material that every effort must be made to utilise it in the high priority uses such as in the manufacture of fertilizer etc. As such the working group has not considered the question of supply of a natural gas for the generation of additional power.

1. एकाधिकार गृहों पर कब से
श्री 5053

5053. श्री हुसम देव नारायण शाह :
क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1977 से मार्च, 1978 तक की अवधि में मंत्रालय को आयोजना शाखा द्वारा कितने एकाधिकार गृहों के उद्योगों, व्यापार फील्डों और कार्यालयों पर छापे मारे गये तथा कितने एकाधिकार गृहों के विरुद्ध मामले दर्ज किये गये तथा कितने एकाधिकार गृहों के मामले प्रविर्तित हैं ;

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान इन एकाधिकार गृहों से सम्बद्ध कितने व्यक्तियों ने विदेश जाने के लिए पासपोर्टों के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये ; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी है जिनके मामले में मंत्रालय से यह सिकांरिष की गई थी कि उन्हें पासपोर्ट न दिये जायें ।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

वीर-सरकारी ठेकेदारों द्वारा कोयला खदानों और उतारना

5054. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद सरकार ने यह धारणा स्वीकृत की है कि किसी भी कोयला खान में कोयला उतारने और खदानों का कार्य किसी वीर-सरकारी ठेकेदार को न सौंपा जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या दामागुडिया, बी० जी० सी० एन० (पश्चिमी बंगाल) में

यह कार्य अब भी वीर-सरकारी ठेकेदारों द्वारा किया जा रहा है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री सी० रामानन्दन) : (क) कोयला खानों और उतारने के लिए ठेका श्रमिकों की प्रतीति, ठेका श्रमिक (विनिमय और उन्मूलन) अधिनियम के प्रावधान, फरवरी, 1975 से बन्द कर दी गई है ।

(ख) दामागुडिया कोलियरी में कोयला खानों का काम साइडिंग तक ठेकेदार द्रकों से करते हैं । इस प्रकृति की कुलाई में खानों और उतारने का काम प्राथमिक है । श्रमिकों द्वारा कोयले के प्रेषण के लिए खानों और उतारने का काम कोई ठेकेदार नहीं करता है ।

Quality and Performances Test of Zetor 2511 Tractors

5055. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether H.M.T. Zetor 2511 Tractor was recently tested at Budni Tractor Testing Centre for quality and performance and if so, the result of the test;

(b) whether the Tractor was found to be 16 H.P. in place of 25 H.P. notified by the H.M.T.; and

(c) what steps were taken to compensate the farmers who purchased these tractors in the belief that it is 25 H.P. and not 16 H.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). One HMT Zetor 2511 tractor selected for full tests by the Budni Tractor Training and Testing Station was tested at Budni during May-June 1977. When partial tests were conducted, the results showed a variation in Horsepower at power take-off (PTO) i.e. 27 HP at PTO as against 16.7 HP at PTO

desired. At HMT's request, the tractor was withdrawn. As per rules, another tractor will be selected by Budni Station for complete tests. After complete tests are carried out and the report is made available, appropriate action will be taken in the matter by HMT. HMT are however, following rigid test standards on engine and calibration of fuel injection equipment and maintaining field contacts to ensure quality and performance.

Throwing of "Bittern" into Sea

5056. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that several salt workers in Kutch District are throwing the "bittern", the 'liquid gold' back into the sea water after recovery of common salt;

(b) if so, what action inclusive of Legislative, Government propose to take in order to prevent this costly national loss; and

(c) will Government assist any co-operative movement if it desires for bittern process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) It is within the knowledge of Government that bitterns left after extraction of salt is not being fully utilised for gainful purposes in many parts of the country including Kutch District.

(b) and (c). Government set up a Study Group on the exploitation of salt and sea water for manufacture of marine chemicals, which inter-alia examined the question of utilisation of bitterns. The recommendations of the Study Group are under consideration of Government.

SC and ST Employees in Survey of India

5057. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength category-wise of civilians in Survey of India Office and strength of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in each category;

(b) total posts filled by promotion in each category during the years 1976-77 and 1978 respectively and number of SC and ST promoted in each category; and

(c) whether selection Committee has drawn up panel for higher promotion recently, if so, number of general candidates and SC and ST included therein separately?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Karnataka-Kerala Boundary Dispute

5058. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating a fresh attempt to solve the border dispute between Karnataka and Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). As stated earlier also, such matter can be satisfactorily resolved only on the basis of willing co-operation and consensus among the State Governments concerned. The Central Government would assist concerned State Governments in arriving at such mutually acceptable solution.

Changes in Production of BHEL5059. **SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:****SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make any material changes in the production of BHEL;

(b) if so, what are the proposals; and

(c) how far do they affect the present arrangement of production and the reaction of the collaborators of BHEL to such proposals?

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

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

Murders in Delhi

5060. **SHRI TARUN GOGOI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a short period of 24 hours, preceding on the 30th May, 1978, 2 murders, two attempted murders and three robberies were reported in the Capital;

(b) whether any arrests have been made and efforts are being made to bring the culprits involved in the crimes in the police net;

(c) whether it is not a fact that such murders, attempted murders, robberies have become a routine affair in the capital most of which go unreported; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to halt such horrifying incidents in general and in the Capital in particular?

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

(a) One case each of murder and attempt to murder and two robberies were reported within 24 hours preceding 30th May, 1978.

(b) Yes, Sir. Two persons have been arrested.

(c) No, Sir. There is special emphasis on free and proper registration.

(d) The following steps have been taken to check the crime:

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

(ii) Armed pickets are being detailed at strategic points to check movements of criminals at odd hours.

(iii) Surveillance over known criminals is being strengthened and records of criminals updated.

(iv) Externment proceedings against criminals are being stepped up.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा नियम के अंतर्गत शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए योजना

5061. श्री हरगोबिन्द बर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा नियम के अंतर्गत शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या योजना लागू कर दी गई है ; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा वाइति) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय

कम निम्न स्तर पर बड़े हुए निरक्षर कार्य-कलाप के माध्यम से शिक्षित वैकांगों को आसानी से प्राचीन और कर्म-बहरी इलाकों में स्वयंसेवा की सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने की एक योजना तैयार कर रहा है। भाषा है योजना सीमा लागू हो जायेगी।

Attendance Allowance to Disabled Servicemen

5062. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disabled servicemen who have submitted their claims so far during 1977-78 for the constant attendance allowance, State-wise figures;

(b) the amount so far given to them, State-wise figures; and

(c) whether the sanctioned amount for the constant attendance allowance is very meagre considering the present price hike; if so, whether Government would like to enhance it, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Information required is not readily available.

(c). Based on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the rates of Constant Attendance Allowance for officers and personnel below officer rank were revised from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 per month and from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 per month, in March 1976 and December 1976 respectively, with retrospective effect from 1-1-1973. There is no proposal for further revision of these rates.

असहाय, निराश्रित और असुरक्षित स्थिति में बने व्यक्तियों को बिना भत्ते विशेषाधिकार

5063. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिन व्यक्तियों को प्राप्ति स्थिति के दौरान जेल हुई थी ; उन्हें स्वाधीनता सेनाओं घोषित कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें पेंशन को छोड़कर अन्य बही विशेषाधिकार दिये जायेंगे जो उन स्वाधीनता सेनानियों को दिये जा रहे हैं जिन्होंने 1942 के बान्दोलन में भाग लिया था ; और

(ग) ये विशेषाधिकार अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को दिये गये हैं।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान। (ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

जयपुर उद्योग लिमिटेड के सीमेंट कारखाने का सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रण में लिया जाना

5064. श्री मोटा लाल प्रदेम : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जयपुर उद्योग लिमिटेड, सवाईमाधोपुर (राजस्थान) के सीमेंट कारखाने को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का प्रस्ताव निर्णय ले लिया है जिससे उक्त कारखाने को ठीक ढंग से चलाया जा सके और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी संस्थाओं और सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा इसकी सहायता दिये जाने के बावजूद यह कारखाना स्वतन्त्र रूप से चलते रहने की स्थिति में नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या उसका कारखाना पर उत्पादन शुल्क के बंदकों परदे लगाया है; विभागीय बचुली सम्भव नहीं है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका कारखाना पर उत्पादन शुल्क की कितनी राशि बकाया है और उसकी बचुली के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या उपर्युक्त कारखाने की स्थिति के बारे में बिन्ता व्यक्त की जा रही है लेकिन कारखाना और बिना विभाग इस मामले में कर्मता चुप्पी साधे हुये हैं; यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा माइति) : (क) से (ङ)।

बिबरन

संकटग्रस्त औद्योगिक एककों के बारे में सरकार की वर्तमान नीति स्वयं वित्तीय संस्थानों के सम्भावधान में संकटग्रस्त एककों की पुनः स्थापना की योजना बनाने की है और इन संस्थानों द्वारा पुनः स्थापित करने हेतु प्रावश्यक समझे जाने वाले परिवर्तनों को करने में सहायता करने की है। यही जयपुर उद्योग लिमिटेड, सबईमाधोपुर की पुनःस्थापना का आधार है।

सरकार ने विभिन्न विकल्पों पर विचार करने के उपरान्त उद्योग (विकास तथा वित्तियमन) अधिनियम 1951, की धारा 75 के अधीन कंपनी के कार्य की पूर्ण और समग्र जांच करने के लिये एक निकाय की नियुक्ति करते हुए एक प्रावेल बिनांक 27 जुलाई, 1978 को जारी किया है। जांच समिति बार सप्ताह की अवधि में कंपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत

करेगी। इस जांच की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार ही योजनाबद्ध रूप से प्रावेल पर इस कंपनी को हाथ में लेने के प्रश्न की जांच की जायेगी।

यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि कारखाने द्वारा देय उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम की बचुली करना असम्भव है। उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम की प्रदायगी के लिये कारखाने ने दो शान्द तथा 6 करोड़ 42 लाख रुपये मूल्य का एक गिरवी का दस्तावेज लिखा है जिसके अन्तर्गत कम्पनी की परिसम्पत्तियाँ भूमि, संयंत्र तथा मशीनें, स्टॉक-इन-ट्रेड तथा भाग्य सम्पत्ति हैं। मरुद छाया गिरवी दस्तावेज के उपबन्धों के अंतर्गत बचुली की जा सकती है। कारखाना की अस्थगित उत्पादन शुल्क के 5,13,28,759.75 रुपये पांच बराबर बराबर किस्तों में देने होंगे। 24 सितम्बर, 1978 तक उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम की पहली किस्त 1,02,65,751.95 रुपये और ब्याज का भुगतान करना होगा। चूंकि पहली किस्त देने का समय अभी नहीं हुआ है अतएव इस समय कम्पनी के हाथ में लिये जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Submission of Tenders by B.H.E.L.

5065. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many international tenders have been submitted by BHEL during last three years; names of the countries, organisations, details of tenders re: value etc. and their fate, whether accepted or rejected;

(b) whether it is also a fact that BHEL submitted Libyan tender on loss basis; and

(c) if so, the broad features and reasons for submitting a losing tender; the broad features of penalty clause and what penalty BHEL will have to pay for Tripoli West thermal Station Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a). BHEL over the last three years has submitted over 200 export tenders. Details of major offers (valued at over Rs. 5 crores) submitted against international tenders directly to the customer are given at Annexure-I.

(b). No, Sir.

(c). BHEL have got a contract of installing 2x120 MW sets as expansion to Tripoli West Power Station and Sub-Station on a turnkey basis for a sum of Libyan Dinar 32,293, 157 equal to about Rs. 97 crores. This contract also includes the operation and maintenance of the Power House for a

period of four years. The main project will be completed in 1979 and BHEL's responsibility towards operation and maintenance will be till 1983. The final position of profit or loss will, therefore, emerge only in 1983. However, in the case of the execution of the job, there is a cost-over run on civil works and it is expected that losses, if any, will be marginal.

The details of the penalty clauses are furnished vide Annexure-II. BHEL's work at the site is being closely monitored keeping in view the time schedule agreed to by the customer and, therefore, no penalty on account of delay in completion is anticipated. BHEL is also not anticipating any penalties arising due to actual performance being less than the guaranteed level.

Annexure I

Details of major international tenders submitted directly to customers by BHEL.

S.No.	Country	Customer	Tender Details	Approx. value (Rs. crores)	*Result
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Libya	Electricity Corporation of Tripoli, Libya.	Tripoli West Power Station 2x120 MW	96.8	A
2	New Zealand	New Zealand Electricity Dept.	8x55 MW Hydro Turbines & Generators.	15.5	PA
3	Tasmania	Hydro Electric Commission of Tasmania.	2 x 81 MW Turbines and Generators.	6.00	R
4	New Zealand	New Zealand Electricity Department.	2 x 63 MW Hydro Turbines and Generators Penstock Valves.	8.10	PA
5	Tanzania	TANESCO	Hydro Turbines, Generators and Power Transformers	9.1	PA
6	Kuwait	Ministry of Electricity and Water.	3 x 150 MW Boilers	44.00	R
7	Saudi Arabia	Wadi Jizan Electrification Scheme.	42 MW Power Station	72.6	A
8	Morocco	National De'L' Electricite	Power Transformers	9.3	R
9	Dubai	Ministry of Electricity and Water.	3 x 50 MW Thermal Power Station	43.3	R

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Malaysia	National Electricity Board, Malaysia	Prai Power Station. Steam Generators and Turbo Generators.	31.3	PA
11	Malaysia	National Electricity Board, Malaysia	Pasir Gudang Power Station. Steam Generators and Turbo Generators.	33.1	PA
12	United Arab Emirates	UAE Ministry of Electricity & Water.	Switchgear and Transformers	10.8	R
13	Romania	Industrial Exports Romania	Oil Rigs	10.6	R
*14	Thailand	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand.	Hydro Turbines, Generators and Transformers.	7.2	PA
15	Nigeria	Nigerian Electric Power Authority.	Equipment for Sub-station.	7.6	R
16	Libya	Electricity Corporation of Tripoli, Libya.	Tripoli East Power Station.	417.0	R
17	Ghana	Volta River Authority	4x40 MVA Hydro Generator.	7.9	R
18	Romania	METAROM Foreign Trading Co. of Romania.	Electric Drives & controls.	13.0	UC
19	Jordan	Jordan Electricity Authority	2 x 66 MW Thermal Power Station.	42.0	UC
20	Malaysia	Sabah Electricity Board	Yenam Pang Hydro Electric Scheme.	7.3	UC
21	Iraq	Iraqi National Oil Company	2 Nos. Oil Rigs	13.2	UC

*A Accepted (Order Received).

PA Part Accepted (Part order received).

R Rejected (Orders Lost)

UC Under consideration (customer's final decision not yet taken).

Annexure II

(i) Penalty for delay in completion

If the contractor shall fail to complete the works in accordance with the Contract except the maintenance thereof as provided in Clause 10.05 (Defects) and such tests as are to be made in accordance with Clause 9.10 (Tests on completion) within the Time for completion or any extension of such time, there shall be deducted from the Total Contract Price a sum of money equal to 0.2 per cent of such fraction of the

Contract Price as would on the due completion of the Works, be properly attributable to such portion of portions only of the Works as cannot in consequence of the said failure be put to the use intended, for each week or pro-rata between the Time for Completion of the Works as aforesaid and the actual date of Completion, but the sum so deducted shall not in any case exceed 5 per cent of the total Contract Price and such deduction shall be in full satisfaction of the Contractor's liability for the said failure.

(ii) Penalty against shortfall in performance

The Contractor agrees to pay to the Electricity Corporation Tripoli the following sums;

(a) LD 35,000 for each tenth of one percent or fraction thereof that the Continuous Net Power Output of the unit is less than the above guaranteed value.

(b) LD 10,600 for each tenth of one percent or fraction thereof that the Net Overall Plant Heat Rate is worse than the above guaranteed value.

नये "स्पनिंग रिंग क्रम" की लागत

5066. श्री मदन तिवारी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्णतया नये "स्पनिंग रिंग क्रम" की लागत क्या है ; और

(ख) पुराने रिंग-क्रम का, जब उसकी बिन्नी उसके बजन के अनुसार की जाती है, मूल्य कितना है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (बीकरी बाना माइति) : (क) 440 स्पिण्डल

के नये रिंग क्रम की कीमत मोटर, स्टार्टर तथा परबों प्रादि जैसे उपार्णों को छोड़कर लगभग 1.76 लाख रुपये है ।

(ख) पुराने रिंग क्रम की कोई स्टैंडर्ड कीमत नहीं है तथा यह क्रैता तथा बिन्नेला के बबारा तय की जाती है । तथापि, यह समझा जाता है रिंग क्रम प्रबन्धों की कीमत 5,000 और 10,000 रुपयों के रेंज में होगी ।

छोटे समाचारपत्रों, पत्रिकाओं और मँगनीनों को सरकारी विज्ञापन

5067. श्री शरद यादव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत बारह महीनों में बड़े समाचारपत्रों और छोटे समाचारपत्रों को दिये गये विज्ञापनों की कीमत और गत दो वर्षों में उनको दिये गये विज्ञापनों की कीमत का अनुपात क्या था ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (बी लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : सूचना लघु, मझौली और बड़ी श्रेणियों में समाचारपत्रों को उनकी परिचालन संख्या के अनुसार रिलीज किए जाने वाले विज्ञापनों के आधार पर रखी जात है । गत तीन वर्षों के संगत आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—

क्रम सं०	श्रेणी	स्थान कालम सेंटीमीटरों में	प्रतिशतता	लागत रुपयों में	प्रतिशतता
1975-76					
1. लघु		28,29,669	62.22	70,96,879	92.16
2. मझौली		10,60,310	23.32	63,24,676	28.66
योग 1 और 2		38,89,979	85.54	134,21,553	60.82
3. बड़ी		6,57,479	14.46	86,47,244	39.18
योग 1, 2 और 3		45,47,458	100.00	220,68,897	100.00

1	2	3	4	5
1976-77				
1. लघु .	29,88,201	67.92	87,16,611	36.96
2. मझौली .	8,37,575	19.04	57,21,931	24.26
योग 1 और 2 :	38,25,776	86.96	144,38,542	61.22
3. बड़ी .	5,74,154	13.04	91,48,080	38.78
योग 1, 2 और 3	43,99,930	100.00	235,86,622	100.00

1977-78				
1. लघु .	16,34,853	49.48	51,76,845	22.10
2. मझौली .	9,35,319	28.31	64,01,451	27.33
योग 1 और 2 :	25,70,172	77.79	115,78,296	49.43
3. बड़ी .	7,34,048	22.21	118,43,373	50.57
योग 1, 2 और 3	33,04,220	100.00	234,21,669	100.00

टिप्पणी 1 : लघु : 15,000 तक की परिचालन संख्या वाले समाचारपत्र ।

मझौली : 15,000 और 50,000 के बीच की परिचालन संख्या वाले समाचार-पत्र ।

बड़े : 50,000 से अधिक की परिचालन संख्या वाले समाचारपत्र ।

टिप्पणी 2: संसद में 17 नवम्बर, 1977 को घोषित की गई विज्ञापन नीति के अनुसार, 2,000 से कम परिचालन संख्या वाले समाचारपत्र सरकारी विज्ञापनों के लिए अपात्र हो गए । इसके परिणामस्वरूप, काफी संख्या में लघु समाचारपत्र विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय की माध्यम सूची में से निकाल दिए गए जिसके कारण 1977-78 के दौरान लघु समाचार-पत्रों के हिस्से में कमी हुई । अन्य कारणों से सजावटी विज्ञापनों पर व्यय पिछले वर्ष के 115,97,018 रुपये के स्तर से घटकर 1977-78 के दौरान 85,84, 182 रुपये हो जाना ।

Manufacture of Submarines in India

5068. SHRI RAGHUBIR SINGH MACHHAND: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that submarines are not manufactured in India, if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) number of submarines imported by Government during the last three years and foreign exchange spent thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to manufacture submarines indigenously or with some collaboration of some foreign country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Owing to lack of requisite technical know-how, it has not been possible so far to build submarines in our shipyards. Initially, construction has to be undertaken in collaboration with a foreign shipyard who is prepared to transfer the technology. Government have recognised the need for indigenous construction of submarines and technical discussions with a number of shipyards are in progress. A final decision will be taken after complete evaluation of the offers.

No submarines have been imported during the last three years.

आई-मैटल बियरिंग के उत्पादन के लिये बड़े औद्योगिक गृह से आवेदन-पत्र

5069. श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा :

डा० बसन्त कुमार पंडित :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एल० सी० एम० आर० टी० सी० ने बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों के विस्तार तथा आर्थिक शक्तियों के

जमाव पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की सरकार की घोषित नीति के विरुद्ध आई-मैटल बियरिंग के उत्पादन के बारे में टी० बी० एम० कंपनी समूह के बड़े औद्योगिक गृह से सम्बन्ध मैसर्स सुन्दरम क्लेटन लि०, मद्रास के चेयरमैन तथा प्रबंध निदेशक के आवेदन पत्र को हाल में स्वीकार कर लिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मार्च, 1976 में कंपनी कार्य विभाग ने उनके आवेदन-पत्र को अस्वीकार कर दिया था तथा टी० बी० एम० कंपनी समूह के बड़े औद्योगिक गृह को आश्चर्याचक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने के लिए उनके आवेदन-पत्र को पुनः स्वीकार कर लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में गणपति मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भट्टा) : (क) में (ग) : उद्योग की हाल ही में की गई समीक्षा के आधार पर एक मामले में आशय पत्र जारी करने की सिफारिश का मुझसे दिया गया था। यह पहले स्वीकार किए गए मामलों में से एक है तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थापना स्थलों की योजनाओं पर फिर से विचार करने के लिए इसकी समीक्षा करनी पड़ी थी। क्या संबंधित आवेदक बड़े औद्योगिक गृह का है प्रश्न नहीं इस पर अभी निश्चय नहीं किया गया है। आवेदन पर सरकार द्वारा अभी अंतिम रूप से निर्णय किया जाता है।

अमरीकी यूरेनियम को छड़ों में तबदील किया जाना

5070. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका द्वारा भेजा गया यूरेनियम हैदराबाद में छड़ों में तबदील कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह तारापुर में इस्तेमाल के लिये कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Transfer of the Haig Barracks at Malappuram

5071. SHRI G. M. BANATWALA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had informed the Government of Kerala in or about August, 1977 that pursuant to the request of the Kerala Government instruction had been issued to the local Military Authorities for transfer of the Haig Barracks at Malappuram to the State Government to enable it to house the Government College;

(b) if so, why the instructions have not as yet been carried out; and

(c) what steps have been taken to expedite the transfer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Transfer of Defence assets is still outstanding for two reasons. First, the unit located at Malappuram has not yet moved out. Secondly, the State Government has not been able to hand over the entire land required by the Army at Trivandrum and Mookkunnmalai. The State Government has been advised to expedite the handing over of the land to the Army. Steps are also being taken by this Ministry to expedite the transfer of assets to the State Government.

सरकारी नौकरी के लिये आवेदकों द्वारा जमा की गई राशि

5072. श्री नाथ सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में नौकरी के लिए आवेदन करने समय बेरोजगार लोगों द्वारा 'पोस्टल आर्डरों' के रूप में बड़ी राशि जमा की जाती है ; और

(ख) इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं श्रीमान, केवल फार्मों का वित्तीय मूल्य तथा उन पर कार्यवाही के लिए निर्धारित फीस ही वसूल की जाती है, जो अपेक्षाकृत कम है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

जयपुर में दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम

5073. श्री जगदीश प्रताप माथुर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जयपुर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र से किये गए प्रसारणों की अवधि क्या है ;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान कार्यक्रमों के बारे में दूरदर्शन के दर्शकों की रुचि और विचारों को जानने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कोई प्रयास किये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थानी, भाषा लोक नृत्य और कला की दृष्टि से इस केन्द्र से अब तक कोई कार्यक्रम प्रसारित नहीं किया गया है ;

(घ) क्या भोपाल से प्रसारित 'आंगन कारकम' भी राजस्थान के लोगों के जीवन को चित्रित नहीं करता है; और

(ङ) जयपुरकेन्द्र से रुचिकर और प्रभावी कार्यक्रमों को प्रसारित करने सम्बन्धी सरकार की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) जयपुर दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्र शाम को प्रतिदिन दो घंटे का कार्यक्रम और मुजह मप्ताह में पांच दिन (बुधवार और रविवार को छोड़कर) आध घंटे का प्राथमिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम टेलीकास्ट करता है।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) जी, नहीं। इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम टेलीकास्ट किए जा रहे हैं।

(घ) ऐसा अनुमान है कि यह संबंध कृषकों का सम्बोधित आध घंटे के उस कार्यक्रम के बारे में है जो जयपुर, रायपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर के दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्रों से मप्ताह में छः दिन टेलीकास्ट होता है। (भोपाल में कोई दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर नहीं है)। छः कार्यक्रम में से, एक को विशेष रूप से प्रत्येक प्रेषण केन्द्र को निदेशित किया जाता है और शेष कार्यक्रम सभी केन्द्रों के लिए एक समान हैं। एक समान कार्यक्रमों में अन्य राज्यों के साथ-साथ राजस्थान को भी स्थान मिलता है।

(ङ) फिलहाल तीनों प्रेषण केन्द्रों के लिए कार्यक्रम दिल्ली स्थित बेस प्रोडक्शन सेंटर में तैयार किए जाते हैं जिसे यथाशीघ्र जयपुर स्थानांतरित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Freedom of Press

5074. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of President of the All India Newspapers Editors' Conference which appeared in Hindustan Times dated 19th July, 1978 saying that some state Ministers had recently taken an unduly aggressive attitude towards the press and some State Ministers have threatened correspondents with dire consequences;

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These matters fall within the purview of State Governments. Such complaints can, however, be taken cognisance of by the Press Council when it is set up.

श्री राम सागर, संसद् सदन पर हमला

5075. श्री राम नरेश कुशावाहा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें 18 जून, 1978 को वाराणसी में कबीर चौरा स्थान पर श्री राम सागर संसद सदस्य पर किये गये हमले की जानकारी है ;

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और इस हमले के पीछे उनका क्या उद्देश्य था ;

(ग) इस गैर-इन्सानी कार्य के लिये जिम्मेदार लोगों को क्या सजा दी गई है ;

(घ) क्या ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने कोई कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमन् ।

(ख) एक त्रिन्दी दैनिक "आज" की मिनी-नम का इडिटर श्री ललन मिश्रा तथा उन संपादक-रत के एक कर्मचारी श्री दीनानाथ पर हमले में अन्तर्ग्रस्त होने के आरोप हैं। यह वारदात एक सड़क दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप हुई थी तथा इसके पीछे किसी गुप्त अभिप्राय के होने का संदेह नहीं किया जाता है।

(ग) प्रसिद्ध ललन मिश्रा को न्यायालय में आरोप पत्र दिया गया है तथा मामला विचारार्थ है। अभियुक्त दीनानाथ को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है तथा उसके विरुद्ध जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

(घ) और (ङ) घटना में अन्तर्ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने

तुरन्त कार्यवाही की है और इसका अच्छा प्रभाव होगा।

Hoarding of Raw Jute during 1977-78

5076. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons jute mills etc. who were found to have committed the offence of hoarding raw jute during 1977-78, date of detection of each case and quantity of raw jute involved;

(b) whether any prosecution was launched; and

(c) if so, details and results of such prosecutions with latest position in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The names of the jute mills which were found to have violated the order issued by the Jute Commissioner with regard to limit on stock holding of raw jute, date of detection of each case and quantity of raw jute involved are given below:

S.No. Name of the Mill Co.

Date of Detection of case

Permissible limit of stock holding (in 000 qtls)

Stocks held in mill godowns up country and in-transit (in 000 qtls.)

1	Bally (No. 1)	. . . . .	7-12-1977	38.4	70.6
2	Birla	. . . . .	7-12-1977	57.6	89.6
3	Anglo-India	. . . . .	17-12-1977	80.0	155.6
4	Champdany	. . . . .	17-12-1977	39.2	109.7
5	Shree Bajrang	. . . . .	5-4-1978	30.0	38.8
6	Raigarh	. . . . .	5-4-1978	20.4	26.2

S. No.	Name of the Mill Co.	Date of Detection of case	Permissible limit of stock holding (in 000 qtls.)	Stocks held in mill godowns upcountry and in transit (in 000 qtls.)
7	Chitavalsah	5-4-1978	48.0	62.5
8	Gen. Industrial Society	15-4-1978	40.8	61.1
9	Hooghly	15-4-1978	37.6	43.2
10	Bally (No. 2)	15-4-1978	10.8	22.3
11	Delta	15-4-1978	46.4	64.9
12	Hukumchand	15-4-1978	74.4	105.1
13	Reliance	15-4-1978	45.0	48.6
14	Rameshwara	15-4-1978	17.4	31.5
15	Megna	15-4-1978	39.0	41.8
16	India	15-4-1978	36.0	48.6
17	Gourepore	15-4-1978	33.6	39.7
18	Alliance	15-4-1978	27.6	30.7
19	Shree Mahadeo	17-4-1978	8.8	11.6
20	Mahabir	17-4-1978	8.0	26.0
21	Kamarthatty	17-4-1978	48.0	61.9
22	New Gujarat	17-4-1978	31.2	31.5
23	Union	17-4-1978	12.6	30.5
24	Auckland	17-4-1978	21.6	30.0
25	Fibre Processors (Twine Unit)	17-4-1978	12.0	14.7

(b) and (c). Office of the Jute Commissioner had issued show-cause notices to all the above units. However, after examination of each case, criminal prosecutions were launched against the following four mills:

1. M/s. Birla Jute Mfg. Co.
2. M/s. Bally Jute Co. Ltd.
3. M/s. Anglo-India Jute Mills Co., Ltd., and
4. M/s. The Champdany Jute Co. Ltd.

The affected parties moved the Calcutta High Court, and the Hon'ble High Court quashed the entire proceedings against these parties.

IAS Officers of Tamil Nadu Cadre

5077. SHRI R. MOHANARAN-GAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS officers belonging to the Tamil Nadu Cadre now working in the Central Government in various assignments;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) the number of Central Government Officers now working in Tamil Nadu Government; and

(d) the details of their assignments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) 45 (excluding one officer presently on foreign assignment).

(b) The information is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). There is no system of deputation of Central Government officers to work in the State Governments.

Statement

Posts	Number of Officers
Joint Secretary and equivalent and above	21
Director/Deputy Secretary and equivalent.	15
Under Secretary and equivalent	9

Liquidation of Shipping Companies

5078. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many shipping companies in India will soon be forced to resort to liquidation, although no ship has been laid off so far and things are fast deteriorating in the shipping industry due to the prevailing world situation; and

(b) whether any steps have since been taken by the Government to save the shipping companies from the present crisis and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) As a result of acute depression in the freight market, the shipping companies the world over, are facing financial difficulties, Indian Shipping Companies, although not affected to the same extent as shipping companies in most other countries are also facing problems of liquidity. This is affecting different Indian Shipping Companies variously dependent upon the composition of their fleets, etc.

(b) The recommendations of the National Shipping Board along with the suggestions received from the Indian National Shipowners' Association are under consideration.

हथकरघा संगठनों द्वारा खरीदारी

5079. श्री छबिराम धर्गल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में, जहाँ हथकरघा संगठनों ने उत्पादन की समुचित ढंग से खरीदारी नहीं की है, खरीदारी करने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार को और इन संगठनों को अभ्यावेदन दिया है ; और

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भाइल्लि) : (क) और (ख) समझा जाता है कि प्रश्न में संदर्भित संगठनों से आशय ग्रन्थिल भारतीय हथकरघा वस्त्र विपणन सहकारी समिति व भारतीय हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा निर्यात निगम लिमिटेड से है। विकास प्रायुक्त, हथकरघा

के कार्यालय के साथ हुई विभिन्न बैठकों में राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों ने अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा वस्त्र विपणन सहकारी समिति वस्तुशिल्प तथा हथकरघा विकास निगम द्वारा अधिक खरीदारी करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। इन दोनों संगठनों से इस बारे में बात की गई है तथा इन राज्यों से अधिक खरीदारी करने की आवश्यकता पर जोर डाला गया है। उपयुक्त मूल्यों पर निर्यातयोग्य किस्मों के कपड़े का विकास करने व उनका पसा लगाने के लिए राज्य निदेशकों व विभिन्न राज्य हथकरघा परियोजनाओं से सम्पर्क बनाए रखने के लिए वस्तुशिल्प तथा हथकरघा निर्यात निगम ने अपनी सहमति व्यक्त की है। कपड़ा सोसाइटी के बारे में विपणन क्षेत्र में इसके द्वारा अधिक उत्तरदायित्व संचालने हेतु सोसाइटी के पुनर्गठन के तौर-तरीके सुझाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट शीघ्र प्रस्तुत करेगी। समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने पर अग्रेतर-कार्रवाई शुरू की जाएगी।

Separate censor board for Malayalam Films

5080. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN; Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got any proposal for a separate Censor for Malayalam Films; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). A proposal has been received by the Board of Film Censors for opening a separate Regional Office of the Board in Kerala for certifying Malayalam films. The Board has not yet made any recommendation to Government in this behalf.

T.V. Station at Nagpur

5081. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when Government is going to instal T.V. Station in the Nagpur Division of Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government feel that the students and the farmers of Vidarbha also should learn from the T.V. as others in the country; and

(c) reasons for delay in starting a T.V. station at Nagpur?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Television is a useful medium for all, including students and farmers of Vidarbha. But due to constraints on financial resources and low priority accorded to Television, there is no proposal at present to set up a TV Station in Nagpur.

Allegation of Corruption made by former Home Minister

5082. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Home Minister Shri Charan Singh recently made allegations of corruption against the Prime Minister's son and others and also suggested an inquiry against the above persons and some other Ministers and their relations and wives; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The former Home Minister Shri Charan Singh has made no specific allegations against any one and therefore there is no case for an inquiry.

Landslides in Ranigunj Coal Mining Area in West Bengal

5083. PROF. DILIP

CHAKRAVARTY;

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR
DHARA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that landslides are taking place in Ranigunj coal mining area in West Bengal;

(b) whether the vacuum created by the raising of coal is not being filled up by sand as is obligatory on the mining authority;

(c) whether an exodus of the inhabitants of the Ranigunj Town and Kulti area is taking place due to this;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). The Ranigunj coalfield is one of the oldest where coal-mining operations have been taking place and the old miners due to unsentific and haphazard mining left areas which are prone to subsidence and many are unapproachable. Surface structures in Ranigunj and Kulti towns have been increasing in spite of the fact that the hazard of subsidence has been brought to the notice of the State Government many a time by the Director General, Mines Safety.

At present, 112 collieries under Eastern Coalfields Ltd. are existing in Ranigunj coalfield and in 40 such collieries hydraulic sands stowing is adopted. 6 more collieries would be taken up for such stowing in future. In other collieries stowing is not considered necessary for the present. However, sand stowing and/or other means of protective measures are adopted in areas where there are important surface structure and buildings.

The position of subsidence and corrective measures to be taken was brought to the notice of the State

Government and it was suggested that an area development authority be constituted immediately to identify and if necessary organise transfer of inhabitants, diversion of railway lines and roads, etc. Subsequently, the matter was again brought up for discussion with the specially invited representative of the State Government on 17-6-1978 in the sixth meeting of the Coal Conservation and development Advisory Committee held at Calcutta and it was unanimously decided that the area development authority be immediately formed under the West Bengal Government with representatives of coal companies, Coal Controller and Director General, Mines Safety. This authority has been proposed with a view to making it a focal point for integrated development of the area including diversion of railway lines, road, or transfer of inhabitants, if necessary, etc. This authority might also evolve the frame-work for introducing any legislation to be applied for the development of the area.

Further action is dependent on the action taken by the State Government.

Amount given to Maharashtra for providing employment

5084. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been provided to Government of Maharashtra during the period of 1977-78 and 1978-79 under the Central Scheme of employment to educated persons;

(b) how many persons were benefited by such aid provided; and

(c) what are the general guidelines for the State Government for utilising such assistance?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No Central Scheme of employment for educated persons as such in operation in

Maharashtra or any other State in 1978-79 or was in operation in 1977-78.

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

Appointment of Outstanding Sportsmen in Government Departments

5085. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH:

SHRI BALAK RAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any orders regarding appointment of outstanding sportsmen in the services of all the Government Departments/Ministries/ State Governments/Public Undertakings on priority basis by reserving sufficient quota for them; and

(b) if not whether such orders are proposed to be issued now and some percentage reserved for sportsmen in all the appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Under the existing instructions, the Secretary of a Ministry/Department or the Head of a Department under it may recruit in relaxation of procedure for recruitment a meritorious sportsman to a Group 'C' or Group 'D' service/post, direct recruitment to which is made otherwise than through a competitive examination.

The question of reserving some Group 'C' or Group 'D' posts to facilitate greater intake of meritorious sportsmen is at present under consideration.

As regards State Governments and Public Sector Undertaking they do not come under the purview of these instructions as they are free to frame their own recruitment rules.

Naval Bases in Indian Ocean

5086. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the names of the countries which have so far built naval bases in the Indian Ocean alongwith their approximate naval strength in each case?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The USA and France are known to have Naval base facilities in Islands under their control in the Indian Ocean. Other maritime powers operating in the Indian Ocean are known to use base facilities available with littoral countries. Government have no precise information about the Naval strength in each of these bases.

Misuse of Property of N.T.C.'s Chalisgaon Textile Mill, Maharashtra

5087. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Manager, National Textile Corporation Ltd., 19, Kasturba Marg, New Delhi and the Director, N.T.C. Ltd., southern region, Bombay received representations dated 1st March, 1978 from Bharatiya Mazadoor Sangh, Nasik (Maharashtra) in regard to the misuse of property of N.T.C.'s Chalisgaon Textile Mill, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether the authorities concerned investigated the matter and with what result; and

(c) if matter is not investigated, the reasons thereof and when now it shall be investigated and result known to concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The representation received by the National Textile Corporation (Holding Company) and its subsidiary viz. National Textile Corporation (South

Maharashtra) from the Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, Nasik contained the following allegations:—

(i) Shri K. D. Patil, a Congress Party Leader, was appointed as General Supervisor in the mill and is being paid salary even though he does not regularly attend the mill;

(ii) Shri Patil is cultivating agricultural land belonging to the mill; and

(iii) Some of the interested officers of the mill have proposed to divide the agricultural land of the mill into housing plots and sell the same at concessional rates to a number of officers or some other favoured person.

The investigation made by the subsidiary revealed that the allegation at (i) above is incorrect. Shri Patil's attendance or absence is marked regularly. As regards the allegation at (ii) above, the position is that while the mill was under the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation, Shri Patil had been permitted to cultivate the land belonging to the mill. However, when the matter came to the notice of the subsidiary after the mill was transferred to it on its nationalisation, it was decided that no private person be permitted to cultivate the land of the mill. The allegation at (iii) is incorrect.

(c) Does not arise.

Number of Radio Licence Issued

5088. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) number of radio licences issued from February, 1977 to March, 1978;

(b) the number of radio receiving sets of foreign make which were given exemption and to what extent; and

(c) whether Government have given any concession to the tribal people also regarding some exemption in licences?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Statistics of radio licences are maintained only calendar year-wise. At the end of 1977, the number of radio licences issued fresh and renewed was 2,00,96,453.

(b) No separate information on number of radio receiving sets of foreign make is maintained in respect of free licences issued. However, diplomats are exempted from paying licence fee.

(c) No, Sir.

Over Staying of Foreigners

5089. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreigners are still staying in the country after the expiry of their visas;

(b) if so, the number of such foreigners; and

(c) whether some foreigners have been asked to leave the country after they were found indulging in the illegal activities?

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

(a) and (b). There may be cases in which some foreigners are staying in the country even after the expiry of their visas or authorised period of stay. In some of these cases, applications for extension of stay, which might have been made, might be under consideration. In other cases, suitable action is taken against the foreigner concerned in accordance with the laws relating to foreigners, whenever necessary. It is, however, not possible to indicate the actual number of foreigners over-staying at a given point of time, as it keeps on varying.

(c) If any foreigner comes to notice for indulging in illegal activities, action is taken against him under the appropriate law.

नरसान्दा से आदिवासी बच्चों का अग्रहरण

5090. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :

श्री दादवेन्द्र बल :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह प्रताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य में जमशेदपुर शहर से 40 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित नरसान्दा गांव से कुछ समाजविरोधी तत्वों ने दस आदिवासी बच्चों का अग्रहरण करके उन्हें पंजाब के होशियारपुर जिले में दासों के रूप में बेच दिया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इन गुणों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है और इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है कि भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएं न हों ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल बन्सल) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार जिला सिंहभूम थाना जाईवास मुफसिल, गांव नरसान्दा के एक चक्रधर सुन्दी नामक लड़के द्वारा शिकायत की गई थी कि खूंटी के प्रसाद माचुआ तथा मोहन मास्टर द्वारा उसे तथा उसी गांव के 9 अन्य लड़कों को 400 रुपये प्रति मास के वेतन पर नौकरी दिलाने का प्रलोभन दिया गया था और होशियारपुर जिले में बेच दिया गया था । ललेन्द्र सिंह तथा मोहन मास्टर के विरुद्ध भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 363/370/371/374 के अधीन एक फौजदारी का मामला दर्ज किया गया है । प्रसाद माचुआ और मोहन मास्टर जो नाबालिग बच्चों को प्रलोभन देकर खूंटी

तथा वहां से पटराटू ले गये थे गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है । जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

Bridge over Najafgarh Drain, Delhi

5091. SHRI CHATURBHUIJ: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a provision in the Delhi Master Plan to construct a bridge over the Najafgarh Drain connecting Raja Garden, Tagore Garden and Shivaji College with Punjabi Bagh Extension;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to construct the bridge; and

(c) the time by which the bridge is likely to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration who are concerned with this project, have already started the construction of this bridge. The Delhi Administration have reported that due to slow progress on the work by the original contractor, that contract had to be rescinded and fresh tenders are now to be invited. The work is expected to be completed by March, 1980.

Accumulation of Salt in Western Region

5092. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge quantity of salt has been accumulated in salt belt in Western region;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the estimated loss incurred during the rainy season; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to clear it and save the salt producers?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has not so far received any report of such loss during the present monsoon season.

(d) Does not arise.

आकाशवाणी केन्द्र दरभंगा से स्थानीय मैथिली भाषा में कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण

5093. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तरी बिहार में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र दरभंगा के प्रसारण क्षेत्र में आने वाले क्षेत्र, में सामान्यतः मैथिली भाषा बोली जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त क्षेत्र मुख्यतः क्षुपि संत है और ग्रामीण लोग मैथिली भाषी है ;

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त मैथिली भाषी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में क्षुपि-विकास के प्रोत्साहन के लिए स्थानीय मैथिली भाषा में कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण को सरकार बांछनीय समझती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वहां पर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कब तक की जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शास्त्री) : (क) से (घ). दरभंगा केन्द्र जिस क्षेत्र में सेवा प्रदान करता है वह मुख्यतः क्षुपि-क्षेत्र है। मैथिली भाषी लोगों को सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए दरभंगा केन्द्र से जो कार्यक्रम मैथिली में या तो कम्पीयर

किए जाते हैं या पूर्णरूप से प्रसारित किए जाते हैं ; उनकी मात्रा इस प्रकार है :—

(1) ग्रामीण कार्यक्रम
प्रतिदिन 45 मिनट ;

(2) बच्चों के लिए कार्यक्रम
सप्ताह में 35 मिनट ;

(3) साहित्यिक कार्यक्रम
मास में 35 मिनट ;

देहाती कार्यक्रम 'गाम घर' मुख्यतया मैथिली में प्रसारित होता है और इसमें कभी-कभी हिन्दी के कार्यक्रम भी शामिल किए जाते हैं।

नदी परिवहन

5094. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यात्री और माल यातायात में दिन प्रतिदिन वृद्धि को देखते हुये सरकार देश में नदी परिवहन का विकास करना बांछनीय समझती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार देश की नदियों में नौ-परिवहन के विकास के लिए सर्वेक्षण कराने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस संबंध में अपनी नीति कब तक घोषित कर देगी ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) पहले भी जलमार्गों में से कुछ का जल सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। कुछ मोड़ महत्वपूर्ण जलमार्गों के ऐसे सर्वेक्षण पंच वर्षीय योजना 1978-83 के दौरान कराने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 के सप्ताह को स्वीकृति दी जाएगी तब नदी परिवहन के विकास के लिए नदियों के जल सर्वेक्षण संबंधी नीति को अंतिम रूप दिया जाएगा।

Opening of Military School and College in Bihar

5095. SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any new scheme before Government for opening military school and college in Bihar;

(b) if so, where and when; if not, whether Government desire to impart military training there; and

(c) if so, what immediate action will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). There is no proposal before the Government for opening any military school or college in Bihar. The requirements of military training are being appropriately looked after.

राजभवन को ग्रहमदाबाद से गांधीनगर स्थानान्तरण

5096. श्री धर्मसिंह झाई पटेल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात सरकार ने राजभवन को ग्रहमदाबाद से गांधीनगर स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए हाल ही में केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुमति मांगी है, यदि हां, तो कब और किस प्रकार की मांग की गई है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजभवन को ग्रहमदाबाद से गांधीनगर स्थानान्तरित करने की अनुमति दे दी है, यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) राजभवन को ग्रहमदाबाद से गांधीनगर स्थानान्तरित करने की अनुमति कब दी जायेगी ; और

(घ) राजभवन को ग्रहमदाबाद से गांधीनगर स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए गुजरात सरकार ने क्या कारण दिये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) जून, 1978 में गुजरात सरकार ने गुजरात के राज्यपाल के सरकारी निवास को ग्रहमदाबाद से गांधीनगर में "डी घाई पी गैस्ट हाउस" के नाम से ज्ञात भवन में स्थानान्तरित करने का प्रस्ताव किया था।

(ख) राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और गुजरात के राज्यपाल का सरकारी निवास 14 अगस्त 1978 से ग्रहमदाबाद से गांधीनगर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठा।

(घ) राज्य के मंत्रिमण्डल द्वारा फरवरी, 1973 में सरकारी निवास को गांधीनगर गुजरात राज्य की नई राजधानी जहाँ सचिवालय और राज्य सरकार के अन्य कार्यालय स्थित हैं स्थानान्तरित करने के संबंध में किये गये निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए।

गुजरात को कोयले की सप्लाई

5097. श्री धर्मसिंह झाई पटेल :

प्र० १०० जी० भाषकवर :

क्या कृष्ण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात को 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से 31 जुलाई, 1978 तक प्रत्येक महीने में कितने बैगन कोयला तथा कितने टन कोयला आवंटित किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात को, उसकी प्रतिमास 3500 बैगनों की मांग की जगह केवल 2500 बैगन कोयला आवंटित किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात सरकार के उद्योग मंत्री ने कोयले की कमी दूर करने के लिए एक टेनेक्स मंडेज भेजा था और यदि हां, तो अब और उसका म्यारा क्या है तथा गुजरात में उद्योगों के लिए कोयले की कमी दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ।

ऊँचा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामबन्धन) :

(क) और (ख) गुजरात के लिए अप्रैल 1978 में माहवार सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रम तथा चार पाँचवाँ भाग आवंटित बैगन नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

महीना	कार्यक्रम	आवंटन
अप्रैल	27688 बैगन	19526 बैगन
मई	26804 ..	15501 ..
जून	26461 ..	15486 ..
जुलाई	24166 ..	16244 ..

अतः, यह सत्य नहीं है कि गुजरात को उसकी 3500 बैगनों की प्रतिमास मांग की जगह कोयले के केवल 2500 बैगन ही आवंटित किए गए थे ।

(ग) गुजरात सरकार से समय-समय पर राज्य में कोयले की कक्षित कमी के बारे में जानकारी मिली है । गुजरात को कोयला भेजने के लिए सेन्ट्रल इंडिया कोलफील्ड्स अधिक मात्रा में बैगनों की सप्लाई हेतु गुजरात सरकार तथा रेलवे के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच बातचीत हुई है । हाल ही में बैगनों की सप्लाई में सुधार हुआ है ।

दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के बिना राज्य

5098. श्री धर्मसिंह बाई पटेल :

श्री एस० आर० ए० एस०
अशालानायक :

श्री सी० के० जाकर शरोक :

श्री पी० ए० संगमा :

श्री ए० आर० बालीनारायण :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की क्षमता करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ इस समय कोई दूरदर्शन केन्द्र नहीं है ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान दूरदर्शन केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे ;

(ग) गुजरात में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र किस स्थान पर खोला जायेगा, किस वर्ष खोला जायेगा, तथा इसकी क्षमता क्या होगी ;

(घ) एक नया दूरदर्शन केन्द्र खोलने पर अनुमानतः कितनी राशि खर्च होती है ;

(ङ) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ एक से अधिक दूरदर्शन हैं ; और

(च) एक ही राज्य में एक से अधिक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र खोलने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) :

(क) असम
हरियाणा
हिमाचल प्रदेश
मणिपुर
मेघालय
केरल

नागालैंड

सिक्किम

त्रिपुरा

दिल्ली के सिवाए सभी संघ शासित क्षेत्र

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान कार्यान्वयन के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है :

पूर्णरूपेण दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

- 1 गुजरात (अहमदाबाद)
- 2 कर्नाटक (बंगलूर)
- 3 केरल (त्रिवेन्द्रम)

दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र

- 1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश (विजयवाड़ा)
- 2 गोवा, दमन और दीव (पणजी)
- 3 जम्मू व कश्मीर (जम्मू)
- 4 उड़ीसा (कटक)
- 5 राजस्थान (अजमेर)
- 6 तमिलनाडु (मदुरै)
- 7 उत्तर प्रदेश (वाराणसी)
- 8 पश्चिम बंगाल (मुर्शिदाबाद)

टिप्पणी : (1) कसौली (हिमाचल प्रदेश) और घासनमोल (पश्चिम बंगाल) के रिले केन्द्र पहले की पंचवर्षीय योजना की स्वीकृत स्कीमें हैं। इनकी भी कार्यान्वयन के लिए हाथ में लिया जा रहा है।

- (2) लखनऊ दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के एक रिले केन्द्र के कानपुर में स्थापना का काम चल रहा है। इसके 1978 में जाबू होने की उम्मीद है।

(ग) गुजरात राज्य में पिछमिंत दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्र पहले से ही काम कर रहा है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित पूर्णरूपेण दूरदर्शन केन्द्र 10 किलोवाट के ट्रांसमीटर के साथ अहमदाबाद में स्थापित किया जायेगा।

(घ) लगभग 4 करोड़ रुपए।

(ङ) और (च) किसी भी राज्य में एक से अधिक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र नहीं हैं। महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश में एक एक रिले ट्रांसमीटर हैं जो क्रमशः पुणे और मसूरी में हैं जो बम्बई और दिल्ली के दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों का सेवा क्षेत्र बढ़ाने के लिए हैं।

भागलपुर होकर नया राष्ट्रीय मार्ग

5।।99. डा० रामजी मिह : क्या मौखिक और परिचलन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बिहार के प्रमर् हर्वाय मुख्यालय भागलपुर हांकर कोई नया राष्ट्रीय मार्ग बनाने की आवश्यकता महसूस करती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दूग दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) क्या चम्पानगर-नाथनगर में भागलपुर आने की सड़क तंग होने के कारण मोटरगाडिमें के चलने में काफी व्यवधान पड़ता है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उपरोक्त कठिनाई पर काबू पाने के लिए कोई बाई-पास बनाने की योजना पर विचार करेगी ; यदि हां, तो कब तक और उनका स्वीरा क्या है ?

मौखिक और परिचलन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) :
(क) और (ख) : भारत सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई मांग नहीं है। भागलपुर राज्य सड़क पर पड़ता है और इसलिए इसके विकास का

उत्तरवाचित्व राज्य सरकार का है।

(ग) और (घ). इस सड़क के बारे में, जिसमें इस पर बाई-पास भी शामिल है, राज्य सरकार से कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। यह एक राज्य सड़क है और राज्य सरकार ही मामले से संबंधित है।

राज्यों की राजधानियों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्थापना

5100. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी राज्यों की राजधानियों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र खोलने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित कर दिया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) और (ख). छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान, तीन राज्यों अर्थात् गुजरात, कर्नाटक और केरल की राजधानियों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। सभी राज्यों की राजधानियों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की व्यवस्था करने में वित्तीय संसाधनों की विषट् कमि और दूरदर्शन को भी कई अल्प प्राथमिकता के कारण कुछ और समय लगने की सम्भावना है।

Installation of New A.I.R. Station in Orissa

5101. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the proposals to set up new Radio Stations in the State of Orissa in Sixth Plan;

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(b) if so, which are the places selected for the stations; and

(c) funds provided for the initial works of the proposed Radio Stations?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

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

कागज तथा गत्ता मिलें तथा उनकी क्षमता, उत्पादन और कागज की खपत

5102. श्री हुकूम खन् न कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री कागज मिलों की संख्या तथा कागज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता के बारे में 8 मार्च, 1978 के प्रसारित प्रश्न संख्या 1927 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 87 मिलें कागज और गत्ता बना रही हैं और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक मिल की विभिन्न प्रकार का कागज तथा गत्ता बनाने की लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ख) उन मिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका उत्पादन लाइसेंस क्षमता से कम हो रहा है तथा उन मिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने उत्पादन क्षमता के विस्तार के लिए सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ;

(ग) भारत में अखबारी कागज की कुल खपत कितनी है और क्या स्वदेश में ही मांग पूरी करने के लिए कोई नीति बनाई गई है ;

(घ) किस-किस देश से कितना-कितना कागज किस मूल्य पर आयात किया गया और कितने अखबारी कागज के लिए अनुमान

रूप में नहीं बल्कि वस्तु विनिमय के आधार पर किया गया ; और

(इ) क्या मैसूर पेपर मिल्स द्वारा 80,000 मीटरी टन तथा झखबारी कामज परियोजना द्वारा 75,000 मीटरी टन कामज का वार्षिक उत्पादन अब पूरी तरह धारम्भ हो चुका है और यदि हां तो उस कामज का उत्पादन लगभग क्या है तथा उसका विक्रय मूल्य क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भाइली) : (क) कामज मिलों की लाइसेन्सींग क्षमता को बढ़ाने वाला एक विवरण (विवरण-संख्या-1) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [अध्यास में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-2751/78]

(ख) केवल 8 एकक अपनी पूरी क्षमता से उत्पादन कर रहे हैं; वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (i) इंडियन कांस्ट्रक्शंस इंडस्ट्रीज, कलकत्ता (पश्चिम बंगाल)
- (ii) एक्सेस पेपर मिल्स (प्रा०) लि०, कलकत्ता (पश्चिम बंगाल)
- (iii) थोरिएन्ट पेपर मिल्स, अमाली (म० प्रा०)
- (iv) पेपर एन्ड पल्प कन्वर्सन लि०, पूना (महाराष्ट्र)
- (v) मन्द्या नेशनल पेपर मिल्स, बेलागुला (कर्नाटक)
- (vi) अमरावती श्री वेंकटेश्वर पेपर मिल्स उडुमलपेट (तमिलनाडु)
- (vii) रवीशलिटी पेपर लि०, गोंडल (गुजरात)
- (viii) स्ट्रा प्रोडक्ट्स लि०, रायगढ़ (उड़ीसा)

जिन मिलों ने क्षमता में पर्याप्त विस्तार करने के लिए आवेदन किया था, उनके नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

- (i) मैसर्स मन्द्या नेशनल पेपर मिल्स, बेलागुला (कर्नाटक)
- (ii) मैसर्स स्ट्रा प्रोडक्ट्स लि०, नयी दिल्ली
- (iii) मैसर्स सिरपुर पेपर मिल्स (प्रा० प्रा०)
- (iv) मैसर्स एक्सेस पेपर मिल्स (प्रा०) लि०, कलकत्ता
- (v) मैसर्स जयन्त पेपर मिल्स लि०, बम्बई
- (vi) मैसर्स थोरिएन्ट पेपर मिल्स लि०, कलकत्ता
- (vii) मैसर्स पेपर एन्ड पल्प कन्वर्सन लि०, पूना

(ग) देश में झखबारी कामज की खपत का अनुमान 2 लाख मी० टन से कुछ अधिक लगाया गया है। सरकार देशी मांग को पूरा करने के लिए झखबारी कामज मिलों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन दे रही है।

(घ) 1976-77 में झखबारी कामज तथा कामज और कामज-गले के देश-बाह्य आयात को बढ़ाने वाला एक विवरण (विवरण-2) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [अध्यास में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-2751/78] यह दो वर्षों में वस्तु-विनिमय के आधार पर किसी भी देश से झखबारी कामज आयात नहीं किया गया है।

(ङ) जी, नहीं। 1979 के मध्य में केरल झखबारी कामज परियोजना तथा 1981 तक मैसूर पेपर मिल झखबारी कामज परियोजना के चालू किये जाने की आशा है।

Installation of New T.V. Stations

5103. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) details of the T.V. coverage expected to be expanded during the next two years;

(b) its break up for different regions of the country particularly of Central region covering Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether the expansion programme is being worked out and implemented in phases; and

(d) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). A permanent tower at Lucknow, a TV Centre at Jullundur and a TV Relay Centre at Kanpur are likely to be commissioned during the next two years. While the Lucknow Centre will cover an additional range of 13 kms., the Jullundur and Kanpur Centres will have a range of 80 kms. in Punjab and part of Himachal Pradesh and 75 kms. in Uttar Pradesh respectively. The existing TV coverage in the other regions of the country including Madhya Pradesh is not likely to be further extended during the next two years.

Family Accommodation for Armed Forces Personnel

5104. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that family accommodation for the Armed Forces Personnel in Headquarters, Cantonments, etc., is not adequate to meet the demands for the same;

(b) if so, whether as a result the authorities have accommodation from private house owners in these areas on hire basis to accommodate the personnel but the charges are generally higher than what it is for similar type

of accommodation provided in Civil Services;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that as a result of this Defence Administration has to bear heavy financial burden; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to make sufficient accommodation available at cheaper rates?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). There is deficiency in married accommodation for members of the Armed Forces. To make up this deficiency, hiring of private houses has to be resorted to. Rents paid for houses hired depend upon the scale of accommodation provided, the prevalent market rents in the locality etc. The rent is fixed by a board of officers taking all factors into account and the local civil authorities are also associated with it. The question of rent being excessive or the Defence Ministry having to bear extra burden, therefore, does not arise.

As indicated in page 19 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence for 77-78 and in answer to Unstarred Question No. 8188 given in Lok Sabha on 26-4-1978, the existing deficiencies are to be made up over a period of 13 years from 1978-79 at an estimated cost of Rs. 500 crores at current price level. The need to hire civilian houses will continue to exist till the existing deficiencies are made up under the overall plan.

Withdrawal of Permits issued by D.T.C.

5105. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Transport Corporation is considering to withdraw the permits issued in previous years to private bus owners which were issued on contract basis for augmentation of bus services in the capital;

(b) if so, the number of private buses to be withdrawn plying on DTC routes; and

(c) whether Government propose to purchase new buses to make up the shortages and if so, the number of buses likely to be purchased and funds needed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to reduce the number of private buses operating under the control of the D.T.C. during the current financial year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 237 new buses are proposed to be purchased during the current financial year, including 94 for replacement of old buses. A provision of Rs. 3.85 crores has been made in the current year's budget for this purpose.

Warrants against released Naxalites

5106. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government has re-issued fresh warrants against the Naxalites who are already freed; and

(b) if so, the reasons and Union Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MAN-DAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Letters of Intent to Kerala Government

5107. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many projects State Government of Kerala are going to set up during Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) what sort of help Central Government are rendering for industrial development in Kerala; and

(c) how many letters of intent Government have sanctioned so far to Kerala Government since the formation of United Front Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83) of the State Governments, including Kerala, are yet to be finalised.

(b) The Central Government encourages setting up of industries in backward areas in all States, including Kerala, through the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme. In the years 1976-77 and 1977-78, Rs. 19.31 lakhs and Rs. 126.82 lakhs respectively were reimbursed to the State Government under this scheme. The Central Government also allotted Rs. 23 lakhs to Kerala Government under the Margin/Seed Money Scheme in 1977-78. A sum of Rs. 96.25 lakhs has been sanctioned for establishment of 11 District Industries Centres in the State, during the current financial year.

(c) The total number of letters of intent issued between 1st January, 1977 and 20th June, 1978, for setting up of industries in Kerala, is 24. This includes 8 letters of intent issued in favour of the State Industrial Development Corporation of Kerala (a Government of Kerala Undertaking).

Representation from Retired Primary Teachers of Kırkee

5108. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a joint representation dated 20th June, 1978 from a number of retired Primary Teachers of Kırkee Cantonment Board (Pune, Maharashtra) in regard to the pension-cum-gratuity scheme with request to cover the teachers who have retired from 1st April, 1966;

(b) whether it is not a fact that the reasoning made out in the representation is convincing; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take soon on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have considered the above representation alongwith several other representations received from retired employees of various Cantonment Boards asking for retrospective effect to be given to the scheme from dates as far back as 1962. It has not been found possible to agree to their request.

Representation from the Employees of T.V. Station

5109. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received any representation from the TV employees, Bombay;

(b) if so, what are the main issues; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). A representation from Doordarshan Technical Employees Association (unrecognised) Bombay regarding general service conditions of engineering personnel in Doordarshan and problems faced by them at Bombay, has been received.

(c) The local problems have been looked into and appropriate action is being taken by the Directorate General, Doordarshan. Matters regarding general service conditions have to be examined in consultation with Directorate-General, All India Radio, and other Departments concerned.

Selection of Malayalam Film 'Kodiyettam' for International Film Festival

5110. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the films selected for International Film Festivals;

(b) the basis of selection of these films; and

(c) the reasons why 'Kodiyettam' an award winning Malayalam film was not selected for any important International Film Festival?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) A list of feature films selected between August, 1977 and July, 1978, for International Film Festivals abroad is attached.

(b) The films were selected by the Central Panel constituted for selection of films for International Film Festivals, on the recommendations of the Regional Panels at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The panel consists of film makers, film critics, journal-

ists and persons representing the allied arts literature, drama, dance and music.

(c) The film 'Kodiyettam' was recommended by the Central Panel for

the Brisbane festival in Australia. The Producer, however, did not want to enter the film for this festival. He was also advised to enter it in the Panama film festival which is competitive.

Feature Films cleared by All India Panel (1977-78) upto 31st July, 1978.

Panel Meeting held on 28th August, 1977.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Ghattashradha (Kannada) | Tehran International Film Festival. |
| 2. Pallavi (Kannada) or Manimuzzakam (Malayalam) | Asian Film Festival (Bangkok) |
| 3. Swami (Hindi) | 2nd Cairo International Film Festival. |
| 4. Ishwar Vidyasagar | To any suitable festival. |

Panel meeting held on December, 1977

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Tabbatiya Nenade Magane (Kannada) | } Berlin Film Festival |
| 2. Sandhya Raag (Assamese) | |
| 3. Jazayu (Bengali) | Cairo Film Festival |
| 4. Shaque (Hindi) | Asian Film Festival, Sydney. |

Panel Meeting held on April, 1978.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Oka Oorie Katha (Telugu) in Competition | } Karlovy Vary |
| 2. Bhumika (Hindi)—in Competition | |
| 3. Sandhya Raag (Assamese)—for the Young Film Makers Symposium | |
| 4. Kokila (Kannada)—invited entry to Karlovy Vary | |
| 5. Ghattashradha | } Mannheim Film Festival |
| 6. Rishya Shringa | |
| 7. Tabbatiya Nenade Magane | } Tashkent Film Festival |
| 8. Kitabh | |
| 9. Jait Re Jait | } Locarno Film Festival |
| 10. Kanchana Seetha | |
| 11. Kannahwara Rama | } Cork Film Festival |
| 12. Godhuli | |
| 13. Kanchana Seetha | |
| 14. Chanda Muru—The Committee suggested that the producers may be asked to send 16mm version to the Edinburgh Film Festival | Edinburgh Film Festival |

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15. Jait Re Jait | } | New York Film Festival |
| 16. Ghazi Ram Kotwal | | |
| 17. Kendura | } | The Saloniki Film Festival |
| 18. Manimuzakkam | | |
| 19. Anugraham | | |
| 20. Saferd Haathi | | Tahran Children's Film Festival |
| 21. Nagara Hole—The Committee members desired that the film should be re-edited and the entire duet sequence should be removed. | | Gijon Children Film Festival |
| 22. Amminiyyude Attinkutty | | Salerno Film Festival |
| 23. Yakshangana | } | Bessancon Film Festival
(Short Film) |
| 24. Mohiniyattam | | |
| 25. The Panel cleared the invited entry Avtar | | Avellino Film Festival |
| 26. The Panel cleared the invited entry Seetha Kalyanam | | London Film Festival |
| 27. Godhuli | } | San Sebastian Film Festival |
| 28. Kanneshwar Rama | | |
| 29. Agraherathithil Kazuthai | | " |
| 30. Ishwar Chander Vidya Sagar | | International Religious Film Festival—Friedberg |
| 31. Love Story | } | Grenoble Film Festival
(Shorts only) |
| 32. Tales of the Field | | |
| 33. Manvata Ka Sangam | | |
| 34. Maha Kumbh | | |
| 35. Kodyettom | } | Brisbane Film Festival |
| 36. Chilika Terrey | | |
| 37. Shaque | } | 24th Asian Film Festival,
Sydney |
| 38. Seetha Kalyanam | | |
| 39. Chilika Terrey | | |

Setting up of D.T.C. Depot Opposite Punjabi Bagh Club

3111. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANS. PORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a site has been earmarked for a DTC Depot opposite Punjabi Bagh Club on Ring Road in West Delhi;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to get up the Depot; and

(c) the time by which the Depot is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The site has been earmarked for a bus station/change over point and not for a depot.

(b) The Architectural/structural drawings are being finalised and the

construction work will be taken in hand after obtaining the approval of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(c) The bus station is likely to start functioning after about one and a half years.

D.T.C. Bus Service between Paschim-puri, Punjabi Bagh and Moti Nagar

5112. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a provision to link DDA Janata Flats-Paschim-puri/Punjabi Bagh Extension with Moti Nagar by direct regular D.T.C. Bus Service;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard; and

(c) the time by which service is likely to operate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Both the places are already connected by the services of Route 910 and by a mini bus route operating under D.T.C. These services are considered adequate for the existing traffic needs of the localities and there is no proposal to introduce another route.

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

Strength of the Personnel in H.A.L. Bangalore

5113. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the personnel in the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore, just before the transformation into Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., in October, 1964 and also on 1st June, 1978 in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited in the following grades—1. Managing Directors, 2. Senior General Mana-

ger, 3. General Managers, 4 Dy. General Managers, 5. Grade I to Grade VI (separately for each grade);

(b) whether there are any proposals to further increase the strength in the grades of Managing Directors etc.; and

(c) if so, what is the justification for such an increase in these cadres and also the financial implications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Increase in Transmitter Range of A.I.R. Stations in Arunachal Pradesh

5114. SHRI BAKIN PERTIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the three Radio Stations in Arunachal Pradesh are still low power stations, radiating programmes within a radius of just 10 kms. each while Radio stations started later in other tribal areas namely Aijawal, Imphal, Shichar etc. in the North East, Sambalpur, Jeypore in Orissa, Rewa, Ambikapur in Madhya Pradesh, are all better placed, radiating programmes on more powerful transmitters;

(b) the plans of Government to cover the entire Arunachal Pradesh; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up, even with the present financial and power-supply constraints, at least 10 kilowatt stations in these three places namely, Pasighat, Tezu and Tawang?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Arunachal Pradesh is one of the most thinly populated

areas in the country. The three low power stations were primarily set up to cater to the needs of the areas having some concentration of population. The position in the other tribal areas referred to in the question is different inasmuch as the areas around those radio stations are comparatively thickly inhabited.

(b) It is proposed to set up a full-fledged radio station at the new capital at Itanagar to provide improved coverage in the State.

(c) Due to constraint on resources, there is no proposal to upgrade the power of these three transmitters for the present.

Foreigners Challenged in Kulu District

5115. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eight foreigners were challenged in Kulu district for travelling without valid travel documents; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Three Italian, three French and two Swiss nationals were arrested in Kulu District for not being in possession of valid travel documents. Of these, six have been convicted by the Court. The cases against two French nationals are pending.

Hindustan Salt Works at Kharaghoda

5116. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have represented about handing over Central Government's Hindustan Salt Works at Kharaghoda in Saurashtra

to the State Government so that its operation would be further expanded to give jobs to 20,000 and more people; and

(b) if so, whether Government would favourably consider the proposal?

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

(b) the matter is covered, *inter alia*, by the terms of the Salt Enquiry Committee which is being set up to undertake a comprehensive review of the Salt industry. The Central Government would take a decision in the matter after considering the report of the proposed Committee.

B.H.E.L.'s Collaboration Agreement with Siemens

5117. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that broad outlines of Siemens agreement for collaboration with BHEL was finalised during the time when the present Secretary, Ministry of Industry was Chairman of BHEL; and

(b) the details of the recommendations of the present Secretary of Industry Ministry in regard to BHEL collaboration agreement with Siemens?

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

(b) Does not arise.

क्या मैं महात्मा गांधी का स्मारक

5118. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या मुझे बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बिहार राज्य में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खासि के नगर, क्या के नगर में बल्की बौक

में स्थित राष्ट्रपति के स्मारक के साथ निम्नोक्त व्यवहार किया जा रहा है और उसके पास पास गाँजा, भाँग और कराव की गैर-कानूनी ड्रग के बिक्री की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल): (क) और (ख). बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि पिछली अप्रैल, 1978 से मादक पदार्थों की अवैध बिक्री के विरुद्ध उनके अधिनियम के दौरान गया में महात्मा गांधी स्मारक के निकट कराव की अवैध बिक्री के 4 मामलों तथा गाँजे के 3 मामलों का पता लगा है। स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों को पुनः सचेत कर दिया गया है तथा वे आवश्यक नियंत्रांनी रख रहे हैं।

Petitioners in Keshavananda Bharati Case

5119. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) of the coal mining companies which were the petitioners before the Supreme Court in Keshavananda Bharati case of 1973, which companies had still writs pending before the Courts in Delhi when the Coal Mines Nationalization (Amendment) Act, 1978 came into force;

(b) the names of the companies which withdrew their petitions after the Amendment Act referred to above came into force;

(c) the names of the companies which have filed fresh petitions or appeals before the courts in Delhi i.e., High Court or Supreme Court; and

(d) the matters in brief raised in such petitions or appeals?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Confirmation of Employees

5120. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class III employees of the Delhi Administration who have put in more than ten to fifteen years of satisfactory service and are still temporary or on ad hoc basis and how many of them belong to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes or other backward classes;

(b) what is the period of time for which the ad hoc arrangements are normally made;

(c) what is the policy of the Government regarding their confirmation; and

(d) how long Government propose to take to confirm these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the various offices and departments of the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Order placed on M/s. Sitraco Auto Ltd.

5121. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders were placed on M/s. Sitraco Auto even before its Factory was started, whereas the normal practice followed by Defence authorities is to assess the capability of the concern;

(b) whether huge orders were placed before the competency of the concern was verified or recommended;

(c) whether after placing orders, several defects were noticed in the important spares manufactured by this firm and if allied concerns and investigations were carried out by Government;

(d) whether as late as March, 1978 the assessing authorities have not considered it feasible to approve this firm and even then repeated bulk orders have been placed on this concern by Defence authorities and Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur; and

(e) whether Government will get this whole matter investigated and cancel the previous orders and stop placement of fresh orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Orders were placed only after requisite verification by Controller of Inspections (Vehicles), Ahmednagar.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Generally the supplies conformed to prescribed specifications except at times when only minor defects were noticed and were rectified by the firm.

(d) Only such orders were placed on the firm for which its production capacity had been verified by concerned authorities.

(e) The question does not arise.

Action against hoarders, speculators and blackmarketeers

5122. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has expressed its utter disgust over the absence of any action against hoarders, speculators and blackmarketeers by the various States though they had been asked to keep a strict vigil/watch on them last year;

(b) if so, whether some fresh instructions have been given to them to be more concerned and vigilant in the matter; and

(c) the reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

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

राजनीतिज्ञों द्वारा भारतीय वायु सेवा के विमानों का उपयोग

5123. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्वाणी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह समाचार सही है कि जूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय मंत्री श्री पी० सी० सेठी और श्री बेन्मलराव तथा श्री हरिवेव जोशी ने दिनांक 25 जून, 1975 को बिमान द्वारा दिल्ली से भोपाल, बासबाड़ा, जयपुर और अन्य जगहों की यात्रा की थी ;

(ख) क्या बिमान का उपयोग करने के लिए उम्मुक्त प्रमति प्राप्त कर ली गई थी ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो बिमान उपलब्ध कराने के लिये जिम्मेदार अधिकारी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(घ) क्या बिमान किराया या खर्च वसूल कर लिया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसे वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) से (ङ). जी हाँ, यह सही है कि सर्वश्री पी० सी० सेठी और जे० बेन्मलराव ने 25 जून, 1975 को वायु सेवा के बिमान से यात्रा की थी और यह बिमान इन स्थानों से होकर गया था ।

वह मामला साहू कायोग की रिपोर्ट में भी है और इस मामले पर कायोग के निष्कर्षों और टिप्पणियों के अनुसार इस समय और आगे विचार किया जा रहा है।

Complaint against the Announcer working in Delhi T.V. Centre

5124. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a woman Announcer of Delhi Television Centre is engaged in publicity work of a private Television manufacturing company through newspapers and periodicals and her photo also appears therein; and

(b) if so, whether Government do not have any objection in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). It has come to notice that a photograph of a Senior Presentation Announcer of Delhi Doordarshan Kendra was being used for the publicity work of a private television manufacturing company. She has been asked to explain because her conduct appeared to be in violation of the terms of her contract.

Opening of new coal mines

5125. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether only old coal mines are giving their production and no new mines have been opened;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to open new coal mines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The strategy of coal production involves long term and short-term projects. The coal companies are carrying out surveys to locate projects so that it may be possible to meet the requirement for coal in the country. This is a continuous process.

Thirty-four short gestation projects have been identified and more are in the process of identification and advance action is being taken in most of the projects.

Some of the new projects identified for implementation are indicated below:—

Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

1. Kumarakhala	Opencast
2. Rajpura	"
3. Banra	"
4. Shampur	"
5. Kapana	"
6. Phurustampur	"
7. Jhanjira I	Underground
8. Jhanjira II	"
9. Nakrakonda	"
10. Rajmahal	Opencast

Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

11. Kharagpur	Opencast
12. Nadikurdi	"
13. Jecnagora	"
14. North Tiera	"
15. Buxaria	"
16. South Jharia	"
17. Muradahi	"
18. Bhowra	"
19. South Katra	"

20. Chetudih	Opencast
21. Karkani	"
22. Basdeopur	"
23. Damoda	"
24. Bastacola	"

Central Coalfields Ltd.

25. K. D. Hemling	Opencast
26. Religara	"
27. Sirka	"
28. Dakra Bukbuka	"
29. Kedla	"
30. Dhoti	"
31. Hindegir	Underground
32. Gobindpur	"

Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

33. Rajnagar	Opencast
34. Dhanpuri	"
35. New Majri	"
36. Ballarpur	"
37. Shivapuri	"
38. Batpura III	Underground
39. Lajkura	"

Complaints regarding tapping of Telephones

5126. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received complaints that the telephones of politicians, journalists and intellectuals were being tapped;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Tripura had complained that his telephone was being tapped and that the Tripura Legislative Assembly has unanimously passed a resolution urging upon the Central Government to hold an enquiry into the matter; and

(c) what steps have been taken in this connection?

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

(a) No such complaint has come to notice.

(b) It is understood that Chief Minister, Tripura spoke to Minister of Communications on 15-7-1978 regarding tapping of his telephone. The Resolution passed by the Tripura Legislative Assembly was regarding improving P&T services in Tripura.

(c) Consequent on this matter being raised in Rajya Sabha, inquiries were made. Agartala telephone exchange is a manual one and the possibility of double or cross connections cannot be ruled out. There was nothing to indicate that the telephone of the Chief Minister of Tripura was being tapped.

नहाने के साबुन की कमी और उनमें बिलाचट

5127. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को ह्माम, लक्स, साईफुधाय आदि ब्रांडों के नहाने के साबुनों की भारी कमी एवं उनमें बिलाचट के समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जाने हैं?

उद् योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा बाहलि): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम (कम्य प्रवेश) में
महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर नियुक्तियाँ

5128. श्री हुसैन खन् कछवाय : क्या
उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम (मध्य प्रदेश) का वर्तमान चैयरमैन एवं प्रबन्ध निदेशक निगम के अन्तर्गत चल रही मिलों में प्रबन्धक तथा उपप्रबन्धकों के पदों पर अपने आदमियों को नियुक्त कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर नियुक्ति करने से पूर्व व्यक्ति की अर्हताओं को ध्यान में रखा जाता है अथवा उसके अपने आदमियों को उच्च पदों पर नियुक्त किया जाता है चाहे उनके पास अनुभव न हो ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसका मिलवार पूरा ज्वारा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (बीमली
बाबा माहिति) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

संकटग्रस्त मिलों में हाजि के कारण

5129. श्री हुसैन खन् कछवाय :

श्री एडवार्डो कैलीरी :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री संकटग्रस्त मिलों के बारे में 1 मार्च, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 132 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संकटग्रस्त मिलों में हाजि का एक कारण वहाँ के श्रमिकों में असंतोष भी है तथा क्या इन मिलों में नियुक्त किए गए निदेशकों को कोई अनुभव नहीं है तथा मिलों के बाटे में चलने का यह मुख्य कारण है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कपड़ा मिलों के बारे में शीघ्र ही ऐसी नीति की घोषणा करने का है जिससे श्रमिकों में संतोष उत्पन्न हो सके, उत्पादों में सुधार हो सके, उत्पादन बढ़ सके, बाटे को समाप्त किया जा सके और प्रबन्ध में सुधार हो सके ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा संचालित कपड़ा मिलों में उनके प्राधुनिकीकरण के लिए ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि लगाए जाने का विचार है तथा उसकी क्या क्या शर्तें होंगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (बीमली बाबा माहिति) : (क) में (ग). उद्योग में संकटग्रस्तता अनेक कारणों से उत्पन्न हो सकती है, जिसमें श्रमिकों में असंतोष भी हो सकता है। परन्तु इसे संकटग्रस्तता का कोई बड़ा कारण नहीं समझा जा सकता। बस्त्र नीति 7 अगस्त, 1978 को ही वापिस की जा चुकी है। भाषा की जाती है कि नई नीति की घोषणा से उद्योग दशा में सर्वांगीण सुधार होगा। राष्ट्रीय बस्त्र निगम के प्रबन्ध के अर्धीन बस्त्र मिलों के प्राधुनिकीकरण पर 203 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश करने का विचार किया है। ऋण की शर्तें निम्न प्रकार है :—

(i) ऋण की अवधि— 4 वर्षों तक ऋण न चुकाने की गेह-
लत सहित 9 वर्ष

(ii) व्याज की दर— 7½ प्रतिशत
वार्षिक।

Private Army of Nirankari Mission

5130. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARU-
LEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sant Nirankari Mission, New Delhi has raised a private army of uniformed soldiers wearing epaulettes and cross-belts, and the army has its commander-in-chief and other regular ranks; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

R.S.S. Workers' Son kidnapped from Delhi in 1972

5131. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the son of a RSS workers who was kidnapped in December, 1972 has not been traced so far;

(b) if yes, what are the reasons for it;

(c) is it a fact that the Police was given the names of the persons involved in it;

(d) if yes, what were the reasons for not tracing out the kidnapped boy;

(e) is it a fact that the persons involved are very rich and had the political influence at their back; and

(f) it is a fact that Delhi Police is not taking action in the matter because it is still under the influence of those persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No such case of kidnapping was registered in any of the Police Stations in Delhi during December, 1972.

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

Cases of corruption in D.M.S.R.D.E. Kanpur

5132. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases regarding corruption in DMSRDE Kanpur (R&D

Drug) were reported to you by some Members of Parliament for high level enquiry; and

(b) what has been done so far in those cases and if nothing has been done so far, then why and under what circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Cases regarding corruption in DMSRDE Kanpur (R&D Organisation) were reported by some Members of Parliament. The allegations were examined at the appropriate level. No evidence of any corruption on the part of the officers of Defence Materials & Stores Research & Development Establishment (DMSRDE) Kanpur was found in those case.

Hunger Strikes in Dalmia, Dadri Cement Ltd.

5133. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEBURMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cement factories in India are not functioning due to the internal grievances and strikes by the employees/workers of the factories;

(b) if so, the number of such factories who are not functioning due to hunger strikes by the employees of the factories;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some employees of Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd. Haryana have also gone on indefinite hunger strike; and

(d) if so, what are their demands and what action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Six cement plants have reported loss of production due to labour disputes or strikes during the year upto the end of July 1978.

(b) Government have no information of closure of any cement factory.

due to hunger strikes by the employees.

(c) and (d). Some employees of the Dalmia Dadrj Cement factory resorted to hunger strike with effect from 16th June 1978 for redressal of their grievances. The hunger strike was called off on 18th July 1978. The demands made by the workers are as follows:

1. Take over of the company by the Government.
2. Appointment of an experienced IAS officer as Chief Executive.
3. Termination of the services of Executives associated with the previous management.
4. Workers' participation in management.
5. Recovery of Rs. 214 lakhs from Shri Rama Krishna Dalmia.
6. Recovery of Rs. 7.74 lakhs from M/s. Durga Enterprises.
7. Payment of bonus for 1976.
- 8 & 9. Payment of arrears of wages and certain other legal dues to the employees during 1976 (for the period of closure) (about Rs. 60 lakhs).
10. Payment of Gratuity and other dues to ex-employees (about Rs. 12 lakhs).
11. Payment to Contractor's workmen for cement loading and unloading of coal and gypsum.
12. Illegal deduction of wages from quarry workers from April 1976 and illegal closure in March, 1978.
13. Investigation into production and financial losses of the company.

Government has issued an Order on 22nd July 1978 appointing a body of persons for making a full and complete investigation into the affairs of the Company under Section 15 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. Government will decide on further action after considering the report of the body.

Take over of Jaipur Udyog Cement Factory

5134. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken or is proposed to take by Government in respect of the memorandum submitted by members of Parliament to the Minister of Industry on 14-5-78 for the complete take over of the Jaipur Udyog Ltd. the biggest cement factory of Asia; and

(b) what is the present constitution of the management in this cement factory and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MATI): (a) After considering the various alternatives, Government have issued an Order dated the 22nd July, 1978, appointing a body of persons for making a full and complete investigation into the affairs of the Company under Section 15 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. Government will decide on further action after considering the report of the body.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

Statement

The composition of the Board of Directors of Jaipur Udyog Limited.

S.No.	Name of Director	Interest representing
1	Shri K. L. Barya Director (Incharge)	Government of Rajasthan
2	Shri D. R. Mehta	Do.

(1)	(2)	(3)
3	Shri S. M. Chakravarty	Central Government
4	Shri A. P. Maheshwary	Do.
5	Shri B. K. Ghose	State Bank of India
6	Shri K. S. T. Paul	Do.
7	Shri S. G. Subrahmanyam	Life Insurance Corporation
8	Shri N. Khaitan	Shareholder
9	Shri B. K. Shroff	Do.
10	Shri N. Nagraj	Do.

NOTE :— The maximum number of Directors as provided for in the Articles of Association is 12.

आकाशवाणी, गोरखपुर के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ शिकायतें

5135. श्री किरंगी प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1977 में जून, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान आकाशवाणी पर कार्यक्रमों का देने के मामले में संसद् सदस्यों और सामान्य जनता से उत्तर प्रदेश में आकाशवाणी गोरखपुर के कितने अधिकारियों के खिलाफ शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ख) उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) जी, तीन।

(ख) प्राप्त शिकायतें जांच के प्रारम्भिक चरण में हैं, अतः फिलहाल कोई कार्यवाही पर्येक्षित नहीं है ?

उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों को पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया जाना

5136. श्री रुद्र सेन चौधरी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के कतिपय जिलों को पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) वहाँ पर पिछड़े घोषित किए गये जिलों के विकास के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना अपनायी है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्र इस समय निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों/स्कीमों के अंतर्गत आते हैं :—

1. निवेश सहायता की केन्द्रीय स्कीम।
2. वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दिये जाने की स्कीम।
3. परिवहन सहायता की केन्द्रीय स्कीम।
4. पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम।

5. जन जातीय उप-योजनाएं ।

6. सूखा-प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम ।

विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों/स्कीमों के अंतर्गत चुने गए क्षेत्र संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

विवरण

1. निवेश सहायता की केन्द्रीय स्कीम

उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित जिलों को निवेश सहायता की केन्द्रीय स्कीम के लिए पात्र बना गया है ।

बलिया* झांसी*, अल्मोड़ा**, बस्ती*, फर्रुखाबाद**, और राय बरेली**

इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत चुने हुए पिछड़े जिलों में औद्योगिक इकाइयों को नई इकाइयों के स्थाई पंजी निवेश और पर्याप्त विस्तार करने वाली वर्तमान इकाइयों द्वारा प्रतिनिवृत्त निवेश के 15 प्रतिशत की दर से निवेश सहायता दी जाती है ।

2. वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा रियायती वित्त

उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित जिलों को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों के रूप में चुना गया है जो वित्तीय संस्थाओं से रियायती दर पर वित्त प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं :—

अल्मोड़ा, आजमगढ़, बदायूँ, बहराइच, बलिया, बांदा, बाराबंकी, बस्ती, बुन्देलखण्ड*, चमोली, देवरिया, एटा, इटावा, फर्रुखाबाद, फरीदाबाद, फतेहपुर, गढ़वाल, गाजीपुर, गौश, हमीरपुर, हरदोई, जालौन, जौनपुर, झांसी* मैनपुरी, मथुरा, मुरादाबाद, पीलीभीत, पिबौरागढ़, प्रतापगढ़, रायबरेली, राम-

पुर, शाहजहांपुर, सीतापुर, सुल्तानपुर, टिहरी गढ़वाल, उन्नाव और उत्तर काशी ।

इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत औद्योगिक वित्त निगम, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक तथा भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम जैसी अखिल भारतीय सावधिक ऋण देने वाली संस्थाओं द्वारा चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक इकाइयों की रियायती दर पर वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है ।

3. परिवहन सहायता

उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित पहाड़ी क्षेत्र परिवहन सहायता की केन्द्रीय स्कीम के अंतर्गत आते हैं :—

देहरादून, ननीताल, अल्मोड़ा, पौड़ी गढ़वाल, टिहरी गढ़वाल, पिबौरागढ़, उत्तरकाशी और चमोली जिले ।

राष्ट्रीय परिवहन सहायता स्कीम के अंतर्गत, चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में बागान, तेल शोधक कारखाने और विद्युत उत्पादक इकाइयों को छांटकर सभी औद्योगिक इकाइयों को कुछ निर्धारित रेल लाइन समाप्त होने के स्थानों/पनलों में औद्योगिक कच्चे सामान और तैयार उत्पादों की परिवहन लागत के 50 प्रतिशत के बराबर सहायता दी जाती है ।

4. पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम

उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित जिले पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत आते हैं :—

ननीताल, अल्मोड़ा, पिबौरागढ़, चमोली, उत्तरकाशी, पौड़ी गढ़वाल, टिहरी गढ़वाल, और देहरादून ।

*जिलों के ह्रास में हुए पुनर्गठन से यथास्थित जिलों का संतक है ।

* दिनांक 10-7-1972 के बाद चुने गये जिलों/उप मंडलों/तामकों/खण्डों/तहसीलों का संतक है ।

इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, उत्तर प्रदेश के संपूर्ण पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष रूप से बनाई गई उप-योजना के अनुसार पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का विकास किया जाना है।

5. जनजातीय उप-योजना

उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र, जनजातीय उप-योजना की स्कीम के अंतर्गत आते हैं :—

नखीमपुर खीरी जिले की निचेसन तहसील के गांव—मुरमा, पुरना, मंगल पुरवा, गुबरेला, ध्यानपुर, मोनाहा, बांदेर भरारी, चन्दर बांकी, बलिरा पोया बेलडण्डी, मुदनाचनी, पचपेरा, बगवाटा, छुमकिया, रामनगर, परमिया, मरिया पारा, धकिया, समन खम्ह, पिपरीला, जय नगर, बीछाटी, धोराही, बिरिया, नम्रोटा, मुन्दा, मुदा पच्छिम, छेदिया पच्छिम, मरहा मंधा, बजही, कज्रिया, बंगाटन, छेदिया पूरव, कीरतपुर, गोवबोझी, मोरा पुरवा, बेला परमुबा, रघु नगर, किगन नगर और काडिया फरेन्दा; गौटा जिले के पेचपेरा और गैनगारी खण्ड।

6. सूखा-प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम

उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित जिले, सूखा-प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत आते हैं :—

मिर्जापुर, इलाहाबाद, बाराणसी, बांदा, जालौन, हमीरपुर।

सूखा-प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के मूल उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (1) सूखे की तीव्रता और कठिनाई के प्रभाव को निश्चित समयावधि में दूर करना ;
- (2) भूमि, जल, पशुधन और मानवीय संसाधनों पर प्राथमिक रूप से जोर देते हुए क्षेत्र में सभी संसाधनों का इष्टतम उपयोग करना; और

- (3) गांव के नदीयों की जीवन-दशाओं में सुधार करना जिनको कभी और सूखे की स्थितियों में सब से अधिक कष्ट उठाने पड़ते हैं।

Amendment to the Official Secrets Act

5137. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that the British Official Secrets Act, which we follow here, is being amended allowing a right to the people to having access to all official documents other than the highly sensitive genuine ones dealing with the national security on the lines it is existence in the Scandinavian countries;

(b) even after independence what is the reason for India to follow the outdated British pattern Act;

(c) whether the Ministry would bring an Act to guarantee right to all people to having access to all official documents, other than the highly sensitive genuine ones dealing with national security;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, reason therefor?

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

(a) The Government have seen press reports to the effect that the Government of United Kingdom have brought out a White Paper indicating the likelihood of amendments to their official secrets Act. The exact scope of the likely amendments is not known.

(b) The Official Secrets Act, 1923 has been amended from time to time to meet our requirements.

(c) to (e). The provisions of the Official Secrets Act, 1923 are designed primarily to safeguard national

security and not to prohibit legitimate access to official documents and, therefore, no legislation to guarantee access to official documents, other than those dealing with national security is considered necessary.

IC-Cum-MRTP Committee on Big Industrial Houses for Manufacture of Bi-Metal Bearings

5138. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the LC-Cum-MRTP Committee has cleared application from some large industrial house for the manufacture of bi-metal bearings, which is a non-core item, in preference to the joint sector and other medium scale entrepreneurs; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). LC-Cum-MRTP Committee has considered a review of Bimetal Bearing Industry recently and has recommended one of the cases. Whether the relevant applicant belongs to large house or not has not been decided by Government. Decision of the Government on the application is yet to be taken. Bimetal bearings are part of internal combustion engine falling in the Appendix-I of list of Industries of licensing policy of February, 1973.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO USQ. NO. 6613 DATED 12-4-1978 RE. SELLING OF IMPORTED MACHINES BY M/S. HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): In the answer given to part (b) of the Unstarred Question No. 6613 in the Lok Sabha on 12th April, 1978 regarding selling of imported machines by M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) it was mentioned that the machines were

hired out to M/s. Suchitra Electronics (P) Limited at Rs. 72,000/- per annum. The correct amount of hire charges being collected by HAL, however, is Rs. 85,800/- per annum.

2. The inaccuracy in the answer to the said Unstarred Question was detected during the course of further correspondence with the Head Office of HAL and its Hyderabad Division. Originally the rental value of the same was fixed at Rs. 6,000/- per month viz., Rs. 72,000/- per annum by Hyderabad Division and was duly reported to Head Office. Later on during internal audit of the transaction by the Division it was observed that rental value should be slightly higher at Rs. 7,150/- per month (i.e. Rs. 85,800 per annum) instead of Rs. 6,000/- per month. On negotiation this enhanced rental value was accepted by M/s. Suchitra Electronics. The enhancement in the rental value being only marginal, it was not reported to Head Office by Hyderabad Division considering that this was not strictly necessary. In these circumstances, HAL, Head Office inadvertently furnished the rental value originally fixed at Rs. 6,000/- per month. Necessary steps have however now been taken by HAL to avoid recurrence of such inaccuracies in future. As there was no time for laying a correction statement during the last session of the Parliament, the required correction statement is being laid on the Table of the House now.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO USQ. NO. 3429 DATED 9-8-1978 Re. ARREST OF DR. RATNAKAR MAHAJAN AND OTHERS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): In reply to parts (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Unstarred Question No. 3429 answered on 9-8-1978, it has been stated in the reply that "Subsequently, on an appeal filed by Dr. Ratnakar Mahajan and two others, the High Court ordered retrial of the case." The fact that retrial was ordered from the stage of the illegality arising

from non-compliance with the provisions of 248 Cr. P. C. was inadvertently not mentioned. The reply, therefore, may be elaborated as below:

"Subsequently, on an appeal filed by Dr. Ratnakar Mahajan and two others, the High Court ordered retrial of the case from the stage of the illegality arising from non-compliance with provisions of Section 248 of Cr. P.C."

13.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF COMPANIES ACT AND M.R.T.P. ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): On behalf of Shri Shanti Bhushan, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Report of the High-Powered Expert Committee for review of the Companies Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2714/78].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH FOR 1974-75 AND 1975-76, AND STATEMENTS

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: On behalf of Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1974-75 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim

University, Aligarh, for the year 1975-76 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) and (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2715/78].

PAPERS UNDER AIR CORPORATIONS RULES

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-rule (5) of rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954:—

(1) (i) Summary of Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Airlines for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Summary of Actuals for the year 1976-77, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1977-78 and Budget Estimates for the year 1978-79, under Capital of Indian Airlines. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2716/78].

(2) (i) Summary of Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure of Air India for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Summary of Actuals for the year 1976-77, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1977-78 and Budget Estimates for the year 1978-79 under Capital of Air India. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2717/78].

INTERIM REPORT OF WORKING GROUP ON UNIVERSALISATION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION, REPORT OF WORKING GROUP ON VOCATIONALIZATION, AND DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA—A POLICY FRAME, ETC.

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Interim Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

Working Group on Universalisation of Elementary Education. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2718/78].

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Working Group on Vocationalisation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2719/78].

(3) A copy of the 'Development of Higher Education in India—A Policy Frame' (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2720/78].

(4) A copy of the National Adult Education Programme—An outline (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2721/78].

(5) A copy of the Summary of the Report of the Working Group on Adult Education for Medium Term Plan 1978—83 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2722/78].

(6) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Working Group on the Sixth Plan Central Schemes of Physical Education and Sports. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2723/78].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF D.T.C. FOR 1974-75, NOTIFICATION UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT AND PAPERS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation for the year 1974-75, together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2724/78].

(2) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engineers in the Merchant Navy) Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1038 in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2725/78].

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

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2726/78].

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES IN INDIA FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1974—JUNE, 1975, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

in India for the period July, 1974 to June, 1975, under clause (2) of article 350B of the Constitution.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2727/78.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railways (Warehousing and Wharfrage) Amendment Rules, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2356 in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1978, issue under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2728/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COINAGE ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Coinage (Weight and Remedy of Coins of Rupees Fifty and Ten and Paise Ten and Five Coined for Food and Shelter For All) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2178 in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906.

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2179 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1978, prescribing that coins of certain denominations shall also be coined at the Mint, issued under section 6 of the Coinage Act, 1906. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2729/78].

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MINUTES

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI (Nabadwip): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held on the 3rd and 22nd August, 1978.

1310 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE EIGHTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Hanamkonda): Sir, I beg to present the Eighty-seventh Report on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Railways), (Posts and Telegraphs) and (Defence Services), for the year 1976-77 and Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Thirty-eighth Report relating to Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations as disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Railways), (Posts and Telegraphs) and (Defence Services) for the year 1975-76.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Sir, I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) Twenty-first Report on the Ministry of Railways—Demands for Grants (Railways)—Restructuring of form and contents.

(2) Minutes of Sittings of Committee relating to the above Report.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SIXTEENTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Jute Corporation of India—Economic Offences committed by Jute Trade and Jute Industry.

[**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER** in the Chair]

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration of trade unions of employees and employers, the rights and liabilities of registered trade unions and settlement of trade union disputes, the conditions of employment of employees and the investigation and settlement of disputes between employees and employed in industrial establishments or undertakings and their employers, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, with a view to promoting healthy industrial relations leading to accelerated economic development and social justice.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration of trade unions of employees and employers, the rights and liabilities of registered trade unions and settlement of trade union disputes, the conditions of employment of employees and the investigation and settlement of disputes between employees employed in industrial establishments or undertaking and

their employers, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, with a view to promoting healthy industrial relations leading to accelerated economic development and social justice."

There are twelve Members who have given their names to oppose the introduction of this Bill. Out of that I am told that two Members have said that it is not legal, that is, about competence. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, are you on that point?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Limaye also?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Yes. I am going to make a submission about the competence.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): My point is also that it is beyond the purview of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then I will call you one by one. I will call the Members in the order in which the names have come regarding this point.

Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Industrial Relations Bill is nothing but an anti-working class Bill. The rights that the workers got after long struggle are being sought to be snatched away by this Bill. It is an affront to the Government's own Committee that was set up, the constituents of which were the representatives of all the Central trade unions, including the Chambers and other organizations, and also Government representatives. They made certain recommendations and they have been totally...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have simply to say regarding the competence first and not on other points.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 30-8-78.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
I am coming to that. As per the Constitution...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please confine yourself to that only and not other points.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
As per the Constitution, the Government has to ascertain the views of the Central Trade Unions. And the Central Trade Unions have unanimously made certain suggestions which have been totally overlooked and not taken care of by the Minister. And the constitutional right and also the fundamental right which is there, to strike work, has been taken away by this Bill. The Constitution gives the workers the right to organize themselves in trade unions. Now they will have to depend on the bureaucrats and the officers to get a Union registered. This way the provisions that have been made here are all meant to see that the trade unions completely come under the control and whims of the bureaucrat as well as the ruling party.

So I emphatically and earnestly request the Minister not to introduce this Bill, take it back and come again with a fresh Bill.

श्री दधु निषये (बांसा) : महाशय, मैं दो वक्ता नहीं बोलने वाला हूँ इसलिए मैं जहाँ नेगिगेटिव काम्पिटिंग के बारे में बोलूंगा वहीं उस के बाद मेरे जो दो तीन मद् हैं वह भी सामने रखूंगा। पहले मुझे इस बात पर रोष प्रकट करना है कि हमारी सरकार के द्वारा जिस ढंग से विधेयकों के बारे में जल्दबाजी की जा रही है और नियमों के विपरीत काम किया जा रहा है, यह मैं मानता हूँ कि संसद की गरिमा और परम्परा के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। इसको घाप देखाए एक मेमोरेण्डम का परिचालित किया गया। यह मेमोरेण्डम इस प्रकार है—

"Government have repeatedly announced on the floor of the House that the Industrial Relations Bill

would be introduced in the current session of Lok Sabha. As the Bill is of a complex nature, it has been possible to draft and print the Bill only now. As Government is keen to introduce the Bill during the current session it has not been possible to circulate it to members two days in advance of the date of introduction as required under Direction 19B."

इस में केवल दो कारण दिए गए हैं कि यह एक बहुत पेचीदा उलझन वाला बिल है, इस में समय लगा और चूंकि इसी मंत्र में इस को पेश करना था। इसलिए जो नियम हैं या अध्याय का जो निर्देश है उस का पालन नहीं हो सका। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ इतने महीने से इस बिल के बारे में चर्चा हो रही थी, ऐसी स्थिति में इस को पहले क्यों नहीं किया गया? इस का कारण मैं घाप के मामले स्पष्ट रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे मिन श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा इस समय दो महत्त्व में संभाल रहे हैं। एक तो संसद कार्य मंत्री का भार वह संभाल रहे हैं और एक मजदूर विभाग का। तो मजदूर विभाग का काम इतना मुश्किल है और घात कल औद्योगिक रिजों की जो स्थिति है इस को देखते हुए फुल टाइम मिनिस्टर की जरूरत है। लेकिन यह राज्य सभा में हो वह जो मामला आया था उस में ही इतने उलझे हुए थे कि इनको समय ही नहीं था मजदूर विभाग को देखने के लिए। इसलिए मेरी पहली प्रार्थना यह रहेगी, प्रधान मंत्री रहते तो अच्छा होता, कि मजदूर विभाग के लिए एक फुल टाइम मिनिस्टर होना चाहिए जो पूरा समय दे सके। संसद कार्य विभाग जिस ढंग से चल रहा है उस को देखते हुए उस के लिए भी जैसे पहले होता था, पूरा समय देने वाला मंत्री होना चाहिए। यह तो कोई अन्दरूनी बात नहीं है, सदन के कार्य पर इस का असर हो रहा है, इसलिए मैं ऐसा कह रहा हूँ, नहीं तो ऊनीकुण्ड या कोई और यह कहेंगे कि अन्दरूनी मामला ला रहे हैं। इन का अन्दरूनी मामलों के बारे में क्या दिमाग है, यही सवाल मैं नहीं आता।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

You have a very wrong notion of internal matters. I will not fall into your trap, Mr. Ravi. (ब्यवधान) तो मैं कह रहा था, भाषकी मार्फत प्रधान मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ कि मजदूर विभाग और संसत्काय विभाग—दोनों के लिए अलग अलग मंत्री हों और पूरा समय देने वाले हों।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगूसराय) : बर्माजी, इन दोनों विभागों में से किसके लिए उपयुक्त है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो प्रधान मंत्री का अधिकार है—ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। मुझ से पूछेंगे तो मैं सलाह दे सकता हूँ लेकिन अनाहूत तरीके से सलाह देने वाला मैं नहीं हूँ। अनइन्वाइटेड सलाह देने वाला मैं नहीं हूँ।

अब आप डायरेक्शन (19B) देखें

"Provided further that in other cases, where the Minister desires that the Bill may be introduced earlier than two days after the circulation of copies or even without prior circulation, he shall give full reasons in a memorandum for the consideration of the Speaker explaining as to why the Bill is sought to be introduced without making available to members copies thereof....."

बगैरह बगैरह। तो फूल रीजन्स देने चाहिए। यह तो आपात काल के लिए प्रावधान है। क्या हर दिन इसका इस्तेमाल होगा? मैं जानता हूँ अधिकतर लोगों ने इसका अध्ययन नहीं किया होगा। आज जो दूसरे दो विधेयक आये हैं उनको मुझे भी देखने का मौका नहीं मिला है। (ब्यवधान) मंत्री महोदय ने कल कहा था कि दो दिन आने वाले हैं लेकिन मैं अभी उन पर नहीं आ रहा हूँ क्योंकि मैंने देखा ही नहीं है। बिना अध्ययन किए मैं अपनी जबान नहीं खोलूंगा। (ब्यवधान) मैं इस बात

को लेकर परेशान हूँ कि फिर सबेरे उठकर भाईर पेपर देखो, तैयारी करो—यह सब मैं नहीं करना चाहता। मैं चाहता हूँ इस काम से मुझे छुट्टी मिले लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि यह करना पड़ रहा है।

तो मैं कह रहा था कि फूल रीजन्स नहीं दिए गए—एक आक्षेप मेरा यह है।

दूसरे जहाँ तक सेजिस्ट्रेटिव कापिटेंस का सवाल है, मैं आपका ध्यान क्लॉज 90(4) की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह नया है, पुराने इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट में यह नहीं था। यह इस प्रकार है :

"The Registrar shall have general power of supervision and superintendence over the conduct of strike ballot and he shall also decide, in such manner as may be prescribed, any dispute pertaining to a strike ballot and he may exercise such powers either on his own motion or on a request made in that behalf by any employee or the employer."

एम्पलायर भी जोड़ दिया है। अब हमको जो बुनियादी अधिकार मिला है वह क्या है? मैं 19(1) (सी) की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वह है : the right to form associations and unions. अब आप सोचें कि यह जो बुनियादी मौलिक अधिकार है इसकी व्याप्ति क्या है, इसकी मर्यादायें क्या हैं—इसको भी हम समझ लें। जहाँ तक इंग्लैंड का सवाल है, हम हमेशा इंग्लैंड को बात करते हैं (ब्यवधान) मैं मानता हूँ हमारे संसद की गरिमा भी उतनी ही बड़ी क्या, उस से भी ज्यादा हो सकती है। उसकी झलक आपने परसों दिखाया दी। मैं गुलाम मनोवृत्ति का नहीं हूँ, मैं मानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की संसद नया नक़्शा प्रस्तुत कर सकती है।

मैं बितले ऐंड राब का भाष्य पढ़ रहा हूँ। 19(1) (सी) में अधिकार की व्याप्ति

क्या है, मर्यादा क्या है, उसके इन्फ्लिकेन्स क्या हैं।

इस में वे कहते हैं—

"Right to Strike:—In Halsbury's Laws of England, 2nd Edn., Vol. VI, p. 392, the right to strike, or the right of the subject to withhold his labour, so long as he commits no breach of contract or tort or crime, is enumerated as one of the important liberties of a British subject which may be regarded as of a fundamental character."

मतलब केवल ट्रेड यूनियन बनाने के अधिकार को ही नहीं, ब्रिटेन में हड़ताल करने के अधिकार को भी एक मौलिक अधिकार माना गया है। लेकिन हमारे संविधान के तहत उच्च न्यायालयों के जो निर्णय हैं, उन निर्णयों में हम दूरी तक तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट नहीं गया है—क्योंकि जो सच्ची बात है, उस को ही मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—लेकिन मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ—क्या संघ बनाने, ट्रेड यूनियन बनाने के अधिकार में अपने ढंग से ट्रेड यूनियन चलाने और उस में अनड्यू इंटरफीअरेंस (हस्तक्षेप) न होने देना—मालिक के द्वारा या सरकार के द्वारा—क्या यह अधिकार अन्तर्भूत नहीं है?

इस लिए मैं कहता हूँ—मैं हड़ताल करने के अधिकार पर नहीं आ रहा हूँ—
but the right to form associations and allow them to run their own affairs without interference from the Government and from the employers. यह मेरा प्रश्न है। मेरा हड़ताल का प्रश्न नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि हड़ताल का बुनियादी अधिकार है, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यूनियन बनाना, उस के कार्य को चलाना और उस में हस्तक्षेप न होना देना, मालिक या

सरकार के नियन्त्रण से उस को मुक्त रखना—

यह अधिकार इस में व्याप्त है। इस लिए मेरा यह कहना है कि जो क्लॉज 90(4) है—

यह संविधान द्वारा दिए गए अधिकार का हनन करता है। इसलिए—

This Clause is beyond the legislative competence of this House.

सनापति महोदय, जब सेजिस्लेटिव कांफ्रेंस का मामला आता है—तो प्रत्यक्ष महोदय भी उस में अपना निर्णय नहीं देते हैं—यह प्रश्नत्व का अधिकार है। लेकिन यह मामला इस लिए यहां पर उठाया जाता है ताकि सदन में इस पर पूरी बहस हो सके। आप नियम 72 को देखिये—यह नियम इस प्रकार है—

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion may, without further debate, put the questions:

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया है, उन को ही नहीं, बल्कि इस सदन के दूसरे ऐसे सदस्य जो ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन से सम्बन्धित हैं, वे भी यदि कुछ बोलना चाहें तो उन को भी आप जरूर सूनें।

मझे दूसरा निवेदन यह करना है—

Clause 90(1), Chapter VIII: Strikes and Lockouts—

"No employee employed in any essential service shall go on strike in breach of contract."

यानी पूरा ब्लैकट अधिकार आप के पास है। मैंने पुराने इण्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट एक्ट

[श्री मधु लिमये]

से जो निकास है—वह आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उस में कुछ कम्प्लेक्स ही है—

"Section 22(1): No person employed in a public utility service shall go on strike in breach of contract—

और आने स्ट्रोकेशन दे है—

(a) without giving to the employer notice of strike, as hereinafter provided, within six weeks before striking;

(b) within 14 days of giving such notice;

(c) before the expiry of the date of strike specified in any such notice as aforesaid;

(d) during the pendency of any conciliation proceedings before a conciliation officer and seven days after the conclusion of such proceedings."

इस तरह से पहले यह था।

श्री दीनेश मट्टाचार्य (सीरमपूर) :
अब 14 दिन है।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह नीचे है। यहाँ संशोधित होता है। अब आप बताइए कि पहले सेक्शन 22 (1) में था और अब (2) हो गया। यह इतना मोटा बिज है कि इसकी पहले संकेंड करना चाहिए था।

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि पहले के ऐक्ट में, ग्रामे जन कर देखिए, यह था कि नोटिफिकेशन निकासना पड़ना था सरकार को और छ महीने तक यह लागू रहता था और फिर उस वक़्त को बढ़ाया जाता था लेकिन अब यह सिमिटेशन तो है नहीं यानी मेरा मुद्दा यह है कि जो तात्कालिक बात थी, उस तात्कालिक बात को स्थायी बनाया जा रहा है। अब यह स्थायी बात को स्थायी बनाने की जो बात हमारी सरकार ने शुरू कर दी है, उसके प्रति मैं अपनी असहमति प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। पिछली बार का था कि क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक लाया गया और

उस में प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन की जो धारा थी, उस को स्थायी बनाने का प्रयास किया गया। हम ही लोगों के विरोध के चलते उस विधेयक को सरकार ने वापस ले लिया और वह अफ़सोस की बात है गयी गयी लेकिन पहले क्या होता था, 1969 में पहले प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन का कानून एक साल के लिए रहता था और जब अल्पमत में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हो गई तो उस कानून को इस सदन में हम ने पास नहीं होने दिया। यह बात श्री समर मुखर्जी जानते हैं और दूसरे सदस्य जानते हैं और जब 1971 में उन का दो-तिहाई बहुमत हो गया और श्रीमती पार्वती मेनन की पार्टी ने उन का साथ दिया।

(अवधान)... श्रीमती पार्वती मेनन आई एम सोरी। मैं तो उन का नाम पार्वती ही जानता हूँ। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब इन के टन का समर्थन मिल गया और दो-तिहाई बहुमत उन को मिल गया, तो मोसा भी परमिनेट हो गया, यह सब आप जानते हैं। जब तक श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी अल्पमत में थी, हम लोगों ने प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन बिल पास नहीं होने दिया और उस में आप ने भी मदद की थी लेकिन 1971 में क्या हुआ कि जब आप लोग उनके साथ हो गये, तो परमिनेट मोसा आ गया और मोसा भी उस को परमिनेट बनाने चाहते थे लेकिन धान्तरिक विरोध के कारण वैसा नहीं हुआ। ... (अवधान) ... फक यह है कि उन की पार्टी में विरोध नहीं हुआ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): You are now speaking about all this after your mediation efforts in the Janata Party have failed.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It was a docile party and our party is an alive party.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I have got my own doubts.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह इन्टरनल मामला नहीं होता है। हम लोगों ने सविनय कर दिया है कि हमारी पार्टी गुलाबों की पार्टी नहीं है जैसी

समय की पार्टी है या कांग्रेस पार्टी है . .
(अन्वेषण) . . .

सहस्रवर्षी महोदय : मधु लिमये जी,
समय का ध्यान रखते हुए आप टू वि प्वाइंट
बात करें तो अच्छा है। प्वाइन्ट बाइज
आप कहें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं समाप्त कर
रहा हूँ। तीसरा मामला है बेरोकड़केशन
बिल। ट्रेड यूनियन के द्वारा यह सुझाव दिया
गया था कि बिलेट के जरिये तय किया जाए
कि कौन प्राथमिक यूनियन है, लेकिन इसमें
दो विवादों की बिचड़ी की गई है। तो मैं
इसका विरोध करना चाहता हूँ? केवल बिलेट
से यह हो, यह फंडामेंटल प्रिंसिपल है।
घोर चौथी बात यह है कि उद्योग घोर इंडस्ट्री
की जो परिभाषा की गयी है, उस
को सत्रिम कोट में बढ़ाया है, इन्होंने
कम किया है। केवल इन्होंने कहा कि—
Two more Bills are being introduced.
घोर उन के जो अधिकार हैं उन की तरफ भी
हम ध्यान दे रहे हैं। मैंने इस का अध्ययन
किया है। (अन्वेषण) आगे भी पढ़ूंगा।

अन्त में मजदूर पंथी से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि
भविष्य में वे बहुत जल्दी से बिलों को बना
कर परिचालित करें और मेम्बरों को उठने
का मौका दिया जाए। मैंने इस विधेयक
में बहुत सारी अच्छी बातें हैं।
इसलिए जब लोगों ने पूछा कि डिबीजन
होगा तो मैंने उन से यही कहा कि डिबीजन
नहीं होगा। पार्लो जी ने भी मान लिया है कि
डिबीजन नहीं होगा।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN
(Colmbatore): I suppose he does not
speak for me. Why does he attack me?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am not
attacking you. I am speaking only
on MISA.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISH-
NAN: I will speak for myself.

श्री मधु लिमये : समाप्त महोदय,
इन्वेषण।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond
Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far
as this Bill is concerned, I do not wish
to lose sight of the fact that this is at
the introduction stage and we are not
debating in the first reading stage.

Sir, I oppose this Bill, because, it not
only violates all democratic norms and
fundamental rights which are enjoyed
by the people of this country, but,
because, it is anti-working class, it is
anti-trade union and so on and so forth.

Besides that, it offends and it vio-
lates the various Articles of the Indian
Constitution. I will give you exam-
ples..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which are those?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am
just coming to it, Sir. If you come to
clause 1(3) you will see this. It pro-
vides that the Central Government
may apply the provision of the Bill to
different States on different dates. The
Bill does not lay down any guidelines
and it does not say on what considera-
tion such different treatment can be
made. For people in the different
States there can be differential treat-
ments and that will be violative of
Article 14 of the Constitution.

Therefore, this Bill cannot be intro-
duced here.

Then, May I proceed, Sir?

Clause 24(3) gives power to the
Registrars of Trade Unions to compul-
soryly amalgamate with another Trade
Union. This appears to be absolutely
violative of Article 19 of the Constitu-
tion.

Therefore, this Bill cannot be intro-
duced here.

My third objection is this:

Clause 33 provides that a person
shall be qualified for being chosen or

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

for being an office-bearer of a registered trade union if he is already office-bearer of not less than four Trade Unions.

This also appears to me to be violative of Article 19 of the Constitution.

Then, Sir, Chapter IV contemplates certification of one union as a sole negotiating body if it has the support of not less than 65 persons of the employees and there are similar provisions. They also appear to substantially curtail the fundamental rights as guaranteed under Article 19 of a trade union to act as a negotiating body.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What are the provisions you are referring to?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Chapter IV, Sir. Then, please see Clause 56. Clause 56 may be said to have put unreasonable restrictions on the rights of trade unions.

Then, Sir, Chapter X deals with unfair practices. The particulars of unfair practices have been set out in the Fourth Schedule. Part II of the Schedule restricts various rights which are the fundamental rights of the employers. It is doubtful whether such restrictions are valid restrictions.

Therefore, Sir, Constitutionally and otherwise, this Bill cannot be introduced in this House. This is my respectful submission, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does anybody want to say anything on 'competence' Mr. Chitta Basu, do you want to say?

SHRI CHITTA Basu rose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope the same points will not be repeated.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, let them speak and then I will reply.

Otherwise there will be two innings and there will be need for two replies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Same points on competence will not be repeated. I have said that.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: You may give a composite and comprehensive reply, just like the comprehensive legislation.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I do not wish to refer to those clauses which have already been mentioned by Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. I shall refer to Clauses 22 and 34 only. These are in addition to those clauses which have already been mentioned by them. These clauses are violative of Article 19(1)(c) of the Constitution which means a person shall be disqualified for being chosen or for being an office bearer for a registered trade union. There are certain conditions which are against the independent functioning of the trade union guaranteed under Article 19(1)(c).

Then I come to Clause 34. In this clause it has been mentioned as:

"34(1) In the case of a trade union of employees carrying on its activities for the benefit of employees employed in one industrial establishment or undertaking only, the number of office-bearers of such trade union who are not persons actually employed in such industrial establishment or undertaking, shall not be more than two."

Sir, it is my right to elect office-bearer, the number of which might be according to the rules framed by the Union. It might be 2, it might be 3 or it might be 4. It will be according to the rules framed by the Trade Union. Therefore, this provision prevents me from the exercise of the fundamental rights of running my trade union without interference by the Government or by the Employer. There are other instances also which I would not like to mention here. This

proposed Bill is claimed to have been the product of the consensus reached in the tripartite Committee called the Committee on the Comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill. My point is that the claim is pertinent. Why do I say so? Firstly, you accept on one issue and on other issues, as has been mentioned in the long title, it reveals that this was never right, this was never discussed and no consensus was arrived at on those issues which have been raised in the provisions of the Bill. Only one issue was mentioned there. So far I have been repeatedly saying about the need of the comprehensive legislation regarding the industrial relations. Therefore, all other issues which have been brought into the body of the proposed bill were never discussed, no exchange of opinion was there, and there was no consensus on those issues, although it has been claimed that it is the product of the labour of the Committee on Comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill.

Secondly, I am to point out that even those issues where there were consensus have not found place in the body of the Bill. There are some issues about which there was not only unanimity in the Committee but certain State Governments have also supported. Even the employers did not express their difference of opinion. Those issues on which there was general acceptance by the Committee have been left out. Generally speaking, I am in agreement with Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya when he says that this Bill is thoroughly anti-working class. The procedure laid down in the Bill for the settlement of the disputes and conditions stipulated for the resort to strike, which is the only weapon for the workers, the weaker party in the dispute, are such that virtually there would be a statutory ban on the right to strike. Therefore it is thoroughly anti-working class. You have not declared the strikes illegal, but you have made it so impossible that there cannot be any legal strike in this country. The simple meaning is that you are statutorily banning the strike, the

last weapon of the working class, the weaker party in the dispute.

On the other hand, what have you given? You have treated at par the right to declare lock-outs with the right to strike. The right to declare lock-outs is a weapon in the hands of the exploiting class, i.e. the employers and it is used as an aggression on the rights of the workers. It is anti-working class. I hope, Shri Madhu Limaye understands this point that the employers and employees have been put together for the use of these weapons. The employers have been given the right to use the weapon of declaring layouts freely. I, therefore, feel that it is not in the interest of the working class.

Fourthly and lastly this legislation is politically motivated. The motive is to dissolve the militant working class movement. They want to have unions which function under the guidance and supervision either of the Government or of the employer. You want to rob the working class politically. You want to dissolve the working class politically; the object is to have, if you excuse me to say, a captive union, which works at the bidding of the management and the employers. Therefore it cannot be in the interest of the trade union movement; it cannot be in the interest of the solidarity of the trade unions; it cannot be in the interest of healthy employer-employee relations and it cannot improve the deteriorating industrial relations in the country.

I, therefore, oppose the introduction of the Bill at this stage.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not repeat the points that have been made by other speakers, because I do agree with one or two points that were made by Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu on the constitutional part of it. You have requested me not to repeat the point already made, so I would refrain from repetition. I would like to say only

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

one thing. Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons reads very well, unfortunately the provisions of the Bill are at variance with the philosophy stated here. For instance, what does it say? It says that the National Commission on Labour:

"...came to the conclusion that it was essential to create a climate conducive to industrial harmony and foster proper attitudes, in the minds of employers as well as employees, so that cooperative endeavour might promote rapid economic progress."

Later on, it continues to say:

"The Committee's report indicated that...."

The reference is to the Tripartite Committee. It says:

"The Committee's report indicated that there was a large measure of agreement on some of the basic aspects relating to the industrial relations law but there were divergent views on some details."

Then, the next para:

"In the light of the experience gained, the views expressed by all the interests concerned and the growing expectations of the working class, it is considered necessary to have a comprehensive Industrial Relations Law,

"...which would integrate the 3 Central enactments, incorporate some of the more important provisions of the State enactments and the Code of Discipline and bring about certain improvements to meet the needs of changing socio-economic conditions."

This sounds very very nice. He was referring to the Committee's report. I do not know what report he is referring to. So far as I am aware, certain aspects are there in the Bill; and they refer to the registration of the unions, to the conditions necessary for registration, to the various conciliation

procedures recommended and to the cooling-off period—all these were not agreed to by the major Central organizations in the country. I am prepared to be corrected by the Minister; but so far as I am aware, all the major Central organizations did not agree with these. What is it that they have agreed to? A little bit here and a little bit there. The Minister should not take cover behind certain minor points to which they have agreed, and try and make out that they have agreed to the major points.

I refer particularly to Mr. Macphail Limaye's point about the Registrar's interference with the right to strike, and to the point made by Mr. Chitta Basu with regard to the registration of a union etc. For instance, the question of multiplicity of trade unions has been plaguing the trade union movement. It has been discussed, again and again, over a very long period of time by the trade unions at various levels. After the National Commissioner of Labour published its report, a series of meetings were held with the various trade union organizations. But this question of percentages always plagued them. Therefore, to bring in this percentage means literally to emasculate the trade union movement. When you want 10 per cent in a new industry—we are trade unionists and he also is a trade-unionist—we know how the employers go all out to threaten the employees against joining a trade union, especially to threaten workers who are on probation and who are temporary; and how they threaten workers against joining trade unions which they do not like. Therefore, you are, ab initio, creating conditions by stipulating so high a percentage there, for either a management—or a black-leg union—and not for a free, democratic trade union—to come into being. This is my contention.

I am not going into further details. But there are 1 or 2 things to which I shall refer. For instance, there

is another point, which says that there should be no craft or category-wise union. What about the already recognized National Federation of P&T Employees? It is a federation of unions of workers in different arms of the P&T. Things should have been gone into in detail and discussed. I cannot be asking for clarifications. But these things strike me patently.

In addition, there are these processes where the Category Council comes up. I do not know how this kind of a provision will help the trade union movement or whether it will militate against it.

Then about the negotiating agent. We have been repeatedly saying this in May, 1971 a convention of trade unions was held where unanimously a certain formula was evolved. Let us go forward from it, and not go backward—as this Bill has done.

Now about 'unfair practices'. It is really obnoxious that you put the exploited and the exploiter on par. Labour cannot be responsible for unfair practices. No working class can be accused of it. Take for example the right to picket. Of course, it is couched in such a language—which the Minister may read out to me, probably; before he does it, I will read it out. It speaks about 'intimidation' and so on. We know what intimidation means. Witnesses are always paid by the employers, witnesses who will say 'I was intimidated'. But the right of picketing cannot in this manner be restricted, stopped or prevented. I am not going into all the practices under 'unfair practices'. I think it is unfair that labour should have any 'unfair practices' going to be listed against them—as has been done in this Bill.

Lastly, there is a Chapter 12 which deals with penalties. On account of penalty, the working class will have to face a lot of difficulty; and therefore all these matters are there. That is why I oppose the introduction of

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this Bill. The Government has been discussing it. I do not know for how long. The Press has already come out earlier indicating what the bill would be and the working class are going to be landed in great difficulty. I agree with my hon. colleague or comrade. I do not know whether I should call him colleague or comrade.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You can say: comrade.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I can say my comrade Mr. Madhu Limaye and comrade Minister. He has been overburdened. I say he should pay more attention to the Labour Ministry and the very heavy tasks that are there in the Labour Ministry. There has been a convention and practice in this country that whenever a major piece of legislation comes before the Parliament, the draft legislation, as Government conceives it, is put before the trade union movement also for discussion at the Indian Labour Conference; this procedure had not taken place this time. I think he is going to make a note of it because he is going to talk about it in the committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN. Why are you anticipating a reply?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I am anticipating a reply that that Committee he has in mind cannot be equated with the Labour Conference or the Standing Labour Committee. Why do you inflict on the working class a Bill that is going to hand them over as victims of the bureaucrats, because it is going to be a bureaucratic rule over the trade union that will be ushered in? Therefore, it is on this matter of principle that I oppose the Bill at the introduction stage.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): The Mountain has produced a mouse. Some of my colleagues have referred that the hon. Minister is over-burdened because he is already Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour. But,

[Shri A. K. Roy]

14 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, now-a-days, there is a vacancy of Home Minister in the Janata Party Government; and the way in which the Bill has been presented, I propose that my friend Mr. Ravindra Varma, who is the fittest person, should become the Home Minister instead of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour.

I can tell you that this Bill reminds us of that Combination Act of Great Britain of 1799 prohibiting association of workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You come to the point.

SHRI A. K. ROY. I am coming to the point. In fact, this is the main point. If you prohibit the working class from every sphere, from association and so on, according to that Combination Act of Great Britain of 1799, we are restarting the whole thing. My colleagues have already pointed out to you that how it has curbed the right to strike, the right of association and all these things. I would like to tell the Chairman—the main purpose of bringing forward the Bill for which I repeatedly insisted on the Minister—that justice delayed is justice denied. So, there must be some provision for this. If you want that the working class should not be intimidated, should not resort to strike and so on, we must provide for it.

Before bringing forward the 45th Amendment Bill, they informally discussed it among all the political parties and had incorporated all the views in the form of a consensus opinion. What prevented him from not doing that thing here? He did not do. Not only that. We all insisted that this Bill should be presented in the early stage so that it could be thoroughly discussed. It could be brought and we could put our mind to that. But he has presented it at the lag end of the session when we have no time to go through it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point has come. Why do you repeat that?

SHRI A. K. ROY: I have one more point to make. I would like to concentrate especially on Chapter VI which deals with how to handle the industrial disputes. You know the biggest lacuna, bottleneck and difficulty which we used to face. I think it is something like a very unjust act. This is against the spirit of the Constitution that man cannot go in for judicial remedy. You know that our Janata Government is very judicial and judicious minded. But here, if some dispute is referred to the Ministry for its reference to adjudication or arbitration, once the executive by way of discretion disqualifies it, there the particular worker has no way to seek any remedy or to seek redressal of his grievance and to go to any court.

Last time also we said that this is something by which we are handicapped. We have got no way to go anywhere. This way of prohibiting the worker, whose case of dispute has been dismissed by the Ministry, from going to any court is somewhat unjust. You have to rectify this. But this has been kept like that.

The basic point is, justice delayed is justice denied, and the Minister on the floor of this House assured us that he would look into that. But he has laid complicated or zig zag way of solving the dispute. By this attitude of the Government, the very spirit with which this Bill has to be brought is lost. Therefore, I would request the Minister to revise or to withdraw this new Indian combination of the British Model of 18th Century and to come back with the modern Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I may remind the hon. members that it is just an introduction stage and, therefore, there should not be a full-fledged speech.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayankkai): I am not repeating the points which have already been repeated. I am not even referring to the Constitutional matters.

We all expected the hon. Minister to bring a Bill which is an improvement on the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Unfortunately, it has gone back very far behind. That is the objection which I have to take. I am not referring to the legal competence at this moment. Unfortunately, the Minister combined recognition and registration together in the Bill. These are two different aspects. The Constitution provides for the freedom of association. But the Parliament is not competent enough to legislate against the registration of the trade unions or right of association. You can make some norms and rules for recognition, that is a different matter. Unfortunately, you are making this provision of registration in certain clauses. I do not want to read all these clauses. Clause 20 completely denies the right. Clause 20 reads:

"No craft or category-wise trade union shall be registered under this Act."

This is completely to rule out certain categories. The problem comes in the case of very big enterprises—P&T, H.A.L., Hindustan Ship Yard, Electricity Boards. Some categories have to be allowed to function. Otherwise, it will lead to some unhealthy rivalry.

There is Clause 23. I do not want to read that. There is an arbitrary authority to deny registration and even the right to the employee to form a union. Even to-day we grant recognition or registration to the employees automatically. I can understand the Minister laying down some rules for refusing recognition, but here you are denying the right of registration itself.

Now retrenchment is not at all allowed. I am a trade unionist and

we will not allow any law for retrenchment. I cannot find any law under which an employer can retrench an employee. Here under clause 83 are giving an opportunity to the employer to retrench an employee by giving one month's notice. This clause can be misused. Even today the domestic enquiry clause is being misused. There are examples of employers going up to the Supreme Court to defend the retrenchment of a single employee. So, in the name of surplus or whatever it may be, you are giving a chance to the employers to retrench the employees. Clause 83 gives complete authority and power to the management to retrench any employee. It means, it is arbitrary and it is in favour of the employers. It will be detrimental to the interests of the working class.

Clauses 92 and 93 deal with strike. Right to strike is a fundamental right of an employee. But under the conditions you have laid down like 60 per cent ballot and all that, in practice you are completely banning the right of employees to go on strike. Clause 93 deals with consequences of illegal strike or lockout. If the employees go on strike and if the court declares it illegal, even the registration of the trade union will be cancelled. Then you have laid down provisions for conciliation, arbitration, etc. How much time the arbitrator will take, nobody knows. Any employer can retrench an employee and then he has to go to a Conciliation Officer, next to another man and then thirdly to an arbitrator. Valuable time will be lost in all these processes. All the provisions are very much detrimental to the interests of the working class. The introduction of the clause providing for arbitrator is particularly harmful. When the Constitution Amendment Bill was being discussed, when the question of tribunals to decide the case of Government employees was being discussed, we saw how the Law Minister, Shri Shanti Bhushan, was very vocal and defeated all our amendments. The

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

same persons have now come with this provision for imposing an arbitrator upon the working class. In a nut-shell, this is compulsory adjudication. For bonus, the working class has to go on fighting in court for one year. It creates more tension. The cat is out of the bag when I read the intention of the Government as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. In para 5, page 101, it says:

"It is sought to encourage leadership from within the trade unions. The procedure for registration of unions and other connected matters are being streamlined."

So, the whole intention is to discourage anybody coming from outside and also political leadership. Sir, trade unionism has been developed and strengthened for the last fifty years in this country. This will go against the interests of the working class. I am not against a Bill to govern industrial relations, but it must be an advanced stage of legislation. It should not take the country backward, but forward. Unfortunately, my good friend, Mr. Ravindra Varma, is taking back the trade union movement before 1900 and odd. That is why I am opposing this.

SHRI K. C. CHANDRAPPA (Cananore): Sir, my first point is, I agree with those who raised the constitutional competence especially under Article 19(1)(c) of the Constitution. I think it is good that they have done so. The second point is, if you read clauses 91, 92(1)(a), the First Schedule and Clause 95 of this Bill, it gives a glaring picture. That is exactly where I think that the Janata Party is beating a retreat from some of the accepted trade union rights vis-a-vis the working class in this country. Mr. Madhu Limaye raised this point. That is, declaring a certain trade union in certain sectors of industry permanently and placing it permanently on the Statute Book. I would like to point out this thing as banned category. There is no strike

possible. No normal trade union activity will be possible. If you see the First Schedule, you will find that No. 2 is: "Any railway service, or any other transport service for the carriage of passengers or goods by air, water or land"; No. 4 is: "Any service in, or any connection with the working of, any major port or dock;"

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't think you should read all these things.

Mr. Ravindra Varma read out the points.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: What I am saying is that the major section of the working class is in the organised sectors. They are permanently kept as a category of essential services and their normal trade union functioning is not possible and no strike particularly is possible. If you read clause 95, there is a difference in such trade unions which are declared essential. If anybody extends any support, they are punishable. That is why I thought this is one of the most undemocratic provisions introduced in this Bill.

Now, Sir, technically and legally, one can say strike is not bad. I can say there is a *de jure* acceptance of the fact that the working class can go on strike, but if you really want the working class to go on strike according to this Bill, it is almost impossible. There is a *de facto* ban.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think this point has also been made.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I don't think this point is made. That is how I look at it. Therefore, Sir, I think a Bill which is seeking to introduce better industrial relations cannot be of this type by which the major sections of the organised working class will have to abdicate their right of trade unionism and the working class will have practically no possibility to go on strike. I think that will not ensure a good trade union relation in the country.

The last point is, again this has shown the strange capacity of the Janata Government to bring forward Bills which everybody wants those Bills not to come. For example, the Anti-Defection Bill. They have brought in a form and got opposition from everybody, and here this Bill was long awaited and when it came, it again found opposition even from Mr. Madhu Limaye. My friend, Mr. Madhu Limaye gave us a piece of advice.

Shri Madhu Limaye told me "you tried to help Indira Gandhi to put the MISA into the statute book. We rectified it." We had the honesty to tell the world that we accept it. But, Shri Madhu Limaye, after such a prolonged effect of mediation, failed and he was crest-fallen and disillusioned.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I opposed the Criminal Procedure Code Bill.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Of course, it is democratic and constitutional but let us not try to attack each other.

*SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, like the release of a long-awaited film, the long-awaited Industrial Relations Bill is being introduced by the hon. Minister of Labour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request the hon. Member to make just points briefly.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: This Bill proves beyond any shadow of doubt that the Janata Government is the stooge of monopoly industrialists of the country. This legislation also swings between two extremes of imposing manifold restrictions on the functioning of the Trade Unions, which would in effect make them infructuous institutions and prescribing a minimum of 10 per cent membership even for registering a Trade Union. As my hon. friend, Shri Chandrappan, pointed out, there may not be *de jure* banning of strike but there

is *de facto* banning of the inalienable right of labour. All the hard-won rights, after ceaseless struggles of centuries, of the labour are being extinguished through this Industrial Relations Bill, and this is the darkest day so far as Trade Union Movement in the country is concerned. I oppose the introduction of the Industrial Relations Bill.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Knowing fully well that all central trade unions have expressed their opinion and declared this Bill to be a black Bill, knowing fully well that this Government is bringing this Bill here without consultation and so it will be bitterly opposed outside, leading to a situation of confrontation between the working class and the Government, it would have been wise on the part of the hon. Minister not to introduce the Bill at this stage. Before that he should consult the central trade unions and seek their advice. Of course, a proposal for reference to the Joint Committee is there. But it is the experience of the working class that when they come out openly against it, then only the Government retreats. This is the experience even during the last sixteen months. Even day before yesterday, in the case of the Anti-Defection Bill the Government had to withdraw. Government should avoid this type of situation of confrontation. All the central trade unions have denounced the new features which have been incorporated. The consensus which was arrived and the recommendations of the 30-Member Committee have been completely rejected and turned down. Now other lobbies are working and putting pressure. In the process, the character of the entire Bill has been completely changed. It is now an anti-working class Bill and the working class will never accept it. That is why I request the Minister to reconsider it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful in

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

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a sense to the hon. Members who have pointed out the various aspects of this very important Bill that I have sought the leave of the House to introduce.

It is true that it is a rare occasion on which hon. Members exercise their right to oppose the introduction of a Bill. Somehow or the other, primarily because of a lack of understanding, some hon. Members have chosen to oppose my motion for leave to introduce this Bill.

I would have liked to start with the objection that my hon. and distinguished friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, raised, but he would perhaps pardon me if I begin by referring to the last words of my friend, Shri Samar Mukherjee. Because, I want to assure him that, as far as this Government is concerned, there is no question of inviting any confrontation with the working class. The hon. Member has chosen to say that this Bill has been introduced without reference to the central trade union organisations and in the face of the opposition of central trade union organisations. I understand the limitations of this debate, that this is not an occasion for me to enter into a discussion on all aspects, or all clauses, of the Bill, but I submit in all modesty and humility that it will be wrong to say that there has been no consultation with the central trade union organisation.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): May I point out that....

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. Member is a very respected colleague and he has every right to ask a question. He himself has been a Minister of Labour. I hold him in high regard. Therefore, I shall never fail to answer any question he asks. But I hope he will permit me to develop my answer and, at the end, if his

question has not been answered, he can raise the question. Therefore, I would in the beginning start by saying that it is totally unfair to say that there was no consultation.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: What I meant was that very recently all the central trade union organisations have given their reactions. Because, originally, the Committee of 30 members made certain recommendations and we were expecting that the Bill would incorporate those recommendations. Now all those recommendations have been negated. So, the trade union organisations have given their reactions and they have declared this Bill as a black Bill. Despite that, it is being introduced. So, my point is not that they have not been consulted at all, but they were not consulted before introduction.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. Member has repeated his argument, perhaps to remind me to answer it. I am grateful to him for reminding me. But there is no danger of my forgetting the point even without his reminding me.

It is true that there is a difference between consultation and the total acceptance of a consensus that may emerge. But, as far as this particular Bill is concerned, with specific reference to the question that my distinguished friend, Shri Venkataraman has asked, I would like to inform him, if he is not already aware, that the very idea of a comprehensive Bill arose from the discussions in the Labour Conference. He is very familiar with the working of the Labour Conference. In a Labour Conference it is hardly possible, it is impossible in a day or two to deal with a comprehensive Bill of this kind. Therefore, it was suggested that these three Acts should be brought together, and an integrated and comprehensive legislation should be brought before Parliament.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: But your predecessor has said.....

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am sorry to inform my hon. friend that this is not the Bill of 1974, to which the hon. Member is referring.

AN HON. MEMBER: 1954.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I do not want to go back many decades to show or to imply anything of the kind, which my esteemed friend, Shri Ravi wants to imply.

At the last Tripartite Conference, therefore, a Committee was specifically set up to discuss the major aspects that should go into the comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill, and that Committee met, not for single sitting but for many sittings, and it produced a report. That report itself clearly says that on some aspects of the question there has been an identifiable consensus, and on some other aspects of the questions discussed there could be no consensus. This, again, I would like to submit for the consideration of the House, is inherent in the very nature of a tripartite machinery, because it is quite conceivable that on some major points there might be a difference of opinion between the employers and the employees, and to expect that there should be a Consensus—I do not remember the geometrical phrase for it—total identity or congruity on every aspect, is to wait for eternity with the veto being given to one party or the other.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I want to say only one thing. I agree with him about the process that he has gone through. But, normally, the final piece of legislation that is proposed to be introduced is also put before the tripartite body. That he has not done because there are some other things in the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete the reply.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I only wanted to say that, I have been sitting silent....

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I know, the hon. Member contributes both by eloquent speech and eloquent silence. But the hon. Member should also contribute by eloquent patience as she does occasionally.

The Report actually says:

"On several occasions, the members expressed a view that consensus or unanimity might not be possible on various issues and that the Government might, therefore, have to take a decision on its own after giving due consideration to different views of the committee."

It is a unanimous report.

I now come back to the questions that my distinguished friend, Mr. Madhu Limaye raised. I want to assure the House that I am not answering the points that he has raised or the points that other hon. members have raised in any spirit of polemics or bellicosity. I want to deal with the subject with the utmost humility and frankness.

The question that he raised about invoking Direction 19B of the Speaker, whether it was really necessary to invoke this Direction to introduce the Bill, as he described, in a hurry, is certainly an important question because he linked it with an apprehension that this is becoming a general practice. On behalf of the Government, I would like to say that it will be the effort of the Government to see that this does not become a general practice.

Now as far as this particular Bill is concerned, the anxiety was that we should not allow more time to elapse without the country, without the House, knowing what the thinking was because, on a Bill like this, the more consultations you have, the greater the possibility of evolving an acceptable consensus and, therefore, we thought that instead of allowing this session to elapse, without introducing the Bill, it will be a better idea to introduce the Bill so that

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there will be further discussion in a joint Committee, there will be further discussion in the trade unions, there will be further discussion in seminars wherever such discussions take place, to mould a national consensus on this issue. Therefore, I can only plead guilty to the fact that we did not want to lose more time. That was the only reason why we invoked Direction 19B and requested for the permission of the Speaker to allow us to introduce the Bill in this fashion.

Then, he made some reference to me. I am always flattered when a person like Mr. Madhu Limaye—he is a good old friend of mine—makes a reference to me. It at least shows that I am not beneath notice. He said, I am over-burdened with two Ministries and, therefore, he did not know how much attention I am able to pay to what. It is a fact that I am in-charge of two portfolios. My good friend who is absent now Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra, asked which one he considered to be fit for me. I know, he avoided an embarrassment for me by choosing not to reply....

SHRI MADHU LAMAYE : If you ask my opinion, I will give you privately.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I do not ask your opinion. I only said, he avoided an embarrassment to me by declining to reply and left it to me to surmise what the reply might be. I do not propose to answer on any surmise. The question of opinions about each other are matters, which, I think, should not be the subject matter of discussion in the House, because opinions tend to be mutual. As far as I am concerned, I have the highest respect for the hon. Member.

Then, the main point which I think many hon. Members made about legal competence was in regard to the right to freedom of association. That was the main point. Many aspects of the question were referred to, but the

main point was the right to freedom of association.

Now, there was no question raised about the legal competence of Parliament to legislate on this subject because everybody knows that under Entries 22 and 24, Parliament is competent to deal with this subject.

As far as Art. 19(1)(c) which was referred to, is concerned, about the freedom to form associations or unions, I would humbly beg to submit that there is nothing in this Bill, as it is going to be introduced in the House, which militates against this fundamental right. Nowhere is it said that associations cannot be formed. Hon. Members who are very familiar with the Trade Union movement as well as with the Constitution, know very well that there is a difference between the right to form an association and the right to register an association under a particular Act,—it may be registered under the Charitable Societies Act or some other Act,—the right to register an association under the Trade Union Act, and thirdly the question of recognition—to which my friend referred,—fourthly the right of collective bargaining, fifthly the identification of the bargaining agent and, sixthly, the right to strike. Now, it is not fair to say that this Bill in any way restricts the right of association. That is a sacred right enshrined in the Constitution under Art. 19 and there will be no effort at all on the part of the Government to inhibit that right. (Interruptions).

Therefore, it will be wrong to say that there is anything in this Bill which inhibits the right of association.

Now, on the question of registration. I am not quite clear. I do not even know whether I should seek your guidance on this subject. It may be embarrassing, if I do so because, in the discussions, not only was legislative competence brought in but many particular clauses of the Bill were also brought in. If I try to deal with all

these Clauses, I would be taking much of the time of the House and going to the next stage of the Bill; and if I do not take the time of the House to deal with these, it may look, on the record, as though Government has no answer to these points. Therefore, I seek your protection, and I would like to say that if I do not answer each of these points which I do not relate to legislative competence, in detail, it is not because there are no valid considerations which made us put forward these proposals, but because we believe this is not the stage at which we should enter into a detailed discussion on particular clauses.

Now, as far as the right to strike is concerned, I would like to say that the Government does believe that there is a right to strike, but it should be a peacefully exercised. My hon. friend Mr. Madhu Limaye referred to Chitale's book or something and quoted how the right exists in England as a fundamental right but he himself was very fair and honest in admitting that as far as India is concerned the Supreme Court has not held—perhaps it has not been put to the test and perhaps such a view might be held by the Supreme Court—that the right to strike is a fundamental right. Nevertheless, as far as Government is concerned and the Janata Party is concerned, it does believe that the right to strike is the ultimate weapon of the working class. This was said on the other side and this will be said with equal vehemence on this side, but I would like to point out to the Hon. Members opposite that the Hon. Members opposite also used the adjective 'ultimate weapon'....

AN HON. MEMBER : Last weapon.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Last weapon and ultimate weapon perhaps have the same meaning. There is no difference. You can choose a monosyllabic word and I may use a multisyllabic word, but the adjective is the same, whether it is the 'last weapon' or 'ultimate weapon' or 'final weapon'. Would you like to add some other

thing? Then add it. The idea would be the same.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : The only weapon.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : There the cat is really mewling. I would have said that it was peeping out of the bag, but the hon. Member ducked; therefore, I only say that the cat is mewling and not peeping out of the bag.

This Bill does not take away the right to strike. It only says that, before invoking this ultimate weapon, the other steps, the other methods, should be utilised;—there should be negotiations, there should be conciliation, there should be an attempt at arbitration....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : For how many years?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : We can come to that.

If all these fail, then in most cases resort to strike is possible. It is not ruled out. But is it wrong to say that, in the interest of the society, every effort, must be made to settle disputes peacefully? Is it wrong to say that a peaceful effort should be made? That must be your view. But that is not our view. I do not think anybody seriously argues or anybody will have the gumption to say, that no peaceful effort should be made. Whatever might be in one's mind, nobody would say—and I am sure the hon. Member also does not say—that no effort should be made for the peaceful settlement of disputes. What this Bill provides for is only a machinery that will attempt to achieve a peaceful solution of the disputes.

Another complaint has been that this machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes takes a long time. My hon. friend, Mr. Vayalar Ravi, referred to it. There are cases where the existing machinery has taken ten

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

years. And everybody knows that the worker does not have the staying power. The management may have, the employer may have, but the employee does not have. Therefore, there must be a time-bound method of seeing that an individual or collective dispute is settled peacefully, the labour courts function in such a manner that disputes which are brought before them are settled soon. It is true that a certain suggestion has been made in this Bill. I am here bordering on discussing details. I shall not go further. Certain periods have been mentioned. They can be abridged. But that is no reason to take objection to the whole Bill or to say that it is anti-working class. Today it takes ten years. This Bill suggests two months. I am sure there is some difference between 120 months and two months. Even if two months are supposed to be a long period, if it goes to a Select Committee if the House permits introduction of this Bill, certainly you can bring it down further. It is open to the House to do so. It is open to the Committee to do so. But to say that this is taking industrial relations back to the days of Methuselah or Jambawan, as my hon. friend opposite may like to say, speaks volumes for the imaginative capacity of the hon. Member. But does not speak very much for his perspicacity in understanding the contents of this Bill.

Then the question was raised about the right to strike in certain cases. My hon. friends pointed out to a schedule and said that everything would be put in the schedule. May I try at this stage only to present the rationale of it before you? Because this House has every right to change it. But the rationale is this. Today it is said that, when a strike is about to materialise or when a strike has started, an effort is made to involve certain clauses of the existing Act, declare the undertaking as a public utility service and ban the strike; this is being done today. Think for a moment—I am only asking you to think; you may reject it; but

is it wrong to ask you to think?—whether this is a better alternative. You say, on the other hand, that you must be able to know in advance what is essential for society and what is not essential. May be, supply of drinking water is essential may be, supply of electricity is essential; hospitals may be essential as my distinguished friend, Mr. Ugra Sen, says. There may be certain services which should never be vulnerable for society. It is conceivable. It is arguable. Such a case can be presented. It cannot be dismissed as illogical or anti-working class because electricity is required for the working class as well. Drinking water is required for the working class as well. It is a common need of the society. Therefore, if it is said that a right can be exercised, but it should be exercised in such a manner that there is an effort at reconciliation between the right of an individual or a group and the paramount right of the society or the State to exist, if it is to guarantee those individual rights, I beg to submit that there is nothing illogical, there is nothing ante-diluvian and there is nothing anti-working class in it. Why are you shying away from that consideration? Certainly have a strike. But if the strike should mean that people should die on the operation table and that for days on end, people should be locked up in lifts because lifts do not work since electricity workers have gone on strike, then certainly not only the workers and the employers, but every child, every adult and every citizen is concerned. There must be some protection, therefore, some method of reconciliation between the right.... (Interruptions) No, no. I do not yield. You have had your say. I heard you and you will now hear me. There must be some reconciliation between the rights of the individual and the group and the society. There is nothing wrong. It is being said....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Is Mr. Madhu Limaye there?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am not called upon to reply.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I hope you will hear me.... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : You look like Indira Gandhi.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Do I? I do not know in what way. Perhaps I look too pretty for your eyes, and perhaps it is your old affection for Indira Gandhi which is asserting itself. (Interruptions) No, your affection might have changed with opportunism. Mine has been consistent opposition. Please do not provoke me to say things which I do not want to say....

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : Having already said it....

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Having said it, I say I may be provoked to say more.

I was told that this Bill is going back and is anti-working class. I do not want to take the time of the House. I just want to point out one or two things. As I submitted earlier, this Bill is not a Bill to be taken in isolation but it should be taken with the other Bills which are also on the Order Paper to-day. If you look at them together, you will see that protection has been extended to many new areas where there was no protection in the past at all. Now, in regard to security of service, in regard to service conditions, in regard to the machinery for settlement of individual grievances, direct reference to the Labour Courts in individual cases, the time-frame to avoid inordinate delays in the disposal of suits, larger quantum of lay-off compensation to a larger sector of the working class, more powers to the Labour Tribunals including the power to summon and to grant interim relief, liberalised provisions for subsistence allowance—in every respect you will see that there is an advance from the past and you cannot deny it, if you have read the Bill. I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, that if the Government had circulated the Bill earlier, there would have been

more time, and perhaps some of these apprehensions might not have been voiced. I plead guilty to that.

Now, I do not think I should refer to many other individual points that have been raised. I think I have said enough to say that this is not outside the legislative competence and this is not anti-working class....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : You have not even referred to it. When the point of legislative competence is taken, it can be taken on the ground that it is violative of Art. 13(2) or on the ground that it is violative of Art. 246. The point here is that the clause which I read out and the clause which my friend, Shri Chitta Basu read out is violative of the fundamental rights. You have not met that point at all.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : 19—I have said.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : This is undue interference by the Registrar in the conduct of the strike ballot or choosing of the office-bearers of the Union. You answer that. This is not a reasonable restriction at all.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You take away the right of conducting the business of the Union without interference.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Sir, I do not think my hon. friend is right when he says that the provision, as it exists, takes away the right of that kind. If there is any and, if we find on examination or if the Committee finds on examination that there is such a restriction, surely, it can be altered. But, our own study along with legal experts whose services the Government can command, has not led us to any such conclusion. But, if it is found, on examination, that there is any such restriction, if the Bill is introduced and if it is referred to a select Committee, of course, the Committee can consider that and remove anything which it regards as obnoxious or unsatisfactory. That is always possible.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

Therefore, with these words, I would once again beg of the House not to oppose the introduction of a Bill of this kind but to amend it wherever they find that there is something wrong, something objectionable. That can be done in the Select Committee.

Therefore, I will pray of the House not to oppose the introduction of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, it is the accepted practice, as pointed out by the hon. Members that the Speaker does not give any ruling on the point of order or on whether the Bill is constitutionally within the legislative competence of the House or not. The House also does not take a decision on the specific issue *on vires* of a Bill. It is open to Members to express their views in matters and address arguments for or against the *vires*, the consideration of it by the House. This has been done. The Members take this aspect into account in voting on the motion for leave to the introduction of the Bill or on the subsequent motion on the Bills.

So I shall put the motion for leave to the introduction of the Bill. The Motion reads like this.

The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration of trade unions of employees and employers, the rights and liabilities of registered trade unions and settlement of trade union disputes, the conditions of employment of employees and the investigation and settlement of disputes between employees employed in industrial establishment or undertakings and their employers, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, with a view to promoting healthy

industrial relations leading to accelerated economic development and social justice."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.50 hours.

HOSPITALS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF EMPLOYEES AND SETTLEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT DISPUTES) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the conditions of service of employees employed in hospitals and educational institutions with a view to securing the welfare of such employees and for the investigation and settlement of disputes between such employees and their employers, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the conditions of service of employees employed in hospitals and educational institutions with a view to securing the welfare of such employees, and for the investigation and settlement of disputes between such employees and their employers, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, this Bill has been circulated only today. How will you expect that the House will accept it?

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 30-8-78.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So far as circulation of the Bill is concerned, that is under the rules. That has been done.

Regarding the introduction of this Bill also there are three Members who want to object. I would say that you restrict yourself to the legal and constitutional competence of it only and do not go beyond that. Otherwise, it becomes a fullfledged debate. What can be done at the later stage is being done now.

Mr. Barrow.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW (Nominated Anglo Indians): **Mr. Chairman,** Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Bill—The Hospitals and Educational Institutions (Conditions of Service of Employees and Settlement of Employment Disputes) Bill by my esteemed and respected friend Shri Ravindra Varma. I shall read the relevant portion of the rule 74. the second proviso to this rule states:

“.....any member may object to any such motion being made unless copies of the Bill have been so made available for two days before the day on which the motion is made, etc., etc.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: **Mr. Barrow,** I request you to come a little ahead, so that you may become a little audible.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW: As far as this Bill is concerned, it has come like a flash flood without any warning. I am not going to be technical about not giving sufficient notice, but my hon. friend with his flashy humour, wit and brillians of mind should not have come forward with this Bill, in a flash, without any previous warning.

Sir, my main objection to the Bill is on the ground that the Bill does not distinguish between minority-run educational Institutions and other institutions and is, therefore, violative of Article 30 of the Constitution. Article 30 of the Constitution gives

minorities, whether based on language or religion, the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. The Supreme Court has, in several cases, made it clear that Article 30 confers a right in terms absolute. It is not like some of the other rights in the Fundamental Rights Chapter. I am not claiming that Government or the State does not have the right to regulate minority institutions but in my view this Bill deprives the minorities of the right to administer their educational institutions. Sir, I did not have the time to go through the Bill thoroughly nor do I have the time to quote from the various Supreme Court judgements, but I would refer to Clause 3 (1) which seeks to set up a Grievance Settlement Committee and then I refer also to Clause 11 (5) where it says: “The award of an arbitrator in respect of any individual employment dispute referred to him shall be final.” The Supreme Court in several judgements has held that you cannot take away disciplinary powers of a minority institution and put it in the hands of outsiders. It has held that not even a Vice Chancellor can override disciplinary powers of a minority institution. In *St. Xavier's Society, Ahmedabad vs. the State of Gujarat* and the *University of Gujarat 1974*, case it was made very clear that the disciplinary powers of minority institutions, ‘provided that they follow the laws of natural justice’ cannot be interfered with by any outside authority. I am not saying that I do not agree with certain statements made in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill, but....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW:I maintain that this Bill is *ultra vires* of Article 30 and, therefore, I oppose its introduction.

बौद्धी बलवीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
इस बिल के लिये बकाया चाहिये, वह नहीं मिला
है, उस के बारे में घ्राप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?
समापति सहोदय : वह हल्फ ये हैं ।

Institutions (Conditions of Service etc.) Bill

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the point that my hon'ble friend Mr. Barrow has made. I have already explained the circumstances under which we had to invoke 19B: and bring in the Bill early. I may state another additional reason. When the first Bill was sought to be introduced—if that had been the only Bill that was introduced—it would have looked as though some workmen who are today enjoying protection, under the Industrial Disputes Act would cease to enjoy protection and, therefore, it was necessary to ensure that their rights as well are protected, and the Bill which sought to protect their rights was introduced at the same time as the other Bill. This was the reason why we have introduced the Bills together but I can appreciate the point and the apprehension that my distinguished friend has in his mind. I would only like to submit for his consideration that since it is our intention to refer these Bills to the Select Committee the point that he has raised may be discussed in the Select Committee. I am sure nothing that militates against Articles 30 and 20 will find a place. The rights of the minorities will be, and shall be fully protected. Therefore, if there is anything in this Bill which attracts the provisions of the Constitution that the hon. Member has referred to, certainly, the Select Committee could see how that can be amended, altered, or deleted. That is all that I wish to say.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the conditions of service of employees employed in hospitals and educational institutions with a view to securing the welfare of such employees, and for the investigation and settlement of disputes between such employees

and their employers, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AND
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
(MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES)
BILL***

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the security of employment to managerial employees, the recovery of amounts payable to such employees by their employers and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the security of employment to managerial employees, the recovery of amounts payable to such employees by their employers and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

**(i) NEED FOR REDUCTION IN EXPORT DUTY
ON TEA**

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara): I wish to bring to the notice of the Government a matter of urgent public importance. In the Tea Estates in our State there is low production per acre and the wages are high. So many of the tea Estates are on the

verge of closure. So I wish to draw the attention of the Government to this aspect. The matter reads like this:

Early last year the Government of India by Notification imposed heavy increases in the export duties on several plantation crops like cardamom, coffee and tea. This was done to secure for the exchequer some share of the boom in the prices that these commodities were enjoying in the foreign markets and also to benefit the internal consumers by exercising a check on the local market. It was in appreciation of this that the duty on coffee was substantially reduced. But not such cut has been effected in regard to tea. The price of tea, both within the country and outside, has come down steeply. Already it has been affecting the day to day work of the tea estates.

The industry employs over one million workmen and any economic hardship on the plantation will have its immediate adverse effect on the employment position. I would therefore appeal to the Minister of Commerce and Industry to examine this question afresh and evolve a satisfactory solution.

(ii) REPORTED DAMAGE TO STANDING CROPS DUE TO NON-SPRAYING BY AGRO-AVIATION DEPARTMENT.

श्री शिवनारायण सरस्वतिया (करौलबाग) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम, 377 के अन्तर्गत एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर कृपि मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य चाहता हूँ।

भारत सरकार के ऐगो ऐ.बोर्मेसन डिपार्ट-मेंट के पास 45 एरियल स्प्रै प्लेज हैं।* जब जगह बारिश के कारण कीड़े और टिड्डिया नारी फसलों को नष्ट कर रही हैं लेकिन ये एरियल स्प्रै प्लेज काम में नहीं लाये जाते। ये सारे के सारे बेकार पड़े हैं। इन प्लेज के बेकार पड़े रहने से पाँच करोड़ रुपये की लागत

का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। एक भी प्लेन अगर स्प्रै करता है तो उससे हमारी 30 लाख रुपये की प्रोडक्शन बढ़ जाती है। हमारे पास 45 हवाई जहाज हैं। उनके स्प्रै न करने से 14 करोड़ रुपये की फसल की कमी का नुकसान होता है। यह सारी की सारी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है। इस समय जब कि टिड्डिया घा रही हैं और हमारी स्टेट्स उनका मुकाबला नहीं कर पा रही हैं तो एरियल स्प्रै के लिए वे बिदेसों को आर्डर देती हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से मांग करता हूँ कि वे इन सारे के सारे प्लेज जो काम में नहीं लाये जा रहे हैं, उनके बारे में जांच करने के लिए पार्लियामेंट की एक कमेटी बिठाये।

(iii) REPORTED PITIABLE FLIGHT OF LABOURERS WORKING IN FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मैं आपका ध्यान भारतीय खाद्य नियम एक० सी०आई०के मजदूरों की दयनीय अवस्था की ओर खीचना चाहता हूँ। भारतीय खाद्य नियम में सत्तर हजार अफसर एवं स्टाफ स्थायी हैं जबकि मजदूर सिर्फ दस हजार स्थायी हैं और करीब बीस हजार अस्थायी जिन्हें ठेकेदारों की कुरता का शिकार होना पड़ रहा है। इन मजदूरों का काम बजन करना, माल ढ़ाना माल उतारना तथा माल ढ़ीना आदि है। खाद्य नियम के द्वारा ठेकेदार को जितना पैसा मजदूरों के नाम पर दिया जाता है उसका एक चौथाई भाग भी मजदूरों को नहीं दिया जाता खाद्य नियम के मजदूर विगत 9 महीने से शान्तिपूर्ण आन्दोलन पर हैं। उन लोगों को एक ह्मी मांग है कि नियम द्वारा जितना पैसा ठेकेदारों को मजदूरों के नाम पर मिलता है वह सीधी मजदूरों को दिया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में 14 अगस्त को कृषि राज्य मंत्री श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह ने ताराकित प्रमन संख्या 412 के उत्तर में सदन को आश्वासन दिया था लेकिन खेद है कि सदन में आश्वासन देने के

[श्री राम बिलस पासवान]

बाद भी भीर हम लोगों द्वारा मंत्री महोदय को व्यक्तिगत पत्र लिखने के बावजूद भी अभी तक ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समाप्त नहीं हुई है। एक-सी-भाई-के हजारों मजदूर बिना भी माह से बेकार बैठे हैं। उनके सामने जीवन मरण का प्रश्न है।

15 hrs.

सब से दुखद स्थिति 20 अगस्त को जम्मू में बटी जब मजदूर अगस्त पर बैठे थे और पुलिस की मौजूदगी में ठेकेदार के मुँहों ने भू-हस्ताल पर बैठे मजदूरों के ऊपर घातक हमला कर दिया। पिस्तौल से बायल मजदूरों में तीन की स्थिति चिन्ताजनक है। अ.च.च. है कि घटना घटने के थोड़ी देर पहले तक 77 मजदूरों को पुलिस द्वारा गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था। इसी तरह 3-5-78 को फरीदाबाद में खाली निगम के मजदूरों पर ठेकेदारों द्वारा गोली चलाई गई जिस में सम्मन नाम का एक मजदूर मारा गया। 21 जुलाई 78 का भी जम्मू में ख.च. निगम के मजदूरों पर गोली चलाई गई थी जिस में कई मजदूर बुरी तरह घायल हुए थे। इस सम्बन्ध में मजदूर यूनियन संबंधित मंत्री एवं प्रधान मंत्री को श्री तार द्वारा सूचना भी गई थी।

विगत 20 अगस्त को घटना से केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालय निगम आखला नहीं दिल्ली, फरीदाबाद, हरियाणा, अण्डा नगर आदि जगहों के मजदूरों में काफी रोष है। ये मजदूर प्रायः अनुमूर्च्छित जाति तथा पिछड़ी जाति के सदस्य हैं।

यदि सरकार ने मजदूरों के हित में तत्काल कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया ठेकेदारी प्रथा समाप्त नहीं की और मजदूरों पर हमला करने वालों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई नहीं की तो स्थिति विस्फोट हो सकती है।

(iv) REPORTED SEARCH OF RESIDENCE OF AN M.P. BY POLICE ON 23-8-1978 :

श्री कल्याण जैन (इंदौर): सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्वीक्षण के अन्तर्गत मंत्री के पुत्र की रपट पर संसद सदस्य के घर की तलाशी पर प्रधान मंत्री एवं गृह मंत्री का ध्यान आकृषित करना चाहता हूँ।

संसद सदस्य श्री राम नरेश कुमवाहा के घर को पुलिस ने दिनांक 23 अगस्त 78 को अन्वीक्षण की बगैर अनुमति के घर लिया व उनके घर की तलाशी ली। संसद सदस्य श्री राम नरेश कुमवाहा के घर की तलाशी बगैर अन्वीक्षण की अनुमति के लेना हमारे मन को अस्वस्थ कर रहा है व हम घटना से संसद सदस्य अपने को असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं।

समाचार पत्रों की खबरों से यह मान्य हुआ कि संसद सदस्य के घर की तलाशी किसी फौजदारी अपराध की तहकीकात के तहत की गई थी। गत कई सप्ताह से हिन्दुस्तान के अखबारों में इस प्रकार व घटना सम्बन्धी समाचार छप रहे हैं।

यह भी समाचारों से ज्ञात हुआ है कि पुलिस द्वारा संसद सदस्य के घर की तलाशी एक मंत्री के लड़के की रपट पर की गई है (अवधान)

सभापति महोदय : यह रिकार्ड में नहीं जाएगा। जो आप ने लिख कर दिया है उसके अलावा आपकी कोई बात रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।

श्री कल्याण जैन संसद सदस्य के घर से कुछ नहीं मिला ऐसे भी समाचार हैं।

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, this matter was referred on the floor of this House by

****Not recorded.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri a few days ago. How can the same matter be referred again and again?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I do not know, it has been allowed under Rule 377.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: I do not think this should be allowed to be raised here again.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Speaker has allowed it.

श्री कल्याण जैन : सभापति महोदय इस घटना के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री को भी जानकारी दे दी गई है। ऐसे समानार प्रार्थित हुए हैं। संसद् सदस्य निश्चय रह कर अपना संसदीय कार्य करते रहे इसके लिये यह आवश्यक है कि प्रधान मंत्री, गृहमंत्री इन मारी घटना की उच्चस्तरीय जांच करा कर दोषी व्यक्ति को सजा दिलाये व संसद् सदस्यों को भय रहित करें।

PRESS COUNCIL BILL—Contd.

Clause 5— (Composition of the Council)—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

Shri Banatwalla to continue.

श्री राम ब्रजेश सिंह (विक्रमगंज) : सभापति महोदय, हमारा भी नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत प्रस्ताव है।

सभापति महोदय : जब मैं ने नाम पुकारा तब आप नहीं थे।

श्री राम ब्रजेश सिंह : मैंने कई बार लिख कर पूछा कि कब होगा। मुझे (2588 L8—12.

बहुत जल्दी बात कही है, आप मुझे अनुमति दें :

सभापति महोदय : मैं नियम के विपरीत काम नहीं कर सकता पहले मैं तो कह नहीं सकता था कि कब आयेगा।

श्री राम ब्रजेश सिंह : सभापति जी, दो मिनट लेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न दो मिनट का नहीं है। बल्कि नियम का है। एक बार जब नाम पुकारा गया और आप उपस्थित नहीं थे तो मैं मजबूर हूं दुबारा फिर नहीं आपकी बुला सकता क्योंकि यह प्रथा गलत पड़ जायेगी। आपने जैसे कहा मुझसे पूछा, मैंने कहा मैं नहीं बता सकता कि कब आयेगा।

श्री राम ब्रजेश सिंह : आपने कहा 4 बजे तक हो सकता है, कभी भी हो सकता है।

सभापति महोदय : मैं अब आवाक नहीं कर सकता।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, I want to make a submission. I, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Dinen Bhattacharya have tabled one privilege motion against Shri Dhanna Singh Gulshan, State Minister for Education....

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can it be raised now? You must cooperate with the chair. You must follow the rules. I cannot allow this.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: I was directed to send another notice under Rule 115 and I have done that. Please allow me to make a mention here....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule? I am sorry. I cannot allow.

श्री राम ब्रजेश सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि, केवल प्रश्न

[श्री रामभवशेखर सिंह]

के बारे में, या मींगन या सूचना के बारे में है कि, नाम पुकारे जाने के बाद अगर आदमी तत्काल वह प्रक्रिया जानूँ ही है, जैसे कि 377 की प्रक्रिया चल रही थी, खत्म भी नहीं हुई, मैं यहाँ बैठा था, जब आपने नाम पुकारा उस समय जरूर बाहर था, लेकिन दूसरे लोग नियम 377 पर बोल रहे थे और उसी समय मैं आ गया, तो क्या मुझे भी मिला नहीं दिया जायगा? मैं चाहता हूँ कि दो मिनट का अवसर आप मुझे दें जिससे मैं अपना पक्ष दूँ। दूसरे आइटम पर आप चले जाते तो बात भलग थी। नियम 377 के अर्थानुसार दूसरे माननीय सदस्य पक्ष ही रहे थे, उसी समय मैं आ गया। अगर कोई धायरन करटेन बनी हो कि उसके बाहर नहीं जायेंगे तब तो बात भलग है। अन्यथा आप मुझे अपना प्रस्ताव पक्ष लेने दें, दो मिनट ही लगे।

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपके साथ सहानुभूति रखते हुए नियम के बाहर नहीं आ सकता। मैंने माननीय बनातवाला को बिल पर बोलने के लिए बुला लिया था, इसलिए मैं मजबूर हूँ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आप उसमें कुछ व्यवस्था दीजिए कि अगर आज हम इसे नहीं पढ़ पाये, तो आप इसमें आदेश दीजिये कि कल मैं इसे पढ़ सकूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : सभापति महोदय, आप यह बताइए कि किस नियम के अन्तर्गत आप यह कह रहे हैं। आप नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत लोगों को पढ़ा रहे थे। इसमें 4 सूचनाएँ थी, जब आपने पुकारा, मैं उस समय नहीं था, लेकिन जब वह सूचनाएँ चल ही रही थी, मैं आ गया। आप बताइए इसमें क्या हानि है अगर मैं इसे पढ़ देता हूँ। अभी कोई दूसरा बिजनेस लिया नहीं गया है। (अवधेश)

सभापति महोदय : मैं कितनी बार कहूँगा कि आप बैठ जाइये। मैं कोई भी प्रयास नहीं करना चाहता। मैंने दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाया है।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : व्यवस्था व्यवस्था पैदा करने के लिये तो नहीं होगी। यह क्या तरीका हुआ? आप नियम का हवाला दीजिये कि किस नियम के आधार पर आप यह कह रहे हैं? मैं इस पर आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आप मेरी मुर्खी नहीं तो व्यवस्था आप कर रहे हैं। मैंने नैक्स्ट आदमी को काल कर लिया है। नियम नहीं है, दूसरा विषय होने के बाद इसे नहीं ले सकते हैं।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आप हम को रुक बर्बाद कीजिये।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): It is to be discussed between the Chairman and the hon Member inside the Chamber.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : यह एडमिट हुआ था, बिजनेस में है। मैं यह व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि सैजिस्मेटिक बिजनेस के बाद बोलने का मौका दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : इस तरीके से यह उचित नहीं है कि आप हाउस को रैनस कर दें। आप बैठिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot go beyond the rules.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, the purpose of the amendments is to ensure that members are taken on the Press Council from all languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I most respectfully submit to this House that non-inclusion of a member from any of the languages mentioned in the

Eighth Schedule of our Constitution will render the Press Council incomplete to that particular extent. Therefore, in order to see that the Press Council is complete in every respect, in order to see that the effectiveness of the Press Council is strengthened and in order to ensure full involvement of all the languages, I have moved this particular amendment. The amendment provides that in case the nominations made under clauses (a) and (b) do not include any member from any of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution, then in that case, additional members be nominated so as to secure members from all languages mentioned in the Constitution.

Mr. Chairman, it is absolutely necessary that all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule have representation in the Press Council. This particular point comes out clearly when we study the pattern of the language-wise spread of the Press in our country. When we look at the number of newspapers, language-wise, we find that in the year 1975, the number of Hindi papers was 3,149 English—2559, Urdu—929, Bengali—771, Marathi—748, Gujarati—567, Tamil—556, Malayalam—498, Telegu—418, Kannada—348 and so on.

I must also emphasise here that Urdu stands third in the list. Further, I quote from page 3 of the Press in India 1976. It says:

"In respect of circulation, however, English language papers had the highest, 79.38 lakhs or 23.5 per cent of the total. Hindi was a close second with 76.02 lakhs or 22.5 per cent. Newspapers in eight Indian languages had a circulation of more than a million copies each, and three of them had more than two millions. These included Tamil 34.19 lakhs, Malayalam 26.64 lakhs, Marathi 20.15 lakhs, Gujarati 19.98 lakhs, Bengali 18.77 lakhs, Urdu 15.82 lakhs, Telugu 12.66 lakhs and Kannada 11.36 lakhs."

The point I am submitting is that a study of the pattern of the language-wise spread of the Press will make it very clear that every language mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution should have a member in the Press Council. This and this alone can give a sense of full participation and involvement to the language press. I, of course, congratulate the Government for coming forward with the Bill. Emphasis is not being laid on English alone, taking into account the language press. This is a very welcome feature for which every credit is due and I congratulate the Government for the same. However, the dedication that the hon. Minister has shown for the language press is partial in character. I have moved this amendment only to emphasise that this dedication should cover all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule. The logic of the clause by granting representation to the language press should be carried to its proper conclusion. That can only be done if my amendment is accepted to ensure that each and every language mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution has a representation and an opportunity to be in the Press Council. I very seriously command this amendment of mine for the consideration of the House. I urge upon the Treasury Benches and I urge upon this House to extend its approval to the amendment in order to see that the Press Council is made more effective and its effectiveness is strengthened and in order to see that all the languages mentioned in the Indian Constitution have a proper representation in the Press Council.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central): So far as my amendment is concerned, it has two fold purpose. One is to replace the principle of nomination by the principle of election. All the hon. members will agree with me that the principle of nomination is inconsistent with the maintenance of freedom. A nominated press council will not be competent

(Shri B. C. Kamble)

to maintain that freedom because those members owe allegiance to the authority who nominates, and, therefore, my submission is that if you want to maintain the freedom of the press, replace this principle of nomination and adopt the principle of election. Therefore, I have suggested a substitute Press Council.

Another purpose of my amendment is that the very composition of the proposed Council is also not a good one. It looks as if the members mean certain owners, certain editors and certain working journalists. That is all. This looks like a class composition. It looks like aristocratic body. It has no place for others—so far as subscribers are concerned, readers are concerned, or the public is concerned. If the purpose of the Bill is to serve the public and the public interests, I am asking this Government where is the place for others—for those subscribers for the members of the public? Even amongst aristocratic body, among this nominated body, it looks as if separate quotas are given. Then amongst the working journalists there is a further sub-division of language papers as also amongst the owners. Owner as a class is not taken. There are big owners and there are small owners. Therefore, my submission is that this is not going to serve the purpose. Instead of that, let there be a certain place for the readers or for the public. The Parliament has an insignificant place so far as the proposed Council is concerned. Only two or three members are to be nominated. What I have proposed is that 15 members from out of the owners, working journalists and the specialists should be there. There should be 15 members—10 from within the Lok Sabha to be elected by the Lok Sabha members and five from the Rajya Sabha. Until such provision is made for the subscribers or members of the public, the representatives of the people in both the Houses should be able to represent them. That is the

main purpose for which I have moved my amendment.

15.25 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): In my amendment No. 120, I have suggested that the Chairman shall be one who is or has been a judge of a High Court or Supreme Court. My object in moving it is that the functions of the Chairman of the Press Council are quasi-judicial. He is called upon to exercise the functions of a quasi-judicial authority. In fact, in clause 14 there is a proviso which says that the Chairman shall decide in the first instance whether any complaint should be investigated by the Press Council or not. To ascertain whether there is a *prima facie* case or not, it requires a certain judicial process and unless the person who is chosen as Chairman has that judicial background and judicial experience, it will be very difficult for him to function effectively as Chairman. Mr. Borole has given another amendment in which he has said, instead of being a judge of a High Court, he must be a person with a background of judicial experience. The point is not whether he should be a judge or not. The point really is that the Chairman must have some legal judicial background, without which he cannot function effectively as the Chairman of the Press Council. Even if the Minister says this will be borne in mind in the selection of the Chairman, I would not press my amendment.

SHRI YESHWANT BOROLE (Jalgaon): Shri Venkataraman has mentioned about the necessity of the Chairman being a person who is or has been a judge or having some judicial experience. The functions which the Press Council is going to perform are not of an administrative type but will be of a quasi-judicial nature. Once they are of a quasi-judicial nature, it is necessary that proper inferences have to be drawn from the facts which

have come on record. There has to be proper assimilation of facts and a proper perspective to be adopted, which is possible only by a judicial person having a judicial background or judicial service. Therefore, without taking much time of the House, I would like the Minister to consider seriously this particular amendment which I have tabled demanding that the Chairman should be a person with a judicial background.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : I have listened very carefully to the arguments advanced by hon. members who have moved amendments to clause 5 which relates to the size and composition of the Press Council. I may mention that all the view points stressed have their own importance, because there is a case for everything. In fact, when we were discussing it in the Select Committee or when earlier I had discussions with various bodies of journalists and others the size of the Council has been a major constraint. Originally it used to be 27. Now it has become 29. Two M.P.s. have been added. There has been a demand from all sections—language press, editors and working journalists—all of them pressing for greater representation. We felt that on the whole this size of 29 should be maintained. It should not exceed. Otherwise it would become too unwieldy. For example, the suggestion given by Mr. Banatwala. So far as the last point made by Mr. Venkataraman and Mr. Borole is concerned, I would only say that the functions of this Council are in a large measure quasi-judicial and therefore, this point had to be borne in mind. But the Select Committee felt that it would not be proper to write this down into the law and make it possible for a choice of the Chairman who may not be a judge, but who is an outstanding man and who can be expected to perform his role properly. So without ruling out anything, the point that has been made will be borne in mind.

15.30 hrs.

MOTION RE : INCREASING PLAY OF MONEY POWER IN ELECTIONS

—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up further consideration of the motion moved by Mr. Unnikrishnan on 29th August. Mr. Stephen, the Leader of the Opposition, may speak.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Madam Chairman, going through this motion and the contents of this motion, initially I want to make one or two observations.

It makes an assertion that the money power in elections poses a grave threat to the future of parliamentary democracy. I do not entirely agree with that postulation. Of course, it is some danger to the proper functioning of democracy, but I would like to point out that as emphasised by Mr. Samar Mukherjee yesterday, our people and our democracy have come up to a particular stage in which they have repeatedly proved that attempts to influence election by money need not always be successful, mostly it is unsuccessful. There is that measure of maturity among our people. An analysis of the election results would certainly indicate that. But much more than that, the danger of democracy is the ineffectiveness of the institutions that are created by the parliamentary processes. If the Parliament is not able to discharge its functions fully, if the Government is not redeeming its pledges to the people and if the Parliament as representative of the people fails to get the Government account for its failures and if, cumulatively, a measure of frustration results among the people, then the confidence of the people in the integrity and effectiveness of the institutions will go, and there lies the danger to parliamentary democracy. It is, therefore, necessary whenever the Parliament meets that the Parliament gets concerned with the vital issues

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

affecting the people. I had, on a previous occasion, to state that as far as this Session was concerned, we were functioning in a manner which would give an impression that the Parliament is becoming irrelevant as far as the national issues are concerned. After we started meeting, Madam, there was the announcement by the Government affecting the sugar policy, affecting the textile policy, affecting the economic structure in different areas, price situation became alarming, money supply started increasing, steps were taken affecting the foreign policy of the Government and yet we never cared to discuss any of those issues. When Parliament behave like that and Government behaves in a particular manner, and Parliament fails to call the Government to account with respect to the acts of omissions and commissions, according to me, it is there the danger to the Parliamentary institutions lies. I am not minimising the importance of the postulates envisaged in this Resolution, but they are only partially true; that is what I say.

Coming on to the second part of it, "as evidenced by the recent revelations of collection of huge funds", there are two things. Firstly, funds were collected. It was presumed that the entire money that was collected was utilized for election purposes. The real charge is that it was not utilized for election purposes. What Shri C. B. Gupta said was that out of the money collected by Shri Kanti Desai for the elections—God alone knows how much was collected—Rs. 90 lakhs of collections were accounted for. Our Ministers collected, our party functionaries collected money; nobody knows how much was collected and how much was accounted for. There is no evidence that this money was utilized for election purposes. Therefore, Shri Unnikrishnan is very charitable when he says "as evidenced by the recent revelations of collections of huge elections funds". What happened was that the election was used as a

camouflage for the purpose of collecting money, and the money went in different directions. The essence of the matter is corruption in public places.

Now I do not want to point any finger of accusation against anybody. Last time when the No Confidence Motion was moved here, I had in my hand a bunch of papers from Shri Shibbanlal Saksena. But I said that I am not going to read out those charges against any of those Ministers, because I do not want to play the role of a drain inspector. It is not my job to find out who collected how much, from whom and how.

But there is a matter which should be the great concern of Parliament, irrespective of whether they are sitting on that side of the House or this side, and that aspect is the credibility and belief that is gaining ground among the people that things are not well and something is very rotten and stinking in the State of Denmark.

Now there were charges against some particular persons. Then it so happened that the Home Minister of India at that time came to a decision that things that were said warranted a deeper look and an investigation must be ordered. I am not one who has any admiration for Shri Charan Singh. I am one of his strongest critics. I have no adulation, either for his integrity or for his capacity. Nevertheless, the fact is that he was the Home Minister of India at that time. He took a view of the whole situation, he came to a conclusion that there must be a Commission of Inquiry and then he said: "if it is with respect to somebody else, I would have ordered a Commission of Inquiry. But, when the Prime Minister's son is involved, when any Minister's son is involved, when any Minister's wife is involved, I am unable to do that, because my own officers will not be able to investigate and find out facts". Therefore, he approached the Prime Minister. I

hope the hon. Members even on the other side will realise the position. The Home Minister of India, after examining a case, comes to a conclusion that in the public interest a Commission of Inquiry must be instituted. He also makes a statement that if it is another citizen of India, he would have straightway ordered the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry. But here the person concerned happens to be the son of the Prime Minister of India. Then he says: "Because the Prime Minister has taken this attitude, I am now giving up my battle against corruption; because, if the Prime Minister is of this attitude, it is impossible to carry on a campaign or take any action against corruption." Therefore, he says "I am a completely disheartened man, as far as the battle against corruption is concerned; so, I am giving it up."

Finally, he makes an allegation "I was removed from the Home Ministry, not for the reasons stated in the letter demanding my resignation, but for the reason that I demanded an inquiry into the allegations against the son of the Prime Minister." So, this is the major thing before this country—the Home Minister of India wanting an inquiry and the Prime Minister standing in the way.

Two questions come up here. One is the concept of equality before the law. If it was against somebody else, there would have been a commission already. But when it happens to be against one Shri Kanti Desai, with whom the Government have no relationship, the country has no relationship and the Parliament has no relationship, against him the Commission will not operate. The Prime Minister comes in the way. This is a very serious and very major factor, we must understand that. After that, now do the circumstances warrant that sort of an inference in the question. Now finally comes the revelation that Rs. 90 lakhs was collected and this was stated by Mr. Madhu Limaye and Mr. Bijju Patnaik and Mr. Vajpayee confirmed that this amount was collected.

Then comes Mr. Gupta saying, "yes, the money was collected by him, sitting in the residence of the Prime Minister, money was received there, money was checked there and money was accounted for there, all in the sanctum sanctorum of the Prime Minister of India" and now the Prime Minister stands in the way. Is it justifiable is the question. If that happens, where is any inquiry possible against anybody? Where is the equality before law? If you would tell me, Madam, I would take up the position that the Prime Minister should be the last person to express any opinion about this because this concerns his son. He should have left it to his Cabinet colleagues and the Home Minister and he should have refused to do anything at all about this. But he comes in the way and the inquiry is blocked. He goes to the extent of having a battle with the Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha is a part of the Parliament of India, they take a decision and that is not being implemented. Then some other proposals are put forth saying, "make a specific charge"; that is the demand made. May I repeat that I have absolutely no charge at all? But the fact remains that the doubt has deepened and the doubt has got to be dispelled but nothing is being done to dispel that doubt. This is creating a complete subversion of the confidence of the people in the democratic system of this country.

This is the greatest danger, I am pointing out. The Home Minister said that he was surrounded by corrupt persons in the Government, the Home Minister said that people were collecting money, the Home Minister said that huge amounts were collected. These are all what the Home Minister of India said and he has come out as if he is a martyr in his battle against corruption and that he was martyred out. No explanation has come forward at all. What has the Party done? The Party, for all his adventurous behaviour, has now come out offering him the highest post in the party saying "come on, be the Chairman of the

{Shri C. M. Stephen}

party, but on one condition that you withdraw your demand for an inquiry, on one condition that hereafter you would not speak anything about corruption at all, if you will conspire with us, then the highest place in the country is before you, the Chairmanship of the ruling party is offered to you". Can there be anything more despicable than this? Can you put it under the carpet like this? The Ruling party offering the Home Minister, who was dismissed and who says 'I was dismissed because I battled against corruption', telling him forget about the whole thing, you come back to the National Council, you come back to the Parliamentary Board and Mr. Chandrasekhar will move out, you come on and occupy the Chairmanship, only on one condition, don't speak about corruption hereafter, don't make any charge against anybody hereafter and withdraw your demand for an inquiry and the throne is for you, come along"—that is the deal that is being struck. Well, Madam, the entire concept of battle against corruption is given away.

My only appeal to the ruling party is to consider the implication of the actions they have taken. May I in this connection draw your attention to what happened in England as to why exactly these inquiries were ordered? There are two cases to which I will just invite your attention. One is a case in which an inquiry was conducted unofficially and the view of the Lord Chancellor was that there were matters that should be investigated and the Prime Minister therefore took the initiative in securing the Establishment of a Tribunal. The investigation was ordered and the man was found guilty.

The other was the Bank Rate Inquiry which had a different history. Once again the result of inquiries was placed, first before the Treasury Solicitor and then before the Lord Chancellor. This time, the Lord Chancellor reported that inquiries had dis-

closed no case to investigate. Accordingly, the Prime Minister decided not to proceed. The rumours, however, persisted and the affair took on a more serious aspect when members of the Opposition associated with them a member of the Government. At this point, the Prime Minister had little choice, but to order a Tribunal, which, it should be emphasised, found that the rumours had no foundation. I am emphasising this. Here, your Government is saying "tell us the charges, give the charges in writing, give us something *prima facie* then we will order an inquiry." That is not the basis on which inquiries are ordered. This is a case where the Chancellor of the Exchequer found that there was no basis and the Prime Minister gave up the move for an inquiry. But when the rumours persisted and, when a member of the Government was associated with the rumours, they said that the Prime Minister has no alternative but to order an inquiry commission under the Commission of Inquiry Act. The Commission of Inquiry went into it. It was found to be wasteful, whatever it might be. That is a different matter.

What I am saying is that the approach here is entirely different. Is it not a *prima facie* case here? Is it not a serious case that Rs 90 lakhs were collected. May I ask the hon. Finance Minister, did he inquire where the money came from? Did he inquire of the list of persons who gave the money? If the list of persons was given, should he not check up from the persons who paid the money to account for the money, whether it was black money? A chain of reactions will follow. Once you concede that Rs. 90 lakhs were collected, then a chain of inquiries will follow. Any other Finance Ministry should have immediately got on the trail and should have found out the persons who suppressed the whole money. Here, you are not taking any step at all. The main allegations are here.

Let us have a different approach to the whole thing.

The Prime Minister, unfortunately, dragged in the name of the Chief Justice of India in this case. It was most unfortunate that for this preliminary inquiry, the Chief Justice of India must come in. Supposing the Chief Justice of India, after a preliminary inquiry, gives a finding that there is something substantial, then will a Commission of Inquiry be asked to go into that? Is there something higher than the Chief Justice of India, the Chief Justice of India giving a finding and another Commission of Inquiry inquiring whether the finding given by the Chief Justice of India is valid or not. What sort of a thing is this?

Let us not forget the fact that this is the Chief Justice of India about whose appointment Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra took an objection and one of the charges of Mr. Raj Narain was that this Chief Justice of India was appointed without consultation with the Cabinet and another charge was that the opposition to the appointment of this Chief Justice of India was raised by the camp of Mr. Charan Singh. How can that inquiry have any credibility? I am asking that question. Therefore, the whole approach in this case is entirely different.

When the Rajya Sabha passed a resolution, you call it recommendatory. My hon. friend, Mr. Chandrapan, made a good point yesterday....

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghazipur): On a point of order.

The Chief Justice of India should not be discussed that way.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I assure you, not a single word more about the Chief Justice of India.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I have got a counter point of order. The Chief Justice of India or anybody cannot be above Parliament.

Everybody can be discussed here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point of order is not under discussion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I entirely agree with Mr. A. K. Roy. I am not going to advert to that any more. I am not going into that.

The important thing is to what extent the Prime Minister has gone to protect his son. He has meddled with the operation of the Home Ministry. He has vetoed the decision of the Home Minister. He has cut across the recommendation of the Home Minister that a particular action must be taken. When the people speak about the recommendatory nature, I do not understand. The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 came. What was the position before 1952? Supposing there was no Commissions of Inquiry Act in this country, supposing the Parliament passes a resolution that in a particular case the inquiry must be instituted, would you say, it is only recommendatory?

Is a recommendation of a House of Parliament of no consequence? Is a recommendation of Parliament something you can put in a waste-paper basket, particular when the recommendation is with respect to a matter about which sufficient has been said and sufficient has surfaced to create deep suspicion in the minds of the people? Is it not in your own interest that the clouds must be removed? And if you are not going to remove the clouds, am I not justified in drawing the inference that your refusal to take action to remove the clouds is because you realise that the move will land you in trouble and expose you as really guilty? There is no escaping that fact.

How, Madam, it is absolutely clear that these are stinking and it is in the interests of everybody that the atmosphere must be cleared. Let us not take a rigid attitude about this. I am not speaking as a member of the

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

Opposition in this matter but as one of Parliament which is concerned about the whole matter. Let us have a clear look at it and let us respect the decision of the other House and do the same thing. It is absolutely necessary. Merely because this House alone can remove a Ministry (Interruptions) it does not mean that the other House is of no consequence. The other House is not like the House of Lords. Our Upper House is an elected House: it represents the States and represents the federal character of this country. The MLAs elect the other House. It is a permanent House and that House is an elected body. That House must pass a Resolution; that House must pass your Constitutional Amendment. It is not so with respect to the House of Lords. The House of Lords may refuse to pass a law, but the decision of the House of Commons is final. But that is not so in the case of the other House here. Therefore, merely in our anxiety to protect one particular person, let us not throw to the winds the fundamentals that must govern the democratic functioning of this country. That is what is being done: that is what should not be done. Let us demand that the Prime Minister must be the last speaker to speak anything on this matter because the Prime Minister is involved in this matter. The Prime Minister must leave it to his Cabinet colleagues: let them decide it. The Prime Minister stands foursquare because he happens to be his son. It is a thing which is least expected of a person of his stature. So, I would appeal to the Prime Minister, through you, that he must consider the position and he must help the nation to clear the atmosphere. Let there be no doubt. The deep clouds have got to be dispelled. If we accept this Resolution in that spirit, this motion will have done a good service. It is in that spirit that I speak. I make a final appeal: the spirit of the appeal may be accepted by the Prime Minister.

विदेश मंत्री (श्री जयल शिंदरी बाळपेवी)

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विवाद में भाग्य करने के लिये नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूँ कल हमारे मित्र श्री उन्नोक्कणन ने श्री रीनक सिंह के पासपोर्ट के मामले का उल्लेख किया था। उन्होंने यह प्रश्न पूछा था कि श्री रीनक सिंह का पासपोर्ट कैसे वापस किया गया था। इतना ही नहीं, उन्होंने यह भी आरोप लगाया कि उस समय के गृह-मंत्री ने अपने दामाद को पैसे वापस करने के मामले में हस्तक्षेप करने दिया।

महोदय, मैं इस संबंध में, क्योंकि मैं विदेश मंत्री के नाते इस समय काम कर रहा हूँ, इसलिए इस मामले से जुड़ा हुआ हूँ, मैं सारे तथ्य इस मामले के सदन के सामने रखना चाहूँगा।

श्री रीनक सिंह का पासपोर्ट 19 मई को जन्म किया गया था। बाद में श्री रीनक सिंह ने इस निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार के लिये आवेदन किया। आवेदन के साथ उन्होंने ...

MR. CHAIRMAN:—Which year?

श्री जयल शिंदरी बाळपेवी : यह एम.बै.सी. के दौरान की बात नहीं है, 77 की बात है।

उन्होंने दो वर्ष मानना स्वीकार किया। पहली

'He would make himself available for any investigation or enquiry into the affairs of Maruti Ltd.'

दूसरी वर्ष थी—

'He would inform Government about his programme whenever he goes abroad.'

लेकिन हमने उनके आवेदन पर निर्णय नहीं किया, क्योंकि पासपोर्ट को जप्त करने के मामले उस समय सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पड़े हुए थे। कुछ मामले दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट में भी थे और सरकार उन मामलों के बारे में फैसलों को देख लेना चाहती थी।

14 नवम्बर, 1977 को श्री रीनक सिंह ने पुनः आवेदन किया कि उन्हें व्यापार के लिए, व्यवसाय के लिए, विदेशों में जाना पड़ता है; जब भी आवश्यक हो, वह जांच के लिए अपने को उपलब्ध करने के लिए तैयार हैं, जो कर्तौ रखी गई थीं वे, उन्होंने मान ली हैं, उसके आधार पर उन्हें पासपोर्ट वापस कर देना चाहिए। सरकार ने फैसला किया कि उन्हें 45 दिन के लिए पासपोर्ट दिया जायेगा। उन्होंने उस मुविद्या का उपयोग नहीं किया। वह धमकी छोड़े दिन के लिए विदेश गये थे। उन का पासपोर्ट धमकी सरकार के पास है। अगर वे कर्तौ नहीं मानेंगे तो उन का पासपोर्ट वापस नहीं किया जायेगा। अदालत अगर फैसला करे, तो सरकार उसे मानने के लिए तैयार है। मुझे खेद है कि मेरे मित्र, श्री उन्नीकृष्णन, ने इस संबंध में तथ्यों का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया। अगर उन्होंने पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया होता, तो—वह एक बिम्बेदारी मेम्बर हैं—वह ऐसा ठहर—बिम्बेदारीपूर्ण आरोप नहीं लगा सकते थे।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Did you make a reference to the Home Ministry? What did the Home Ministry write to you about that?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से पासपोर्ट हमपाउंड करने का सुझाव था। विदेश मंत्रालय ने पासपोर्ट हमपाउंड किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें उस समय के गृह मंत्री के दामाद कहां से आये।

श्री के. पी. उन्नीकृष्णन: यही तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: श्री उन्नीकृष्णन ने बहुत गम्भीर आरोप लगाया है। आरोप भी बही लगाते हैं और बही पूछना चाहते हैं।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Do not get excited. There is nothing to be excited about like this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is the eternal right of Mr. Unnikrishnan to get excited. I know you put a question. You did not make any allegation.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You say that this is not true. Please find out whether one advocate, Mr. Juneja, was involved in this case, whether he represented the matter.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No representation from anybody including so-called Juneja was received by the Government of India. I deal with impounding of passports; I deal with restoration of passports; and I will not be guided by the advice of any son-in-law or brother-in-law or daughter-in-law.

AN HON. MEMBER: Or even mother-in-law.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): We, the people of India, are proud of having established democracy in our country, and the people of India have demonstrated their inherent strength and faith in democracy on different occasions.

15.55 hrs.

[**SHRI M. SATYANARAVAN RAO** in the Chair]

As in other democratic countries which were dominated by capitalist forces, the money-power playing its role, in Indian politics also the money-power has played many a role. The money-power has acted as the king-makers. That is why, we, including you, Madam Chairman, the progressive forces in the country, want dilution of concentration of economic power and control of the growth of monopoly houses in the country. It is a vicious circle—the monopoly houses grow and gain support from political power and the political parties gain support from the monopoly

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houses; and this vicious circle has been going on. That is why we have always demanded that concentration of economic power should be checked and the growth of monopoly houses should be controlled. But we could not control the growth of monopoly houses; they have only enlarged; and the victims have been the millions of poor people of this country. That is why, in 1969, the ugly face of the money-power was witnessed in this country; this country witnessed in 1969 how the money-power could play its role in politics. But those people who believed in money power were defeated even though they had the support and strength of the money-power. The people in authority in those days believed and thought that with the money-power they could purchase anything, but the people of India proved that that impression was wrong. When they believed in money power, it was the beginning of a big fall. Every one knows what happened in the 1977 elections and what happened later is much more important to be looked into. Till 1977 everybody accused the Congress Party and the Congress Party government that they were responsible for every sin and every evil in the country and they were subjected to all sorts of accusations and abuses. But what happens to-day? Congress Party is no longer in power but a federation of four parties who are fighting with one another all the time, occupying important positions in the affairs of the country and they are ruling the country. Are they free from the vices which you accused the Congress with? The answer is 'No'. Now, the Janata Party fought two Assembly elections but you never accounted how you fought the elections and how you collected the money. They never accounted for it and we did not demand it at all. But what is happening must be looked into. Only the other day Shri Madhu Limaye, General Secretary of the Janata Party exposed how the Janata Party collected

money. He said in a statement that he has written a letter to the Prime Minister where he has said:

"The talk that Kanti collected funds for the Party in the recent Assembly elections I disbelieved, but now Atal, Biju and others confirm that he collected Rs. 80 lakhs."

This is what Mr Madhu Limaye has said. This is not a statement of any ordinary person but a statement of the General Secretary of the Janata Party and this has been confirmed by Mr C.B. Gupta, the Treasurer of the Janata Party. What does he say?

"Mr Kanti Desai in collecting Party funds helped me at the time of the last Assembly elections because leaders of the constituent units were not of much help..."

He continued:

"...So much so many Ministers and leaders of other constituents excluding Cong (O) and CFD have collected funds for the Assembly poll but distributed the money to their candidates and not accounted for it."

This is what the Treasurer of the Janata Party has said.

Sir, out of this three questions arise. I ask Mr. H. M. Patel; on what authority Mr. Kanti Desai collected money? It is only on the authority of his being the son of the Prime Minister and nothing more. If I go or somebody else goes, can we collect Rs. 90 lakhs in a minute? Secondly, how much did he collect and how much did he account for? You have to believe his own version.

Thirdly who gave the money? Please reveal the names of the people who donated funds to the Janata Party and find out whether they accounted it?

In this connection, it is worthwhile to remember--- I do not mind the Janata government instituting another Commission as they instituted Shah Commission and so many other Commissions and we never objected to that---you use the Central Bureau of

Investigation against the former Congress leaders. You raided their houses and you tortured them. You have lodged FIRs and you have instituted many criminal cases against the former Congress leaders. Mr Patel, under what authority do you prosecute the former Congress leaders when you are committing the same sin? I do not defend anybody. Under what authority do you do that? You have no moral authority to do it? Will you please ask the CBI to investigate how much money was collected by Kanti Desai? Will you please ask the CBI to find out how much money was collected by the Ministers and distributed and accounted for? Will you do it? If you do it, you will have to prosecute every Minister and Kanti Desai. So you are not doing that. You are using the CBI only against the former Congress leaders. This is sheer political vendetta. That is what you are doing all the time.

What does the Prime Minister say? He has said on the floor of the House on the other day 'I am not accountable for what Kanti Desai is doing.' May I remind you Mr. Patel—this is 1975 debate. You participated in the debate. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu moved a no-confidence motion against Mrs. Gandhi government. Mr. Bosu made a blistering attack on Maruti affairs. Mrs. Gandhi said, 'Nothing improper has been done'. This is the defence made by Mrs. Gandhi for her son—'Nothing improper has been done. Now Mr. Morarji Desai says, 'I am not accountable for my son.' what does it mean? Is there any difference? What moral authority have you got to prosecute Mrs. Gandhi and abuse her?

Now about the Minister's collection. It is a clear case of the abuse and misuse of power.

Now, I come to the next point. Shri Charan Singh has made an allegation. He says that the Prime Minister is surrounded by corrupt men. The Prime Minister wanted him to withdraw that allegation. But, I appeal

to him not to withdraw that allegation. He can prove the charge. Who are those people who surrounded him? First comes Shri Kantibhai; then comes Shri Shanker and then the other Ministers. I do not want to go into details. I have nothing personally against Shri Kantibhai Prime Minister's son. In the No-Confidence Motion debate on the floor of this House, the Prime Minister defended his son. He said, I quote from the Debate on May 11th "he (Shri Kanti) went to London from Moscow via Teheran. If he would come here and then go there, it would cost more money." I appreciate it very much. It is very good if it is true. This is the Air-India time-table. From Bombay to London via Teheran there are only three flights. Air India goes to Moscow via Teheran and from there to London. It is cheaper to go from Moscow to London. Coming from Moscow to Teheran and going to London is not cheap. How can it be. The Prime Minister landed in Teheran on Friday, 28th October. That was a technical halt. I am not going into details of it. There was no flight on Sunday. According to the chart the flight was only on Monday and Wednesday. So, he stays at Teheran for three days. At whose cost? I can tell you, Mr. Bahuguna privately, that he stayed there as Indu Jha's guest who paid this money. The Prime Minister is misleading the House. This is the Air India chart. What does he want to say?

Shri Unnikrishnan quoted Shri Kuruvilla's case. I have nothing against Shri Badami also. What was the crime that Mr. Kuruvilla has committed when he was in Bombay. This is a letter dated March 1978. He asked the Bombay Office to dig out the missing file of Shri Kantibhai Desai. And he dugged it out. That was the only crime that Shri Kuruvilla had committed. Mr. Kuruvilla is not at all responsible for the Income Tax notice sent to Mrs. Padma Desai. I do not want to go into details of these cases. You all know how Shri Ganapathi was thrown out or how Shri Kuriyilla was thrown out. When this issue was

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raised in this House. Mr. Patel never answered the question why he was asked to go on a month's leave before he retired. You have given extension to Shri Surendra Narayan, brother of the former (late) Shreeman Narayan for three months 16 days. What is these 16 days for?

In this connection I read from Shri Morarji Desai's statement on the floor of the House on May 11th "Whom did he influence? That was the old style. This is not the style now. Even the Prime Minister does not influence other Ministers. They are free to make the recommendation that they want." But what is happening? Shri Kuruvilla was thrown out even after the Finance Minister recommended. The Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh said that if he was very particular, certainly, he can have Shri Surendra Narayan by giving him one month's extension. The Prime Minister overruled and gave him three months 16 days. Is it not at the intervention of the other Ministers? He says he is not intervening. Shri Ganapathi was thrown out. I have many examples. I do not want to go into details. I am only pointing out that he is surrounded by corrupt men—I have great respect for the Prime Minister. You know what Shri Shankar did. I have no time to deal with Shri Shankar in detail. But I have to speak something about him. To-day there was a question in Parliament in the name of myself and Shri Unnikrishnan. Shri Shankar has connections with business houses of Birlas. I do not want to read the details. He is the director of nine firms—business houses. He has written a book on Sardar Patel wherein he says—I do not want to read it—as to how he saved Shri D. P. Mandella, the Birla man, when he was arrested in connection with Mahatma Gandhi murder case. When he was arrested in that connection, Shri Shankar saved him. He says:

'I released him'.

He says that in his book on page 17, Volume II. He is the director of many Birla companies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Prime Minister said that Shri Shankar is not intervening in anything. He is the man connected with big business. Now he is in the Prime Minister's Office as Principal Secretary. All office files are passed through him. Can you make us believe that he never interferes? Are we fools to believe that? It is the place where angels were sitting. Now the devils are sitting. That only I can say. And, Sir, I do not want to go into details about the activities of V. Shankar. I can say Shankar forced the Prime Minister—I have sympathy for you—to write a letter to Mohan Dharja on Chaman Lal's case which even Indira Gandhi could not have done. The casualty is Mr. P. C. Alexander. I do not want to explain the details as there is no time. Shankar did it. There was the Polyester Filament yarn case which my Question brought to light. The Prime Minister signed the order, who made him to do it? This V. Shankar. I can say Shankar was associated with concord that is why Raja Challaipalli got the exemption for 3,000 acres. Shankar drafted the letter. Shankar makes every appointment. He is dictating terms to the ministers and is becoming real ruler over the Prime Minister.

Unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, the Prime Minister thinks he is right. He is unfortunately so adamant that he is not prepared to hear to reasons. This is the only unfortunate thing for the country today. What is the reason for Shankar to come? Is he such a brilliant and capable man? Mr. Subramaniam was telling in the morning that he threw him out of the Ministry of Agriculture. What happened to the President of India. I do not want to drag the name of the President of India. I will only quote 'ONLOOKER':

"V. Shankar, ICS, is, according to political sources claiming proximity

to the President...the villain of the piece. President Reddy was reportedly irked by Shankar's high-handed efforts to censor his Republic Day speech."

Who was he? He was Secretary to Mr. Sanjiva Reddy when he was Minister of Iron and Steel. He is such a notorious character. He had been shifted from Ministry to Ministry and associated with big business. I do not want to go into personal character even though many stories are there. Does it mean in this country there are no capable people? There are no other capable IAS people in this country. Are there not people with integrity? The Prime Minister must be like Caesar's wife above suspicion. Is he? I say 'no' because he is surrounded by such corrupt people. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am concluding. I do not want to go into details of BHEL deal in which George Fernandes is involved. For that I will take another opportunity. Siemens is the biggest finance source of Socialist International. They pay money to their masters in different countries including India. George Fernandes is selling this country to Siemens. (Interruptions) I do not want to go in details. I am prepared to prove it when I speak on the subject. I have got all the papers and documents. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I conclude by quoting from the Editorial of the famous national newspaper 'Hindu' which is going to celebrate its centenary. I quote:

"It is difficult to say who, between Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and Mr. Kantibhai Desai, can claim credit for generating more heat for the Government and more ill-feeling and wrangling within a ruling party."

It further says:

"Whatever the merits and demerits of the positions taken by the Prime Minister and his opponents on each of the issues, the real question is what the impact of all this is on the quality of government and on the attention the people's man-aided needs are supposed to get. A host of pressing socio-economic and developmental problems are waiting—have been waiting for long now for solution and the Janata Government has so far shown a remarkable insensitivity to this challenge."

Then the Editorial in the Hindu concludes:

"We would urge upon the Prime Minister to see the whole problem from a national angle, not what seems a rigidly personal one, and take the lead in displaying the type of statesmanship and disinterest that politicians of all hues should show if the vital problems of this vast and contradictory country are to be tackled in any meaningful way. Otherwise he, his Government and the Janata Party would have forfeited their right to continue to be in power."

May I remind you, Shri H. M. Patel? Mrs. Indira Gandhi came into power as the daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru. She had to go from power as the mother of Sanjay Gandhi. Mr. Morarji Desai came to power as a fearless, elderly statesman. But now he is known more as the father of Kanti Desai than as Prime Minister. I warn you: It is the beginning of a big fall and it has begun.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I would like to correct the record regarding what my hon. friend said. I have been associated with the Concord since its inception. The Raja of Chhillapalli has nothing to do with the Concord.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I stand corrected.

बोझरी बनबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
इनकी बातों का हम को भी जवाब दे देने
दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : आपका नाम ही
नहीं है।

श्री संकर देव (बीदर) : हम कब से
इंतजार कर रहे हैं, आप को भी समय दीजिए।
हमारा अमेन्डमेंट है।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: In
any case we have to extend the time.
I cannot finish it so quickly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Unnikrishnan,
after all, I am in your hands. It is
for the House to decide. I will not
come in the way. It is already extend-
ed. Time was extended upto 4-30.
Then, we have to take up the motion
in the name of Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnan.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gan-
dhinagar): The time may be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Minister
agrees, I have no objection.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI
RAVINDRA VARMA): Time was ex-
tended once already. It was made
clear that this must be over at 4-30
P.M. If the House wants to extend
the time, it will not be possible for
the Government to find time tomorrow.

MR. CHIRMAN: That is all right.
Now the hon. Minister, Shri H. M.
Patil.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I see
the hon. Minister's point that it is
difficult for him to find time tomorrow,
which is the last day of this session.
But in view of the fact that the nature
of the motion is such that it does not
ask Govt. to do anything by way of
recommendation—it is a motion for
.... (Interruptions) You cannot stop us
can carry it over to the next session.
We can have the rest of the discussion
in the next session, if it is possible.

श्री संकरदेव : सभापति महोदय,
अगर मुझे समय नहीं दिया गया तो हम बाक
आऊट करेंगे। हम ने अमेन्डमेंट दिया है।
आपको हम को बराबर सुनना पड़ेगा।

सभापति महोदय : देखो भाई, हम
क्या करें?

श्री संकर देव : हमें भी पांच मिनट का
समय दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठिए।

श्री संकर देव : अगर आपने मुझे
समय नहीं दिया तो हम बाक आऊट करेंगे।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: In
any case, we can't finish all this dis-
cussion so soon. Minister wants time;
I may need some time; that is defi-
nite. There are many other hon.
Members who want to speak also. I
leave it to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You move it
then.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I
move: That we may extend the time
for another hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure
of the House to extend it by one hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Noes have
it. The Noes have it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-
pore): The ruling party does not want
to root out corruption in its own
ranks. They are using money power
which is playing havoc with the poli-
tical life of this country. They don't
want corruption in high places to be
curbed. What can we do, Sir? We can
only appeal to the Chair that the voice
of the opposition must be listened to.
The sons and the fathers do not domi-
nate this country. There are people
in this country who have neither sons
nor fathers to dominate this country.

(Interruptions)

श्री सागर रॉय : राज्य सभा ने प्रस्ताव पारित किया था वंश सहस्रीय समिति बनाने के लिए, वह भी नहीं बनाई गई है (इंटरप्शंस) मैंने एमैंडमेंट दिया है। मुझे पांच मिनट का समय अवसर मिलना चाहिए

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: What does the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs say? He is howling at us. Let him get up and tell us what he wants to say.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, I take very strong objection to the remark made by Mr. Unnikrishnan. No one has howled at anyone.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the time left is only 8 minutes. The Minister has to reply and then the mover of motion has to give reply. Then where is the time? That means it has to go to the next session.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It has already been moved. So, the debate on this motion can be extended by one hour.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Let it go to the next Session. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has no objection if it goes to the next session.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: All right, I have no objection. But let Mr. Mavalankar and others get time to speak on this motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called the hon. Minister to speak.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The difficulty is that my good friend Mr. Saugata Roy unnecessarily uses the opportunity to say that we are all in a way against this discussion. We are not against this discussion. There may be others who are against the discussion. But according to the Order Paper, which is based on the Business Advisory Committee's decision, Mrs.

2588 LS-13.

Parvathi Krishnan's motion will have to be taken at 4.30. Therefore, unless there is a change and the House accepts the change, we stand by the Business Advisory Committee's recommendation that the motion of Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan should come up at 4.30. If she agrees to take up her motion afterwards, then we can extend the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan, if you agree....

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I do not agree to this. The incidents in the trains are increasing day by day. It is a very serious matter.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I have not asked her to agree.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, let it go to the next session.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, No.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Let me remind the House that the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs who is also a responsible chief whip of the Treasury Benches cannot change or withdraw from the position he had taken earlier.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has not said so.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: He has said it.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghaziipur): The House cannot be bullied like this,

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I want to accommodate you, and that is why I am say this.

(Interruptions)

If the suggestion is to extend it by half an hour, the only way it can be adjusted is that after the Half-an-Hour discussion, we agree to sit for half an hour today itself.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: That is not possible. We accept the earlier suggestion. Let the other Members speak. We will continue this in the next session.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He has made this offer and he must stick.... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: What response does the House expect from me for this shouting? There is an Order Paper. In the Order Paper, the hon. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan's motion has been put down at 4.30 p.m. It has to be taken up unless she is willing to postpone.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She is not willing....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You continue in the next session.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: At 6.30 there is a Half-an-Hour discussion. After that is over, if the House wants, it can sit for half an hour or one hour, but tomorrow, the Government cannot find time.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Not tomorrow, it can be carried to next session. We are not particular that it should be taken up today. You made a very kind offer.... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My offer is after the Half-an-Hour discussion is over.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: We will press it to vote. We will carry this confrontation; let me tell you, if this is the attitude that you are taking.... (Interruptions) You cannot stop us.... (Interruptions). You cannot bully us like this. (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We are least bothered, whether you conduct the House.... You lamp posts go on shouting.... (Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: We have got one minute left before it is

4.30. If my friend, SHRI UNNIKRISHNAN, says that let this motion go to vote, what will happen? The House will be voting on a motion which has not been replied to by the Minister. Therefore, if the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs agrees, since there is no question hour tomorrow, the first one hour can be given to this and finished or it can be continued in the next session.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: After the Half-an-Hour discussion, we can sit for one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, the Order Paper must be followed. At 4.30, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan's motion must be taken up. If you are not able to finish today's business today, let it go to the next session; we do not mind, but this Order Paper has to be followed. We are prepared only up to 6.30 p.m. After that, we are not prepared to sit. This House has been extended for the convenience of the Government so many times; it cannot be extended till late hours like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is 4.30 p.m., now, we will take up the motion by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: How can you?

I move that this motion continues in the next session... (Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: What is the position with regard to this motion? Is it talked out, or incomplete, or adjourned? Kindly clarify.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: What is the fate of the Motion?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Under rule 340, the debate on this Motion can be adjourned. This is my motion.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Can we take it that this can be taken to the next session? Do you agree?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know what will happen. Anyway, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is saying something. Please hear him.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: At the end of the Half-an-Hour Discussion, we can take this up for one hour. It is my motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says that after 7 p.m. i.e. after the Half-an-Hour Discussion, there can be an one-hour discussion on this. Mr. Unnikrishnan, there should be some *via media*. We can now take up Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan's Motion.

• SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Agreed.

• SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Put it to vote otherwise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has now moved that this Motion should be taken up again at 7 o'clock for one hour. Is it the pleasure of the House to agree to this.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan's Motion. Mr. Yuvraj, He is not here. Mr. Kanwar-Lal Gupta.

16.31 hrs.

MOTION RE SERIOUS TRAIN ACCIDENTS OF SARAI GOPAL FLAG STATION LEVEL CROSSING AND NAINI STATION—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan on the 23rd November, 1977:—

"That this House do consider the statement made by the Minister of Railways in the House on the 14th November, 1977 regarding two serious train accident on the Northern Railway i.e., level crossing accident at Sarai Gopal Flag station on the 28th August, 1977 and collision between 103 Up Howrah-Amritsar De-

lux Express and Up CPC Special Goods train at Naini station on the 10th October, 1977."

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) :
स्वापति महोदय, रेलवे ऐक्सीडेंट्स के बारे में मिसेज पार्वती कृष्णन ने जो मोशन रखा है और इस सदन का ध्यान एक बड़ी समस्या की ओर दिलाया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्राज भी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो प्रांकड़े सदन के सामने रखे जिसमें उन्होंने बताया कि बैफ्ट और डकौयटी पिछले साल 222 हुई थीं और अभी तक डकौयटी 228 हुई और इसी तरह से प्रांकड़े बताये कि 9.10 लाख रुपये का सामान भी चोरी हो गया। इसी तरह से ऐक्सीडेंट्स की संख्या भी उन्होंने दी है कि 1977-78 में 866 ऐक्सीडेंट्स हुए जिसमें 300 लोग मारे गये और 744 लोग जखमी हो गये।

1978-79 के तीन महीनों में 259 ऐक्सीडेंट्स हुए हैं, जिन में 94 लोग मारे गये हैं और 278 जख्म हुए हैं। अब तक जो स्थिति हमारे सामने है, उसको देखते हुये घर में यह कहूँ कि रेलवे में कोई बहुत सच्चा-चौदा सुधार हो गया है, या ऐक्सीडेंट्स कम हो गये हैं, या रेलवे में ट्रेनिंग की सेफ्टी बढ़ गई है, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले पंद्रह महीनों में, जब से श्री मधु बंडवले रेलवे मंत्री बने हैं—वह मेरे बड़े अच्छे मित्र हैं वह प्रयास भी बहुत करते हैं—जितना सुधार होना चाहिए था, उसना दिखाई नहीं देता है। ऐक्सीडेंट्स और सेफ्टी के बारे में स्थिति प्रायः वही है, जो पहले थी। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि रेलवे का स्टाफ उसके लिए ज्यादा बोझी है। हयुमैन एसिमेंट पर डिपेंडेंस को कम करने के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है :—

"In order to reduce dependence on human elements various sophisticated aids like ultra-sonic detectors or wheel axles and rail track circuiting axles and automatic warning

[श्री कब्र लाल गुप्त]

system are being introduced progressively. It has been decided to complete track circuiting on run through lines on all the stations and trunk routes by 1981. In addition, track circuiting of 100 vulnerable stations will be completed by 13th September, 1979."

उन्होंने 1979 तक की कहानी बताई और इसके प्रतिरिक्त उन्होंने यह भी कहा :

"The number of accidents at level crossing has marginally increased to 1957 during 1976-77 and 1977-78."

हमारे देश में मंड लेबल कासिज का नम्बर 14,060 है। जहाँ पर इलेक्ट्रिसिटी से मैनिंग नहीं होता है, जहाँ पर आदमी मैन करते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ पर ऐक्सिडेंट ज्यादा होते हैं। सरकार को एक फेड प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिए और एक डेडलाइन तय करनी चाहिए कि आदमियों के जरिये जितना मैनिंग होता है, जिस की वजह से कभी कोई आदमी सो जाता है और बस, ताँगे या रेल्वे के साथ टक्कर हो जाती है, चार या पाँच साल में उसको खत्म कर दिया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में सख्ती से कदम उठाना चाहिए ?

जब किसी ऐक्सिडेंट में लोग मरते हैं तो मंत्री सहाय्य यह घोषणा करने हैं कि जो लोग मर गये हैं, उनके परिवारों को दो हज़ार रुपये दिये जायेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ग्राज कम्पलसरी इन्शोरेंस का जो एमार्डेंट है, वह कितने सालों से चला आ रहा है और क्या सरकार उस एमार्डेंट को बढ़ायेंगी। यह एमार्डेंट कई साल पहले तय किया गया था और अब उसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। जितनी मात्रा में रुपये की कीमत कम हुई है, उसी मात्रा में उस एमार्डेंट को बढ़ाना चाहिए, ताकि अगर किसी आदमी की ऐक्सिडेंट में मृत्यु हो जानी

है, तो उसके परिवार को मुनासिब एमार्डेंट मिल सके।

हमरा मेरा मुझाब यह है कि ये जो धनमन्ड लेबल कासिज हैं इनकी संख्या कम करनी चाहिए। हर साल के लिए, आप एक फेज्ड प्रोग्राम बनाइए जिसमें 10 धनमन्ड लेबल कासिज बराबर कम होये जायें और आखिर में पाँच साल में एक भी धनमन्ड लेबल कासिज न रहे जाय।

मेरा भी देखने में आया है कि जो स्टाफ है, ड्राइवर है या दूसरे स्टाफ के लोग हैं उनकी मुविधाओं का ध्यान होने के कारण भी कई बार ऐक्सिडेंट हो जाते हैं। यह भी कई बार कहा गया है कि उनसे ज्यादा समय तक काम लेने में और ज्यादा देर काम करवाने से बच जाने हैं और परिणाम यह होता है कि ऐक्सिडेंट हो जाते हैं। तो मैं यह चाहूँगा, आप तो ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर रहें हैं, आप को इस चीज के बारे में ज्यादा ज्ञान है, मुझे तो ज्यादा इसका ज्ञान नहीं है, लेकिन जो कानून है उस कानून के तले किसी भी व्यक्ति को इसमें इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए और ओवर टाइम के लिए भी नहीं कहना चाहिए। कई बार रीम के तालब में वे ओवर टाइम करते लग जाते हैं और ऐक्सिडेंट हो जाते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उसको भी नुकसान होता है, रेलवे को भी नुकसान होता है और जो व्यक्ति उसमें बैठे होते हैं उनको भी नुकसान होता है। आप को याद होगा कि रेलवे के ऐक्सिडेंट के अन्दर हमारे देश के बहुत बड़े बड़े लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है। बीन बवाल उपाध्याय उन में से एक हैं और राज्य सभा के सदस्य तथा जो पहले इसी लोकसभा के सदस्य थे, श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री, उनका भी निधन इसी तरह से रेलवे ऐक्सिडेंट से हुआ है।

यह मुझे खुशी है कि इस साल अभी कुछ महीने से आहिस्ता आहिस्ता वह ऐक्सिडेंट कुछ कम होते जाते हैं। पहले बहुत तेजी के साथ पिछले साल ऐक्सिडेंट हो रहे थे और मैं

समझता हूँ कि उन ऐक्सिडेंट्स के अन्दर कुछ पोलिटिकल मोटिवेशन भी था, एक एलीमेंट था इस देश में जो सैबोटेज कर रहा था। वह चाहता था कि इस तरह से सैबोटेज करके जनता पार्टी और जनता सरकार की बदनाम किया जाय। लेकिन जब मैं आप ने मजबूती से कदम उठाया है और काफी लोगों को ट्रैक पर बांध करने के लिए रखा है, मेरे ख्याल में कोई 25 हजार लोग मर गए हैं, उस के बाद से यह चीज प्राहिस्ता प्राहिस्ता एक गई है और वह लोग जो सैबोटेज कर रहे थे अब उस में सफल नहीं हो रहे हैं। आप ने देखा कि कई बार फिज प्लेट पड़ी हुई हैं, कई बार पत्थर रखे हुए हैं। तो वह जानबूझ कर के प्लान्ट कॉम्प्लेसी की जस्ट टु मिलाइन दि जनता पार्टी गवर्नमेंट और जब मक्ती से आप ने कार्यवाही की तब मेरे नज़रों में ऐक्सिडेंट काफी कम हो गए। मैं आप को इस लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन धर्म भी इन्फ्लूमेंट की गुंजाइश है। मैं मंत्री महादय से कहूँगा कि जितना रेलवे स्टाफ है उस में धर्म भी एक मेकन है जो डिस्टर्बिस्टाइड है और उन की प्राबल्य है। आप जैसे व्यक्ति जब रेलवे मंत्री है तो स्टाफ लोगों में डिस्टेडिफिकेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। मुझे किसी एक व्यक्ति ने बताया कि ये जो सैबोटेज होते थे या ऐक्सिडेंट होते हैं इस में कुछ नेक्लजेंस रेलवे स्टाफ की भी होती है। तो अगर उन के मन में डिस्टेडिफिकेशन होगा तो वह काम ठीक प्रकार में नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए उस को भी दूर करने का आप प्रबन्ध कीजिए।

श्री बीनेल बूढ़ाबाई (सीरमपुर) :
 उन को बोनस दीजिए।

श्री कंधार लाल गुप्त : बोनस का तो मामला बड़ा है। मैं नहीं जानता कि उस में क्या करना है क्या नहीं करना है। लेकिन वह मैं जरूर जानता हूँ कि जो स्टाफ है उन को बुद्धिपूर्ण पुरो तरह आप को देनी चाहिए और उस को देना चाहिए।

एक चीज मैं यह कहूँगा कि कई जगह पर बहुत ट्रैफिक है रेलवे कॉरिडोर के ऊपर और कई जगह इतना ट्रैफिक बड़ा जैम हो जाता है कि कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता। उस संबंध में आप कहां पर ओवर ब्रिज बनाते हैं, इस का कोई यार्डेंस्टिक है या नहीं यह मुझे मालूम नहीं।

ऐसा तो है कि 50 परसेंट आप देते हैं और 50 परसेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देती है लेकिन मान लीजिए कहीं पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट नहीं देती है और आप समझते हैं कि यहां पर ज्यादा एक्सीडेंट्स हो सकते हैं तो मैं जाहूँगा या तो आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को एग्जी करवायें या अगर आप एग्जी नहीं करवा सकते तो आप को स्वयं वहां पर ओवर ब्रिज बनाना चाहिए।

एक चीज और कह कर मैं समाप्त करूँगा। रेलवे लाइन के साथ साथ यहां दिल्ली में भी बहुत सारी भूमियां हैं। मैं 15 महीने से लिख रहा हूँ, अगर रेल मंत्री को लिखता हूँ और अगर धावास मंत्री को लिखता हूँ। यहां पर दोनों मंत्री बंटे हैं, उन के बीच में केवल दो मीटर का फासला है, लेकिन यह दो मीटर का फासला मैं 15 महीने में भी तय नहीं कर पाया।

रेल मंत्री (श्री० मधु बख्शते) : बहुत से एम० पीज यह भी लिखते हैं कि इन को मत हटाइये।

श्री कंधार लाल गुप्त : उन को हटाने का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि उन को बसाने का सवाल है। मैंने तो बसाने की बात कही है। मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी में करीब 5-6 सौ भूमियां हैं, जो लाइन के बराबर हैं। हर दो महीने में एक-आध बच्चा वहां पर एक्सीडेंट में मर जाता है। अगर आप को लिखता हूँ तो आप कहते हैं कि धावास मंत्री देखेंगे और धावास मंत्री को लिखता हूँ तो वे कहते हैं कि रेलवे की जमीन है, वे हम से बात करेंगे, तभी कुछ होगा। भगवान की दया

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

से यहां इस समय दोनों बैठे हैं—क्या यह दो गज का फासला दूर नहीं हो सकता है। इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं—मैं समझता हूँ दोनों महिलाओं को मिनिसट्रीरियल लेबल पर तब करनी चाहिये। जो यह 15-15 महीने लग रहे हैं—मैं समझता हूँ—जनता पार्टी की फंक्शनलिंग और कांग्रेस की फंक्शनलिंग में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। दम्पनते जैसा मंत्री हो और इतनी रेडटेपिंग हो, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। मैं चाहता हूँ—आप इस के बारे में विचार करें।

मैंने जो दो-तीन सुझाव दिये हैं—उन को आप देखें। साथ ही मैं बघाई देना चाहता हूँ कि पहले साल में तो बड़ा भयंकर रूप हमारे सामने आया था, लेकिन इस साल आप ने मेहनत कर के, कोशिश कर के, एक्सीडेंट्स को कम किया है। इस के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि रेलवे के अन्दर जो एपरेटस हैं, वे कई जगह पर पुराने लगे हुए हैं। मिगनलिंग और तारें इतनी पुरानी हैं, कई लोगों से मैंने पूछा—वे भी यही कहते हैं कि ये फाउट-डेटेड और फाउट-मोडेड हो गई हैं। दूसरे देशों में नये-नये आक्चर हुए हैं और नये-नये इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स बने हैं। मंत्री महोदय उस की तरफ भी ध्यान दें और देखें कि उन का यहां कहीं तक इस्तेमाल हो सकता है, न कि एक्सीडेंट्स कम से कम हों।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री जी को फिर बघाई देता हूँ कि वे इस बात का प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में कम से कम एक्सीडेंट्स हों।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, I feel, happy in one sense that this motion for further consideration has at long last come before this House. Like the railway dislocation, unfortunately this particular discussion also has been dislocated and derailed. But none the-

less, it has come today and we are grateful for it. I am very happy that my esteemed colleague, Shrimati Parvati Krishnan, not only brought this motion but pursued this matter again and again and impressed upon the Business Advisory Committee to find time for it. I congratulate the Government, the Minister of Railways and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for finding time to go into this matter. I say this because I do not want the country to get an impression from the proceedings of Parliament that Parliament is interested only in mud-slinging and washing dirty linen in public. We want the country to know that Parliament is interested in the safety, comfort and security of the passengers and in the overall improvement of railway administration. Therefore, I am very glad that we have got some time to discuss this matter today. Unfortunately, it is difficult for most of us to divert our attention from corruption to accidents.

But it is more unfortunate that not many of us are interested...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
From corruption to eruption.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: And the very fact that many of us are not interested in this debate is also evident by the interest shown by my hon. friends in this debate. But the fact remains that we must take some of the limited time of this Parliament after all—maximum possible resources are spent on it—to discuss these basic problems.

; Mr. Chairman, let me first start with a word or two by way of pleasantries, which I mean seriously and sincerely. I do not think we could have expected a more efficient and a more Conscientious Minister than my dear friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate who has been doing an excellent job in managing the railways. Sir, he is energetic, he is intelligent, is imaginative and I would like to say that

he also spends time to see how two things can happen. One is to improve the railway administration. It is a very tall order, no one of us, let me say, can do it overnight. It is a tall order to improve upon it, but at least he is sincerely at it. And, secondly, what is more important from my point of view is that he is also sincerely trying to release the administration of the Indian railways from the bureaucratic bondage of the Railway Board and many other seasoned officials. It is a great thing and therefore, it is good. One more reason why I want to congratulate him is that no Minister of the Railways until this Government came and my friend became the Minister, has taken into account the comforts and security and conveniences of Second class passengers, millions of them who travel every day and give such large ever revenues to the government. Unfortunately so far the experience has been that those who give large revenues to the government are given minimum comforts and those who give limited revenue get more facilities. I am glad, his socialist leanings have at least helped them to create, if not a classless society, at least classless trains, which is good.

Mr. Chairman, having said that, may I say that I am of course sympathetic to him, but somewhat grieved at the fact that during his minister-ship this country of ours should have witnessed and experienced so many railway accidents, major and minor? They are of serious nature. I do not blame him directly for anything that has happened. No Minister, particularly the Railway Minister, can be directly considered as responsible for what happens. Of course, Ministers are technically responsible for everything that happens. That responsibility, I am sure, the Minister shares and holds, but the point is that it is a fact that during the last 16 months or more of the Janata Government's coming into power, I find that the railway accidents of major or minor nature have been occurring in some way or the other although, thank God,

for the last few weeks we are not having anything by way of railway accidents.

AN HON. MEMBER: We must keep the fingers crossed.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Of course, I keep my fingers crossed and I hope and pray that this good state of affairs will continue. But the hon. Members of Parliament including myself cannot do much by merely expressing hopes and making prayers and keeping our fingers crossed, however sacred and good our fingers may be. We have to take concrete steps in this direction.

Mr. Chairman, let me tell you what the position is. The Minister of Railways, my friend Prof. Dandavate in his statement of November 14, 1977, has given some figures pertaining to the accidents. The House may perhaps, try to recollect this because it is a long time and the House may have forgotten some of the major facts. In those two serious accidents, according to him, as many as 18 plus 57 people were killed on the Northern Railway section. I hope I am right in quoting these figures. He gave these figures in his statement of 14th November 1977. Both the accidents occurred on the Northern Railway. In the accident that took place at Sarai Gopal Flag station, 18 people were killed and 3 were grievously injured. In the accident at Naini, 57 were killed and as many as 47 were grievously injured. I do not know since then how many of the grievously injured have been dead. I am glad to see from the Minister's face and nodding that no one of the grievously injured are dead. Let us be thankful to the Almighty for that. But, suppose, any one of them is permanently incapacitated for any reason? What about him? I would like the Railway Minister to go into this problem. It is no use saying that you are giving ex gratia payment to the families of the deceased. You should also look into the question of the injured passengers who, for some reason, may have been incapacitated.

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

for life and are unable to get any employment. I think some kind of compensation must be given to them as well. Just as in the case of factory workers and other workers you have this provision that if they are permanently incapacitated by their losing a limb or hand or some other part of the body and they cannot work for the rest of their lives they are given some compensation, similarly, the Railway Ministry must also provide for that kind of situation.

If you see these two railway accidents, of which he has mentioned in his statement—many other accidents also have taken place later—I say this with a heavy heart and with a deep sense of sorrow, and in fact I share his heavy sense of sorrow and I know he is sincere about it, but he should not merely stop by being regretful and sorrowful; he has to translate his sorrow into concrete action so that he need not have any further sorrow in this regard.

The Minister has himself stated in his 14th November statement on the causes of the accident that there has been some kind of failure on the part of the railway staff. That was the finding of the Inspector of Lucknow, I believe. That means that not all accidents are unavoidable and some are due to human failure, apart from error of judgment also.

There are accidents and some are described as major and some as minor. Here, let me make this point also clear. Although I use these terms in a comparative sense, let me make this point very clear. Though these accidents are described as major or minor, suppose my own kith and kin are involved in one of the accidents where only, say, two persons have died. You may say that it is a minor accident, but to me it is a major accident even though only two persons have died. So, it is not a question of major or minor when

loss of human life is there. Therefore, let us not minimise the accidents from that point of view and say that a particular accident is less serious because a lesser number of people have died. Are we to say that because more people died, so it is a major accident and if less people died, it is a minor accident? If our own kith and kin are involved, even if it is described by others as a minor accident, it becomes a major accident for us, because our own people are involved. Therefore, I hope he will not take that position. I know he will not, but still I want to remind him not to take that position.

Now what is to be done? He says he has tightened up the machinery to find out whether human failure also takes place. When it is established beyond doubt that it is human failure, not mere error of judgment—one can condone error of judgment—that it is because of some kind of recklessness, negligence or carelessness, than I think the Minister must fall heavily on such individuals and punish them so that they will be more careful in future.

I would also like him to say something about automatic devices, whether he will be introducing them in an increasing measure so that before anything happens it is avoided. I am saying this more particularly for the engine drivers.

17.01 hrs.

[SHRI RAM MURTI in the Chair]

Two more points and I have done. It has also to be mentioned and one should remember, that a good many difficulties and accidents take place because of the fact that in one vast country there are limited resources. I agree that we have got our priorities. Now, Sir, because of the vastness of our country and the railway track being so long, miles together, and so there are hundreds and hundreds of unmanned gates. It will take time to convert all the unmanned

gates into manned gates. I do not want to be merely romantic, because I know that it could not be done overnight. But at least let them make an urgent analysis and a proper survey of those unmanned gates where accidents have taken place, where accidents are likely to take place but have not taken place, and unmanned gates where accidents are the least likely to take place.

Those unmanned gates where accidents are likely to take place, especially in cities and surrounding agglomerations, they should be given priority. I come from Ahmedabad and I know that in my own city of Ahmedabad, because of some unfortunate constitutional and legal difficulties and disputes between the railways and the Corporation or the local or state authorities, a large number of gates and crossings are not manned, because the railways say the local or state authorities should do it, and the local or state authorities say that the railways should do it. In the mean time, accidents take place. Why should they allow such accidents to take place? In the urban agglomerations, in areas near the cities and towns, where accidents are likely to take place, the railways should, acting unilaterally, convert them into manned gates at their own expense. If the local authorities or the State Governments do not do it, you should do it from the funds of the railways so that accidents do not take place. Because, in many cases, if an accident takes place you will be paying more in terms of compensation. Then why not pay it in advance by doing this kind of thing and saving people's lives? I should also, moreover, say that if he wants the cooperation of the Railway employees—I am quite sure that he is for it and he is at it also—then let him see to it that accidents do not take place because of the over-burdened and over-worked staff and under-privileged staff in terms of benefits and amenities. I am not taking up the question of bonus, I am not mixing up that issue here. But I do not

want to suggest that if the Railway employees are contented and are satisfied and if they are not forced to do over work, then perhaps, they will be able to deliver the goods better. Therefore, I want to say this. One more point, and it is that Government must also take the help and cooperation of Railway passengers and commuters and the general public in some ways where their cooperation may help in reducing the accidents involved.

Now, two more points and I have done. One point is, about the payment to be made. I have never understood why the payment to be made to the families of the deceased and victims in air crash should be so high—I do not want that it should be reduced—and for the families of those who die in railway accident should be so low. Of course, an argument may be that more people perhaps die in railway accidents than in air crash. That may be an argument. But when it comes to our fellow countrymen, to our brothers and sisters who die, naturally nobody should be forced to say 'I wish my kith and kin had died in an air crash rather than in a railway accident so that I get more money'. That should not be the feeling. Therefore, if he cannot do it quickly, at least let him give us an assurance that progressively he will go towards the ideal of having the uniform rate of compensation to all such individuals, no matter whether they die because of railway accident or air crash. After all death is universally the same, the injury is the same, the loss is the same and the difficulties and the distress are the same.

Lastly, I want to say in all seriousness, because of railway accidents, there have been repeated demands that so and so, the Railway Minister, whoever he may be, should resign and this happens because of two things, mainly because of the natural desire of the people to pin down the responsibility to a particular Minister concerned, in this case, the Railway

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

Minister and secondly because this is a highly moral issue which was made a very established good precedent by no less a person than that great man, our former Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, who, as you know, as the Railway Minister had the capacity and the sincerity to resign and therefore he resigned and set an example saying 'even if I am not responsible directly, I take the responsibility for the accident and I go out of the Ministry'. I want to say, that although Mr. Dandavate was charged that he has not resigned, I can say that, sensitive as he is and responsible as he is. I am quite sure that he must have not only felt compelled to resign, but probably he might also have resigned. I do not know. It is for him to tell us.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): That will not be a cure.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I know it is not a cure. But at least it will be some kind of a responsibility in concrete terms. I do not want him to resign because after all he is not directly responsible. But I only want to mention this point, because the charges were made, I am sorry to say, that, by some of his own party men, of Janata Party, publicly and in the press that Mr. Dandavate should resign and I asked those friends as to why they expect this. But that only shows that their party is not as united as it should be. But apart from that, I know that Mr. Dandavate is the last man who will seek to a job merely because it is giving him powers and privileges, for he is a man who will look at it from the point of view of service and welfare and I hope that because of his sensitivity and seriousness, he will make it clear that—God forbid—but should any such thing of serious nature happen, he will not be there even for a second. I do not want him to have that situation because I want him to continue with the good work

that he is doing and I hope he will make the Railway Ministry much more efficient, much more honourable; after all, let us not forget that in our country, the Railways are a national organisation, it is not a question of party matters, it is a national organisation, we must look at it as our own Railways, it is the Indian People's Railways, we own it and we also have a responsibility and stake in it. If we look at it from that angle, then I am quite sure that we will be able to contribute our own little mite to his efforts and jointly we can make the Railways not only good, fast, comfortable and convenient, but also one which is a matter of national pride and a matter of international reputation in the comity of nations.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I want to say that we have got full confidence in our Railway Minister. He has got all the capability and efficiency necessary to do the job. But I have to make some comments and observations on the performance of the Railways.

The railway accidents and dislocations are happening very often, at least twice a month. As you know, about a fortnight back, about 50 passengers of a compartment were robbed of their belongings by robbers and dacoits; the railway chains were pulled up and some incidents took place. There have been a series of railway accidents. I can mention one by one. It is all because of the fact that as many as 22,000 railway crossings are not manned at all till today. The Railway Minister will agree with me. In his budget speech, he has said that till today 22,000 railway crossings are not manned. There is no lines man there. Wherever there are lines men, they are getting a very poor salary; they are working for 16 to 20 hours a day; they have no quarters to live in; they are coming from long distances they are overworked. They cannot do so much work.

That way, the railways are under-staffed. This should be taken into consideration by the Railway Minister as already explained by several hon. members.

I have seen in West Bengal and in various other parts of the country—I have travelled extensively—that there are so many railway crossings which are not manned. I would appeal to the hon. Railway Minister to see that all the railway crossings are manned up so that the lives of the people, the lives of the passengers, are protected and the train accidents do not recur so often.

There are certain safety measures which are to be taken by the railways. When there are accidents, the passengers involved in the accidents look forward to railway authorities for compensation. In Britain and in USA, the railway journeys are covered by insurance schemes at Government cost. In Russia also, I have seen that the journeys are covered by insurance schemes at Government cost. Our Government should also do that. We should also have that scheme here.

The remedies and safety measures to prevent accidents must be chalked out by the Railway Ministry. The Railway Minister has been working very hard, no doubt. As to what are the defects, what are the loopholes, why the accidents are so often happening, all these causes have to be found out. Now, the causes are that the railwaymen are under-staffed, they are not properly paid and they are not satisfied. We have got to give them proper remuneration, proper emoluments, proper housing or quarters, so that they can work satisfactorily.

Now, the people of the country are certainly looking forward to Members of Parliament of this House—but not in regard to what they find every day in the papers about some allegations of corruption, about Enquiry Commissions etc.: they are

looking forward to us for their safety, for their security and for their well-being. We are here to fulfil the aspirations of the people.

So, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would suggest that the Railway Minister should make adequate arrangements for manning up all crossings and should engage more armed guards in all passenger trains so that robberies are prevented and so that accidents do not happen so often. If these measures are not taken by the Government, any nice speech in this House will not serve any useful purpose for the people.

Then, there is one point about Katwa-Bandel railway line. There is only one single line and we requested the Minister for doubling of the line. We requested him also for electrification of the line. The doubling of the line has to be given effect to because there are some instances of passengers falling down on the track and losing their lives. So, I would appeal, in this connection, to Prof. Dandavate the Railway Minister to see that electrification of the line and doubling of the line from Katwa to Bandel is given effect to.

I am glad that Smt. Parvathi Krishnan who tabled the motion, had, although it was almost thrown into cold storage, the patience to pursue it and put it again before the House.

बोझरी बलबीर सिंह (होमियारपुर) :

सभापति महोदय, जिन लोगों ने काब रैल्वेयूनन पेज किया है, इन लोगों ने कभी इसी हिन्दुस्तान में इन्कलाब लाने के सिधे रेलें लूटने का भी प्रोत्साहन बनाया था। इन्होंने खुद उसके बाद रैल्वेयूनन पास किया कि रेलें लूटने से धीरे बेगुनाह लोगों को नारने से इन्कलाब नहीं आ सकता, तो वह बात खत्म हो गई।

अब जनता पार्टी की सरकार बन गई और इन्दिरा जी व उसके बेटे के खिलाफ

[बौद्धरी बलबीर सिंह]

बहुत सी बातें शुरू हो गई थीर कमीशन जारी हो गये। जब सारी दुनिया में उनका नाम मगूर होना शुरू हो गया तो उन लोगों में कोलिन की कि जनता पार्टी को बदनाम करने के लिये कोई काम शुरू किया जाये तो कुछ बातें उन्होंने शुरू कीं। उन्होंने देखा कि सरकार का खर्चा तो बड़ गया है, लेकिन उन्हें वह कामयाबी नहीं हो सकेगी।

आज जो हमारे रेल मंत्री हैं, उन्हें इसी लाइन का बहुत तजुर्बा है, ट्रेड यूनियन के तजुर्बे भी हैं। आज उन्हें एक बात का धीर फैसला करना पड़ेगा। रेलों हिन्दुस्तान में, पब्लिक सैक्टर में सबसे बड़ा इंदारा है, 40 अरब से ऊपर इसमें रुपया लगा हुआ है, कर्जा भी इसमें बहुत लिया गया होगा, आज इन्हें फैसला करना होगा कि प्रैक्टिकल और थियोरिटिकल में किनका फर्क है। प्रैक्टिकल तौर पर जब हमारे हाथ में बात आये तो हम उसमें कितना काम कर सकते हैं और कितना नहीं कर सकते हैं। थियोरिटिकल जो कहते हैं, अगर प्रैक्टिकल में वह करना चाहें तो कहां तक लागू किया जा सकता है। मेरा भी ट्रेड यूनियन के साथ शुरू से ताल्लुक रहा है। डाकड़ाने और रेलवे वालों की 1960 में जो स्ट्राइक हुई थी, उसके सिलसिले में मैं भी जेल गया था।

रेलवे मुलाखिमीन के मुताबिलबात क्या है और उन के बारे में क्या करना चाहिए, यह तो हम सब कहते आये हैं। लेकिन यह भी देखना चाहिए कि उन से काम किस ढंग से लेना है। ज्यादातर एक्सिडेंट्स सिर्फ़ उन की बेबकूरी या नेग्लिजेंस या कीनाही से होते हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर अगर किसी आदमी के बिन्ने कोई छोटा सा काम है—उसने वस्तु पर साइनल को डाउन करना है, तो अगर उसने बटन दबाने में एक-आध मिनट या कुछ सैकंड्स की भी देर कर दी, तो एक्सिडेंट हो जाता है। इसलिए उन

लोगों का जो काम है, उसमें लापरवाही नहीं की ज़िन्दगी का सवाल है। रेलवे में सफ़र करने वाले लोग सही-सलामत अपने घर पहुंचें, यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि रेलवे में काम करने वाले अपने अपने काम को सही ढंग से, पूरी मेहनत के साथ धीर बहीर किसी सफ़लत के करें। उन की मामूली सी सफ़लत में भी एक्सिडेंट हो जाता है। करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हो जाता है, धीर रुपये का बान छोड़ें, जो चीख बापस नहीं मिल सकती है—इन्मानी जानें जाया हो जाती है।

रेलवे के मुलाखिमीन ठीक तरह से काम कर सकें, इसके लिए जहां उनके हुकूक उन्हें दिए जायें, वहां जो काम उनसे लेना है, वह भी उनसे लिया जाये और इसमें डील न की जाये।

मैं मंत्री महादय के नोटिस में कई छोटे छोटे केमिड लाता रहा हूं। पिछले शुक्रवार को मैं गया था। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब किसी वक्त भी जा कर रिजर्जेशन के चार्ट को बैक करें, तो उन्हें मालूम होगा कि उसमें जिन लोगों के नाम होते हैं, उनसे बिल्कुल दूसरे आदमी डिब्बे में बैठे होते हैं। पिछली बार मैं ने बैक किया और मैंने कंडक्टर से यह निखवा लिया कि डिब्बे में वे आदमी नहीं हैं, जिनके नाम चार्ट में हैं।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur):
What has that to do with accidents?

बौद्धरी बलबीर सिंह : बूक मैंने नेलपान वाले इन्कनाब के फ्रेम होने की बात कही है, इसलिए इन्हें तकलीफ हुई है। रेलवे में जो कमियां हैं, अगर मैं उनका खिन्न करूं, तो इन्हें वह मुनना पड़ेगा। मैंने यही कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में इनकनाब लाने के लिए इन लोगों ने न जाने कितने बेमुनाह लोगों की जानें खरम कर दी, धीर जब इन्होंने देखा कि इस तरह इनकनाब नहीं धा सकता है, तो इन्होंने रेजोल्यूशन पास किया कि हम ने जो

कुछ किया है, वह चलत है। फिर ये लोग शरीर बन गये और इन्दिरा गांधी का पल्लू एकड़ लिया और समझा कि इस तरह हम आगे निकल जायेंगे। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जहां पहले ये लोग यहां पर 20 से ज्यादा थे, वहां अब 10 से कम है।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN): He is showing his ignorance in the matter.

बौधरी बलबीर सिंह : अगर बेगम साहबा मुझे छेड़ेंगी, तो मुझे उन की पार्टी के जाने में कुछ और बानें कहनी पड़ेंगी। इसलिए अगर वह कुछ न कहे, तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा। मैंने भिन्न यही कहा है कि इन लोगों की वजह से एक्सिडेंट होते रहे हैं। अब एक्सिडेंट्स को रोकने के लिए इन्फ्राम किया गया है और जो लोग इसके लिए जिम्मेदार थे, उन के गिनाफ कार्यवाही शुरू हो गई है। वह कमीशन बैठे थे और रोज रेडियो पर और प्रबुधों में आता था। अब उस के पिंटुओं ने, कुछ लोगों ने शक किया था और उस को रोकने के लिए 25 हजार धादनी और रखने पड़े, कितना खर्च और सरकार के ऊपर आया ?

लेकिन उसके साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहूंगा कि अपने इस डिपार्टमेंट को स्टीम-लाइन करें, इसमें जो कर्प्शन है उसको ठीक करने के लिए पूरी अपनी ताकत इस्तेमाल करें। स्लैकनेस है उसको दूर करें। पिछले सालों में जिस ढंग से काम चलता आया है उसके कारण यह है। उनको जो सुविधाएं चाहिए वह मिलें लेकिन उनसे जो काम लेना है वह काम पूरा नहीं आप यह ठीक कर सकेंगे। मामूली गफलत की वजह से लोगों की जानें न जय, इसको आप देखें और इसमें जो कर्प्शन है उसको भी दूर करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहूंगा कि रेलवे मंत्री इसी लाइन से ताल्लुक रखते हैं। उन्होंने सुधार करने की बहुत कोशिश की है, बहुत

कुछ किया है लेकिन अभी करना है, उन्हें बहू करेगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूं, खन्ववाद।

जी शंकर बेब (बीवर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत लम्बा समय नहीं लूंगा। मैं दक्षिण का रहने वाला हूं। मैं जब कभी भी अपने घर से निकलता हूं तो मेरी श्रीमती जी बोलती हैं कि पहुंचते ही वहां से टेलीग्राम दे देना कि पहुंच गए हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आपकी श्रीमती जी हैं। आपका इतना ख्याल भी नहीं रखेंगी तो और क्या करेंगी ?

श्री शंकर बेब : समय को व्यर्थ न गंवाते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं एक्सिडेंट को रोकने के लिए। इसमें पहले हमारे हनुमन्तैया जी रेलवे मंत्री थे। उस वक्त उन्होंने अपने एक ही सर्कलर से रेलवे में इतना अनुग्रामन पैदा कर दिया कि जो ट्रेन समय पर नहीं आती थी वह सारी की सारी एक ही सर्कलर के बाद टाइम पर आने लगीं। यह क्या बात थी ? हालांकि उस समय एमजेंसी नहीं थी, एमजेंसी के पहले की बात मैं बता रहा हूं, अगर इसी प्रकार हमारे रेलवे मंत्री जी करें तो बहुत सुधार हो सकता है। हमारे रेलवे मंत्री इस समय दण्डवत् माहव हैं। दण्डवत् उसको बोलते हैं जिसके हाथ में डंडा होता है। अपने डंडे को लेकर उसका इस्तेमाल वह करेंगे तो मुझे विश्वास है कि कोई एक्सिडेंट नहीं हो सकता है।

कोई भी रेलवे मिनिस्टर जब आता है तो वह सोचता है कि नयी बीज कोई न कोई वह दिखा दे। तो क्या दिखा दिया—नैटोन के भन्दर कोई नयी बीज इंट्रोड्यूस कर दो कोई इटली बोसा लवधा दिया या कुशन बगैरह लगवा दिए। मैं कहता हूं कि मेहरबानी करके हमको घर तक पहुंचा दीजिए बाकी बाहे और कोई फीसलिटी दीजिए, बाहे मत दीजिए।

[श्री शंकर देव]

चाहे पंखा हो या न हो, खाना हो या न हो, मिनिमम हम यह चाहते हैं कि आप हमको घर तक पहुंचा दीजिए। आज जमना ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में क्या है? क्या कर रहे हैं? ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के प्रन्दर जो सबसे बड़ा प्राण है वह है ला एण्ड धांडर। ला एण्ड धांडर जब नहीं है तो आप का क्या ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है? इसी प्रकार रेलवे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में क्या है? हम कहते हैं चाहे हमको अच्छा खाना खिनाएं या न खिनाएं, चाहे पंखा दें या न दें, गंदे मिलें या न मिलें, लेकिन मेहरबानी करके हमको अपने घर तक पहुंचा दें। भिके इतना ही हमको कहना है। यह बहुत बड़ा काम होगा। इस चीज को आप करें। आप अपना समय और अपना दिमाग, रेलवे का पैसा इस बात के ऊपर खर्च मत कीजिए कि हमको फर्दर फैसिलिटीज दें बल्कि हमें ऊपर खर्च कीजिए कि जितना आपका स्टाफ है, जो सेक्योरिटी का स्टाफ है, जो रेलवे ट्रैक को चेक आप करता है, उसके ऊपर जो इन्वेस्टिगेशन रखा है, उन लोगों की भ्रमण भ्रमण हर महीने एक मरल क्लास कांडक्ट कीजिए। उनको धपील कीजिए, उनके प्रन्दर एक भावना पैदा कीजिए, उनको यह कहिए कि आप ऊपर हजाराओं, लाखों आदमियों की रक्षा मनुहस्तर करती है। आपकी बख्श से वे सुरक्षित बैठ कर जा सकते हैं। आपके ऊपर हजारों आदमियों के प्राणों की रक्षा का भार है, आप अपना पूरा दिल दिमाग लगा कर इस तरह से अपना कर्तव्य कीजिए जिसमें उनकी रक्षा हो। उनके प्रन्दर कर्तव्य की भावनाएं जागृत कीजिए जिससे कि उनका भी उद्धार हो जाय, उनके प्रन्दर भी यह कर्तव्य की भावना जागृत हो, वे भी इंसान बनें और हमारे देश के लोगों की रक्षा उनके द्वारा हो सके, लोगों की जान बच सके। इसलिए आप भारत क्लास कांडक्ट कीजिए, उनको धपील कीजिए, उनके प्रन्दर कर्तव्य की भावना बाइए, इतना ही मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री राज कृष्ण सिंह (विक्रमगंज) :

सत्पापति महोदय, रेलवे की दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में विचार करते समय मैं रेल मंत्री महोदय से प्रश्नोत्तर करना चाहूंगा कि वे साफ साफ बतायें कि किन किन कारणों से दुर्घटनायें होती हैं। दुर्घटनायें कई प्रकार की होती हैं। एक तो मैकेनिकल कारण से, इंजन की खराबी से दुर्घटनायें हो सकती हैं। दूसरा कारण यह हो सकता है कि जो रनिंग स्टाफ है—ड्राइवर या गार्ड—या प्लान्ट्समैन तथा ए०एस०एम० की गलती से दुर्घटनायें हो सकती हैं। तो इन दोनों कारणों में भ्रमण भ्रमण कितने कितने परसेंट दुर्घटनायें होती हैं यह कंटेम्प्लारिक्ली मंत्री जी को बताना चाहिए और उसी के अनुसूच इसके इलाज की राय करनी चाहिए। साथ ही साथ यह भी हो सकता है कि जो रेल इंजन है वह बहुत पुराने हो और वह ठीक से काम न करने हो या जो एलेक्ट्रिक इंजन है उनकी मशीन में गड़बड़ी हो सकती है या एलेक्ट्रिसिटी का फेजोर हो जाय उसकी बख्श से हो सकता है। इसके अलावा जैसा मैंने पहले बताया, प्लान्ट्समैन और ए०एस०एम० की गलती से हो सकता है। ड्राइवर या गार्ड जो ज्यादा काम करते हैं, उनकी गलती से भी हो सकता है। तो इसमें कितना परसेंट किस कारण से एक्सीडेंट होता है इस पर विचार करते हुए हमें जो कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

मेरा क्वाल है दुर्घटनाओं में सबसे बड़ा कारण ओवरलोडिंग का है। काम करने का एक समय निश्चित है लेकिन उससे ज्यादा समय तक काम करने की बख्श से जो सिविल विज्ञाने वाला है या जो ड्राइवर है या जो गार्ड है उसकी गलती से एक्सीडेंट हो जाता है। मैं चाहूंगा मंत्री जी इसका कंटेम्प्लारिक्ली जवाब दें। अगर मंत्री जी सहमत करते हैं कि ज्यादा एम्प्लॉईज की जरूरत है ताकि उन पर ओवरलोडिंग न हो तो इस बारे में वे साफ साफ बतायें कि कितने स्टाफ की जरूरत है।

एन्जिनिस्ट का एक दूसरा कारण भी है जो यह कह रहा है कि ट्रांसफर की जो प्रक्रिया है उसमें एक जोन से दूसरे जोन में मजदूरों को लोगों को नहीं बदला जा सकता है। जो मजदूरों को स्टेशन में है, तनाव में है, एक मजदूर मजदूर से अपने घर से 4-5 मील या हजार मील दूर काम कर रहा है, वह दरखास्त देता है कि उसके घर के नजदीक के जोन या विवरेशन में उसको ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाये, उसकी दरखास्त रेल मंत्रालय में रह कर ही जाती है चाहे उसकी जरूरत कितनी ही ज़रूरत क्यों न हो। मान लीजिए कोई अपने घर का भेजेला घादमी है, उसके मां-बाप या पत्नी बीमार है, वह लगातार स्टेशन में ही और रेल चला रहा है तो उसका दिमाग ठीक से काम नहीं करेगा और उस स्थिति में बर्बतनाचें सम्भव हो सकती हैं। इसलिए ट्रांसफर का जो नियम है उसमें ज़रूर तब्दीली करना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा जो कैंजेशन नेबर है उनको परमानेंट करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए क्योंकि उनका काम में मन नहीं लग पाता है, वे सोचते हैं पता नहीं कब तक काम में है और कब बाहर निकाल दिये जायेंगे। इसके अलावा जो रनिंग स्टाफ है—इंजिन और गाइड—उनके बेसन और एक्जेंसिव को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए ताकि वे संतुष्ट हो सकें और ठीक तरह से अपना कार्य कर सकें। हवाई जहाज में जो रनिंग स्टाफ होता है उसमें एक एयर होस्टेस को करीब तीन हजार मिलते हैं और पायलट को पांच हजार या उससे भी अधिक मिलते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि जो धरती पर इस्तान जैसी सब से कीमती चीज को ले कर चलते हैं, उन को उबाड़ा तनकाह मिलनी चाहिए।

जो रेल इंजिनगायों के शिकार होते हैं—उन को 2000 रुपये मुआवजा दिया जाता है—यह कितना हास्यास्पद है...

श्री. मधु बल्लभ : 50,000 रुपये दिया जाता है।

श्री विनेन लक्ष्मणार्य : मिलता नहीं है।

श्री राम लक्ष्मण सिंह : जो लोग हवाई जहाज में सफर करते हैं और मर जाते हैं—उन को एक लाख रुपये मिलता है। इन्सान की जिन्दगी के बारे में सरकार द्वारा इतना विवेक नहीं करना चाहिये, क्योंकि इसका भय यह लगाया जाता है—कॉमि हवाई जहाज में बड़े लोग चलते हैं, धनी घादमी चलते हैं, इसलिये उन का मुआवजा ज्यादा है और रेल में बूढ़े लोग के माधाराण लोग या छोटे बग के लोग चलते हैं—इसलिये उन का मुआवजा कम है। सरकार की दृष्टि में इस तरह का भन्तर नहीं होना चाहिये, नागरिक-नागरिक के विवेक सरकार के विभागों में इस तरह का भन्तर नहीं होना चाहिये।

इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि रेल मंत्री जी, जो बातें मैंने यहां पर उठाई हैं, हर मुद्दे का कंटेनोरिकल जवाब दें।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I am thankful to Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan for bringing this motion which gives us an opportunity to make our submissions on a very important matter, namely, railway safety add steps to be taken to avoid railway accidents. We have to accept the present position that there are a number of accidents which have recently taken place but I do not wish to take an attitude like that of our good friend, Mr. Balbir Singh, that we should ignore the present situation and try to fix the responsibility elsewhere. That is the difficulty. My friends in the Janata party are ignoring the present reality.

Sir, another hon'ble Member, Shri Shankar Dev said that you have to tackle this problem with 'danda'. I am not surprised as it does come from the hon'ble Member belonging to a particular party. This is also a dangerous doctrine that you have to deal railway accidents by 'danda' and lathis.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Sir, we are very conscious that the railways are the largest public sector undertaking in the country. We want it to be run properly. This has to be used by the common people and, as such, their safety should be the prime concern of the government. It is essential—since these accidents are talking place—not only to have enquiries for the purpose of particular accidents but also to have an overall survey as to why so many accidents are taking place. One can find out a particular cause for a particular accident. You may take a particular step with regard to that accident. But, by that method, will you avoid all accidents, as such unless you have an overall survey and take proper preventive steps? We know of ordinary causes of failure like mechanical failures, which cause large number of accidents. There are supposed to be some safety officers in the railway administration. What are they doing? I would like to know from the Railway Minister about this. Are you having a check on these safety officers? What are their functions? Are you having a check on their functions in a proper way? Do you get reports from these safety officers regularly, as to the preventive steps being taken to avoid accidents in future? What are their actual functions? Is it a post-accident situation or a pre-accident situation? I would like the Minister to look into the matter so that we could understand these things and tell them to our people.

We have recently come to know that there is a system called disconnection slip system. Slip has to be issued to the cabin people so that when there is an accident in a railway track other trains should not pass through in that track. But I am told that this stipulation is not being followed in many cases. There was the recent accident which took place in Faridabad. This is due to mechanical failure which has not been rectified. Trains were allowed to be run on the track. That created difficulties. When you come to the subject of track maintenance, this is a

subject of supreme importance. The maintenance staff are already very much overworked. The Minister has himself admitted that there has been 12½ per cent reduction in the strength of gangmen. With this situation, how can you improve the system? How can you have a foolproof system and method of track maintenance? So far as the human failure is concerned, naturally, you have to take care of the proper working conditions and proper working hours for the operating staff and the running staff. We hear numerous complaints of over-work. It is dangerous. It is inhuman to make them work for longer hours, than what they are capable of managing. You should fix proper working hours for these operating and running staff and also the maintenance staff. We do not know what are the decisions which the Administration has taken with regard to the maintenance staff and how they propose to control their working hours. There should be a proper fusion in regard to the various aspects of their working. The maintenance aspect cannot be divorced from the broader human aspect. We have to have a proper fusion of these aspects. We have seen how these things work at lower levels. The workers' confidence is shattered. The whole responsibility for accident is passed on to the people at lower levels.

That is why one of the positive measures which we have suggested is the inclusion of employees representatives in the enquiry committees which will go into the causes. There is a tendency to pass on the responsibility by higher echelons to the lower categories of staff. We have received complaints that these lower categories of employees are made scapegoats so that the persons in the higher echelons may go scot-free. So, apart from giving them proper maintenance facilities, you should fix them proper working hours and you should meet their bare daily necessities. Regarding the demand for bonus, I do not want to say that the Minister is oblivious of that. He has thought of it, may be he is now in strait-jacket because of his present association.

MR. MADHU DANDAVATE: I was in association with you also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is a matter which cannot be ignored or ought not to be ignored and a decision should be taken as early as possible. Before I resume my seat in deference to your desire, Mr. Chairman, may I once again earnestly request the hon. Minister to consider very seriously a very important proposal for having a circular railway for Calcutta. That will also avoid accidents in that area. Sir, the people of Calcutta are already sacrificing whatever little facility they had because of this grand scheme of M.T.P. Now, Calcutta is coming to a standstill because of this M.T.P. scheme. We shudder to think what will happen during the next six years when this experimentation will go on for six years. I am sure the hon. Minister, the dynamic Minister, will consider this point very seriously, and I join Mr. Mavalankar in praise of the Railway Minister and I hope he will very seriously and sincerely consider this proposal of having a circular railway in Calcutta.

***SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur):** Hon. Mr. Chairman, I would like to readily join the chorus of compliments to the hon. Minister of Railways, Prof. Dandavate, as he is really a man of dynamism.

You know, Sir, that if a question about the achievements of Janata Government is raised, immediately a comparative picture between the 19-months of Emergency and 19-months of Janata rule is drawn. The members on the Treasury Benches have themselves admitted that the Emergency period did yield some beneficial results in some matters though some undesirable things might have also happened. The same thing can be said of 19-months of Janata rule. But, in the matter of railway accidents, their number was definitely less

during the Emergency period than in the post-Emergency Janata era. The same railway personnel was there then. I wonder why that kind of discipline among the staff of the Railways, that sort of preventive measures for reducing the accidents, is not being persuasively and purposefully implemented now. It must be borne in mind that along with the enlargement of freedom there is enhancement of responsibility also.

While I commend the efforts of the Railway Minister in certain respects, I would not hesitate to condemn the growing sense of evading the responsibility on the part of the hon. Minister of Railways. He has recently stated that the Railways are not responsible for the robberies and dacoities taking place frequently on the running trains. He did not rest content with that. He passed on the buck to the State Governments in whose jurisdictions the train run. On the very face of it, it is evident that this is an absurd proposition. The Railways own not only the land on which the railway track meanders but also 20 ft. wide land on both sides of the track. The State Governments have no legal jurisdiction over that land running parallel to the track. The robberies, dacoits or even accidents take place on the Railways. How can the Railways disown their responsibility? They have to shoulder the entire responsibility.

The Railway accidents occurs largely due to human failures, on account of negligence of the workers, on account of callousness on the part of other Railway personnel. It can be argued that accidents are the consequence of over-worked railway employees. It can also be said that the Railway Administration is not responsive to the demands of the workers which causes resentment and frustration among the workers.

I am sorry to say that the labour laws do not enumerate the duties and obli-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri K. T. Kosakram]

gations of the workers, while they emphasise their rights and privileges. I was a Member of the Legislative Assembly for two decades. When the laws relating to the role of management are formulated, the management's duties and responsibilities occupy a prominent place in the legal framework. I have not so far seen that a labour law does this. I came to the politics from Trade Union movement and I was a labour leader. I am not saying this against the interests of the labour. I am constrained to refer to the absence of a code of discipline in the labour laws highlighting the responsibilities of the labour. I am sure that Prof. Dandavate, who is himself an acknowledged labour leader, will bear this in mind and do the needful.

Sir, I am pained to picture the pitiable plight of Railway system in South India, particularly in Tamil Nadu, where you have the metre-gauge and broad-gauge tracks. The transshipment points are the sore spots and are susceptible to accidents. We have the metre-gauge track from Madras to Tirunelveli via Tiruchirappalli. I need not say that Tuticorin has become the industrial hub of southern parts of Tamil Nadu with Super-Thermal Power Station, Fertiliser factory etc. I demand that there should be broad-gauge track between Tiruchirappalli and Tuticorin, which should be later extended to Kanya Kumari via Tirunelveli. I need not say that Kanya Kumari is the southern most land-tip of India, whose vast potential for tourism has not yet been explored and exploited.

With these words I conclude my speech.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to Comrade Parvathi Krishnan for persisting in the Business Advisory Committee to see that this discussion which was started long back and had re-

mained in animated suspension was revived this afternoon. I have carefully gone through the speech that she had delivered while initiating this discussion...

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAM: Which is out of date.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, but you are out of date. I am sure, while exercising your right of reply, you will try to make your knowledge up-to-date and I would like to benefit by that.

I do not want to go into broad details because in the course of the last few months while replying to various questions and on some occasions, while replying to the call attention notices, I tried to deal with certain aspects of accidents, but to some of the issues that have been focussed and raised during the debate, I must be responsive enough to give reply and also give some information regarding the accidents.

Firstly, as far as the number of accidents are concerned, I informally told Comrade Parvathi Krishnan last time immediately after her speech was over that the statistics that are given in relation to the accidents are based on Railways' concept of accidents. In railway parlance, even if no injury is caused—not to talk of victims, deaths, injuries—if a pair of wheels slips off and even if the passengers do not come to know of it, but the engine driver is able to detect it, in railway parlance, that constitutes an accident. If there is a short circuiting in a coach and as a result, there is a small fire not resulting in any injury, even then it is regarded as an accident. Therefore, whenever we gave those figures of 600 or 700 or 800, please bear in mind that right from 1952 onwards, when all the statistics are given, and which began from 1966, and now we have come to 866, all that relates to the accidents in the railway parlance. Of course, she is right, there are certain major accidents and certain minor accidents in the sense that if, for instance, there is a slipping of the rail-

way wheels even without causing injury, we call it an accident, but when there are deaths, injuries and all that, no matter how many people are killed, for the railway administration, it would be considered as a significant accident. However, we have to go through all such cases and institute an enquiry etc. In the beginning, while initiating the debate, my friend Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta had suggested that the quantum of compensation to be paid to the injured and to the relations of the victims must be increased. I must inform this House that a constant revision of the quantum of compensation has been there. The compensation prior to 1962 was Rs. 10,000 for the nearest relation of every victim. From 1962 to December 1973 it was Rs. 20,000. Now it is up to Rs. 50,000, per victim depending upon the nature of the injury sustained.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: We will convey it to the people concerned.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Comrade Parvathi Krishnan is very cooperative. Again, there was a question raised regarding unmanned gates and manned gates. Since, in the past, in the various statements laid on the Table of the House, I have already given the number of accidents at the manned gates and unmanned gates, I do not want to repeat them. But I can say that there are over 14,000 Railway level crossings which are manned, and approximately 22,000 crossings which are unmanned. You will be happy to know that whereas in the past it was always the responsibility of the local authorities or of the State Governments to bear the initial cost in converting unmanned gates into manned ones, the new decision which I have already announced is that in view of our experience with the local authorities and their financial constraints, we realised that if we were to rely only on them, such a conversion will not take place and therefore, we have decided that 100 per cent final

cial responsibility for converting such of the unmanned gates into manned ones as are potential hazards to safety of passengers will be taken by the Railway Administration henceforth.

There is one more aspect to which Comrade Parvathi Krishnan made a reference, namely discontentment among Railway-men. I would first like to draw a distinction. I am sure she will fully agree with me that there might be certain human failures, in the accidents which might relate to those who man the equipment. There might be some officials in charge of the Control Rooms and Cabin Rooms. But, at the same time, if anybody says that because there is discontent among Railway workers, those particular railway workers must be responsible for the accidents, I refute that allegation. If the Engine Driver, the Guard and the Fireman, in order to take revenge on the Railway Administration try to indulge in a conspiracy to bring about an accident, the Driver and the Fireman will be the first victims in that accident. Nobody will therefore, be willing to follow that path, in order to take a revenge against the Railway Administration. Therefore, I refute the allegation that Railway employees are deliberately doing it. There might be some staff failures. (Interruptions) I feel that on the question of the loyalty of the Railway workers, there is no difference of opinion at all. As far as loyalty of the workers is concerned, I think the Railway worker is as loyal as a Member of Parliament; and I need not draw a distinction between the two at all. That is not a disputable point.

I do not want to give all the statistics. I had shown to the hon. Member who had raised the issue, the table relating to this. Therefore, I do not want to take the time of the House. We have several kinds of failures, viz. failure of Railway staff, failure of persons other than the Railway staff and failure of railway equipment—again there are sub-headings viz. mechanical track and

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

others. There are also accidental accidents, where we are not able to detect the cause; i.e. cause could not be established and cause not yet finalized. You will find that all these accidents have been divided into various categories. For sometime, sabotage efforts were intense. 127 efforts were made last year, in 1977, and some people tried to tamper with the tracks. Out of these 127 efforts, 9 resulted in accidents; but I am happy to say that we have received the co-operation of Gangmen and RPF patrolling men who, together, constitute a strength of 25,000, on whom we are incurring a daily expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh. This particular patrolling arrangement has succeeded to such an extent that after 23rd December last when the last accident to sabotage took place, upto this date not a single accident due to sabotage has taken place; and the credit for this goes to the Gangmen and the RPF men doing patrolling of track.

There is one suspected case, I know of from South, Kerala. There had been one accident, but still it has not been established that it is a case of sabotage. But all the cases which have been established and where preliminary reports of Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety have come, after 23rd of December when the last sabotage took place, after that not a single accident has taken place. It is not that efforts were not made; 78 efforts were made to tamper with the track. But our patrolmen and gangmen were so active that before the train could arrive, they went to the station, they went to the control room and gave this information within time about removal of the fish plate and tampering with the track; and therefore the train was not allowed to pass over the track where the fish plate etc. had been removed. That is why I say that the credit goes to those who are already patrolling the tracks.

I think Prof. Mavalankar is right when he says that even if we have to spend Rs. 1 lakh per day on these arrangements of patrolling, it is worth doing that rather than spending the money on giving compensation when people are killed and to renovating our locomotives which are destroyed, trying to renovate our railway coaches which are damaged in the accident. It is better that we spend money on preventive measures. That is one important aspect.

Last time, I had made a statement. I had candidly admitted that as far as Naini accident was concerned—when Comrade Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan made a speech last time, she had already referred to that that because of the failure of certain equipments certain accidents had taken place—for instance, if the track circuiting was done in time, probably that accident could have been avoided. But, I am happy to report to this House that formerly out of 1300 stations which are on the trunk route, on 820 stations track circuiting was already completed. We had planned that in the last financial year, we will have additional 50 stations, where track circuiting will be completed with the help of our engineers and technicians. Finally, we had been able to not only complete the 50 stations but we have been able to overreach the target; and by 1981, at all the 1300 high density trunk route stations, that track circuiting will be completed.

Another question was raised by a number of Members including Prof. Mavalankar that we must concentrate on automatic warning system. I must also inform this House that, as an experimental measure, there are two routes on which we have introduced the automatic warning system. One is the Howrah-Burdwan section and another is the Gaya-Mughalsarai section. As far as automatic warning system is concerned, it is fitted into the chamber of the driver. There is actually an arrangement with the help of which whenever the signal

is given, showing danger ahead a hbs-
 tec warning is given the locomotive
 driver due to absent mindedness or
 overwork, neglects that, and does not
 take cognisance of it and goes ahead,
 we have a certain arrangement of
 electric circuit with the help of which
 direct automatic application of brakes
 takes place. There is a track magnet
 and with the help of that the electric
 system is so connected that whenever
 there is a red signal, in that case,
 the circuit starts operating, whistle
 goes on in the chamber of the driver;
 and if he is so absent minded that
 even after the whistle is blown he
 does not acknowledge the warning
 within 7 seconds, automatically the
 brakes are applied and the train stops
 before the danger point. That is how
 the automatic warning system is
 working.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): What
 happens after that?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It
 does not harm you. It harms us only
 when the train is in motion. When
 the train stops, it does not harm you
 at all.

I may tell you that in India, we
 have got 1300 trunk route stations;
 and actually these are the two routes
 on which we are operating the auto-
 matic warning system. As my hon.
 friend asked, how is it that we are
 operating this automatic warning sys-
 tem between Howrah and Burdwan;
 is it because people on that track are
 more absent minded. It is not that.
 These are the two sections which are
 high density routes. That is why we
 have taken this experimental measure
 on this high density route. I am
 happy to inform this House that as far
 as these two sections are concerned,
 after the installation of the automatic
 warning system, not a single accident
 due to disregard of signals has taken
 place on these two routes. Therefore,
 we will have to enlarge this partic-
 ular experiment.

After installation of this equipment
 from 1977 i.e. last years on these two
 sections Howrah Burdwan, Mughal-
 sarai and Gaya we did not have any
 accident.

The difficulty is that of financial
 constraints.

There is one more aspect. Our
 friend from Bengal has rightly raised
 the question of the maintenance of
 the track. For the last 10 years or so
 there has been a backlog in the main-
 tenance of the track-primary renewal.
 Out of about 48,000 route kilometers,
 probably there are 5,500 or about
 6,000 route kilometers of track where
 we require primary renewals of the
 rails and sleepers. Otherwise there
 may be fractures of the rails, just like
 the fractures of bones.

During the coming Five Year Plan
 we required Rs. 500 crores net funds
 for track renewals but we have been
 given only Rs. 350 crores. We require
 net funds of Rs. 100 crores per year.
 This year we have been able to get an
 allocation of Rs. 49 crores. Also we
 are trying to make up with internal
 resources. We are trying to see as to
 how the problem can be solved. But
 this problem of track maintenance-
 primary renewals and secondary
 renewals is of importance and we are
 trying to concentrate on that.

18 hrs.

[**SHRI DEHBENDRANATH BASU in the
 Chair**]

I would like to make one point
 clear. Nobody has raised the question
 of my resignation. But some time
 back the question was raised by one
 of the members through a public
 statement. I may tell the hon. mem-
 ber Shri Mavalankar that there are
 some moments when ones sensitivity
 is hurt the most and in one of the

(Prof. Madhu Dandavate)

gruesome accident that had taken place at Rewari in which one of our honourable members, Shashitripi died,—within one hour of the accident, I have said it in the Rajya Sabha, today I am repeating it over here—on that occasion I had gone to the Prime Minister and had handed over to him my resignation. I felt when I was the Railway Minister and if a person of Shashitripi's stature really succumbed to that accident, it was better that I should tender my resignation. Then the Prime Minister had warned me saying you cannot run away from your responsibility. You must try to introduce certain policies and measures by which you will be able to contain and prevent the accidents. Only after that, I decided that I should not press for my resignation. Because this question was raised some time back, therefore, I have mentioned it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question of resignation does not come in.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There are some other questions. I need not refer to them in detail. But there are one or two points to which some reference is necessary.

I have already said about the compensation. I have already talked about the automatic warning system. But there is one aspect to which I must make a reference and that is the workload on the Railwaymen.

I must candidly admit that constantly we have been working on this particular problem and I do not want to cast aspersions on anyone, and Comrade Parvathi Krishnan knows it very well. Prior to 1974 strike an agreement was arrived at with the then Government that 10 hours rule will be followed. But when 1974 strike took place, the Government told that after the strike that agreement was over. I am happy to say that we have revived that agreement. We have been able to make a provision for additional operational men and in

order to implement the Mishbah award also we have been to see that additional operational men to the tune of 10,000 are there. That provision has also been made. I must point out about the workload. The Mishbah Tribunal referred to the maximum workload of 12 hours for those gate-men who are working at the railway crossings. But we have decided that in the important crossings, it should not be 12 hours but only 8 hours work. That we are able to implement at significant railway crossings. As far as other crossings are concerned, we are not crossing the limit of 12 hours. 10 hours duty has also been implemented. I am also very happy to announce that as far as the locomen's grievances are concerned, we sat with them and all their legitimate grievances were attended to. 20 to 25 per cent increase in the mileage allowance of locomen has been brought about. This is also one of the important achievement which has contributed to some relief. We are trying to sort out the other issues with the locomen whether they belong to recognised or unrecognised unions. All problems cannot be completely solved, but it is our constant endeavour to see that the problems are solved in time as far as possible.

A number of suggestions have been made by a number of hon. members. I can assure them that we will continue to take all those suggestions into account. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has rightly said that one cannot pick up isolated incident of accident here and there and try to analyse the cause thereof but one must survey the entire scheme of accidents and try to find out the overall position. In that context, we have appointed the Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Sikri. It was in 1968 that the last Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee was appointed. The Sikri Committee is doing good work. There are Members of Parliament from both Houses on that committee. They are also experts. I am

happy to inform the House that we have seen to it that one eminent trade unionist—Mr. Bagaram Tulpule—is also a member of that committee. Therefore, all interests are represented in that committee. I am sure when their recommendations come, we will take them into account along with the constructive proposals and suggestions the hon. members have made on the floor of the House. I can assure the House that I will strive my best. With the help of all my colleagues, with the cooperation of all of you, last but not the least, with the cooperation and goodwill of all the trade union organisations in the railways, we will continue to see that the safety in railways increases at every stage. Some friend said, when he travels by train, his wife always says, "You return safe. That is all I expect". In fact, the wife should expect something more, but this is the minimum expectation! But I was surprised that our Sarvodaya leader also suggested that my name is Dandavate and therefore, I must use the danda, i.e. the rod. There are two interpretations of Dandavate. One of the components of my surname means 'pranam', i.e. salute. I would like to concentrate on that interpretation. I will salute all the people, all the passengers, all the organisations which want to help me. With Your cooperation and goodwill, I shall constantly endeavour to see that the rail journey becomes safer. (Interruptions). My friend says that the allowance of loco running staff should be increased. He did not listen to me carefully. I have already informed the House that a 25 per cent increase has been made.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I would like at the outset to educate my colleague, Shri Balbir Singh, on one or two points. He made a very unfair and totally wrong allegation that my party and my union is responsible for sabotage. Let him remember what we said in all the circulars we have issued on every occasion when strikes or other movements have been there. Even in May 1974 what did we say? We said,

"1. We should resist all attempts to set fire to railway stations, wagons and coaches.

2. We should not permit the sabotage of machinery or looting of goods, etc.

We should not allow tempering with the track as it may lead to loss of lives if a train happens to go by it."

It is because we think that the railways are national property, we should not allow such things.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me add that during all the 22 days of railway strike in 1974, not a single sabotage had taken place.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I would like to remind the hon. Member that the only boast about sabotage was made by one who today sits on the Treasury Benches as a Minister and he is fortunate to have been reported in the world press; there has been no denial for him. So, let him accuse some one else and not accuse us.

Secondly, when I insisted on this motion being discussed, and I must say that I am very grateful to all this chivalrous comments that have been made about me, it is not merely that I felt it was a matter of prestige that this motion should be taken up, but in recent months even more serious things had happened and I hope that the Minister in his reply would refer to them. But he kept within a certain framework. The thing is that it is not only the accidents, but the question of security on the railways has also become very serious. It is also a form of accident because after all, why are all these recent thefts, lootings and dacoities taking place? Only yesterday, the Minister, in reply to a question, gave us some figures. I did a little rough mathematics. Maybe I am wrong. But, Sir, in Madhya Pradesh, the loss on 'A' type robberies and dacoities from 1-7-1977 to 30-6-1978 was something like Rs. 57,000 and on 'B' type robberies it was Rs. 44,000. In U.P. the loss on account of 'A' type robberies was Rs. 1,12,000

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

and it was Rs. 52,000 and odd for 'B' type robberies. He very cleverly gave the monthwise figures and not the total.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Because Mr. Lakkappa asked for monthwise figures.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I totalled it very roughly. This is extremely serious and I will come to that later. But the reason why I thought it was necessary for us urgently to have this discussion is both the aspects, that there have been accidents also in this period and at the same time there have been thefts and robberies. Therefore, I appreciate all that the Minister has told us of the steps that are being taken for trying to minimise the accidents. When he was speaking, he also told us in a very sketchy way that when you talk about accidents in railways, in railway parlance it is something quite different from civilian parlance. Therefore, I would not like to go only into the question of accidents where there have been casualties, but I would like to point out that the accidents of which the public are not aware are also very serious because tomorrow that very small accident may easily lead to a major accident. Take, for instance, your engine failure. Only a few days ago, what are the figures that you have given in answer to one of the questions? You gave the number of passenger trains held up on routes due to break-down of locomotives. It is due to engine failure or any other failure. The cause of breakdown was not given. During the last 6 months ending June 1978, the number of trains held up on routes is 2,332. And then you have stated what steps have been taken and so on. But these are also serious. In my opinion, it may not be so in his technical parlance, but I consider that every such accident is also something to be taken note of and we should not think in terms of major or minor, but try and see that all these things are avoided, which can be avoided, by your maintenance work, and by

the manner in which your loco sheds and your wagon sheds operate. The problem of heavy workload is one. I do not know whether you are indenting properly for spares or not, but I know the ingenuity of your railway workers who are there in the loco shed and who keep most of your engines running because they also do a lot of cannibalising, and I think you are equally aware of that, Mr. Minister, and if they are doing it, it is because there is something wrong about your indents and your stocks.

So, what are you doing about that? It is not merely a question of rail circuiting, not merely technical things. There is the safety question that has to be considered, and the safety officers come in. Do they go into it? What is happening to the maintenance of the engine? What is done about it? I have my grave doubts about it.

So, it is very important that there should be a comparative study of the tall claim of the railway administration and the Railway Minister. In spite of the improvement of the standard of the track structure, signalling system and so on—while on modernisation he has mentioned it—I would like to know what is being done *vis-à-vis* the ever-increasing traffic density on the railway routes, because many accidents are due to derailment, and these are related to proper maintenance of the railway track, with the design and plant improvement and standard track structure consistent with the high rate of traffic density from year to year. What is your Research and Designs Organisation doing? I would like to know this because with heavier and faster trains, only 29 per cent of your broadgauge and 10 per cent of your metregauge are assessed to be able to bear the very heavy traffic. This is one thing that the House should be made aware of at the earliest opportunity, because the Minister did not assure in his speech that he will also take note of whatever suggestions I may make when I am replying. So I hope he will take note of those suggestions.

PROF. MODHU DANDVATE: I did refer to that in anticipation.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: With regard to the yardstick of manpower for railway track inspection, the Maftin formula is not being maintained. He has told us something but he has not told us all the things that we would like to know. As the hon. Member, Shri Somnath Chatterjee has pointed out, there has been a drastic reduction of gangmen, whether it is permanent way maintenance or track maintenance. I would like to know from the Minister how many posts of PWI and engineers have been increased and how many gangmen have been decreased in number in the past few years. It would be very interesting to know that. We know, for instance, that as far as Class I and Class 2 posts are concerned, the number has increased. This is from the statistics provided by the Railway Board, even though statistics deceive us. I do not know how much more beyond it it has gone now. According to them, between 1950-51 and 1975-76, while the increase in staff has been to the tune of 58 per cent in class III and IV, in the case of Class I and II it is over 300 per cent. Where is 58 per cent and where is 300 per cent? It is very important to consider this. Because, a major part of the track is maintained by manual labour, and manual labour have got to be helped in order to see that they are not over-taxed during their work.

For instance, take the augmentation of traffic. What happens to the switchmen and signalmen? You talk of the loco running staff. They have a very powerful union. Their category had made themselves left. But what about the other categories? You have to think of them also. I would say that they are being neglected. Take the switchmen. They have to operate the levers on many of these tracks where there is heavy density, 86 times during eight hours of duty. Do you mean to say that fatigue will not creep in? It will

naturally creep in. Therefore, you have to find out whether they can be given lesser hours of duty. When you are increasing the number of trains and everybody hear is giving you Sabash for the super-fast trains, classless trains and so on, what happens to the poor signalmen? The passengers and the Members of Parliament are giving you compliments, but the switchmen and the signalmen are a very neglected class of people. I would suggest that the hon. Minister should take up this matter immediately.

Similarly, the increased use of railway track also makes it important that you go into the working hours of the key men. When he was talking about running staff, he was talking about the number of hours and the number of posts, which have been increased and it is only recently that I have been forced to write to him about one particular part in Bihar in the North Eastern Railway—you would be interested to hear—Samastipur Division, where as far as the guards are concerned, they are very much overworked, sometimes they have to do even 72 hours duty. In 'C' grade guards, there are as many as 124 posts vacant in that division of North Eastern Railway alone and even now the Finance in the Railways are still trying to find out whether they can sanction a mere 79 posts. You are surrounded by so many rules, you are a prisoner of rules and the Rules in the Railways and in every Government Department work downwards and they do not work upwards. Rules are always quoted against Class III and Class IV employees. Rules are always examined as to how they can be quoted against Class III and IV.

You replied to a question on security that the guards are going to be given torches and lanterns. What is the good of all those things if they have 72 hours duty at a stretch? Therefore, when you are talking about loco-running staff, you talk about only the engine drivers. But what about the other

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan] running staff? What about the TTEs? Today, as far as security is concerned, your TTEs are equally important. I have been travelling in trains for the last three months. There are first class coaches with no conductor-guards. Why? Because that train is assigned only one conductor-guard. There is one first class coach right in front of the train. But because it is dieselised, you have got 16 coaches and the last coach is also a first class coach and the conductor-guard is rushing up and down from one coach to another. If a passenger gets down at an intermediate station, what happens? The door is left unlocked and an unauthorised person can come in. Does not the security get affected? You may say that the passengers in the first class coaches are safe in their cabins. But some of them at least do require to visit the toilet or something and what happens when they come out? Take the II class sleeper coaches. Are they totally manned? No. I am talking of the sleeper coaches, where it is not a vestibule train. You have one conductor-guard or TTE for two coaches. I have seen it in the Trivandrum Mail when I have been going from Coimbatore to Madras. Then how can you say that security will be provided? It is not only a question of getting into a huddle with the police and the State Governments. I would like the Railway Minister to take this matter very seriously. Whenever a question comes, every time we have raised this matter, we are told the yardstick, this is all that can be there, etc. There is today an under-manning as far as the conductor-guards and TTEs are concerned. Your norm should be one conductor-guard for each coach, come what may, whether it is a vestibule or non-vestibule train and he would have to be responsible for seeing that the door is locked or unlocked as the case may be. You know, what happens when a passenger gets down at an intermediate station?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That means, 8000 passenger trains multiplied by 18 coaches..

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Have it. It will also help you to achieve the objective of solving the unemployment problem in ten years. Otherwise, what security do you give to the passengers? Anyway, that should be. The conditions in which they work is bad. The TTEs do not have even a seat to sit on, they perch at the end of the berth of some passenger. I will show you the replies that you have given in the matter. I am not reading them out here because of lack of time. But this is the problem, they do not have seats in every coach and they have raised it and the ICF have now said 'yes, we can provide that', but this has to go to the Railway Board and also go through the barrage of rules and perhaps in the year dot, when you and I may not be here, it may be sanctioned. Then, the Finance Ministry, Mr. Patel also, will have to be nudged about it and so on.

Lastly, I come to the conditions of the workers and the whole problem of industrial relations. Don't tell me that the Industrial Relations Bill has been introduced. He always takes shelter behind that. There is something wrong with the industrial relations in the Railways. If a particular section of the workers are able to hit him hard enough, he responds. But they have to reach him through the whole buffer that he has got, the Railway Board....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I may just remind the hon. Member that on 24th of March, 1977, I became the Minister of Railways and within three days, while presenting the first Railway Budget, we saw to it that all those who were retrenched during the strike came back and, within six weeks, they came back. Nobody had to pressurise me. I do not think any pressurisation is necessary. There might be financial constraints. No pressurisation is necessary about their legitimate demands.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I have never hesitated and I have been second to none in appreciating the action that the Railway Minister took

in reinstating the victimised workers. But he cannot take shelter behind that one act all the time. What I have been saying is, why is it that he could not go one step further? Last time, in May, 1974 the discussions with the workers on their demands were left unfinished. He promised us bonus. What has happened to bonus? Is it because of the Bhoothalingam Committee which says, no bonus to the railwaymen? The Railway Minister has written to me saying that the railwaymen are better paid than anybody else if you take everything that they get into consideration and so on. So, let him not every time remind us of that one good act of reinstatement let him not take shelter behind that one good act. There are many distortions and aberrations in the Railway Ministry which he has to look into.

For instance, why is it that the office bearers of the recognised federations get certain protection even when their transfer is suggested at the instance of the vigilance organisation? If this is correct, is it moral? Just because he is an office bearer of a recognised federation, even where the vigilance officer has come out with a report against him, he gets protection in the matter of transfer. Is it proper? I want to bring to his notice thousand and one things that are happening in the huge jaggermant Rail Bhavan. Of course, one man cannot do everything. I am not accusing him. All those sections of workers who are in a position to act in an organised way, you do lend a hearing to them. But I do not think you always take action.

While talking about railway accidents, talking about human failures and the need to see that the demands of the railwaymen are satisfied, it is not that we say that they will be responsible for accidents if they do not get bonus. Not at all. But the fact remains that the demands of the railwaymen still remain unfulfilled. Certainly, when you give them their bonus, it is their

just and right demand. When you sit down with them at the table and talk to them about their wage structure, then you will certainly find that many other problems also be brought to your notice. The efficiency of the railways can be increased and improved by taking the railwaymen the railway workers, more in confidence and by seeing that the officers do not continue to rule the roosts based on rules under the Indian Railways Act of 1905.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, a substitute Motion has been moved by Shri Yuvraj: does he want withdraw it?

He is not present. Since he is not present in the House, I shall put his motion to the vote of the House.

The substitute Motion was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion has now concluded. Let us take up Half-an-Hour Discussion now.

18.31 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

FALL IN SUGARCANE PRICE

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी (बक्सर) :
 समापति जी प्रश्न संख्या 4 के 17 जुलाई, 1978 को विदे गये उत्तर पर विचार करने के पहले मैं सरकार के मंत्रियों से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने प्रश्नों के उत्तर माते हैं, जो इंप्रोकेट हैं, इंप्रोकेसी छापी हुई हैं, वह मंत्रियों के मुख से गलत उत्तर कहलवार्ते हैं। अगर ये गलत नहीं कहलवावे, तो यह स्थिति उत्पन्न नहीं होती। यही नहीं, अतारकित प्रश्न जितने जाते हैं, उनमें से 80 प्रतिशत के उत्तर भ्रामक, गलत और झूठ होते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे मंत्री नीकरवाहों के एक्कोकेट बनल है, जब कि उन्हें जलता का होना चाहिये।

[श्री रामानन्द तिवारी]

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह स्थिति क्यों उत्पन्न हुई। हम जानते हैं कि पहले 30 बरसों तक कांग्रेसी हुकूमत में जो कच्चे का प्राइस, कीमत निश्चित की जाती थी, सपोर्ट प्राइस, समर्थन न्यूनतम कीमत, उसके लिये किसान का प्रतिनिधि, मिल्समालिक, को-ऑपरेटिव और सरकार के प्रतिनिधि, ये मिलकर कम-से-कम कीमत निश्चित करते थे। 30 बरसों तक कांग्रेसी सरकार, जब पैस की उसे आवश्यकता होती थी तो उसका झुकाव मिल्समालिकों की तरफ हो जाता था और जब बोट की बात आती थी, तो उसका झुकाव किसानों की तरफ हो जाता था, लेकिन इस परम्परा को जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने तोड़ा है। इसलिये मैं उसको बाधार्ड बता हूँ क्योंकि इस बार प्रति किबंटल मिनिमम कीमत 10 रुपये की है। लेकिन यह ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की स्थिति क्या है। इस पर भी इनको विचार करना चाहिये।

सब से पहले मैं कृषि मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह सदन में यह आंकड़ा प्रस्तुत करें कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में प्रति वर्ष एक एकड़ में खेती के उत्पादन पर कितनी लागत का खर्च पड़ता है? जब तक यह नहीं कर पायेंगे, हम सरकार से अपील करते हैं कि सदन में वह प्रस्तुत करें कि लागत खर्च कितना आ रहा है? अगर सरकार के पास यह नहीं है तो भी स्पष्ट कहें। यदि उनके पास नहीं होंगे तो हम उनको लाकर देंगे, क्योंकि इनका सम्बन्ध सीधे किसानों से नहीं है, हमारे जैसे कार्यकर्ता का सीधा सम्बन्ध किसानों से है।

उसके बाद हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में, विशेषकर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में कितना सच्चा उत्पादन होता है? इसके आंकड़े भी छुपा कर बतलाने का कष्ट करें, तब हम तबसे कि आपने जो

वाम निश्चित किये हैं उसका आकार और बुनियाद क्या है।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार, ये दोनों अभावों का प्रदेश हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के सब से पिछड़े हुए, सबसे गरीब प्रांत हैं, जहाँ की 70 प्रतिशत जनता गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे है। इन दोनों प्रांतों का विकास नहीं हुआ है। यहाँ इंडस्ट्री का अभाव है, कोई उद्योग-धंधा नहीं है। परिणामस्वरूप वहाँ के गरीब कमकला, बम्बई, चम्पली, मद्रास या अन्य स्थानों में पचास, सौ, डेढ़ सौ या दो सौ रुपये माहवार वेतन पर नौकरी करने जाते हैं।

बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का सब से प्रमुख उद्योग चीनी उद्योग है। यदि इस उद्योग का अहित हुआ, यदि यह इंडस्ट्री बर्बाद हुई, तो फिर बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति इतनी भयंकर हो जायेगी कि सरकार उसको संभाल नहीं सकेगी। बिहार में चीनी मिलें 1930 में चलनी प्रारंभ हुई। मगर आज स्थिति यह है कि वर्जनों फ्रैक्टरियां बंद हैं, हजारों मजदूर बेकार हैं और दाने-दाने के लिए मुहताज हैं। सरकार को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिये कि इस का परिणाम क्या होगा।

यह कितनी लज्जा और शर्म की बात है कि माननीय राज्य कृषि मंत्री ने कहा कि हमें यह जानकारी नहीं है कि ईश जलाई गई है। मैं उन को बताता हूँ—मैं उन्हें चुनौती देता हूँ—कि राज्य कृषि मंत्री के अपने जिम्मे में, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, ईश जलाई गई है। वह मेरे साथ चले चम्पारन, मुजफ्फरपुर और समस्तीपुर, मैं उन्हें विचारना कि जो गरीब किसान जेठ की तपती धूप में मेहनत कर के ईश पैदा करता है, जब माननीय राज्य कृषि मंत्री जी और हमारे जैसे लोग एयर-कंडीशन में बैठे रहते हैं, तब भी किसान पानी में भीस कर, जाड़े में ठिठुर कर, ईश पैदा करता है, उसे विचार हो

कर, ईस कसानी पकती है। पहले यह कर कसना और सर्व की सत कसानी? इसलिख मैं मंत्री महोदय से पुनः अपनी कसना चाहता हूँ कि यह कर वारे में पूरी समझ-बूझ करके, सोचें और विचारन करें कि यह धनको विहार, बुद्धी पीड़ित विहार, निर्धन विहार और दूसरी उत्तर प्रदेश को और दुखी न करें। पिछले तीस बरसों में कावेरी सामन न इन दोनों प्रांतों को बर्बाद किया है। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि अब जनता पार्टी की सरकार इन प्रांतों के साथ उचित न्याय करेगी। उसने अभी नये की कीमत बढ़ाई है और इस प्रकार पिछले सालन की इस परम्परा को तोड़ दिया है कि वैसे के लिए पूंजीपतियों पर निर्भर करें और बोट लेने के लिए धन्य जनता के पास जायें। मुझे आशा है कि वह धन भी इसी नीति पर चलती रहेगी।

इससे भी गंभीर स्थिति यह है कि गरीब किसानों का एक धरब रुपया मिल-मालिकों के यहाँ बाकी है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि इसका क्या कारण है कि सरकार गरीब किसानों का एक धरब रुपया नहीं दिला रही है, जो बाने-बाने के लिए मुहताज हैं। क्या सरकार यह व्यवस्था करेगी कि जो मिल-मालिक उचित समय पर पैसा नहीं देते हैं, जो एक धरब रुपया नहीं लौटाते हैं, उन मिल-मालिकों को यह धावें दिया जाये कि वे पन्द्रह दिनों के भीतर पैसा दें, वरना उनको पकड़ कर उस वक़्त तक जेल में बन्द किया जाये, जब तक कि वे पैसा वापस नहीं देते हैं? आखिर यह सरकार मिल-मालिकों के बल पर नहीं बनी है, बल्कि यह किसानों और खेतियार बजदूरी के बल पर बनी है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि आप इस पर विचार करें।

अन्तिम निवेदन यह करना चाहते हैं कि मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूँ कि कानों का उत्पादन इसकी अधिक हो जाय कि जिसका परिणाम यह हो कि कानों का उत्पादन कम हो जाय। इसलिए आपको मार्गदर्शन करना है, जिससे

करना है कि किस-किस जमीनों पर स्थिति में हम अधिक से अधिक कानों का उत्पादन करेंगे। यह सीमा धन्य को बताती है, यह मार्गदर्शन आपको करना है। यह हम इसलिए बताती है कि हम यह नहीं चाहते कि एक ही कसल का उत्पादन हो क्योंकि हमें और कसलें चाहिए। अगर उनका उत्पादन नहीं होया तो हमें विदेश से आयात करना पड़ेगा। उसे भी हमें रोकना है क्योंकि इस गरीब देश को स्वावलम्बी बनाना है, कृषिवासी बनाना है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से और सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप मार्गदर्शन करें किसान का और एक सीमा निश्चित कर दें कि इस तरह की जमीन, इस तरह का पानी, इस तरह का बातावरण जहाँ होया वहाँ हम इसका अधिक से अधिक ईश का उत्पादन करेंगे जिसका कि उचित मूल्य आप दे सकें। हम आशा और विश्वास करते हैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए कि इस पर आप विमन-मन करेंगे। लेकिन फिर बतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन का समय बरबाद न करें। आप उन नीकरवाहों से, ब्यूरोक्रैट्स से सावधान रहें जो आपके मुँह से सत बात कहलवाना चाहते हैं। असत्य कहना असंसदीय होया, इसलिए असत्य न कहते हुए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो आपके मुँह से और सरकार के मंत्रियों के मुँह से सत बात कहलवाना चाहते हैं। आप बड़ी सावधानी के साथ बनें। मैं भी मंत्री रह चुका हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे अधिकारी किस तरह से सत करते थे और जो स्टार्च या फ्लुस्टार्च स्वेडन प्रांते थे उसको देख कर फिर लौटाते थे। सदन में हम समय लेते हैं लेकिन हमें कुछ है, क्या है, इस परम्परा की कापेसिबिलिटी ने बताया, आप इस परम्परा पर मत बनें, आप सरकारी अधिकारियों के अधिकार न बनें, उनके एम्बोकेट ऊपर न बनें, आप सदन के बनें, जनता के बनें, एक नयी परम्परा कायम करें। इस ब्यूरो-क्रैसी की इसन कमिशनारी कमेटी कि आप उनके हृदय में विश्वास हो जाय और

[श्री डा. रामानन्द तिवारी]

जानते हुए भी उनकी तरफ से बकायत करें। इसलिए आपके माध्यम से मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन कक्षा कि एक स्वस्थ परम्परा रखें जिसमें अधिक से अधिक सत्य सामने आ सके। मैं पूरा सत्य इसलिए नहीं कहता हूँ कि मैं जानता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश की हालत क्या है, हमारा चरित्र क्या है, हमारा मनोबल क्या है और हमारी नैतिकता क्या है? उसी में से घाप घाए हैं। मंत्री हैं, घाप देवता नहीं हैं। घापका उद्गम स्थान बही है जहाँ से हमारे सरकारी अधिकारी हैं, किसान हैं, व्यापारी हैं, और हम सत्य सत्य हैं। इसी में से घाप मंची बने हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन कक्षा कि हमारे सरकारी अधिकारियों का उद्गम स्थान भी बही है, मैं उनकी इच्छत करता हूँ, सम्मान करता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे दुःख है मैं आपके माध्यम से उनको बेताबनी देना चाहता हूँ कि मत सदन का समय नष्ट करो, मत मंत्रियों के मुख से गलत बात कहवाने का प्रयास करो, मत उन्हें अपना वकील बनाओ। जमता जिसकी गाड़ी कमाई से घापका भरज-प्रोबन होता है उसका ब्याल करो। इसी मंत्रों के साथ मैं आज्ञा और विश्वास करता हूँ कि माननीय कृषि मंत्रीजी हमारी बातों पर ध्यान देंगे। यही कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I am thankful to Mr. Tiwary for raising up this debate.

उन्होंने कुछ प्रश्न किए हैं। मैं सत्य कक्षा उनका जबाब देने का। उन्होंने बिहार और यू० पी० के बारे में कुछ घांके मंत्रों कि जहाँ पर स्थिति क्या है, गन्ने की पैदावार क्या हुई है? जहाँ तक इस वक़्त देश में डोटन गन्ने की पैदावार का तात्त्विक है उसके बारे में तो मैं यह बताना चाहता कि पिछले साल 154 मिलियन टन कच्चा हुआ या और कच्चा वक़्त 172 मिलियन टन कच्चा हुआ है। बाकी

तकरीबन 18 मिलियन टन पिछले साल से ज्यादा हुआ है और इसमें अगर सारे देश का हिसाब लगाएँ तो कोई सवा ब्यारह परसेंट गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़ी है, लेकिन घांके यू० पी० में 17 परसेंट के करीब बढ़ी है। इसलिए यू० पी० में गन्ने की पैदावार इस वक़्त ज्यादा हुई है। यू० पी० की गन्ने की पैदावार में आपको सारी दुना। पिछले साल खाद्य और बीबी की कुल पैदावार 48.43 लाख टन हुई थी और इस वक़्त तकरीबन 65 लाख टन हुई है। इस तरह के हिसाब के मुताबिक 19 मिलियन टन गन्ना ज्यादा कल हुआ है क्योंकि अगर उसी हिसाब से बनी है। गन्ने की पैदावार 18 मिलियन टन ज्यादा हुई। और गन्ने की फ़ैलिंग 19 मिलियन टन ज्यादा हुई। इस तरह का यह हिसाब है। यह फ़ीगर घाब से कोई 15 दिन पहले तक की है क्योंकि घांभी भी बार-बार मिलें चल रही हैं।

इस के बारे में कुछ बिहार एरिया के जो घांके हैं वह मैं देना चाहूँगा। बिहार में 1975-76 में 1 लाख 33 हजार हेक्टर में गन्ना पैदा हुआ और 1976-77 में 1 लाख 27 हजार 800 हेक्टर में गन्ना पैदा हुआ और प्रोबनस 1975-76 में 49 लाख टन हुआ, 1976-77 में 41 लाख 75 हजार टन हुआ। यह प्रोबनस फ़ीगर्स हैं।

राम जो मिले हैं वह भी मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के सत्य-सत्य हिस्सों में जो राम मिले वह बताऊँगा। बेस्ट यू० पी० में इस साल गन्ने की जो कुल बाइल मिली किसानों को वह है 87 करोड़ एक लाख 36 हजार कपड़ा। सेटल यू० पी० में 108 करोड़ 6 लाख 43 हजार कपड़ा किसान और ईस्टन यू० पी० में 64 करोड़ 64 लाख 16 हजार का कपड़ा कितना। इस तरह से यू० पी० में टोटल 259 करोड़ 60 लाख 96 हजार का कपड़ा कितना।

बिहार के लोगों के इस प्रकार के हैं। मुन
 कया जो किसानों ने पैदा किया वह है 38
 करोड़ 16 लाख 95 हजार टन। अब उन्होंने
 मुझे से कहा कि क्या वा कि बहुत सा पैदा
 बकाया पड़ा है किसानों का तो उस के बारे में
 भी मैं ध्यान-ध्यान बता देना चाहता हूँ।
 बकाया बिहार और यू० पी० का किया गया था।
 मैं टोटल आंकड़े भी दे दूँगा। बिहार में बकाये
 की इस वस्तु 16-7-78 तक की कीमतें
 हैं। बिहार में बकाया 1 करोड़ 73 लाख
 56 हजार रुपया है। बेस्टन यू० पी० में बकाया
 21 करोड़ 51 लाख, सेन्ट्रल यू० पी० में 24
 करोड़ 32 लाख और इस्टन यू० पी० में
 6 करोड़ 36 लाख—इस तरह से यू० पी० में
 टोटल 52 करोड़ 19 लाख 95 हजार रुपया
 बकाया है।

जो भी करोड़ रुपए की बकाया मैं ने
 बताई उसकी जानकारी भी मैं आपको देना
 चाहता हूँ। 15 मई को 104 करोड़ का बकाया
 था। 31 मई को यानी 15 दिन बाद 100
 करोड़ 11 लाख का बकाया रहा। 15 जून,
 को 94 करोड़ 21 लाख का बकाया रहा और
 30 जून को 84 करोड़ 16 लाख का बकाया
 रहा। उसके बाद 15 जुलाई को 81
 करोड़ 60 लाख का बकाया था। इस तरह से
 इस में 15.3 फीसदी की कमी आई। यह
 पोलीमन मैं ने 15 जुलाई तक की बताई है।
 इन हिसाब से बकाया 104 करोड़ से कम हो
 कर 15 जुलाई को 81 करोड़ 60 लाख तक
 आया। इस बारे में भी मैं पैदावार बहुत
 ज्यादा हुई...

श्री श्यामलकमल मिश्र (बेपुतराय) :
 एक कृपया ध्यानने नहीं दी—यह कब से
 बकाया है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मैं वह भी
 आप को बताऊँगा—पिछले पीरियड का
 को-ऑप-प्राइस का इतिहास है, वह इस तरह है—
 1976-76 में यह बकाया 6 करोड़ 36 लाख

60 हजार रुपए थे। अब वहाँ तक इस के
 हिस्सों का सारबुत है—कि यह बकाया
 कितने है—मैंने इस को बिकत किया था,
 इसके बारे में ध्यान-ध्यान रायें हैं। जो
 जानकारी मुझे मिली है—उस में कहा गया
 है कि इस में बहुत सी गड़बड़ है जो धन-
 खर्च है, जिस को लेने के लिए लोग नहीं
 पाते हैं। इसी लिए यह रकम पड़ी हुई है...
 (अव्यवधान).....

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : यह वस्तु है,
 यह रकम उन को दी हो नहीं गई, वे लोग
 चकर लगाते रहे..... (अव्यवधान).....

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मेरे पास
 जो जानकारी है, वह मैं आप के सामने
 रख रहा हूँ—उस से आप ग्रन्थात्मा लगा सकते
 हैं।

मैं धन कर रहा था—1975-76 में
 जो बकाया था, वह 6 करोड़ 35 लाख
 60 हजार था। 1976-77 में 2 करोड़
 18 लाख रहा और इस साल 15 जुलाई तक
 का मैं ने धन किया है—81 करोड़ 60 लाख
 बनता है।

वेश में जो प्राइस रही है, उस के मुकाबले
 इन्टरनेशनल प्राइस कम रही है। धन गने
 की पैदाइश ज्यादा हुई, तो यह कोलिस की
 गई कि गुजर ज्यादा पैदा की जाय, क्योंकि
 जितना ज्यादा बना कम होगा, उस से
 ज्यादा गुजर पैदा होवे और गने की कीमत भी
 ज्यादा होगी। गने की कीमत भी इस साल
 पिछले सालों के मुकाबले ज्यादा रही है।
 उस के आंकड़े भी मेरे पास हैं। पहले 30 पर-
 सेन्ट बना कम होता था...

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री (पदोना) :
 आंकड़े बहुत हो गए।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मुझ से जाने
 गए हैं, इस लिए बतला रहा हूँ मैं बहुत

[श्री सुरवीर सिंह बरनवाला]

मुक्तकृत धाकड़े हैं, बायें धाप के काम धामें

केन-कैप्टीव में कितना बसा जाता है—
तब से पहले उस के कुछ धाकड़े बना बाहुवा-
में ने इन की 1973-74 में इकट्ठा किया
हुआ है। 1973-74 में 42 मिलियन टन
गन्ना फस हुआ। 1975-76 में 41.9
मिलियन टन फस हुआ। 1976-77 में
48.9 मिलियन टन फस हुआ और इस साल
67 मिलियन टन फस हुआ। इस की पर-
सेन्टेज इस तरह है— 1973-74 में 30
परसेन्ट टोटल प्रोडक्शन का फस हुआ,
1974-75 में 33 परसेन्ट फस हुआ,
1976-77 में 29.9 परसेन्ट हुआ, जोकि
पहले से कम था और पिछले साल 31.7
परसेन्ट हुआ, लेकिन इस साल 39 परसेन्ट
गन्ना फस हुआ और इसके लिए हमें काफी
कोशिश करनी पड़ी ताकि यह गन्ना ज्यादा
से ज्यादा फस हो सके।

यह भी कहा गया कि हमारे स्टेट
मिनिस्टर यहां कह गए हैं कि कोई गन्ना
खड़ा नहीं रह गया है—उस के धाकड़े भी
मुक्त से बचने गए हैं। जो धाकड़े मुझे प्रान्तों
से मुक्तकर हुए हैं—ये पिछले 15 दिन तक
के धाकड़े हैं—गुजरात में 25 हजार टन
रहा, हरियाणा में 11,500 टन, महाराष्ट्र
में 66 हजार टन, दू. पी० में 1.9 लाख टन,
तामिलनाडू में 2 लाख 10 हजार टन—
तामिलनाडू में कश्मिरी सीजन काब तक चलता
है, धनी भी वहां पर कुछ कैप्टीव फस रही
है, उन का कश्मिरी सीजन सेंट होता है। बायें
में ने पहले धर्म किया कि बिहार के धाकड़े
मेरे पास नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे मुझे नहीं मिलें हैं
वे जो धाकड़े बचे-रिह हैं वे 15 दिन पहले
के धाकड़े हैं।

इस के हिसाब से जब गुजर की प्रोडक्शन
ज्यादा हुई और वह गुजर बिनों के पास पड़ी
रही और उनकी तरफ केन का बकाया बहुत
ज्यादा हो गया तो हमें उन बिनों की सारी
हालत की देख कर के बहुत फेसला करना पड़ा
कि बीनी का डीपट्रोल कर दिया जाए ताकि
इसकी कंजम्यशन बढ़ सके। पिछले साल की
हमने इसकी कंजम्यशन बढ़ाने की कोशिश की
थी लेकिन 23 परसेंट तक ही कंजम्यशन बढ़
सकी। इसकी हम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ाना
चाहते हैं। जब प्राइसिंग नीचे धायेगी तभी
कंजम्यशन बढ़ेगा। धनी जो बालावरन बना
है, उसके हिसाब से प्राइसिंग नीचे जा रही है।
इससे कंजम्यशन बढ़ेगी, ऐसी हमें उम्मीद है।

कंजम्यशन बढ़ने से सरपलस स्टॉक बाजार
में जाएगा और इससे गुजर मिल जाने केन
की प्राइसिंग भी घटा कर सकेंगे। जो केन
प्राइसिंग घटा नहीं कर सकते हैं उनकी 15
परसेंट जमाना देना पड़ता है। हमने सभी
स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिखा है कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी
केन की प्राइसिंग घटा करायें।

श्री राम किलन (भरतपुर): भावनीय
मंत्री जी ने बलव्य दिया, बीनी के धाम किस
प्रकार से नीचे घा रहे हैं, उससे तो स्पष्ट है कि
सरकार ने जो गन्ने की सर्वोर्ध प्राप्ति तय की है,
उसपर कसा नहीं बिकेगा। मैं सरकार से जमाना
चाहता हूँ कि सेती की पैदावार, के धाम इन
दो सालों में निरन्तर गिर रहे हैं लेकिन सेती
के उत्पादन में जो बीबी काब में जाती है—जैसे
ट्रेकबल है, केटीसाइड है, सलब क्वैर है,
उनकी बीममें बढ़ रही है, क्या सरकार इनकी
बीममें बढ़ाने की कोई योजना रखती है?

श्री सुरवीर सिंह बरनवाला: बीना जोनी
कहा कि नहीं बीनी बीममें नहीं मिल सकती, तो

में बताया जाता है कि यह पहली बर्फ ऐसा हुआ है जब कि इस समय ब्राइस रिजिटिडू 8.5 की गयी है। मार्च तक 8 रुपये 50 प्राप्त रही है। इस में बोड़ा ज्यादा रिकमन्ड की भी लेकिन उसकी मात्रा नहीं गया। वह पहली बर्फ 8.5 रिकमन्ड पर इस समय प्राप्त रही गयी है। हमें पूरी उम्मीद है कि वह ब्राइस रिजिटिडू।

यहां कैम्टरी एरिया है यहां तो कहीं सुपर केम की ब्राइस 13 रुपये रही है, कहीं साईं ठेरह रही है। कहीं साईं बारह रुपये की बनेली रही है। लेकिन जहाँ गंगा पैदा होता है और यहाँ कैम्टरी एरिया नहीं है तो यहाँ ब्राइस बकरे कुछ केम है। यहाँ लोगों की सुपर केम काउन्सिलरी के लिए से ज्यादा पड़ता है जो क्लर के पास बुक बनवाने के लिए से जाना पड़ता है। कैम्टरी एरिया में इस क्लर की कोई बिक्रत नहीं है। यहाँ तो ब्राइस अच्छी रही है। इस्लैंड ५० पी० में साईं बारह रुपये, बैस्टन ५० पी० में साईं ठेरह रुपये और बिहार में साईं बारह रुपये के करीब ब्राइस बनी है। पिछले साल में नये की कीमत में कमी नहीं हुई है। यह कहीं 25 पैसे पर पिचटन ज्यादा थी, कहीं 25 पैसे प्रति पिचटन कम थी।

जो राम किसान : मैं ने खेती के काम में जाने वाली बीजों के दामों के बारे में भी पूछा था।

जो राम धनवंश सिंह (बिक्रमगज) : इन्होंने पूछा था कि कृषि उत्पादन में जो सामान लगता है — जैसे ट्रैक्टर हैं, खाद्य है, इन के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और कृषि उत्पादन के दाम गिरते जा रहे हैं। इन के बीच में कोई मेल बिठाने का कोई काम किया जाएगा। इस बारे में इन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया।

जो सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : वह जनरल सेवकन है यह जनरल एथीकलरल प्रोडक्शन का सवाल है कि जो खेती की पैदावार होती है, उसमें जो कुछ लगता है, उसमें जो इनपुट लगता है वह बढ़ता हो गया है। कुछ ऐसा उनका सब न है। जहाँ तक खाद का ताल्लुक है खाद की कीमत पिछले साल हमें भी रुपये कम की थी। यूरिया की कीमत 1650 रुपये थी जिसकी कम कर के 1550 रुपये मुकदर किया गया। इससे किसान को करीब बालीस करोड़ रुपये का लाभ हुआ। जोड़ने की में दो पात हैं और मैं जोड़कों से संकतों हूँ।

19.00 hrs.

जहाँ तक दूसरी इनपुट का ताल्लुक है उन में से बहुत ही कांस्टेंट के ताल्लुक है। जैसे बिजली की दर की बात लें। पंचायत समितियों कुछ कम कर दिया है हरियाणा में भी संसद कम की गई है? कई जगह पर यह बढ़ गई है। यह स्टेट का मामला है।

इसी तरह से लैंड रेवेन्यू की बात है। कहीं इसको बोड़ा सा बढ़ा दिया गया है और कहीं कम कर दिया गया है। किसी स्टेट में पाँच एकड़ तक लैंड रेवेन्यू नहीं रखा है और किसी ने लगा दिया है। यह भी स्टेट्स से सम्बन्ध रखता है।

जहाँ तक ट्रैक्टरों की प्राइसिस का ताल्लुक है जो बड़े किसानों से ताल्लुक रखता है मैं मानता हूँ कि उनकी कीमतें कुछ बढ़ी हैं। कई कार्यों से बने बढ़ी हैं। हमने कोशिश की थी कि किसी तरह से उनको कम किया जा सके। लेकिन उसमें हमें सफलता नहीं मिली है। जल्दी सफलता मिलने की मुझे उम्मीद भी नहीं है। इस बास्ते ट्रैक्टरों के दाम कम करने की बात मैं धीमी नहीं कह सकूँगा क्योंकि मुझे ऐसी कोई धारा नहीं है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I will put only specific questions. During this session also, this question was discussed in this House and the question was posed by the State Minister of Agriculture that the miseries of sugarcane growers in this current season is due to over-production, and the panacea suggested was to decrease the acreage of sugarcane field and according to me this is not a solution to the problem. There has been bumper crop, this time and there is less price for the sugar. But less of production in the coming years means again higher price for the sugarcane and also for the sugar in the market. That is no solution to the problem. May I know in this context, from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry of Agriculture has got any proposal to have an integrated plan for the development of sugarcane cultivation and also to remove this problem for all time to come?

My second question still remains unanswered. That is the question proposed by Mr. Ramanand Tiwari also that the Agricultural Prices Commission fixes the minimum support price and that it should take into account the cost of cultivation while fixing up the minimum support price. That question has not been answered by the Minister. I put it again now.

Thirdly, I would like to know whether he will take further steps in the matter of realisation of arrears due to the cane growers, which is about Rs. 81.0 crores, as stated by you. What steps are you taking to get the entire arrears cleared and whether any legislation is under consideration for realising these arrears? How many years will you take to get the entire arrears realised?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, I do not understand what type of integrated agricultural plan my hon. friend is suggesting for production of sugarcane. There cannot be any integrated project or plan for growing sugarcane in the country as such. Every State has its own different

method or different type of growing sugarcane. In Bihar the sugarcane cultivation is slightly different from what is done in Maharashtra. In Maharashtra, the recovery is much more than in Eastern U.P. and Bihar and some of the northern States. There are many reasons for that. So, there cannot be any integrated plan as such but our effort has been that the best quality of sugarcane should be produced in different areas as required in those climatic conditions.

So far as the question how the price is fixed is concerned, some of the things that are taken into consideration are: (1) Cost of production; (2) the return to the growers from the alternative crops and general trends of price of agricultural commodities; (3) the availability of sugar to the consumers at a fair price; (4) the price at which sugar produced from the sugarcane is sold by producers of sugar; and (5) the recovery of sugar from the sugarcane. All these are taken into consideration while deciding the minimum price. Accordingly, this year we have raised the minimum price from Rs. 8.5 to Rs. 10.00 per quintal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the time for this discussion is over. (Interruptions)

श्री राम बिनास पाण्डेय (हाजीपुर) : मेरा नाम बैलट में निकला है, आप उसको नहीं काट सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : नाम है, लेकिन टाइम खोबर हो गया।

श्री राम बिनास पाण्डेय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक टन बीनो बनाने में कितना टन यन्त्र लगता है? दूसरे यह कि जो यन्त्र नीति तय की जाती है उसमें किसान और मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधित्व है कि नहीं? और तीसरा सवाल यह कि जो मिल मालिकों पर 81 करोड़ रुपये किसानों का बाकी है उस पर किसान को कितना बूट दिया जाता है?

श्री सुरजोत्तम सिंह बरनाला : जहाँ तक चीनी के उत्पादन का आपने जिक्र किया है उसमें रिकवरी के हिसाब से है। कहीं रिकवरी ज्यादा है, 12 परसेंट है, और कहीं साढ़े 8 और 9 परसेंट तक रह जाती है। तो रिकवरी के हिसाब से गन्ने की खपत होती है चीनी बनाने में, ग्राम तोर पर नौमनी ऐसा समझ लिया जाता है कि एक टन चीनी 16 टन गन्ने से बनती है। कुछ ऐसा मोटा हिसाब लगाया जाता है। लेकिन वैसे रिकवरी के हिसाब से कमता है उसके हिसाब से गन्ना लगना चीनी बनाने में।

श्री राय ब्रध्मराज सिंह : प्रलग-प्रलग स्टेट को प्रलग-प्रलग रिकवरी है। बिहार में कितनी है ?

श्री सुरजोत्तम सिंह बरनाला : बिहार में भी सारी जगह एक ही रिकवरी नहीं है। कहीं कुछ है और कहीं कुछ है। बिहार में वाम-वाम इस बार 12.25 से लेकर 12.50 तक रहे हैं।

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : अब उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकारें अधिक दाम नहीं देंगी। जो आपने गन्ने की स्ट्रेट्यूटरी प्राइम 10.50 रखी है उसको 15 रुपये कर देने ?

महाशय महोदय : हर मम्बर इस तरह बीच में नहीं बोल सकता है। हम लोगों को रूस से गाइड होना चाहिये।

श्री सुरजोत्तम सिंह बरनाला : पिछले साल बिहार में 12.25 रही है। इस साल 12.25 से लेकर 12.50 तक रही है।

अब लखन साव कपूर (गुनिया) : चीनी उद्योग को ले करके गन्ना उत्पादकों के साथ धाये दिन उनकी जिन्दगी के साथ खिलवाड़ होता है और उसी के साथ-साथ

उद्योग में लगे मजदूरों की जो हालत है बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, पंजाब, असम, बंगाल, उड़ीसा आदि प्रदेशों में जो रिकवरी कम है और दक्षिण भारत में या महाराष्ट्र में रिकवरी ज्यादा है, इन दोनों में मिलान नहीं होता है। इसलिये चीनी आपने डी-कन्ट्रोल किया है, लंबी में 2 रुपये 30 पैसे दे रहे थे, इस समय 2 रुपये 75 पैसे से 2 रुपये 80 पैसे बिक रही है तो इसकी कीमत 2 रुपये 30 पैसे लाने के लिये आप क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं ?

चीनी उद्योग और खेती को प्लान बनाने के लिये, जितनी हमारी आवश्यकता है, उसके अनुसार ही खेती करने के लिये क्या मिला को नेशनलाइज करने की दृष्टि से आप कुछ सोचना चाहते हैं, या करना चाहते हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो कब तक करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री सुरजोत्तम सिंह बरनाला : कुछ जगहों में गन्ने की रिकवरी ज्यादा है और कुछ में कम है, इसके बहुत से कारण हैं। जैसा कि बताया महाराष्ट्र में गन्ने की रिकवरी 12 हो जाती है, वहाँ लम्बे समय तक खेतों में गन्ना रहता है। यहाँ पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में टाइम कम लगता है, दूसरी फसल भी हो सकती है। महाराष्ट्र में ऐसा नहीं होता है, वहाँ पानी की ज्यादा जरूरत पड़ती है, इसलिये वहाँ कास्ट ज्यादा आ जाती है, उनका खर्चा ज्यादा हो जाता है। क्योंकि बिहार में फेक्टरीज पुरानी लगी है पहले की हैं इसलिये वहाँ रिकवरी कम होती रही है। यही इसके कारण हैं।

19.10 hrs.

MOTION RE: INCREASING PLAY OF
MONEY POWER IN ELECTIONS—
Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now let us take up Mr. Unnikrishnan's Motion. Professor Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am rising to speak on this Motion by my friend Shri Unnikrishnan, for two purposes. I am not going to speak in terms of finding fault, much less in terms of abusing this or that individual. I am not given to it, temperamentally or otherwise. But because Mr. Unnikrishnan has framed his Motion in the manner in which he has done it—he has desired to pinpoint the attention of Parliament and of the country to some of the grave political matters and grave public matters affecting not only parliamentary and political life but the entire gamut of our public life as well—I am compelled to offer my remarks, in all humility.

Quite frankly, although I have given all this preface, I do not know how and from where to start, to give my brief comments on this Motion. I know how to come to the conclusion viz. that no matter what happens to political parties, groups or certain individuals, if we are as individuals convinced that the right course of action has to be followed, then even if we are going in the right direction singly i.e. all alone, we must have the courage of our conviction to go in that direction all alone. It is no use one party finding fault with another, particularly when that one party was in power—but it is now in the Opposition and, therefore, it is finding fault with the party which was in Opposition earlier. This kind of mud-slinging will not take us anywhere. Therefore, I feel that this Motion has to be viewed from this angle.

I feel that this Motion is vaguely, but beautifully worded. It does not tell the Government or the Parliament to do anything, or to recommend anything. The Motion does not recommend a particular course of action. But it wants to pinpoint attention to the terrible recklessness with which our politics and our public life are polluted—not now, but almost from the beginning of '70s. One might say that for the last several years it was

there and it has now reached a certain climax; and what was expected of the friends in the Janata Government was not only to put a halt to that process, but to bring back the country to its normal decent processes.

That has not been in evidence. That is my complaint. I am speaking with a great sense of pain. My feeling is that that process of bringing it back to normalcy, to decency, is not being done by the party and by the friends who are expected to do it.

Now, people have been saying that we have taken a pledge at Raj Ghat. Let my friend, Mr. Unnikrishnan know that I took the liberty of going with those friends at Raj Ghat and I am not ashamed of it. In fact, even if we remember Gandhiji but cannot follow him, what is wrong about it. At least, we have reckoned with the responsibilities that are on our shoulders. Therefore, it is good even if my friend Mr. Unnikrishnan and other friends and his supporters chide you or me or anyone as to why we went to Raj Ghat to take that pledge, etc.

(Interruptions)

Now, I am just saying it. If you are not able to do it, then my Congress friends perhaps might be able to do it. I know however, that they will not do it. But the point is that even if they chide us, we will accept it. We had taken a pledge not that we will become 100 per cent Gandhian but to see that we remain on the right path and do not get swayed and distracted on the wrong path. Therefore, we must follow that path. The point is, leave aside whatever happened in the past, but let us at least make a good beginning. I hope the Minister of Finance, my esteemed friend, Shri H. M. Patel, will not give a defence by reminding Mr. Unnikrishnan and his friends as to what he and his friends were doing when they were in power. The whole country knows that. But the whole country now wants to know what the new Government is going to do especially after they have said that

they are against corruption, nepotism and bribery in all forms.

You see how this motion is worded. It says: "Increasing play of money power," which is by no means a new discovery. We have been knowing about it. Yesterday, Mr. Gauri Shankar Rai mentioned about this point. This is not a new discovery. But when Mr. Unnikrishnan says that it poses a grave threat to the future of Parliamentary Democracy, I would like to tell him that it is already posing a threat to the present working of the Parliamentary system of democracy. Why go into the future? Even the present working of democracy is being discredited and people are getting more and more worried and disturbed about the parliamentary institutions, and about the individuals who are serving those parliamentary institutions. Do we want to come up to the standard of people's expectations or do we want to go down and down in the course of making ourselves the laughing stock in the whole country? That is the question, we have to ask; and I may also say that I am convinced that politicians no matter what party they belong to, when they get power, and begin to taste it, then all politicians are of the same clay, amenable to the same situation. Let them, therefore, not make any big hue and cry and say that we are all sacred people. After all, what is the style of living? As a matter of fact, Mahatma Gandhi and Jayaprakash Narayan had been saying that there should be simple living and high thinking. That has been the ancient message. Instead of that, we are seeing more and more high living and low thinking or no thinking! Is that what we want?

Therefore, I may briefly mention, because of the limited time at my disposal 3—4 things very pointedly; and I hope that the Members will not misunderstand me if I do not elaborate on them purely for want of time. I am not saying that everything is to be found fault with at the doors of political parties; for, even individual

citizens and public at large are accountable and responsible in this regard. We are also to be blamed for many things on what parties do or do not do. This motion is important because it invites our attention to some vital, crucial or even decisive matters, namely, clean, honest, upright public life of integrity and norms and standards of decency and of public behaviour. That is what is wanted; and when I see that it is not happening, I say it with great humility and with great modesty, even deliberate modesty and deliberate humility—I do not go by saying that all parties are bad and all non-party people are good—that there is ultimately a common problem, a national problem. But my friend, Mr. Sathe, threw a challenge as to how many people can say that they got elected by spending less than Rs. 35000. I can say, in all humility and in all truthfulness, that I had spent less than that, I had adhered to the prescribed limit, and yet people were ready to vote for me. We must take the risk of losing an election rather than winning an election anyhow by spending a lot of money. Have we got that guts? If we do not have that guts then, we do not have any place to tell the people what they should do.

Mr. Chairman, I am really amused and also amazed, to a certain extent, at the capacity of all of us, in smaller or greater degree, to talk in terms of something which in theory is different and is also entirely different in terms of practice. I want to ask, in all sincerity, all of us in this House, how long do we expect our people of India, our fellow countrymen to tolerate this kind of self-deception on our part and this political hypocrisy and dishonesty on our part?

To conclude, I will say that money power in politics has done havoc in this country and if you want to stop it, then the only way to stop it is to face the corrupt and corruptible with the incorruptible people. That is the only way to do it. For that I will say, in brief, that I have got copies of two

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

Reports. Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan appointed two committees. I had the privilege of serving on both of those Committees. Both of them were chaired by Shri V. M. Tarkunde, an eminent jurist. One was appointed in August, 1974 and another was appointed in August, 1977. The earlier one was the Committee on Electoral Reform and the later was the Committee on Election Expenses. We have given these Reports. I beg all of you to debate this. I want a national debate on these reports, let everyone see the recommendations, and let the Government of India, the Law Minister, the Election Commission go into these recommendations. Whatever is valid, good and substantial, accept it and then do something which will cleanse our politics from all this dirt and danger of money power and corruption. Therefore, I am concluding by asking whether we all have got the necessary political will to come together, thrash out, decide and act on what we have to do? If we have this political will, no matter which party we may belong to or no party we may belong to, I am sure this exercise will serve a useful purpose.

I am not interested in damning this Prime Minister's son or the former Prime Minister's son or whosoever he is. I can tell you, when Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Sardar Patel took the reigns of power in our country in 1946—in interim Govt., Sardar Patel, until he died, saw to it that no one dear to him—his kith and kin—was allowed to be near him—much less stay with him. Those standards were laid. Why cannot those standards be repeated? That is the question I want to ask.

श्री शंकर देव (बीदर) : सभापति महोदय, भगवान सब को सद्बुद्धि दे, मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ। जब मैं पोलिटिकल सिस्टम को देखता हूँ तो मुझे लगता है कि भारत जिन आदशों पर खड़ा है उन आदशों को हम बिल्कुल भूल गए हैं। मुझे आश्चर्य

होता है। मैं इंदिरा गांधी के साथ, या श्री प्रो. में ने उन को सपोर्ट किया। आप के बच्चों में मैं मान लेता हूँ, उन के अष्ट शासन के बाद, जिस को हम ऐक्सप्ट नहीं करते हैं लेकिन आप के कहने से मान लेते हैं, उस शासन के बाद जब जनता पार्टी आई तो हम को बहुत खुशी हुई। मुझे खुशी हुई। मैंने पैम्फलेट लिख कर सब जगह बांटा है, अगर आप कहें तो मैं पढ़ कर सुना सकता हूँ, मैंने उस में यह कहा है कि कांग्रेस की इस वक्त जो डिफीट हुई वह बहुत अच्छा हुआ, भगवान ने अच्छा किया। अगर फिर कांग्रेस शासन में आती तो मंजय गांधी का फिर राज होता प्रो. उस वक्त एक ही नस कटी थी, इस बात तो पूरी की पूरी ही कट जाती फेमिली प्लानिंग के अंदर अगर वह राज आता। लेकिन जब मोरारजी जी भाई का शासन आया तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई। मुझे यह आशा थी कि यह बहुत बुजुर्ग आदमी है, इन का एक मारल स्टैंडर्ड है। लेकिन अफसोस कि उन के ऊपर जब चार्जज लगाए, चरण सिंह ने तो उन को उन्होंने यह कहा कि आप को चार्जज विद दू कर लेने पड़ेंगे तभी मैं आप को मिनिसट्री में लूंगा। अफसोस, अगर वह यह कहने कि तुम ने चार्जज लगाए हैं, प्रूब करो, तब मैं सत्य ममझूंगा और इस के बाद मिनिसट्री में लूंगा तब तो कोई बात होती। लेकिन अफसोस कि यह मारल करेज नहीं है। इसी प्रकार राज्य सभा के अंदर जब उन से यह प्रश्न पूछा गया कि अगर आप के लड़के कांति भाई के खिलाफ चार्जज प्रूब हो गए तो आप क्या करेंगे तो कहते हैं कि मैं उनको घर से निकाल दूंगा। यह कोई आश्चर्य है? उन को तो यह कहना चाहिए था कि मैं इस के ऊपर, इसी आधार के ऊपर रिबाइन कर दूंगा। वह तो ऐसे ही हुआ कि किसी आदमी को अगर हम यह कह दें कि तुम ने खी रुपये बोरी किए, वह कहेगा कि मैं ने नहीं किया। अरे भाई मैंने अगर प्रूब कर दिया तो, तो मैं खी रुपये दे दूंगा। वह भी कोई बात हुई? पहले कह दिया कि नहीं किया

घोर फिर कह दिया कि मूब कर दिया तो वे हुंमा ।

कहने का मतलब यह है कि भाज के प्राइम मिनिस्टर को हम यह समझते थे कि एक मारल करेज के प्रादमी हैं । लेकिन उन के धंवर वह चीज नहीं है । अब देखिए, यहाँ पर क्या हुआ ? जब साठे सातह ने प्रस्ताव मूब किया तो किन्हीं कारणों से वह विदङ्गा करने लगे । जब विदङ्गा करने की बात आई तो सट से मोरार जी भाई अपने घाफिस में गए, जा कर उन्होंने जो लैटर लिखा था, साठे सातह ने स्वीकर को कि ये चार्जेंड हैं जिस की कापी प्राइम मिनिस्टर को दी थी, सट से मोरार जी भाई घाफिस गए और लैटर उठा लाये और सबाल किया कि प्राप इसको विदङ्गा कर रहे हैं तो क्या मेरे लड़के के खिलाफ जो चार्जेंड लगाए हैं वह भी विदङ्गा कर रहे हैं । उनका माग दिमाग उनके लड़के पर है । वे चाहते हैं कि हमारे हाथ में सत्ता रहे, हमारे हाथ में सम्पत्ति रहे । वे चाहते हैं कि मेरे लड़के के हाथ में सम्पत्ति रहे । मैं समझता था कि जनता सरकार कुछ प्रादर्श सामने रखेगी क्योंकि इन्होंने गांधी जी की समाधि पर जाकर कसम खाई है लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया ।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब यहाँ पर श्री सटल बिहारी बाजपेयी और श्री मधु लिमये विरोध पक्ष में थे तब उन्होंने सरकारी फाइनंस मिनिस्टर, श्री मोरार जी देसाई के लड़के पर चार्जेंड लगाए थे और उस समय बाजपेयी जी ने ब्लोक पढ़कर राम का आदर्श प्रस्तुत किया था ।

सुबं बदा—वा सीहा बयें

बदि वा जानकीमपि

भाराधनाय लोकानाम्

मृचतो नास्ति मे व्यथो ।

उन्होंने कहा कि पब्लिक प्रोपीनियम के लिए अगर अपनी श्रीमती जी को भी छोड़ना पड़े तो वह भी करेंगे । हम उनको उच्च प्रादर्श रखने वाला समझ रहे थे, हम समझते थे हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर बड़े हैं, कुछ तो स्टैंडर्ड रखेंगे लेकिन वे नैतिक दृष्टि से निकम्मे, निर्बल और ** हैं— यह मैं कह सकता हूँ । उन्होंने कोई भी प्रादर्श नहीं दिखाया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजनीतिक सत्ता, पॉलिटिकल पावर प्राप्त करने का एक मोका रहता है उस समय प्रादमी पॉलिटिकल पावर कैप्चर कर लेता है लेकिन कभी पॉलिटिकल पावर छोड़ने का भी एक मोका आता है और उस वक्त अगर प्रादमी उसका नहीं छोड़ता है तो उसके बाद उसे पछताना पड़ेगा । पिछली बार श्रीमर्ना इन्दिरा गांधी को इलाहाबाद जजमेन्ट के मौके पर सत्ता छोड़ने का मोका आया था, अगर उस वक्त वे सत्ता छोड़ देतीं तो उनके गांव गांव में मन्दिर बन जाते । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर भारतीय प्रादर्शों को कायम रखते हुए सत्ता छोड़ देते हैं तो यह हमारे प्रादर्शों के सम्मूल रहेगा ।

श्री लक्ष्मण राव बालकर (भंडारा) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो शब्द ** कहा है, क्या यह पार्लियेन्टरी है ? यह शब्द उन्हें वापिस लेना चाहिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is anything objectionable, that will be expunged. I have instructed the Secretariat that if there is anything objectionable, that will be expunged.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I should say right at the outset that the main point of the motion moved by Shri Unnikrishnan is one of undoubtedly considerable importance and so far as that point is concerned, that was accepted by almost every speaker who

[Shri H. M. Patel]

spoke except those who wanted to make political capital out of the matter. Those who raised the level of the whole debate considered that this raises the question of use of black money in elections and therefore they said, here is something which causes real harm to our democracy and what steps should we take to see that that does not happen? Speaker after speaker from all sides of the House desired that there should be some real thought given to it by all, individually, separately and jointly.

Sir, so far as we are concerned, you know the Wanchoo Committee made a recommendation in this regard. I would like to quote from it because it is very important and we should see what it considered. That was in 1972. It said:

"We recognise the need to keep political institutions free of corruption. We are, therefore, not in favour of the ban on donations by companies to political parties being removed, particularly when the shares in many companies are held by public institutions like the Unit Trust of India, the Life Insurance Corporation, the Nationalised banks etc. Nevertheless, it is an accepted fact of life that in a democratic set up political parties have to spend considerable sums of money and that large sums are required for elections."

My hon. friends there who spoke referred to the collection of money by the Janata Party for the elections almost as if they got elected without expending any money whatsoever. In this connection it may be pertinent to refer to the manner in which this problem has been tackled in countries like West Germany and Japan. In West Germany political parties are financed by the Government on the basis of votes polled by them in the preceding elections. In Japan the Government finances election expenses for national parties on the basis of the size of the constituency and also gives

financial assistance for research and party publicity. It is said that such measures largely ensure that political parties do not have to lean heavily on rich patrons or indulge in underhand deals. We are of the opinion that in our country also the Government should finance political parties and so on. Like this, he goes on to recommend.

The same question was taken up by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan who appointed a Committee which, I think, my friend, Prof. Mavalankar referred to. It was appointed in 1976.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
(Begusarai): Tarkunde Committee in 1974.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Yes, in 1974, and that Committee made valuable recommendations again emphasising the role that money plays in the elections and how that should be removed, and how the need for that should be reduced. And this was followed up subsequently by a report which appeared on March 19, 1978, where again they lay emphasis on the same fact. Now, this Government has appointed a Committee of the Cabinet on Electoral Reforms. It is considering this very question, on what steps should be taken to see that the money power which today plays such a role should be eliminated or should be reduced. I am mentioning all this in order to emphasise that this is a subject to which this Government has been attaching considerable importance and I think until a few days ago, early this month, the Income-Tax Act was amended in order to provide that the expenditure incurred by a tax-payer for purposes of advertisement in souvenirs etc. published by any political party will not be allowed as deduction in computing the taxable profits. Again, this is a source of circumventing the ban on political donations by companies. The same Amendment Act has also stipulated that political parties will not be entitled to tax exemption, will not be entitled to tax exemption for the donations received by them, unless they

maintain proper books of account, record the names and addresses of persons who have made voluntary contributions of more than Rs. 10,000 at a time and have their accounts added by a Chartered Accountant or any other qualified accountant. The third amendment has also been made to exempt political parties from levy of wealth tax. This may enable them to build up the funds necessary for that purpose without having to depend on donations all the time. Therefore, you will see that we attach considerable importance to this aspect of the question and if Mr. Unnikrishnan who has moved this motion really intended what it is implied in the motion that money power should play a lesser role in our political life, then he should have appreciated the steps that this Government has taken and the way in which this Government is approaching this problem.

Shri Unnikrishnan, unfortunately, succumbed to the temptation—not any other temptation—and he mentioned many other matters. He thought he would take up—various skeletons in the Janata's cupboard. He mentioned various things as if he was present on those very occasions. He vividly described the various points. I myself felt he has missed his role. Instead of being a Parliamentarian, he might have done infinitely better off than other literary men perhaps in writing fiction, in which his imagination could have had full play, as he has allowed it to have when he described the various things.

He said, for instance, that one fine day Shri Kanti Desai landed in Calcutta. Of course, he was there to see him landing there one fine day. Then he was approached by a number of businessmen, a deal was struck in which Rs. 50 lakhs—he counted them, of course—was given to Shri Kanti Desai. For what purpose? In order that Shri I. P. Gupta should be made the Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes. It staggers one to see the extent to which he has allowed his imagination free play to play ducks and drakes even with his judgement. Shri I. P. Gupta was the senior-most

Member of the Board. Therefore, I would have thought that these businessmen, who are hard-headed persons, would have had seen no reason whatsoever to part with Rs. 50 lakhs in order to see that he shall be made the Chairman. Shri I. P. Gupta is an experienced person, competent person with a good record. Where was the reason for them to think that he... (Interruptions) On the date on which he says the deal was struck, there was no question of any Vigilance Commission etc. But, by the time of course, the question came for the actual proposal of deciding who should be recommended and considered for the post, certain difficulties arose and this question was gone into. Therefore, obviously, when an enquiry has to be made, the question has to be considered. But there again Shri Unnikrishnan allows his imagination free play. He says the Finance Secretary went along to the Vigilance Commissioner and said "do this" or "don't do this" he was persuaded to do this "or else", as the messenger of Shri Kanti Desai. How did he come to know that he was the messenger of Shri Kanti Desai? (Interruptions) What are you talking about?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara): I stand corrected, if he was your messenger?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: He was neither my messenger nor anyone else's. These people do their duty. This is one of the things which you do not realise. You are doing the greatest harm to Parliamentary democracy when you go on politicalising civil servants also.

You are bringing in all allegations which has no foundation in fact, no foundation whatsoever. The way you go about, the way you face facts was seen very clearly when you brought ridiculous allegations against the External Affairs Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Did he enquire of the facts from the Home Minister? Did he realise that it was the Home Ministry which initiated the matter and it was the Home Ministry which wanted the passport to be impounded? Then he says "are you sure of this"?

[Shri H. M. Patel]

Then he asks further questions. What can you do of a person who cannot face facts? When he does, not know what the facts are, how can we deal with such a person?

(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't record.

(Interruptions). **

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Unnikrishnan then referred to Mr. Surendra Narayan and said that he was given extension till the 17th of July 1978.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: First finish CBDT and then you can come to this.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I must go as I wish.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: When you say that I do not know what the truth is, I presume you mean it. Please explain how untruthful I have been.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I cannot go on explaining. I have given an instance. (Interruptions). It is quite obvious that the facts are not palatable. I am taking up each point and I put it to them that these are the facts. If they cannot accept, then there is no other way in which I can put it across to them.

Shri Unnikrishnan wants me to deal with the CBDT first. He said that the Appointments Committee has first approved Shri Badami's appointment as Chairman and his appointment as a Member was some kind of an afterthought to fulfil the conditions laid down in the Rules. I am not quite sure whether this is what he said. But the fact is that the CBDT consists of seven Members. All of them are of the rank of Additional Secretaries. Only the Chair-

man is given a slightly higher salary to distinguish him from the rest. But the rank of all of them is that of an Additional Secretary. Mr. Badami, before he was appointed as Chairman was holding a position which was also of the same rank of an Additional Secretary and he was appointed as a Member first, before he was appointed as Chairman.

Now he said that Mr. Kanti Desai had something to do, not something, everything to do with the appointments, and that in fact, everything went to him as if he was the person—I think he gave a very vivid description....

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): It is a fact.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The facts, according to same people, are whatever they say. I can tell you that there is no question whatsoever of Shri Kanti Desai interfering with the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet and the proposals which went to the Appointments Committee were the accepted proposals which went from the Finance Minister.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiriyinkil): Was Kuruvilla's name there?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Kuruvilla's name was never proposed at all. But there are reasons for that, which I will not give out now, because that is not the issue at present.

Then, he said something about Mr. Surendra Narayan's extension for a certain number of days. It is such a very simple matter. First of all, you must know that Mr. Surendra Narayan had actually been appointed as the Chairman of the Settlement Commission by the previous Government and Mr. Ganapathi who was the then Settlement Commissioner was to retire on 31st March, 1977. The present Government allowed Mr.

Ganapathi to be the Chairman of the Settlement Commission till he reached the age of 60 and Mr. Surendra Narayan was allowed to continue as the Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes till the date of Mr. Ganapathi's retirement. The date of retirement is an important point. Mr. Ganapathi's period of appointment was extended till he reached the age of 60. Under these rules, the date on which he reached the age of 60, he was to retire on that date. That is why 16 days' extension had to be given. There is nothing else behind it.

Again, Mr. Unnikrishnan alleged that the Settlement Commission has been overruling the objections raised by the Commissioners of Income-tax at Ahmedabad and Bombay and that the party in power has gained through these settlements. All this he said as if he was witness to everything. The allegation is, if I may say so, completely untrue. The Settlement Commission received 1152 applications for settlement of income tax and wealth-tax cases between 1st April, 1976 and 30th June, 1978. The Commission declined to admit 245 of these applications and has so far entertained 892 applications; settlements were finalised in 153 cases and 739 applications are pending before the Commission. The Commission overruled objections raised under second proviso to Section 245D of the Income-tax Act only in two cases till now, not as he said in a large number of cases. One of them related to Bombay and the other to Calcutta.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
Which case?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: You tell me. No case that has anything to do with Mr. Kanti Desai or anybody for that matter.

You listen further. No settlement has yet been effected by the Commission in either of these cases. And

what is more significant from the point of view of the allegation made by Mr. Unnikrishnan is that the Government have filed special leave petitions before the Supreme Court under article 136 of the Constitution even against the Commission's entertaining these two petitions. He went out of his way to say that we encouraged this and that we gained some benefit out of it. These gentlemen have no regard for facts.

Mr. Krishan Kant said something about the list of donations made to a political party which was seized by the Income-tax Department from the premises of Baroda Rayon. According to the findings of the Shah Commission of Inquiry, the papers containing details of donations made to a political party which had been seized during the search of the premises of the Baroda Rayon were handed over by the then Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes, Mr. S. R. Mehta, to the then Minister of Revenue and Banking, Shri Pranab Mukherjee. These papers have not been retrieved yet. The case is *sub judice* since complaints have been filed in the court of a Delhi Magistrate against both Mr. S. R. Mehta and Mr. Pranab Mukherjee.

The point for consideration in the context of the allegations made by Mr. Unnikrishnan and some other hon. Members is, why it did not occur to the hon. Members, who are so critical now about alleged collection of funds, to find out how much funds had been collected, from whom, and when these funds had been utilised, till March, 1977. They had no interest at all. They thought that this money was falling from the Heavens for whatever purpose they required—when the elections took place or whatever other things took place.

I would like to answer to the point raised by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. He is not here. He raised a point that referred to very large deposits occurring in post office Savings Bank

[Shri H. M. Patel]

in Haryana in March-April 1974. From the dates, you might remember, in whose regime this happened. I may mention that deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank form part of the small savings collections out of which loans are released by the Central Government to the States. Some years ago it was noticed that a few State Governments, with a view to getting larger loans from the Centre, were securing substantial deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks towards the end of the financial year, which were withdrawn early in the next financial year—in a matter of a few days. This happened in a large way in Haryana in 1973-74. To curb such a tendency, it was decided in October 1974 that release of loans to State Governments against deposits secured in March will be made beyond a certain limit only if such deposits remained in the Post Office Savings Bank for a certain period of time. I may again mention this to say how these things took place.

I would like to refer to some of the points which Mr. Stephen made..

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What about Rs. 90 lakhs? You have not answered that point.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That is a point that will come to be known when their income-tax returns may be given, when your party and other parties will have to submit the returns. When those come before the Income-tax Department, they will know. Those returns will be for the respective assessment year. This will come then. Mr. Unnikrishnan seems to think that they could break any law. We comply with the law. We proceed according to the law. We have no other method of doing....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The former Home Minister, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, gave even the number

of the cheque paid to the printing press. The whole document including the cheque number was placed before this House. Why can't you do in the same way? (Interruptions).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If he could tell me under what law we should proceed, I shall be very glad to consider the matter. You must know that we believe in going according to law which is something which you do not believe in.

Mr. Stephen made one or two points which, I think, really require to be dealt with. He said that Government should not have opposed an inquiry by a Parliamentary Committee. Now, I ask you how reasonable it is that, when an allegation of a certain kind is made against any individual, it should be considered by a Parliamentary Committee consisting of men who may not have the judicial background and who would not, therefore, have been trained in judicial procedures. Such an inquiry must be made in a proper way. Otherwise, it is difficult to ensure these essential characteristics of an objective inquiry. If you want an objective inquiry....

SHRI K. GOPAL: On a point of order.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am not yielding. Why are such interruptions allowed? I do not yield. I do not agree.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Who are you to say that? I am rising on a point of order. I have not asked for a clarification. It is a point of order that I am raising. It is for the Chairman to allow....

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am sorry; I did not hear your saying that you were on a point of order.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Just now the hon. Minister, Mr. Patel said in reply which many members did not

notice that a committee appointed. (Interruptions) You please keep quiet Who are you? It is for the Chairman to say... (Interruptions).

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH (Kharti): Under what Rule you are raising your point of order?

SHRI K. GOPAL: Do you know the rules?

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH: Better than you.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Sir, the hon. Minister said that a committee of the House which consists of Members who do not have any judicial background are not going to deliver the goods. This is what he said, if I remember correct. How can a committee which consists of members who do not have any judicial background judge a case properly—this is what he said, if I remember correctly. Sir, the amounts to casting aspersions on the members. The hon. gentlemen sitting here and the hon. gentlemen sitting there are not all lawyers but that does not mean that we cannot be on any committee. It does not mean that we cannot judge a thing properly. This is not the way. He is only reading out the brief of the officers. This is an insult to the House. Do not say that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: You have not listened to the whole thing... (Interruptions) I was emphasizing that if you want an objective inquiry, it ought to be conducted by a judicially-trained person... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. GOPAL: In a parliamentary committee you do not believe? You say so.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: You have a view but I have a right to my view. But I would also point out...

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): The hon. Minister is committing contempt of the House by

saying that parliamentary committees are not judicially qualified to investigate frauds committed by various people.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Roy has not understood me properly. There is no question of saying that the parliamentary committees are not to be respected. I am saying on the contrary they should be. They are; they must be and they will be. I was only saying that a parliamentary committee to be an appropriate body with regard to investigations, going into questions where a judicial mind is required, where an objective attitude is needed—don't forget this, that when the finding comes... (Interruptions).

SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA (Mysore): I would like to know from the Minister whether the Minister by observing that Parliament Members do not have a judicial bent of mind, think that, therefore, they are not fit for going into these things? Is it what he means?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has explained that point later on. He does not mean that.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Our appeal is that these remarks should be expunged. There are unparliamentary... (Interruptions).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Supposing for the sake of argument, such a committee less than the Opposition would imless, then the Opposition would immediately say that this is politically motivated, this and that.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: How?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Roy, whatever you may say, this is exactly what you are doing all the time.

Another point which was said was: how can the Rajya Sabha resolution be overlooked? I do not understand why Mr. Stephen raised this question.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

20 hrs.

On the significance of the Rajya Sabha Resolution on whether or not it is binding on Government, the highest authority competent to pronounce it is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. It is he who has to pronounce it. I do not know why Mr. Stephen thought it fit or even proper to question this.

Now, I come to another point that he made. If the Chief Justice is asked to make preliminary enquiries, how can any other authority be expected to enquire into the matter further? Sir, I am surprised that a lawyer like Shri Stephen, who is a lawyer of great standing, has just not realised this that his observation is in the nature of an aspersion; it is almost an aspersion on the judiciary. He underestimates the strength and independence of Indian judiciary. Even in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice is first among equals. There are a number of cases in which there are other judges of the Supreme Court who have differed from the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice had quite often given minority judgments. Therefore, there can be no reason to apprehend that if the matter is remitted to the Chief Justice, it will preclude the whole matter or whatever be the matters from being considered fairly subsequently following upon whatever view he took.

Sir, I would say this. I do not wish to deal with anything more because it seems to me that I have covered all the points that the hon. Members have raised and I said generally; I would once again end my observations by saying that the Resolution that he moved is just like this:

"This House is of the opinion that increasing play of money power in elections pose grave threat to the future of Parliamentary Democracy".

I think that if he had omitted the word 'increasing', I would say that:

"...the play of money power in elections poses a grave threat to the future of Parliamentary Democracy."

There I do not think there is any difference of opinion. But after all he has discovered this threat is increasing in the last few months. They have just lived through all these years when the collection of funds and money, that posed a threat was never discovered by these hon. Members. Nothing was discovered. (Interruptions). In fact, in the Andhra Pradesh elections, it is said that a lakh and half of rupees for every single Assembly candidate was given on that side. Where did all the money come from? It is one of the things I think, it is better that they do not go into.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: These are vague allegation.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Whenever we say anything that is a vague allegation. When you say that it sounds very well. (Interruptions). I think money power is something that is bad for democracy. Black money is something that should be eliminated. And we should take steps to see that electoral reform is brought in as early a date as possible so that some of the ills can possibly be cured.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: To-day your reply was very good and better than on other occasions.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the participants on the debate on my motion which I moved along with my hon. friend, Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): Mr. Chairman, it was said that we shall sit upto 8 only. Let him continue next time.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am in the hands of the House.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: A senior Member of this House wants this.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I cannot finish in ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman, as I was saying, I am grateful to the participants who have shown keen awareness of the problems I have tried to pose through this motion, that is, the problem of increasing play of money power in the electoral mechanism as evidenced by the recent revelations. Now, Mr. H. M. Patel who sought to intervene in the debate on behalf of the Treasury Benches, I wish he had been as truthful as I have been untruthful according to him. I know his difficulty. But I must tell him and the House that he has put the weakest defence of an indefensible case I have ever heard in this House. He tried to skip ever. He thinks that he has answered all our points, I do not want to tire the patience of the House by repeating many others.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We started this discussion at 7.10 p.m. Now, the time of the House is extended upto 8.30 p.m.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Till I finish.

Mr. Chairman, our intention was not to malign any individual. I had made it clear yesterday. (Interruptions) But obviously I have to quote many unpalatable and unpleasant examples. Many of them remain unanswered. Doubt persist. Many of them remain unchallenged. Mr. H. M. Patel said—I know he is quick in his wit—that I have missed my profession and I should have gone in for writing. I consider it to be a compliment and I accept it. But he has not tried to answer some of the basic facts I have brought before the House. As I explained I would not deny Mr. Kantibhai Desai or for

that matter anybody else his right to participate in any political activity and also while not amassing wealth for himself to collect political donations. But as I explained there is a close access when that man who collects donations for political movement does so in an unauthorised capacity and is in close proximity to the highest centre of decision making. And this, as I said, breeds corruption. It has bred corruption. This is the gravamen of my charge. It is not only a widespread concern in this House as well as throughout the country but also Mr. Charan Singh who was till the other day a trusted colleague—I hope he still continues to be one—and the Home Minister of this country who had claimed that he is a crusader against corruption and that is the basic Janata promise, said this. I quote:

"We had opposed rampant corruption of the previous regime and vowed to root it out from high places. As Home Minister, I have been trying, in my humble way, to root out corruption from all high places...."

Mark the word 'all high places—

"...but my efforts have been brought to naught because much more powerful forces are protecting corruption. As far as I am concerned, I am ready for an open inquiry against my family members".

This is what Shri Charan Singh has said....

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) :
किस तरीक को ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: This has appeared in 'Sunday' Magazine, July 16th, page 17-18.

Now, Sir, Mr. Patel raised the question and said, if all allegations are to be enquired into, then, where is the end. That was the main thrust of his argument, as I understood it.

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

Now, these are allegations against whom? Now, I would quote from the Das Commission which went into this question. It said:

"Allegations publicly made are a fair warning to the Minister and if he chooses to ignore them, guilty knowledge must be presumed."

And again, this is what Jawaharlal Nehru said on Krishnamachari's case. I quote:

"Of course, the conclusion that there is no case for inquiry must be reached in such a manner that will carry conviction with Parliament and the people. This could be done only by taking preliminary opinion of a person who can be relied upon to be independent and objective."

I do not have to further answer Mr. Patel's arguments on this score.

Now, Sir, this has been the practice as I mentioned yesterday. During Jawaharlal Nehru's days, certain standards were set. Whether my friends would agree or not; this has been the accepted standard in this country. In our own State, we have introduced this system. We are proud about it. If anybody makes any charge against any Minister or any individual, paying Rs. 500, then the Government is bound to appoint an Inquiry Commission. So, this is the standard that the United Front Government in Kerala has set for itself. And Mr. Kanti Desai, as I said, is just not nobody. He himself says, and I quote:

"I mainly look after the political affairs. Administrative details I leave to others."

—people like Mr. H. M. Patel, Finance Secretary and various others.

"...I meet and discuss things with political leaders and I also

look after my father who is to be assisted in various things."

He has gone further. Mr. Sathe quoted his latest interview to German Monthly where he has gone further ahead. I don't want to repeat it. He said that he, along with others, Secretaries and so on, have to assist his father. We also know how he was assisting them. Now, Sir, certain questions arise. I hope Mr. Patel would not grudge my raising such questions. The basic question is this: Was the Prime Minister aware of these collections before? Was it with his permission? Was it sought? Did he give it? Was it done with his consent? Or was it without his consent? And, Mr. Patel forgot to answer this quite deliberately. Were these amounts received in cheques or in black-money? Now, he wants us to wait till the Income-tax assessments of these companies and individuals are to be settled. He does not want to tell this House. I remember Sham Babu, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, Mr. Madhu Limaye and Mr. Madhu Dandavate demanded in this House when the poster issue came up that they wanted to know who paid and how much was paid. Was it by cheque? And with all my reservations about various things about the then Government and the then leadership, I must say we gave it. We gave the cheque number to the satisfaction of the opposition. But unfortunately Mr. Patel has failed to convince us on this point. Now, another point arises. That is about collection of black foreign exchange. Simply by saying that I am very good at fiction, you cannot convince people. Now, I am happy that Bahugunaji is here. This morning, to a question which could not be answered by the Prime Minister, he had said that his Private Secretary, Mr. Shankar, was formerly concerned with a company called Netherland Offshore Company of Delft, Holland. Now, I would like to know from Bahugunaji and his Government whether it is a fact that this

gentleman along with Mr. Kanti Desai did pressurize the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to accept drilling equipment belonging to this Company. My question regarding Hinduja Brothers remained unanswered.

Now, the basic thing is: Was there a *quid pro quo*? *Quid pro quo* has been alleged. Now, he has not explained it in detail whether these donations were the result of *Quid pro quo*. As long as he refuses to identify the donors and take the Parliament and the people into confidence about the nature of this collection and by whom it was done, people cannot be convinced. Now, Sir, the question that I have posed in this House is a very grave one. As I said yesterday, I do not want to take up the position that political finance of the whole system can be undertaken without money. It cannot be. I know that. If you have a different kind of system, well, you can have it. But as long as you have that system money has to come from somewhere. Now, how do you legalise this? How do you institutionalise this? That is the basic problem before Parliament, politicians, political parties and the people. I was one of those who had difference on the question of banning of company donations. I was of the opinion that there should even be a liberal tax exemption. Now, these are of a fundamental nature which must wait till the Government decides and I am happy that he referred to the questions of F.R.G. under Public Law 21. They have made certain things. That is very important. I do not know. I am also happy that he referred to Wanchoo Committee. But he did not refer to many other aspects of Wanchoo Committee's recommendations. Of course, this was not the time. But the main thing is that certain vested interests have been created in the country, in the political system, by these donors as well as recipients. The nexus between these donors and recipients are primarily of black money. That is crucial problem to which at the moment we should en-

gage our attention. Whether it is Mr. Madhu Limaye's letter which he neither denies nor confirms as well as Mr. C. B. Gupta's earlier statement and partial modifications of that statement later, or any other statement this has naturally engaged the attention because Shri Kanti Desai is involved and you cannot bush it away by simply saying that there was a difference in date, there was a difference in something else.

I do not want to take more of your time except again I would repeat what Shri Patel said that there were only hundred and odd cases before the Settlement Commission and these have been cleared out of 1500 or so. I would like to know whether all penalties, prosecution and interest have been waived. I raised it yesterday; he has taken only one aspect of my query and answered it; he refused to answer the other part. I have also referred to certain specific things about the prosecution and the CBI report. I had quoted that CBI report regarding import of films by Hinduja Brothers as well as the Maneckji case. Why certain lines of enquiry are not being pursued with vigour? The case was filed before the Metropolitan Magistrate of Bombay as early as 30th September, 1977. Eleven months have passed, still it is being processed and what is being processed—two very grave charges. I have made an allegation according to my information, which has not been denied, that when it came to Kanti Desai, it has come to a blind alley. This is a very grave matter. As I said, I wish, he gets out of this present predicament; it is not only a political predicament before him, but a moral predicament before him, his Party and the nation.

I would like to say that the thrust of public opinion which is reflected in the speeches as well as in his motion cannot be stopped by these answers which, as I characterised earlier, I wish, were as untruthful, as he has made out.

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

Shri Morarji Desai, as I said, we thought, was performing a historic role. We thought, he had as his ideal the Maryadapurshottom of Ramayana, but when asked why he wanted Sita to undergo this agony, he said: "It is not enough that I know that she is pure, but the world should know that she is pure." I would only appeal to the Prime Minister and this Government while commending this motion before the House that please do not be a wholesaler in disaster, let us stop at a retailer's level.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, amendments No. 1 to 5 have been moved by Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain, Shri P. K. Deo, Shri Shankar Dev, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath and Dr. Ramji Singh. I shall take the amendments one by one.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: I accept Dr. Ramji Singh's amendment. ... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendments have already been circulated. Now amendment No. 1 moved by Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain.

The question is:

"That in the motion,—

after "evidenced" insert—

"since the elections of 1971 and" (1).

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 2 moved by Shri P. K. Deo to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends to the Government to bring forward expeditious legislation by which all political

parties in the country should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860 (as amended up-to-date) and should maintain accounts of all their receipts revealing their sources and expenditure supported by stamped vouchers and publish annually a statement of receipts and expenditures duly audited and certified by a chartered accountant which should be published in the Gazette of the Government of India." (2).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 33]

29.32 hrs. .

AYES

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

*Dasgupta, Shri K. N.

Chikkalintah, Shri K.

Deo, Shri P. K.

*Rai, Shri Shriv Ram

Roy, Shri A. K.

Shankar Dev, Shri

NOES

Agrawal, Shri Satish

Ahuja, Shri Subhash

Argal, Shri Chhabiram

Bahugunn, Shri H. N.

Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala

Balbir Singh, Chowdhry

Barakatali, Shrimati Renuka Devi

Basaappa, Shri Kondajji

Borole, Shri Yashwant

Brahm Perakash, Chaudhury

Chand Ram, Shri

Chandan Singh, Shri

Chandra Pal Singh, Shri

Chandravati, Shrimati

Chaturbhuj, Shri

Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai E.

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dave, Shri Anant
Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
Dhandayuthapani, Shri V.
Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri

Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
Gattani, Shri R. D.
Godara, Ch. Hari Ram Makkar

Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Heera Bhai, Shri

Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram
Jasrotia, Shri Bakdev Singh

Kailash Prakash, Shri
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh

Limaye, Shri Madhu

Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Mandal, Shri B. P.
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
Mullan Singh, Chaudhary
Munda, Shri Karla

Nathuni Ram, Shri
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Negi, Shri T. S.

Paraste, Shri Delpat Singh
Paribhasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
Patel, Shri H. M.
Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbbhai

Patel, Shri S. D.
Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
Raghavji, Shri
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
Raj Narain, Shri
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
Ram Kishan, Shri
Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph
Sai, Shri Larang
Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
Salni, Shri Manohar Lal
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur
Sharma, Shri Jagannath
Shrivalkar, Shri N. K.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sher Singh, Prof.
Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.
Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H. (Rajkot)
Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
Singha, Shri Sechindralal
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Somani, Shri Roop Lal
Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh
Tan Singh, Shri
Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
Tiway, Shri D. N.
Tiway, Shri Ramanand
Ugrasen, Shri
Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction, the result* of the Division is as follows:—

Ayes: 7;

Noes: 93

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is amendment No. 3 by Shri Shankar Dev. Does he want to withdraw it?

SHRI SHANKAR DEV: I want to press it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put amendment no. 3 by Shri Shankar Dev to the vote of the House.

SHRI SHANKAR DEV: Let me amendment be read out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This has already been circulated.

Now I shall put amendment no. 3 by Shri Shankar Dev to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now there is amendment no. 4 by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath. Does he want to withdraw the amendment?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I am on a point of order. I raised this point yesterday also. I gave my amendment not as an amendment but as a substitute motion and the record bears me out, yesterday's record. I raised the point yesterday. Mr. Chairman, you were not there; another Chairman was there. He said, "The office informs me that it will be in the form of an amendment itself to substitute that, to substitute the motion". I had given notice as follows:

"The House expresses its grave concern, etc."

The first phrase, the first part of the sentence has been retained and the rest has been added, as has been done by the office. The Chairman ruled yes-

terday that it would be treated as a substitute motion. I leave it now to you to decide whether it will be a substitute motion or an amendment.
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kamath, you are a senior parliamentarian. The substitute motion is given under rule 342 and this is not under rule 432. So, this is an amendment. Now you want to withdraw it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I do not mind your deciding it anyway.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Is there any particular rule?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: No, no. Mr. Chairman's ruling is there.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): What was the actual form of it?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I have got it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Let it be read out. Then we will come to know whether it is an amendment or a substitute motion.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: My wording was as follows:

"This House expresses its grave concern."

That is how I gave it. The office amended it and had changed it beyond..." The House expresses its grave concern over the fact." You read it out in the form I gave it.

(Interruptions)

It is in my own hand-writing. I gave it to the Secretariat in my own hand-writing as a substitute motion; it is there in black and white.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not stated 'under Rule 342'.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: That is the form of amendment?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You please read the wording as I gave it and not as printed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kamath, this has been circulated.

*The following Members also voted and Shiv Ram Rai.

for NOES: Sarvashri K. N. Dasgupta

"That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and expresses its grave concern over the fact that the electoral process as well as public life in India which was badly polluted and vitiated by an unholy alliance...."

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I did not give that.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Read out the original notice given by Shri Kamath.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Because it is in his handwriting, it may not be legible.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I have not said—"at the end".

MR. CHAIRMAN:

"This House, having noted recent reports in the Press regarding collection of election funds by certain persons, expresses its grave concern over the fact that the electoral process as well as public life in India which was badly polluted and vitiated by an unholy alliance of political power and money power during the decadent decade 1967-77, with its steep erosion of ethical standards and moral values, threatened to distort democracy into a plutocracy, deform Jantantra into Dhanatantra, recognises the imperative need to reverse those morbid trends, is convinced that for the purpose the formulation of a voluntary code of conduct by all political parties is essential, and also urges Government to initiate, without delay, comprehensive measures with a view to cleansing public life in general and purifying the electoral process in particular."

So, my hon. friend's substitute motion to a substantive motion is not admissible. Only amendments can be moved. This is my ruling.

Does Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath want to withdraw his amendment?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I do not withdraw.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not withdrawing.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: No, Sir, I am not withdrawing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): You must read 184 with Rule 344. Rule 184 is very clear on a Motion which I do not want to go into. What is the specific matter and manner. I do not want to go into all this. Rule 344 lays down clearly the scope of the amendments. It says:

(2) An amendment shall not be relevant to and within the scope of, the motion to which it is proposed.

(2) An amendment shall not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote."

Mr. Kamath's amendment is completely negative and also it is not relevant. This is one of the recent revelations, not 1967. Therefore, it is not acceptable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been held admissible by the Speaker.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Even the Speaker cannot go beyond the rules. This is not admissible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is any objection, you should have raised it at the time of moving. It has already been moved.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Delay in raising the objection does not mean that it is not valid. It is for the Chair to give a ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has already been admitted.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am asking Mr. Limaye who is a senior Parliamentarian. Is this amendment admissible? Is it within the purview of rule 344?

SHERI MADHU LIMAYE: No free advice. I am not the Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My ruling is that this is in order. Are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHERI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am pressing it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and expresses its grave concern over the fact that the electoral process as well as public life in India which was badly polluted and vitiated by an unholy alliance of political power and money power during the decadent decade, 1967—77 with the steep erosion of ethical standards and moral values, threatened to distort democracy into a plutocracy, deform 'Janatantra' into 'Dhanatantra' and recognises the imperative need to reverse those morbid trends and is convinced that for the purpose the formulation of a voluntary code of conduct by all political parties is essential and urges the Government to initiate, without delay, comprehensive measures with a view to cleaning public life in general and purifying the electoral process in particular." (4)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 343

(20.48 hrs.)

AYES

Bhagat Ram, Shri

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu

Roy, Shri A. K.

Shankar Dev, Shri

He voted by mistake from a wrong cordingly

NOES

Agrawal, Shri Satish

Ahuja, Shri Subhash

Argal, Shri Chhabiram

Bahuguna, Shri H. N.

Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala

Balbir Singh Chowdhry

Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi

Basappa, Shri Kondajji

Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Borole, Shri Yashwant

Brahm Perakash, Chaudhury

Chand Ram, Shri

Chandan Singh, Shri

Chandra Pal Singh, Shri

Chandravati, Shrimati

Chaturbhuj, Shri

Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.

Chavda, Shri K. S.

Chikkalingiah, Shri K.

Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Dasgupta, Shri K. N.

Dave, Shri Anant

Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna

Dhandayuthapani, Shri V.

Dhurve, Shri Shyamal

Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri

Gattani, Shri R. D.

Godara, Ch. Hari Ram Makkasar

Harikesh Bahadur, Shri

Heera Bhai, Shri

Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram

Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh

Kailash Prakash, Shri

Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.

Kushwaha, Shri Ram Narain

Mandal, Shri B. P.

Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal

He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the Chair ac-

Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
 Mufan Singh, Chaudhary
 Munda, Shri Karia
 Nathuni Ram, Shri
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
 Parthasarathi, Shri P.
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabbhai
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Raghavji, Shri
 Raghu Ramalah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Rai, Shri Shiv Ram
 Raj Narain, Shri
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph
 Sai, Shri Larang
 Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal

Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
 Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur
 Sharma, Shri Jagannath
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
 Shukta, Shri Chimanbhai H. (Rajkot)
 Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
 Singha, Shri Sachindralal
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal
 Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh
 Tan Singh, Shri
 Tiwari, Shri D. N.
 Tiwari, Shri Ramanand
 Ugrasen, Shri
 Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction the result† of the division is: Ayes 4; Noes 93.

The motion was negatived

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: This is a day of sorrow and shame.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ramji Singh is not present. I shall now put Amendment No. 5 of Dr. Ramji Singh to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

†The following Members also recorded
 Sarvasbhai Bharat Singh Chowhan and

There votes for NOES.
 Roop Nath Singh Yadav.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion moved by Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan to the vote of the House unless he wants to withdraw it—

The question is:

"That this House is of the opinion that increasing play of money power in elections pose grave threat to the future of Parliamentary Democracy as evidenced by the recent revelations of collection of huge election funds by some important persons in-

cluding Ministers and those who are in proximity to high offices of power and decision making."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

20.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 31, 1978/Bhadra 9, 1900 (Saka).