

**LOK SABHA
DEBATES**

(Sixth Series)

Vol. XVIII

(August 22 to 31, 1978/Sruvana 21 to Bhadra 9, 1980 (Saka))



Pifth Session, 1978/1980 (Saka)

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

C O N T E N T S

Sixth Series, Volume XIX, Fifth Session, 1978/1980 (Saka)

No. 31, Wednesday, August 30, 1978/Bhadra 8, 1980 (Saka)

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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 कार्यकरण

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

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

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके कार्यकरण
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 सुधारां लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही
की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडोस) :
(क) से (ङ). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर
रखा जाता है।

(क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम
(मध्य प्रदेश) लि० के कार्यकरण 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।

७४ (इ) इन मिलों के कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिए निम्नलिखित हैं :—

- (i) मन्त्रीनां का आधुनिकीकरण / पुनर्जीवीकरण;
- (ii) केन्द्रीयकृत साधारण पर कच्चे माल की इकट्ठी ज्यादा परिमाण में प्राप्ति;
- (iii) उत्पादन पठाति में विविधीकरण करना;
- (iv) सुधारी हुई विपणन नीति;
- (v) भारी हानि उठाने वाली मिलों का तकनीकी आधिक सर्वेक्षण करना; और
- (vi) कार्यभार और श्रमिक शक्ति का युक्तिकरण।

ओह तुकम चाम्ब काठवाय : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने जो विवरण समा 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 आंखें देना चाहता हूँ :

मालवा मिल्स, इन्दौर में 16 लाख ८० का नुकसान है;

कल्याण मिल्स, इन्दौर में 9 लाख ८० का नुकसान;

स्वदेशी मिल्स, इन्दौर में 7 लाख ८० का नुकसान;

ताप्री मिल्स, बरहानपुर में 3 लाख ८० का बाटा,

बंगाल काटन मिल्स, राजनन्दगांव में 10 लाख ८० का बाटा;

भोपाल टैक्सटाइल्स मिल्स में 8 लाख ३० का बाटा; और हीरा मिल्स, उज्जैन में 8 लाख ८० का बाटा।

यह बाटा कुल बिला कर 81 लाख का है?

पर इन्होंने मेरे प्रेषण के उत्तर में यह कहा था कि वहां मजदूरों ने काम करने से इंकार कर दिया इसलिये वहां बाटा हो रहा है। मैं आपके मान्यम 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 ८० का मुनाफ़ा हो रहा है, और यह ऐसा समय है कि सब बिलें कमा रही हैं। इतना ही नहीं इन्दौर टैक्सटाइल्स में जिसको हाल ही में मध्य प्रदेश जासन वे लगाने हार्दी में लिया है, प्रारम्भ के तीन, चार महीनों को छोड़ कर, डेढ़ लाख ८० से ३ लाख ८० 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 जानक री है?

ओह जार्वे कलान्तरीत : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश की एन० टी० सी० मिलें बाटे में हैं और माननीय सदस्य ने जो आंखें दिये हैं, वे भी बिल्कुल ही सही हैं, मगर एन० टी० सी० की कुल सर्वलीडियरीज में मध्य प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल, वे दो हैं जो आज अधिक बाटे में चल रही हैं। ऐसे निजी बोक के बिलों में ही मुनाफ़ा होता है, एन० टी० सी० में बाटा होता है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। तमिलनाडु, आनंद प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और गुजरात, वे जो एन० टी० सी० की ५ सर्वलीडियरीज हैं, वे 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 व्रतलक्षण हैं कि हम कारणों को दूर किया जाये। मध्य प्रदेश में 7 जिलों में कुल 21 हजार मजदूर हैं और उनमें से 4 हजार हम समव सरप्लक्ष हैं। 4 हजार सरप्लक्ष मजदूरों का मतलब है कि यहाँने में 25 लाख लघुये यानी साल पर में 3 करोड़ रुपये तनक्काह हम दे रहे हैं जिसके लिये कोई उत्पादन हमें नहीं मिल रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश के अन्य किसी नियमी मिलों में या हिन्दुस्तान के सभी मिलों में एक मजदूर 4 लूप्त को देख रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश के हमारे एन० टी० सी० में एक बरहानपुर की मिल को छोड़ कर एक मजदूर सिर्फ़ दो ही लूप्त को देखने के लिये तैयार है। 1974 में एक एशियेंट हुशा और उस एशियेंट को अमल में लाने से बहां पर मजदूरों ने इकार किया है। हम मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री, उद्दोग मन्त्री, अम 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 लेवर कमिशनर को बम्बई की मिलों को देखने के लिये कहा है। उनसे एन० टी० सी० के मजदूर संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों को ले जाने को कहा। जो आनकारी मुक्त 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 लूप्त चलाने का है। इसके लिये हम तैयार नहीं। विशेष परिवित्ति मध्य प्रदेश में चल रही है। जहां सारे देश में एन० टी० सी० की मिलें, मुनाफ़े की ओर जा रही है, हम अस्त मध्य प्रदेश में बाटे में ही चल रही है और अगर यह सिलसिला हमी तरह से चलता रहा तो उस पर हमें किर विचार करना पड़ेगा कि इन मिलों का भविष्य में क्या किया जाये।

बोहुकम विषय कठिनाय : माननीय मंत्री जी, ने प्रश्न का उत्तर कुछ बुधाफिराकर

दिया है और उही आनकारी नहीं दी है। मैं इस बात से इकार नहीं करता हूँ कि मजदूरों ने 4 लाख चलाने से इकार कर दिया। आखिर यह क्यों? उज्जैन में विनीद मिल, इन० टी० सी० हिन्दौर टैक्सटाइल मिल, इन्हीं में दुकमबन्द मिल, राजकुमार मिल, अंडारी मिल, रतलाम में सज्जन मिल, ग्वालियर में जे० सी० मिल, इन सब में 4 सांचे चल रहे हैं। वहां 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 इकार कर दिया। इसकी प्राइमेंट में बहुत सी बातें हैं, मुझे जब भी समय मिलेगा, मैं सारी बातों का उल्लेख करूँगा। लेकिन मैं आनना चाहता हूँ कि आधिकारी इस पर एकशन क्यों नहीं लेते? इसका कारण यह है कि एन० टी० सी० के चेयरमैन ने सारे अधिकारी अपने हाथ में ले लिये हैं, माल खरीदने का, बेचने का और स्टाक पर्चेंज का काम सब उनके हाथ में है। किसी भी टैक्सिनकल अफसर को मिल के कंट्रोलर और प्रबंधक बदल नहीं सकते हैं, और उनका इन्ट्रोस्ट मिल को मूनाफ़े में लाने का नहीं है। गलत दंग से अपने को लाभ पहुँचाते हैं। वहां के जो कंट्रोलर हैं, उनको कोई हक नहीं है कि उनको हटा सकें या किसी को एच्याइन्ट दे सकें। सारे अधिकारी चर्चमैन ने छोन लिये हैं। उसका परिणाम यह है कि यह प्रतियमिताएँ ही रहीं हैं, किसी की कोई मुनता नहीं है। किसी को एच्याइन्ट देना हो तो यह करेंगे।

दूसरे मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा है कि वहां कुछ मजदूरों की कुछ समस्याएँ हैं आपने यह भी कहा कि कोई भी कपड़ा नहीं बेचा जाता है। मैं एक ही मिल का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। उज्जैन की हीरा मिल से जो प्रे कलाश बेचा जाया है, उसके धांकड़े इस प्रकार है—जनवरी, 1978 : 3,8,7,452 बीटर,

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 ये क्लायर, हरा कपड़ा, इस बात के बावजूद बेचा गया है कि प्रासेसिंग प्लांट बहुत बड़ी क्षमता में लगे हुए हैं। उज्जैन में इन्डॉर 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 अनियमिताये 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 पाइयां 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 अनियमिताये 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 लायेगे, 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 फर्नांडीस : 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 अपुना 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 फर्नांडीस : 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 लूम्ज एक मजदूर चलाता है, वहां एन० टी० सी० की सात मिलों में से ४: में सिर्फ दो लूम्ज 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 लूम्ज एक मजदूर चलाता है।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि पिछले साल अक्तूबर 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 शौल प्रांतीयों में 49 लाख, एन० टी० सी०, अधिक प्रदेश में 12 लाख और एन० टी० सी०, उत्तर प्रदेश में 2 लाख रुपये का मूलाफा हुआ है। लेकिन एन० टी० सी० मध्य प्रदेश में 45 लाख रुपये और एन० टी० सी०, पश्चिमी बंगाल में 57 लाख रुपये का बाटा हुआ है। जो स्वदेशी मिलें पहले बाटे में बल रही थी, जब से सरकार ने उन्हें प्रपने हाथ में निया है, तब से उनमें 23 लाख रुपये का मूलाफा हुआ है। जुलाई महीने में उन्होंने इतना रेकार्ड प्राफिट दिया—23 लाख नेट।

इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश का जो मामला है उस मामले को बहां दरबासल जो बातें हैं, मिलों को चलाने की जो बात है, वहां की प्रोडक्टिविटी का जो सवाल है, जिलों का जो मामला है, इन सारे मामलों को दूरक्षय कर के चेयरमैन या किसी अफसर के नाम से ही किसी माननीय सदस्य को आक्षेप उठाना हो तो मैं इस की कोई सकाई दे नहीं सकता हूँ। अगर वहां के मजदूरों की कोई समस्या है जो एन टी सी के ओर मजदूरों के साथ जड़ी हुई है तो उस को हल करने के लिए मैं दैयार हूँ।

श्री हुकम खन्ना कठबाथ : मेरा जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा था कि जो गलत मालिसी बनी है परचेज की, माल खरीदने और बेचने की, सारा सामान चेयरमैन खरीदते हैं और बेचते हैं। इस का उत्तर नहीं आया...

श्री जार्ज़ फ्लान्डोस : हूँसरा कोई तथ्य नहीं है। हर काम के लिए नियुक्त अधिकारी हैं वे लोग अपना काम करते हैं।

श्रा० : बहलैंदे वारायण पांडेय : क्या यह सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश की एनटी सी मिलों के पास लगभग 35 हजार गांडे बिना बिके पड़ी हैं जिन का मूल्य करीब 8 करोड़ रुपये

होता है जो आह भी रही है कि उन्होंने कुछ ऐसा अपेक्षा जो एक ही अंतिमी कर दा उस को लिही व्यापारियों को 2 सम्पा 16 पैसे भीटर और कुछ किसी दूसरे व्यापारियों की 2 रुपये 4 पैसे भीटर बेचा है और इसी प्रकार से कुछ अन्य उदाहरण भी हैं जिन में जरीद और बिक्री में अनियमितताएं बड़ी गई हैं। अनेक बातें हैं। कपड़े के यान पर 9 भीटर लिहा होता है किन्तु कई बार 8 भीटर लिहता है, जिन के कारण मध्य प्रदेश की मिलों को निरन्तर बाटा हो रहा है और जीसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है चेयरमैन के सम्बन्ध में, वहा वे दोषी हैं या दूसरे अधिकारी दोषी हैं, इस बात को कोई जानकारी आप ने प्राप्त की है? मैं यह भी जानता चाहूँगा कि क्या चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति के समय मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से सलाह या परामर्श ली गई थी और उस के बाद उन की नियुक्ति की गई थी?

श्री जार्ज़ फ्लान्डोस : चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति जनवरी 1977 में हुई थी। मैंने मालूम नहीं कि उस समय राज्य सरकार से सलाह मशविरा हुआ था या नहीं हुआ था। मैं इस की जानकारी ले लूँगा। जहां 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।

श्रा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : वह जो गांडे बिना बिकी हुई पड़ी हैं उस का उत्तर नहीं आया। हृष्या इस मामले में गहराई से जांच करें।

श्री जार्ज़ फ्लान्डोस : हमारे पास इस की कोई जानकारी नहीं है। मैं इस की जानकारी हातिल 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 उच्चसिव : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय दृक्षम चन्द्र कल्पाय जी ने मध्य प्रदेश के एन टी सी के गडबड घोटाले के बारे में अभी हाल में ब्रेस में एक बयान दिया था, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूँ क्या उनका ध्यान कल्पाय जी के उस स्पष्ट बताव्य की ओर गया है ? यदि हाँ, तो उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री ज्ञान कल्पन्धीस : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य कल्पाय जी का बयान हमने देखा है जो पिछली फरवरी श्वार उसके बाद मई में आया था, जिसमें कहा गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश के एन टी सी में बहुत गडबड घोटाला है, उसके लिए वहाँ के चेयरमैन जिम्मेदार हैं और उसके लिए उद्योग मंत्री भी जिम्मेदार हैं । उद्योग मंत्री को, कल्पाय जी के अनुसार, वहाँ के चेयरमैन एक लाख रुपया छूट भी देते हैं । यह बात उन्होंने अपने बयान में कही है । हमने इस मामले को प्रधान मंत्री के पास भेज दिया और कहा आप इस की जांच करावायें । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस पर जांच करने कह दिया कि यह बिल्कुल निराधार है । हमने इस मामले को ला मिनिस्टर के पास भेजा है ताकि इसमें जो भी कानूनी कायदाही होनी है, वह हो जाये । मैं श्री दीनेन घटाकार्य और श्री दृक्षम चन्द्र कल्पाय 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 मारें—मैं उन और किसी भी जीवन की अपेक्षा नहीं करूँगा।

Notifications 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 tribes 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 छविराम धर्वल : मैं आप 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 जातियां अभी भी ऐसी हैं जो फाइनेन्शल बीक हैं, जिन को अनुसूचित जातियों की लिस्ट में मिलाया जाना अन्यत आवश्यक है। इसी प्रकार से कुछ टी० ई० ब्लॉक्स हैं, जो अनुसूचित निवासिन लेते थोपित दहीं हैं, उनकी विधान सभाई अनुसूचित निवासिन लेते थोपित किया जाना अन्यत आवश्यक है। इसी प्रकार दिल्ली-सिंहोर में धोवी और कुम्हार जातियों को अनुसूचित जातियों में रखा है, लेकिन वाको मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं है—इन को सम्पूर्ण मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति घोषित किया जाय।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कुछ जातियों को अनुसूचित जातियों में मिलाने के बेतु आप के पास प्रस्ताव भेजा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय गासन ने उस पर क्या कायदाही की है।

श्री श्रिनिवास लाल संडल : महोदय, यह प्रश्न इस प्रश्न से नहीं उत्तर है, लेकिन किर

नी भी माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ—उद्दार्थ में प्रपर्ने लक्ष्य में शेषूपल्ट कास्टस और लैप्टॉप ट्राइबस ग्राउंडर के ग्रेमेण्ड-मैन्ट तथा उस के इन्टर्निंग रिंजन की बात कही है—इस के लिये उपयुक्त समय आवेदन पर हम लोग विचार करें।

श्री छवि राम धर्वल : कह उपयुक्त समय कब तक आयेगा, क्या पांच सालों में आ जायेगा।

श्री शोभ प्रकाश स्पैसरी : 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 आप ने ट्राइबल एरियाज के लोगों को संरक्षण दिया है, तो क्या आइस प्रकार की कोई जांच कमेटी बैठाए गे कि जिन लोगों ने ट्राइबल एरिया और शेषूपल्ट एरिया के लोगों की जमीन हड्डप ली है और उन को भगा दिया है, उन की जमीन वापस दिलाने के लिए बाहर के लोगों से जमीन छीनी जाएगी?

श्री श्रिनिवास लाल संडल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के लिए जांच कमेटी बैठाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस पर तो बराबर रिप्पू होता रहता है कि जो लैंड एलाइनेशन होता है और नान-ट्राइबल लोगों के पास जमीन जली गई है, तो उस के लिए कानून बने हए हैं और हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उन का इध्यालीबदेश हो और जमीन उन लोगों को वापस दें दी जाए। . . . (अवधारणा)

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 सोमानी : मानवीय उपायक महोदय जिस तरह का जबाब स्टेटमेंट में मर्जी महोदय ने दिया है, उस जबाब की देखते से सामाजिकता पता लगता है कि उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में न जलने वाला अविष्ट भी इस प्रकार का जबाब नहीं देगा। यह प्रश्न बास्तव में वित बन्धालय, सह-काशित बन्धालय और उद्योग मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित है और आपने इस मामले पर दूसरे मन्त्रालयों से विचार न करके बैसा का बैसा जबाब दे दिया है। हमारी आयात नीति का मुख्य लक्ष्य यह है कि कैपिटल गुड्स का इम्पोर्ट बढ़े और देश में उत्पादन बढ़े। आयात के कारण हमारे उत्पादन की कमता बढ़नी चाहिए और इसको प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। पिछले 16 महीनों में हम लोगों ने देखा है कि जबसे जनता सरकार का शासन आया है तब से इस मामले में कुछ नहीं हुई है और न उत्पादन बढ़ा है और न जितने इम्पोर्ट्स की आवश्यकता है, उतना इम्पोर्ट बढ़ा है। आपके मांकड़े बताते हैं कि पिछले साल केवल 15 करोड़ रुपये की मरीनरी का आयात किया गया है जो कि इस देश की कमता को बेतते 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 भव्य 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 सोमानी : लोगों की लिकायतें यह आ रही हैं कि आयात न होने के कारण उन की फैसली में उनको प्रोडक्शन

बदल करता पड़ेगा । यह शिकायत मुझे पढ़ी भी मिली है । इसलिए मैं यह विवेदन करता चाहूँगा । इस मामले में प्रोडक्शन को गति देने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

जी आर्जन क्रांतिकारी : माननीय सदस्य ने इस प्रश्न के जवाब को ठीक न बता कर कई बातें कही हैं । अगर प्रश्न को पढ़ा जाए, तो उपायकां 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 प्रन्डरटेकिंग या किसी प्राइवेट सेक्टर की कम्पनी ने किसी विदेशी मशीनरी वर्गरह के आयात के लिए अर्जियाँ 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 आकड़े नहीं हैं लेकिन हो सकता है कि माननीय सदस्य की बात महीं हो, मगर पिछले साल हमारे देश ने 600 करोड़ रुपये के कैपिटल गुड्स, मशीनरी और इक्यूमेंट्स विदेशों को नियति किये हैं । जब हमारा देश नियति 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 । आर्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ गया है, यह कहा गया । पिछले साल हिन्दुस्तान में इस्पात का इस्टेमाल 15 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया, सीमेंट का साथे 7 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया और पूंजी 20 प्रतिशत अधिक लग रही । कुछ लोगों में कमियां

महसूस कर रही हैं । इसकिए कमियां महसूस कर रहे हैं कि जो उत्पादन नियत है उसको कम महसूस करने लगे हैं लेकिन मैं यह बता दूँ कि इस साल पिछले चार महीनों में आर्योगिक उत्पादन में 8 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हो गई है । हमारे उद्योग मानस्कार्य से सम्बन्धित जितने उद्योग हैं, उनमें सालाना आर्योगिक 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 कमी नहीं हुआ है । जहां विकास हो रहा है वहां माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि बढ़ता जा रहा है । उनकी यह जो शिकायत है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है । यह तो उत्पादन की बात हुई ।

इरज़ कम्पनियों वाले शिकायत कर रहे हैं उनका यह भी कहना है । यह हो सकता है कि जो विदेशी कम्पनियां हैं, इन कम्पनियां हिन्दुस्तान में हैं वे शिकायत कर रही हों क्योंकि सार्वजनिक तौर पर वे काम कर रही हैं । लेकिन इरज़ के मामले में कुछ एक नोटि बन गई है जिसकी सदन में चर्चा भी हुई है । लेकिन इस मामले में हमारे पैट्रोलियम एण्ड कॉमिकल्स के मन्त्री ही जानकारी दे पाएंगे । लेकिन आर्योगिक कोलंबोरेशन का या विदेशी मशीनरी का मंगाने का जहां तक मामला है जहां उस को जरूरत है वह लाई जा रही है लेकिन अन्यवस्थक तौर पर इसको लाने की कोई जरूरत हम महसूस नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

जी एस० एस० सोमानी : एक्सपोर्ट और इप्पोर्ट के लिए दो कमेटियां बनाई गई हैं । एलीजेंडर कमेटी की सिफारिशें या चुक्की हैं । दूसरी सात्सूनी कमेटी है जो विचार कर रही है । क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि एलीजेंडर कमेटी की आयात के बारे में क्या सिफारिशें हैं और सात्सूनी कमेटी किन मुद्दों पर विचार कर रही है या किन मुद्दों पर उत्पादकों विचार करने के लिए कहा गया है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडेस : इस प्रश्न को देखे तो हमारी कामसं मिनिस्टर से पूछा पाएगा । ये दोनों कमेटियों उनकी सरकार 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 फिरंगी प्रसाद : मैं स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आयोगिक परियोजनाओं से सम्बन्धित मर्जीनों मर्वन्डी 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 व्येय कूल विदेशी कम्पनियों का माल विकवाने 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 फर्नांडीस : जहां विदेशी मर्जीनरी की बैलेसिंग इक्विपमेंट के रूप में अवधा आरिजनल इक्विपमेंट के रूप में जरूरत है वहां वह लाई जाएगी लेकिन जहां हमारे देश में मर्जीनरी बन सकती है और उसके इस्तेमाल से हमारा आयोगिक विकास हो सकता है वहां विदेशी मर्जीनरी 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 remodify 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 in 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.

श्रीमार्जी बलवीर सिंह : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री जी बतायेंगे कि यह पानी के जो प्रोजेक्ट्स रुके हैं इससे जो बिजली पैदा होती है उनको बंदीयर करने में सरकार क्या स्टेप ले रही है ताकि वह जल्दी बंदीयर हो जाये। और उनसे जो बिजली पैदा होती है उससे देश को लाभ मिले?

श्री बोधरकी 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 अब बढ़ेगा ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

बंदीयर टेलीकॉल असिस्टेंट (हिन्दी) के पद पर अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जातियाँ के उम्मीदवार की नियुक्ति

* 516. श्री राम विलास पात्रवाल : क्या सूचना द्वारा प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

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

जातियों के लिए प्रारक्षित पद इनके बोध्य उम्मीदवार न मिलने से दिक्षित मैं सामाजिक लगातार तीन पूर्ण वर्षों तक प्राप्ति जाएगी जाते हैं;

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

(ग) क्या उनका ध्यान इस बात की, जो दिलाया गया है कि उनके मन्त्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए प्रारक्षित जूनियर टैक्सीकॉल 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 विलास पात्रवाल : उपायम भवोदय, एक तरफ़ शेष्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेष्यूल्ड ट्रान्स्फॉर्मर की जाति बलती है और जो प्रमाण है, इसके जबाब में एक

उम्मीदवार की उम्मीदवारी के तहत भगवान्नार और एक वर्ष में इसके गीत संक्षेप है, और मैं आपको शेष्यूल्ड ड्राइवर जानकारी देता हूँ। वह पहला विश्वापन निकला है 1976 में और उसका नम्बर है ए 12034/9/76/ उस समय में यह पोस्ट रिजर्व नहीं थी। किंतु इसी पोस्ट को दुबारा निकाला गया 10-8-77 को शेष्यूल्ड ड्राइवर के लिए रिजर्व थी और उस पर शेष्यूल्ड ड्राइवर के उम्मीदवार उपस्थित नहीं हुए थे, आवेदन-पत्र नहीं किया। एक शेष्यूल्ड कास्ट के उम्मीदवार श्री लक्ष्मण राव ने आवेदन-पत्र दिया था जिसके पास दो दोषों को दर्शाया था, लेकिन उसको इंटरव्यू के लिये नहीं दुलाया। किंतु 10-8-77 को मैंने मूलना और प्रसारण मन्त्री जी को लिखा, पुनः 25-11-77 को रिपोर्ट दिया। 7 दिसंबर को इनके बहां से मेरे पास जवाब आया कि आप इस सम्बन्ध में गृह मन्त्रालय से सम्पर्क स्थापित करें। मैंने माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी और नृह राज्य मन्त्री जी को लिखा, और उन्होंने जो जवाब भेजा है उसमें कहा है कि :

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

यह गृह मन्त्री का जवाब आया। उसके बाद उसी पोस्ट के लिये तीसरा विश्वापन निकला, उसकी संख्या है 47/77, दिनांक 26-11-77 वह पोस्ट शेष्यूल्ड ड्राइवर के लिये सुरक्षित था, लेकिन उस समय भी इंटरव्यू नहीं लिया गया, उस समय लक्ष्मण राम ने इंटरव्यू दिया। जौरी बार किंतु उस पोस्ट को दो० ए० बी० पी० 511/85/77 के मूलाधार 8-3-77 को प्रकाशित कियो गया और इस बार इस पोस्ट को प्रारुद्धित

किया गया। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में 8-7-77 की शेष्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिये रिजर्व ही और यदै शेष्यूल्ड ड्राइवर के उम्मीदवार नहीं हैं, तो शेष्यूल्ड कास्ट के उम्मीदवार योग्य हैं, तो गृह मन्त्रालय के लिये इनको शेष्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिये रिजर्व कर दें। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं अभी कुछ ही पहले आया हूँ, इसको दूसरे लोग देखें।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस व्यक्ति की उस पोस्ट पर नियुक्ति हुई है वह अनुसूचित जन-जाति या मनुसूचित जाति के नहीं हैं और उनकी क्वालीफिकेशन दो० ए० पास है और 6 साल का अनुभव है। जिस उम्मीदवार के सम्बन्ध में कह रहा हूँ, श्री लक्ष्मण राम के सम्बन्ध में, वह दो० ए० बी० एल० है और 8 साल का उसी डिपार्टमेंट में उनका अनुभव है। इतनी सारी क्वालीफिकेशन होने के कावलू भी इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को फिर लिखा कि इस तरह की ज्यादती बहां चल रही है।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो पोस्ट शेष्यूल्ड ड्राइवर 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 प्रसुरक्षित कर्यों कर दिया गया? और जिस आदमी को रखा गया, उसे जनरल सीट से क्यों लिया गया जबकि अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार उससे ज्यादा योग्य है?

श्री लाल हुण आदवाजी : माननीय सदस्य को कुछ गलतफहमी है। मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहूँगा कि शेष्यूल्ड ड्राइवर के लिये अग्रर कोई स्थान रिजर्व है तो उसे शेष्यूल्ड ड्राइवर से बदलकर शेष्यूल्ड कास्ट की देने की व्यवस्था 3 साल के बाद होती है, लेकिन उस स्टेज पर

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

मैं आपको बताऊं कि इसके लिये बिस्कुल कठोर नियम डिपार्टमेंट आफ पैनल की तरफ से बनाया गया है कि अगर किसी स्थान पर शहूयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का फैटीडेट एवेलेबल नहीं है तो क्या करना चाहिये। यहां तक कि शहूयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की संस्थाओं को लिखा जायेगा कि आप उपलब्ध कराइये, एम्स्ट्रायमेंट एफ्सर्वेंज में मांगा जाता है कि आप हमको उपलब्ध कराइये। जब बिस्कुल ही कहीं से उपलब्ध नहीं होते तो उसके बाद डिपार्टमेंट आफ पैसेनिल की अनुमति से जनरल एडवर्टाइजमेंट कराया जाता है और उसके बाद भी अगर शहूयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का फैटीडेट आता है, तो उसको फ्रेकरेस 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 शहूयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज 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 गलतफ़ हमी समझने की है। कहीं पर भी किसी प्रकार की बांधली नहीं हुई है।

ओ राम बिलास पासवान : उपर्युक्त महोदय, मंत्री महोदय मदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि वह पोस्ट शहूयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिये रिजर्व्ड थी, उसको डी-रिजर्वेशन कर दिया गया, आप चाहें तो पूरी फाइल में आपको दे सकता हूँ, आप एकजीमिन कर लीजियेगा। यह पोस्ट 1977 में निकली और अब 1978 है, तो 3 साल कैसे पूरा हो गया? 1977 में शहूयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिये निकली है, 1978 में कहते हैं कि डी-रिजर्वेशन कर दिया गया। जो शहूयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिये पोस्ट रिडर्व्ड हो वह अभी भी उसके लिये

रिजर्व्ड है, आपके द्वारा पर किसी की बांधली नहीं की है, और उस पर शहूयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की ही बांधली करेंगे। अगर 3 साल तक शहूयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का उद्दीपनार नहीं बिलेगा, तो 3 साल के बाद शहूयूल्ड कास्ट को आप देंगे, यह जबाब दें?

ओ लाल कुल्लु आडवानी : मानवीय समस्या ने कुछ बातें कही है, मैंने उत्तर दिया है, लेकिन फिर से वह मुझे कुछ बतायेंगे तो मैं उनको देखूँगा (ब्याक्वान)

ओ राम बिलास पासवान : मैंने पूछा है कि क्या वह पोस्ट अभी बाली 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-changeability 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 चाहूंगा कि ये नियम हम ने नहीं बनाए हैं, ये नियम (अवधारणा)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. P. (Interruptions). 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.

भी राम अवधेश लिहूः प्लाइट आफ आंडर। 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?

उपचारक महोदयः प्रधान मंत्री का कोई जवाब इस पर नहीं द्या है। आप बैठ जाइए। कोई प्लाइट आफ आंडर 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).

भी जागुन सुन्नरुः उपचारक महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह अनुसूचित जन-आतिके लिए रिकॉर्ड या तो माननीय मंत्री महोदय बताएं उन्होंने आदिवासियों की किन किन संसाधनों को इस के लिए लिखा था कि कैंडीट नहीं मिला?

यहाँ पालियामेंट में अनुसूचित जाति और आदिवासियों के बैलफेर की एक कमेटी है क्या उस को उन्होंने लिखा या किसी प्रादिवार्ता संसद सदस्य को लिखा इस के बारे में?... (अवधारणा)...

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. 97.88 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 into 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 आर्थिकी के लिये नवमे जरूरी चीज़ है। जिन लोगों को मब्दी या दूसरी चीज़ें नहीं मिल मर्कते हैं, वे नमक ने ही रोटी खाने हैं। इगलिये दूसरी गव जहरतों को छोड़ न रख सकते पहले प्रयोगिकर्ता दे कर नमक पहुंचाना चाहिए। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि नमक की कमी किसी भी जगह नहीं होगी और गरकार वार्का सारी चीजों को छोड़ कर नमक पहुंचाने में प्रयोगित देंगी?

धो जार्ज र्फर्नान्डेस : उग्राध्यक्ष 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 हो रहा है और हम नियर्त 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 handed over 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 profit 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 Gujarat 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 कन्वर लाल गुप्त : उत्तरायण महोदय, मर्दी महोदय ने जो व्यापार दिया है आंतर समाचार-पत्रों में भी जो आया है....

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याण सारा मण्डन मुग्ना चाहना है, व्यापार क्या है ?

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

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डन : 26/27 यामन की नात कां श्री संजय चौधरी और क० गीता चौधरी ने बरादर पटेल मार्ग पर गुमशुदी हुई कारों में लिप्ट लेने की को जिज्ञ की । इन्हें आकाशवाणी के युव-वाणी के वर्षभ्रम में भाग लेना था आंतर साय 7 बजे आकाशवाणी पहुंचना था । श्री एम० एम० चौधरी रात के लगभग 9 बजे अपने बच्चों को बापम लेने के लिये आकाशवाणी गये परन्तु उनको कहा गया कि लड़का व लड़की ने उग आम को स्टूडियो में अपने आने की सूचना नहीं दी है । उन सूचना के प्राप्त होने पर गुमशुदा बच्चों का विस्तृत हुलिया देने हुए वापरलैस संदेश दक्षिण जिले के सभी थानों तथा अन्य जिला नियंत्रण कक्षों को उनके लेवां में तलाश करने के लिये भर्जे गये । गुमशुदा व्यक्तियों के दस्ते को भी सूचित कर दिया गया । गुमशुदा बच्चों का विशेष रूप से निर्जन स्थानों में तथा उनके आसास पता लगाने के सभी संबद्ध 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 वा में यात्रा करनी हुई एक महिला से महायाता करने की आवाजें सुनाई दी थीं। इसके बाद एक अन्य व्यक्ति ने राजेन्द्र नगर यात्रे में सूचना दी कि उसने रजिस्ट्रेशन नं० एच० आर० के० 8930 की एक कार देखी थी जिसमें सहायता करने की आवाजें सुनाई दी थीं। तदहाल ही ममी चलती फिरती गाइंगों तथा स्थिर नंद्रों को सावधान कर दिया गया। गुमशुदा श्री संजय चौपड़ा और कुमारी गंता चौपड़ा के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त होने के बाद खोज तेज़ 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 आम-प्राप्त के थानों की कार का पता लगाने के लिए वायरलैस संदेश भेजे गए और नमिंग होम तथा अस्त्रतालों में जांच करने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यालयों की गई। पेट्रोल पम्प तथा सर्विस स्टेशनों को विशेष संदेशवाहकों के जरिये कार को पकड़ने के लिए सावधान भी कर दिया गया। ममी पड़ीमी गज्जों को तलाशी दल भेजे गये। स्कूल और कानेज में जहां दो गुमशुदा बच्चे पड़ों थे पूछाना भी की गई।

3. जबकि गुमशुदा बच्चों का पता लगाने के प्रयत्न अभी तक किये जा रहे थे, केंद्रीय नियंत्रण कक्ष में सूचना प्राप्त हुई कि लड़के और लड़की के शब राजेन्द्र नगर यात्रे के क्षेत्रधिकार में अपर रिज रोड के निष्ट बन क्षेत्र में पड़े देखे गये हैं। इन शब्दों की पहचान कु० गंता चौपड़ा और संजय चौपड़ा के रूप में कर ली गई। शब्दों पर छुरे के कई जख्म

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

4. सरकार जोह मंत्रपंथ परिवार के प्रति अपनी हार्दिक महानुभूति व्यक्त करती है। सरकार ने दिल्ली पुलिस को इन बुजुदिन अपराध का गता लगाने तथा दावियों को दंड देने में कोई कमर बाकी न रहने देने के लिये निर्देश दिया है।

अब कंवर लाल गुप्त : दिल्ली में एबड़क्शन की घटनाएं तो बहुत हुई हैं पहले भी लेकिन जिस तरह का केस यह हुआ है और जिस तरीके से दो बच्चों को कलन किया गया है, मैं दिल्ली में पैदा हुआ। 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 रेप या एमाल्ट करने के लिए उनको नहीं न गए थे, कोई इन्तरह को बात उसमें नहीं थी और न ही पंसा धंधा बनाने की बात थी इसका मतलब यह है कि यह प्री-प्लान्ड कास्ट्रेसी मर्डर करने की थी और इसमें दोनों बहन और भाई का जिस तरह का मर्डर हुआ यह वारवेरिक था, गुम या 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 से दिल्ली में इतना पैनिक फैल गया है कि आज सबह जब मैं अपने बच्चों को छोड़ने के लिये गया तो जिनसे माता पिता पहले अपने बच्चों को छोड़ने आया करते थे उससे आज निगृहे ज्यादा थे क्योंकि हर एक को डर लगता है। तो इस तरह का पैनिक और फ़ीलिंग आक इनसेक्यरिटी बड़ी है।

आमी 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 इन्द्रजीत 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 अशोका 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 पैसे सात बजे खबर मिली तो आपने कार्यवाही की। मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की, मैं पुलिस को चार्ज करता हूँ... (अध्यधारा) और जब वह लिखाने के लिये गये राजेन्द्र नगर थाने में तो उनको कहा गया कि मंनिंदर 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। ... (अध्यधारा)

तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की जो एक क्रियन्ल नेटवर्किंग 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 कल्प हुआ, तब तक पुलिस ने क्या कार्यवाही की? क्या इसके बारे में आप किसी इंडिपेंडेंट अधैरेटिव से जांच करायेंगे ताकि पुलिस को सजा दी जा सके?

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

करते हैं, वह इतना मंदा है उनके पास कोई इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मैप 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 स्टूग्यन करने के लिये जो बोर्ड ड्रूबिंग परेंट हैं वह लगायेंगे और वहां पर कोई जिम्मेदार प्रादमी 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.

जी कंबर लाल बुज़ : 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, एक्सप्रेस जिस गाड़ी में मर्डर हुआ है, वह पकड़ी नहीं गई है।

मैं एक सवाल और माननीय मंत्री जी में पूछना चाहता हूँ। आज ही अखबारों में पढ़ा कि जमुना का रेलवे ब्रिज 4 यानों में प्राप्त है। इसका आधा हिस्सा राइट हैंड का एक याने के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त है, आधा हिस्सा लैपट हैंड का दूसरे याने के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त है और दूसरी तरफ के आधे हिस्से इसी तरह 2 और यानों के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त हैं। इस तरह से जमुना ब्रिज इच्छा कन्ट्रोल बाई फोर पुलिस स्टेशन जा। आपने अखबार में पढ़ा होगा कि यूनिवर्सिटी के एक लेक्चरर ने कंलेट की तो याने वाले ने पूछा कि आप पुल के बाई तरफ ये या दाई तरफ ये, पहले वाले हिस्से में ये या दूसरे हिस्से में ये। 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 अनट्रेस्ट हो। आपको याद होगा कि सदन एंड रोड पर साहनी की बाइक का मर्डर हुआ, इसी तरह में महारानी बाग में डबल मर्डर हुआ, जनकपुरी मर्डर हुआ इस 5, 6, 8 महीने में बहुत सारे मर्डर के केता हुए केकिन अभी तक कल्परिट्स का कोई ट्रैम नहीं हुआ है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी कोई एक्सपर्ट हिटेक्टर का सैन बनायेगे, जो इन अन-रिजोल्ट काइस्स की तलाश कर सके।

इसके अलावा हम लोग तो जेल में रहे हैं, आप तो अकेरे रहे थे, लेकिन हमारे साथ ये बैंड-कर्कटर के लोग भी थे। वहां 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 सबकी से इन अन-सोशल एनीमेंट्स और जो गुण हैं, उन पर कार्याही 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.

जा० 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 मरहत है।

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

यह तो स्पष्ट है कि 6-45 बजे न दो यानों 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 स्टेट्सर्वेन 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 हत्याये पूर्वनियोजित थीं या किसी विषय से की गई थीं। इस विषय में भी हमारे गृह मंत्री ने कोई जानकारी नहीं दी है।

तीसरा प्रश्न यह है कि

उत्तर: न नहोः : माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि एक सदस्य केवल एक ही प्रश्न पूछ सकता है।

जा० रामजी फ़ि०: उत्तराधिकारी महोदय, ये मब एक ही प्रश्न के पाठ हैं।

इन दोनों बच्चों के मृतक शरीर पत्तास पत्तास गज पर क्यों पाये गये, इसके बारे में पुलिस ने अभी तक क्या कहा है? बताया गया है कि गत के 2 बजे चरवाहों ने सूचना दी। क्या गत के 2 बजे सूचना दी जाती है? जब श्री एन० के० मिहन, गडीनगर पुलिस कमिशनर से इस बारे में पूछा गया, तो उन्हें ने 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? इम प्रकार का ऐ-जिम्मेदाराना उत्तर सही नहीं हो सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस घटना को दो दिन हो गये हैं; यूह मंवालय को इसके मम्बन्ध में अभी तक क्या जानकारी मिली है।

दिल्ली पुलिस की व्यवस्था के गम्भीर में हम कुछ नहीं कहते हैं। शाहदग केस में द्रायल 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."

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

इसके मंवालय में जब तक बुनियादी दंग में कोई काम नहीं करेंगे तब तक दिल्ली के अपराधों का अंत 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... (Interuption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Every body 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 रित्तर कुमार मल्होत्रा : उपायम मल्होत्र, यह जो हृदय दिलाक घटना हई है उम में दिल्ली ही नहीं सारे देश के लोगों की आश्चर्य हट गई है। कल शाम को दिल्ली की आधे से ज्यादा मार्केट नगा 6 बजे बन्द कर के खले गए। आज उम रामय मार्केट बन्द करने हए सब जगह प्रोटोकॉल में उन्होंने देवीकोन भी बिया कि इस सरह की हालत हो रही है।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने कहा कि इस में पूरे जोर से जांच कर रहे हैं, परन्तु जब तक कि ये अन्यराष्ट्री पकड़े नहीं जाएं या जिन लोगों ने इसमें गफलत की उन को सजा नहीं मिलती तब तक यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि गवर्नरमैनेंट इसके बारे में पूरी सरह में सोरियन 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 इनकामेंशन 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 नड़ों को चिल्लाते हुए मुना है और उन की गाड़ी थंकर रोड पर जा रही है। थंकर रोड पर पुलिम की हमेशा एक चौकी को किसी ने इनकामं करने की कोशिश नहीं की कि यह गाड़ी इधर से जा रही है, इस गाड़ी को वे चेक करें और इस को पकड़ें। चार घंटे तक किसी ने उम परिपोर्ट 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 बेटी की लाश 26 त रीब से बहां पड़ी रही। 29 तारीख तक लाश का कोई पता नहीं लग सका... (व्यवस्थान)...

पुलिम के तीन चार सौ आदमी उस एरिया को कूब्ज करके उसमें से डेंड वाड़ी का पता लगाने। 28 तारीख की शाम को 6 बजे डेंड वाड़ी का पता लग गया, चरबाहे ने सी आर पी को बताया लेकिन उम आदमी ने कहा कि उसमें मेरा जुर्जिस्टिकल नहीं है और किर उसने अगले दिन जाकर रात को दो बजे पुलिम को इनकामं किया। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अगर किसी की गफलत पाई गई तो कार्यवाही करें लेकिन इसमें बड़ी गफलत की बात और क्या हो सकती है? कम में कम जिन्होंने यह लापरवाही को उन्हीं के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो जाती।

दूसरी बात यह कही जाती है कि बम्बई का कोई नैग आया, अखदारों 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 होता कि वह दिल्ली से आया हुआ है तो उसके लिए पूरी तौर से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए भी लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या यह सच है कि विनियोग इन अस्पताल में एक आदमी पट्टी कराने के लिए आया जिसके हाथ पर चाकू लगे हुए थे? उसने कहा कि चोट डाकुओं से लगी है। उसको पुलिस ने बहां से जाने दिया। हो सकता था कि उसके कोई बाइट्स न प्रकाशित होने के लिए उसके बारे में कोई पता नहीं लगाया गया।

प्राइम विनियोग ने कहा कि पुलिम का जनरल किटिस्यम ठीक नहीं है पर वह यह सही नहीं है कि दिल्ली की पुलिम पूरी तरह में माइनराइज नहीं है? यह सही नहीं है कि यहां पर 9 पुलिस स्टेशन मैंबर्गन किए गए लेकिन बहां पर एक भी गाड़ी नहीं दी गई? मैं ने चार दिन पहले एक पुलिस स्टेशन पर टेलीफोन किया कि फलाने वाले में कोई भी गाड़ी या मोटर साइकिल नहीं है, बीस मोल के एरिया के लिए कोई भी गाड़ी नहीं है तो मुझे जवाब मिला कि 9 याने मेंशन हूए लेकिन एक भी गाड़ी हमारे पास नहीं है, अगर इसके लिए हम माड़ी देंगे तो वह कहीं से निकालनी पड़ेगी और किर वहां पर कोई गाड़ी नहीं रह जायेगी। मैं प्राइम विनियोग में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्रालय इन्हां जोर लगा रहा है लेकिन दिल्ली की पुलिम के माइनराइजेण के लिए उसने बधा किया है? दिल्ली पुलिस का कल्पना रूप माइनराइज नहीं है, बहां पर मूरचा मिनने के बाद सभी जगह आटोमेटिक बाको-टाको से, बायरलेस से बदर हो सके—यह व्यवस्था भी नहीं है।

जब मैं मिला था तब उनके पिता ने मुझे से कहा था कि मेरे बच्चों के साथ जो होना था वो हो गया परन्तु अब ऐसी दुर्बलता 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 मुन्द्र डाकू के मामले में इतना कुछ हो रहा है तो क्या इस काण्ड के निए नहीं हो सकता है? अभी तक इस मामले में कोई प्राइवेट भी घोषित नहीं की गई है। मैं चाहूँगा इसके लिए कोई वड़ी प्राइवेट घोषित की जाये और उन कलपित्रम 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 now? 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 Kunwar Lal 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 हैं डिग्निटरी कोन था? किसने आपको कहा?

श्री बस्ति साठे : यह मैं नहीं बोलता। चाहता। आप क्यों बुलाना 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 inspite 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.

श्रीमंती प्रह्लाद पी. रामनेटर : गवर्नर्मेंट थ्रोग मिनिस्टरी की तरफ से इस सवाल को गंभीरता से नहीं दिया जाता है, ऐसा मेरा कहना है, क्योंकि वहाँ दिनों से दिल्ली में आनंदों के मन ने अन-सिक्युरिटी की भावना है। 6 बजे के याद शाम को कोई भी आरत दिल्ली के रास्ते पर नहीं जा सकती है, इस तरह का अनुभव हम पानियामेंट के सम्बन्धों को भी हुआ है, आप मिसेज गोरे में पूछिये, शाम को हमें भी यह अनुभव मिला है कि हमारे पासें संचर करने की कोशिश हुई है। तो इस तरह से अन-सिक्युरिटी की भावना बढ़ती है।

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

मंत्री महोदय के लड़के को कोई किडनप कर लेता है तो पूरी काइम शांच उसमें लगाई जाती है, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि इन सशाल पर पूरी काइम शांच नहीं लगाई गई है। जर तक प्रधान मंत्री बम्बई में मदद नहीं लेंगे कि वहां किस तरह से खाम अफमर आया है, बम्बई से एक किमिन भागहर दिल्ली आया है, उसका नाम बिल्ला है, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि यहां इसके लिये कोई मशीनरी है, या नहीं, वहां स्पेशल मशीनरी है अगर आप उसे यहां भी ले लेंगे तो जिस तरह से रामन राधव को पकड़ा है, यहां भी कर सकते हैं। इन तरह मे अगर करेंगे तो लोगों में विद्यास होगा कि आप सोरियस हैं और यहां पर आज ही किसी ऐसे नये यंत्र लगाने का ऐनान निया जाना चाहिये जिससे पता लेंगे कि आप किस तरह मे सोचते हैं, उसमें लोगों में विद्यास होगा। इतना ही नहीं, लोगों का सहजार जा तक आप नहीं लेते हैं, इसमें कुछ हानि खाना नहीं है। रामन राधव के लिये लोगों ने एक्सा पार्टी में विंजलेंस कमटा बनाई था और रात को पहगा देना शुरू कर दिया था। अगर आप उसमें मदद लेंगे, तो लोगों को विंजला पंदा होंगा। मे जानता चाहता हूं कि इस बारं मंत्रालय जा हुछ रुग्न 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 फेजर, जमशेदपुर द्वारा निर्मित वस्तुएं

* 511. श्री दद मन्त्रपालम् : यथा उद्योग मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बह-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के महोगी के साथ रोबिन्स फेजर, जमशेदपुर, द्वारा निर्मित माल देश में भ्रेनेक लघु उद्योगों द्वारा भी बनाया जाता है और एलीकन कम्पनी (गुजरात) मैकनल भारत कम्पनी (धनबाद) एलीवेरी कम्पनी (कलकत्ता) आदि द्वारा निर्मित वस्तुएं टाटा रोबिन्स फेजर कम्पनी द्वारा निर्मित वस्तुओं में बहतर हैं;

(ख) टाटा रोबिन्स फेजर कम्पनी को सरकार द्वारा १८०० रोबिन्स कम्पनी (अमरीका) और ३०० एच० सी० फेजर कम्पनी (किंटन) के साथ सहयोग करने की अनुमति दिया जाएगी है, और

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

उद्योग मंत्री : (श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडस) :

(क) मे० टाटा रोबिन्स फेजर (टी० आर० एफ०) लिमिटेड द्वारा निर्मित काफी भावा में सामान उठाने वाले उपकरण के निर्माण के लिये प्रावधान कुछ हिस्से पुर्जे लघु उद्योग खेत्र में भी तैयार किये जा रहे हैं। ये मुख्यतया परमारणत किस्म के कनेक्टर कम्पनेन्ट हैं।

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

कम्पनी लिमिटेड (कुमारसुखी, बनवारा) तथा न्यू. एन्सनवरी कम्पनी (न.सि.एन्सनवरी कम्पनी जैसे कि मानवीय संवर्क द्वारा बताया गया है) कलकत्ता बड़े पैमाने के उद्योग क्षेत्र में हैं। काली माला में सामान उठाने वाले उपकरण आम तौर से केताघों की आवश्यकताघों की पूर्ति के अनुरूप बनाये जाते हैं तथा टाटा रायिन्स फेजर द्वारा नियमित उपकरण अन्य एककों द्वारा नियमित उपकरणों की क्षालिटी के हैं।

(ब) मे० टाटा रायिन्स फेजर लिमिटेड को अप्रैल, 1962 में मे० हैविट रायिन्स इंक, अमेरिका और जी० ई० सी० इंजिनियरिंग के फेजर एण्ड चल्सम्स इंजीनियरिंग वर्स के साथ विदेशी सहयोग की अंजूबी इस्तेजादी गई थी कि देश में आवश्यक विभिन्न वर्तक इंजीनियरिंग उपकरण का प्रयोग और उसकी विकास किस्में, कमाल, सोफेस्टीकेशन में बढ़दि हो रही थी और इस प्रकार विदेशी तकनीकी सहयोग की जरूरत पड़ी। इस बात पर ध्यान दिया जाये कि मानवीय सदस्य द्वारा बताई गई सभी कम्पनियों के विदेश सहयोग समझाते हैं। वास्तव में सरकारी क्षेत्र के एक जैसे माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मरीनरी कारपोरेशन तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग नियम इस क्षेत्र में अपने संयंक की असत तथा प्रौद्योगिक कार्यक्रमता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रतिद्वंद्व विदेशी नियमाताघों से सहयोग कर रहे हैं।

(ग) टाटा रायिन्स फेजर के विदेशी सहयोगियों से समझाते दिसम्बर, 1978 में समाप्त होने वाले हैं। कम्पनी ने हाल में ही इन समझौतों में आगे पांच बर्ष की अवधि की बढ़ि के लिए आवेदन किया है। उनकी यह प्रार्थना सरकार के विचाराधीन है तथा इस पर नियमीय मामले के गुर्जों 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.

मिली के व्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत विकासों के मामले

* 521. श्री राज कंचार बेरामः

श्री चतुर्भुजः

क्या नृह मंत्री यह बताने की हुगा करेंगे कि क्या पुलिस आयुक्त प्रणाली भारती हो जाने के बाद सरकार का विचार एवं विभिन्न विभागों के व्यायालय में बारा 107/150 प्रधान 107/151 के अधीन एक बाईं पुराने अनिर्णीत विकास के मामले निपटा देने और उनको सहायक आयुक्त के कार्यालयों में स्थानान्तरित न करने का है ताकि इन अनिर्णीत मामलों से उन पर व्यापक बोझ न पड़े और वे अपना पूरा ध्यान नवे मामलों का तुरंत निपटान करने पर दे सकें ?

गुरु मंदिरालय में राज्य भवी (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 चुखेन्द्र तिहः क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की हुगा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा दूर-संचार उपग्रह कब तक छोड़े जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री शोरारजी देसाई) : भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) द्वारा बनाये जा रहे भारतीय प्रायोगिक भू-स्थायी संचार प्रौद्योगिकी उपग्रह (एप्ल) के मर्फ, 1980 में छोड़े जाने की संभावना है। प्रथम इन्वेट-1 उपग्रह, जो कि दूर-संचार मोसम विज्ञान और दूरबंधन के प्रयोगालय संबंधी प्रयोग के लिये एक बहु-प्रयोगीजीव उपग्रह है, के 1981 की प्रथम तिमाही में छोड़े जाने की संभावना है।

प्रत्येक लिंगी के अधिकारियों की सेवा व्यवस्था
बढ़ाया जाना।

*523. और ईस्टर और ली : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रत्येक लिंगी के किंतु अधिकारियों की सेवा व्यवस्था जून, 1976 से मार्च, 1977 के बीच बढ़ाई गई है और

(ख) इसका व्याख्या क्या है ?

गृह विवाहालय में राज्य मंत्री (भो एस० औ० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख)। युक्ति मंत्रालय/विवाहालय 60 वर्ष की आयु तक सेवा में बृद्धि की मंजूरी देने के लिए सकाम है। इसलिए अप्रैलिंग सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे एकल 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 28 of the Statement on Industrial Policy presented to Parliament on December 28, 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	No. of Officers belonging to 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 एवं कम्पनी लिमिटेड में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के एवं सभ्य कर्मचारी

*527. ओ आर० एस० कुरोल : क्या उद्घोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जैसप एवं कम्पनी लिमिटेड में 1 अप्रैल, 1973 को सेवाधों के कमानुसार प्रेद में पृथक-पृथक कुल कितने कर्मचारी थे ;

(ब) तब से प्रशिक्षणों सहित कमानुसार सेवाधों 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 त्रिवर्ष पदों को भरने के लिए क्या प्रबंध किये गये हैं।

उद्घोग मंत्री (ओ आर० कम्पनीलेट) : (क) 1 अप्रैल, 1973 को जैसप एवं कम्पनी लिमिटेड में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या निम्नलिखित थी :—

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

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

(ब) अप्रैल, 1973 से नियुक्त श्रेणीवार कल कर्मचारियों जी 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 (पर्यावेक्षी 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 प्रशिक्षुओं की भर्ती की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :—

प्रशिक्षुओं की श्रेणी	भर्ती किए गए प्रशिक्षुओं की संख्या	अनु० जाति/अनु० भर्ती किए गए प्रशिक्षुओं की संख्या	अनु० जाति	अनु० जनजाति
			अनु० जाति	अनु० जनजाति
ट्रेड प्रशिक्षु	184	33	2	
वैज्ञानिक प्रशिक्षु (इंजीनियर)	29	5	—	
इंजीनियरिंग प्रशिक्षु (मैकेनिक)	51	4	—	
एस०एम०ई०/एल०ई०ई० प्रशिक्षु	9	2	—	
कुल	273	44	2	

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

(क) केवल अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए सुरक्षित पदों का पूरक से रोजगार अधिकृताएं जारी करना;

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले संगठनों में रिक्त पदों की सूचना का प्रचार करना;

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की भर्ती के लिए रोजगार कार्यालयों, स्थानीय मंसद सदस्यों तथा विद्यान 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 consigners 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 solar 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 परिव्यय में कमी

*532. श्री अर्जुनसह भाई पटेल : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा 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 रु की कमी करे ; और यदि हां, तो क्या तब उसके क्षय 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 तब बाद में यह कहा कि 2375 करोड़ रुपयों के व्यवाय 1975 करोड़ रुपयों के प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करे और यदि हां, तो उसके क्षय करण हैं ;

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

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

जी राज्य योजना के लिए वरिष्ठ्य के 1915 करोड़ रु के अर्थमें और भूसाई ज्ञापने बालै गए थे । केवल यही एकमात्र को गुजरात सरकार को सूचित की गई है ।

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

रिज मैदान, शिमला में भव्यता

4939. दण्ड शाल्मली संस्कृत : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतमूर्ति स्वास्थ्य चंडी, श्री राज नारायण से किसी सरकारी अधिकारी ने रिज मैदान, शिमला में भावण न देने के लिये कहा था ।

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

(ग) क्या वहां कमी किसी नेता ने कोई भावण दिया है ?

मुह. विश्वासय बैंगल राज्य चंडी (श्री अमित लाल मध्दल) : (क) और (ख). शिमला प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा जेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार उप-चामुकत तबा पुलिस अफेलक शिवला ने श्री राज नारायण को स्टेट शिवा वा रिज का प्रबोध केवल सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक तबा सरकारी समरोहों के लिए ही किया जाता है और रिज पर राजनीतिक लोगों को समा करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है । बहुत समय से चली आ रही परम्परा के अनुसार राजनीतिक समाजों के कर्मों की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है क्योंकि शिवला एक पर्यटक केन्द्र है और रिज, हिंस्टेशन का एक महत्वपूर्ण भैवान है तथा भाल रोड के निकट केवल एक भाल ऐसा स्थान है जहां पर्यटक और आसपास के निवासी जूम फिर सकते हैं और आराम कर सकते हैं ।

(प) विज्ञे दिनों प्रधान मंत्री और अन्य मंत्रियों ने रिज पर सभाओं को सम्बोधित किया है जब ऐसी सभाओं का आवोजन 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	40,886.00
6556	6-1-77	79,610.92
TOTAL		2,52,906.92

(d) Order No. 2407-1SW 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.

इष्टकारण सरणीयों के द्वारा परिवर्तन का समाचार

4942. श्री शोभ प्रकाश स्याती : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) इन समाचारों में क्या सत्यता है एक विवेती विवरणी मारीजापाई (मुन्द्र-वन)

में इष्टकारण के हुयारों सरणीयों को सत्यता का सालव देकर उनका वर्ण परिवर्तन करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन समाचारों की जांच करने, और विवरणीयों के विचार कारबाई करने का है ? और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

यह समाचार में राष्ट्र भवी (श्री अमित लाल बड्डल) : (क) से (ग), जो सूचना उपलब्ध है उससे समाचार में लालदे गये आरोप सिद्ध नहीं होते हैं। फिर भी निगरानी रखी जा रही है और किसी अविवादित के विचार मध्यांडीय विवरणीयों में अलंप्रस्तु पाये जाने के कारण कारबाई करना यदि सावधान हो जायगा तो उपयुक्त कानून के मनुसार उचित कारबाई की जाएगी।

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

4943. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

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 6,78,615.

(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 \$ 80.426 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 \$ 6.5 million, i.e., about Rs. 7.6 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/>
			425

(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	3.06

शारीण उद्योगों की स्थापना करने वाले श्रीदोगिक गृहों के नाम

4946. श्री मुरेन्द्र ज्ञा सुभद्रा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रीदोगिक गृहों द्वारा शारीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव को किस सीमा तक कियान्वित किया गया है भववा कियान्वित किया जायेगा जैसे कि भारत सरकार द्वारा घोषित श्रीदोगिक नीति में परिकल्पना की गई है ;

(ब) कौन-कौन से श्रीदोगिक गृह शारीण 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 शारीण क्षेत्रों में भी श्रीदोगिक ब्रसार क्या पेसा कोई कार्यक्रम

किया गया जायेगा और क्या हाँ, तो उत्संबंधी व्यीरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में वाल्य मंत्री (श्रीदोगिक शारीण ज्ञा) (क) से (ग) : श्रीदोगिक लाइसेंसों की स्वीकृति के लिए श्रीदोगिक उद्योगों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर जिनमें द्रामिक क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किये जाने वाले उद्योग भी शामिल हैं, 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को संसद के सामने प्रस्तुत किये गए श्रीदोगिक नीति सम्बन्धी विवरण के अनुसार बिहार किया जाता है। श्रीदोगिक 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 श्रीदोगिक एककों को भीर अधिक लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किये जायेंगे। इस नियंत्रण 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 उत्सवित एकाधिकार प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार व्यवहार के अन्तर्गत आगे वाले उपक्रमों पर लगाए गए प्रतिबन्ध लागू रहेंगे तबा उन्हें उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के लाइसेंसकरण उपक्रमों से कोई छूट नहीं दी जाएगी।

सभी श्रीदोगिक लाइसेंसों संबंधी व्यीरे जिनमें उपक्रमों का नाम, उत्पादन की वस्तु, कामता, स्थापना-स्थल आदि होते हैं, "वीकी-बुलेटिन आफ इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसेज, इस्पोट लाइसेंसेज एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट" "इण्डियन इंड जनरल्स" तथा मन्त्री लिस्ट आफ "लैटर्स आफ इन्डेन्ट एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसेज" में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं। इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

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

श्रीदोषिक लाइसेंसों तथा आवधनों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	श्रीदोषिक लाइसेंसों की संख्या	आवधनों की संख्या
1977	16	12
1978 (मन-वरी-जून)	7	4

हथकरता कपड़े की खरीद

4947. श्री गोविन्दराम विदी :

श्री समीक्षा भारतीय विषय :

श्री उद्दितराम विषय :

श्री कमलनाथ हेमराज विदी :

क्या उद्दोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) अधिक भारतीय हथकरता वस्त्र विषयन सहकारी समिति तथा दस्तकारी और हथकरता नियंत्रण द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, राज्यवार खरीदे गये हथकरता कपड़े का अंतरा क्या है ;

(ब) क्या उन राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा उन संगठनों को गोई अध्यावेदन दिये हैं जहाँ में इन संगठनों द्वारा पर्याप्त मात्रा में खरीद नहीं की गई थी ;

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

(द) क्या इन संगठनों ने उक्त राज्य सरकारों अथवा राज्यों के हथकरता निवेशकों के साथ कोई वार्ता आरम्भ की है ; और

(इ) क्या राज सहायता की राशि कपड़े बिना हथकरता जनता कपड़ा योजना

के अन्तर्गत उत्पादन बढ़ावा देना चाही है, अगर हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों के श्रीराजिक राज सहायता देने के लिये सहमत ही गई है ?

उद्दोग अवधारण में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती प्रामा माहिति) : (क) विगत तीन वर्षों में प्राक्तिक भारतीय हथकरता वस्त्र विषयन सहकारी समिति (आल इण्डिया हैंडलूम फैब्रिक्स मार्केटिंग कॉम्पारेटिव सोसाइटी) द्वारा हस्तकीयाल तथा हथकरता नियंत्रण नियम (हैंडिक्राफ्ट्स एण्ड हैंडलूम एक्सपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन) द्वारा हथकरते के खरीदे गये कपड़े का परिमाण बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) विकास मायक्स (हथकरता) के कार्यालय में हुई प्रनेक बैठकों में राज्य के संगठनों अधिकारियों द्वारा उनके गायब से इन संगठनों द्वारा अधिकाधिक खरीदारी करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया है ।

(ग) श्री (ब). जिन राज्यों में कम खरीदारी की गई है : उनसे हैंडिक्राफ्ट्स एण्ड हैंडलूम एक्सपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन द्वारा खरीदारी किये जाने का विचार है बस्ते कि वे नियंत्रण करने योग्य उपयुक्त म.ल.प्रतियोगी मूल्य पर बनाये । प्रतियोगी मूल्य पर नियंत्रण करने योग्य कपड़ा खुलने और उत्पादन किया हेतु राज्य निवेशकों तथा विकास करने हेतु राज्य परियोजनाओं से सम्पर्क भी रखा जा रहा है ।

उड़ी योजनावधि में सहकारी भेत्र में किये जाने वाले अधिक उत्पादन के अनुरूप ही कपड़ा समितियों द्वारा सहकारी भेत्र से अधिक खरीदारी किये जाने हेतु कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं । विषयन के भेत्र में यह भारी जिम्मेदारी उठाने हेतु समिति की पुनर्गठन करने के प्रभुपाय सुझाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा एक समिति की नियुक्त की गई है । आज्ञा है कि वह सरकार की

कीव ही मरी रिंडे पेश कर देती । सर्वित ही रिंडे निरोही मरुकी कार्यवाही प्राप्ति कर दी जाती ।

(इ) जनता करडे के फ़ूटकर मूल्य तथा मिलों द्वारा इसी किस्म के बनाये गये कन्ट्रोल के करडे के मूल्य के अन्तर के बाबार पर हवकरणे के जनता कार्य पर राजसहायता

दी जाती है । मार्च, 1979 तक जनता करडे 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 कार्य के उत्पादन में ही जाने वाली राजसहायता समीक्षाधीन है ।

विवरण

अदिल भारतीय हवकरण बद्द विषय सहकारी समिति द्वा

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

राज्य	1975-76 (₹)	1976-77 (₹)	1977-78 (₹)
आंध्र प्रदेश	20,56,064	28,06,154	28,15,557
झाराम	5,499	6,092	7,769
बिहार	4,75,470	9,58,180	12,20,234
गुजरात	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
पांडिचेरी	—	—	16,362
राजस्थान	—	—	14,214
योग	4,83,92,071	4,64,46,283	5,00,93,611

भारतीय दस्तखती तथा हथकरणा विवरण लिख दियो

विवरण तीन वर्षों में खारीदे गये हथकरणा के कपड़े का राज्यवार धौरा

राज्य	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
आंध्र 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
पांडिचेरी	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

खारी तथा ग्रामोद्योग में सम्मिलित किये जाने वाले उद्योग

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे उद्योगों की विस्तृत सूची पर स्वीकृति दे दी है जिनमें पांचवर्षीय योजना में खारी तथा ग्रामोद्योगों में सम्मिलित किया जाना था;

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

(ग) क्या खारी तथा ग्रामोद्योग योग्यम के पास छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लगाये जाने वाले नये उद्योगों के बारे में विकास कार्यक्रमों को विशेष रूप से आरम्भ करने के लिये अपेक्षित तकनीकी जानकारी तथा कार्यवाही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (धोमति आमा माइति) : (क) में (ग). आदी एवं आमीण उद्योग आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 क. 61) की अन्तर्गत में जिसमें खादी और 22 आमीण उद्योग शामिल हैं जनवरी, 1978 में "लोक बन्त्र कारडे का उद्यादन" जैसी एक नई, मद के समावेश के अन्तर्गत कोई नया उद्योग पांचवीं अवधि लड्डा पंचवर्षीय योजना में आदी एवं आमीण उद्योग आयोग के अन्तर्गत नहीं लाया गया है।

Earmarking of Funds for Tribal Sub-Plans by Central Ministries

4949. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS 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 developmental 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.

Programmes in Regional Radio Stations regarding Activities of Legislatures

4950. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased 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 constituents, the need is being felt that some via media be provided to legislators so that they can apprise their constituents about these issues;

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal to include a regular programme 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 newsworthiness 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 received a representation from the 'Dismissed Service Men's Association', Kerala State Committee, Chala, Cannanore regarding the problem of thousand of employees whose services were terminated 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 (SHRIMATI 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. कावर एवं नुरमूः : क्या नीबून और परिवर्तन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास की एक नीबून कंपनी के साप 89,000 रुपये का घोटाला करने के आरोप पर दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उनमें से एक उस कम्पनी 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 घटनायें न हों और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

नीच्युन और परिव्युन बंदास्त के लक्ष्यार्थी राज्य बंदो (जी चांड राज) :
(क) एसी कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ;
(ब) 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 Programmes 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 विवर जांच

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

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

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

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मन्दल) : (क) महात्मा गांधी की हत्या के पष्पन्त्र के बारे में जांच प्रयोग जिसके अध्यक्ष श्री जस्टिस जे. एल. कपूर थे के निष्कर्ष भाग्य सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को भेज दिए गए थे। प्रयोग इस परिणाम पर पहुंचा था कि श्री सी. बी. केतकर महात्मा गांधी के जीवन के बाहर की आशंका के बारे में निश्चित सूचना देने में असफल रहे थे। इन गलतियों के कारण उन्होंने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 176 के मन्तर्गत एक प्रथम दृष्ट्या अपराध किया था। इसलिए राज्य सरकार ने 15

विसम्बर, 1970 को श्री केतकर पर मुकदमा चलाने का निर्णय किया। परन्तु 6 मई, 1976 को उन्हें जुडिशल मेजिस्ट्रेट 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 न्याय लय द्वारा मुक्त किये जाने के तथ्य, श्री केतकर की आपूर्ति 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.

स्टेपल धागे के मूल्यों में बढ़ि 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"
धागे के मूल्यों में भारी बढ़ि और रंगने वाले
पदार्थों की अनुपलब्धता के कारण दिन-
प्रति-दिन बहुत शोचनीय होती जा रही है
और यदि हां, तो "स्टेपल"धागे के मूल्य बढ़ाने
के लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विश्वद कब
तक कड़ी कार्यवाही की जायेगी और वह
कार्यवाही किस प्रकार की होगी; और

(ख) बुनकरों को उचित मूल्यों पर
"स्टेपल" धागे 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
आमा माइती) : (क) और (ख). सूचना
इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पट्टा
पर रख दी ज यानी ?

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 alu-
minium utensils in the country parti-
cularly 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 indus-
trial 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) Govern-
ment 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 re-
presentations 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 manu-
facturing plants have been taken.
Investment proposals to augment the
capacity of the boiler plant and tur-
bine plants have been made. Keeping
in view the present capacity, the time
frame of build-up of additional capac-
ity 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 Newsprints 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 I. 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 GOT-KHINDE: 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) Madurai	Tamil Nadu
(viii) Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये छठी योजना:

4970. श्री कच्छलाल हेमराज जैन : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बत ने को कहा 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 अवस्था करते समय योजना आयोग ने किन भापदंडों को दूषित रखा है;

(ग) योजना आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्यों में मध्य प्रदेश से क्या प्रयोगदान 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 परिव्ययों और लक्ष्यों को योजना आयोग द्वारा राष्ट्रीय सरकार के साथ विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता सहित सभी संबंधित 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.

मध्य प्रदेश के विदिशा और रायसेन जिले में
प्राचीन विष्णुतीकरण योजना

4973. श्री राधवद्दी : क्या उन्नीं
मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के विदिशा और रायसेन
जिलों को उन प्राचीन विष्णुतीकरण योजनाओं

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

(क) ये योजनाएं कब जेजी मई भी
तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार से छब्बी तक कार्य-
कार्यालय की हैं ; और

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

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. रामचन्द्रन) :
(क) और (ग) : मध्य प्रदेश की दो ग्राम
विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें—एक विदिशा जिला के
लद्दारे और सिरोज खण्डों के लिए तथा दूसरी
रायसेन जिला के सिलवानी खण्ड के लिए—
मध्य प्रदेश विजली बोर्ड से क्रमाग्राम: 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 विजली बोर्ड
को अप्रैल/मई, 1978 को लौटा दी गई थीं।
ये दोनों स्कीमें राज्य विजली बोर्ड में विचार-
धीन हैं ;

(ग) संक्षेपित स्कीमें राज्य विजली
बोर्ड से प्राप्त होने पर नियम अनुमोदन के
लिए उन पर विचार करेगा ।

केन्द्रीय बांध व्यूरो में सब इन्सेप्टरों की
भर्ती

4974. श्री राज लेशर सिंह : क्या गृह
मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्मचारी चयन आयोग ने
क्षात्र में सब-इंसेप्टरों (केन्द्रीय बांध व्यूरो)
के पदों के लिए आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित किये
थे ;

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

स ४ 50-55 प्रतिशत अंकों की गते लगाने
से ५० प्रतिशत से ६० अंक प्राप्त करने वाले
हजारों उम्मीदवारों पद के लिये आवेदन
देने के अवसर से बचित रह रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या बढ़ती बढ़ेजारी को देखते
हुए एक खुली प्रतियोगिता के लिए इस प्रकार
की गते लगाना संबोधानिक एवं सामाजिक
न्याय की दृष्टि से कम अंक प्राप्त करने वाले
हजारों उम्मीदवारों के हितों के विरुद्ध है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार 50-
55 प्रतिशत अंकों की गते को समाप्त करेगी
और हन पदों को फिर से विज्ञापित करेगी ;
और

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

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस०
पी० पाटिल) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान ।

(ख) उम्मीदवारों के लिए निर्धारित
शैक्षिक प्रार्थी किसी मान्यता प्राप्त विश्व-
विद्यालय की डिग्री ही है। प्रश्न में उल्लिखित
जसी कोई गते नहीं रखी गई है। फिर भी,
पिछले बर्षों में उम्मीदवारों के चयन के अनुभव
को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उम्मीदवारों को सूचना
के लिए भारी निदेशन के रूप में यह अनुसूचित
किया गया था कि पिछले बर्षों में 'डिप्री/
स्नाकोलर डिग्री परीक्षा' में कुल अंकों के 55
प्रतिशत से कम अंक लेने वाला कोई भी सामान्य
उम्मीदवार तथा 45 प्रतिशत से कम अंक
लेने वाला अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन
जाति का कोई भी उम्मीदवार टेस्ट/साक्षात्कार
हेतु प्रार्थनिक चयन में सफल नहीं हो सका था।

(ग) से (ङ), पिछले बर्षों में चुने गए
उम्मीदवारों के अंकों की प्रतिशतता बताने
का मुख्य उद्देश्य, आकांक्षी उम्मीदवारों को,

आवेदन पत्र भरने से पहले अपने अवसरों का उक्त मूल्यांकन करने में सहायता देना है। किन्तु इस गत से अंकों की दम प्रतिशतता बाले उम्मीदवारों को उक्त पद के लिए आवेदन करने पर कोई रोक नहीं है। इसलिए विसी अन्याय का प्रबन्ध 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 who 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 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 Kato 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 M.P.
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 Harijan 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 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 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. M.P.
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 Adivasis of Dhanbad District by another person (Teli by Cast).	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 — 1:00 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 Parivar 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—900 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. Vorion 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

4980. 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. Hercourt Butler Hr. Sec. School.

7. Bhai Parma 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

4981. 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 TVs. 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

(e) 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 Canberras 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 आयुष कारखानों के कर्मचारियों को मुआवित किया जाना

4989. श्री दबारात्र शास्त्र : क्या राजा मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शाहजहांपुर स्थित आयुष कारखाने के 24 कर्मचारियों को सितम्बर/अक्टूबर, 1974 में मुआवित कर दिया गया था यद्यपि उन्हें सेशन कार्ट ने बरी कर दिया था तथा बहुत से संसद सदस्यों ने उन्हें बहाल किये जाने का अनुरोध किया था ;

(ख) क्या स्थल मेना मुक्त्यालय ने उन्हें अपने पारदेश संत्रया बी.पी.ई. जी.० 162/सी/१६५/पी० ए८० आ८० दिनांक १२ जुलाई, १९७८ 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 कायंवाही की है ?

राजा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. शेर सिंह) : (क) इन कर्मचारियों को अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई के रूप में निलम्बित किया गया था और यह कार्रवाई न्यायालय के भास्त्र से सम्बद्ध नहीं थी। उनकी बहाली के संबंध में कुछ संसद सदस्यों से अनुरोध प्र पत हुए हैं।

(ब) कारण बताओ नोटिस कारबाहे के मृत प्रवर्तक ने जारी किए थे सेना मुख्यालय ने नहीं।

(ग) कारण बताओ नोटिसों के उत्तरों पर विचार करने के बाद 7 कमचारियों को बहाल किया जा चुका है। शब्द 17 यामलों में कारण बताओ नोटिस के जबाब 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.

सौ. श्राई एल. द्वारा प्रचार कार्य पर व्यव

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि कोल हिंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा प्रचार कार्य पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी धनराशि रुप्त की जाती है तथा कोयले का उपयोग करो बूकों को बचाओ, इस प्रचार का धौचित्य क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री शो. रामचन्द्रन) : सूचना एकदम की जा रही है 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 SHARIEF: 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.

आमने-झोरता पर विजली यीजाना; मध्य प्रदेश

4995. की लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या कल्पा मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की ओर से सरकार को जामने झोरता पर-विजली योजना प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सिचाई और दिवस्त योग्य ने उसकी जांच पहलताल आरम्भ कर दी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके लिये कब तक मंत्री दिये जाने की संभावना है?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री धौ० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) से (ग). बेतदा नदी पर झोरता बहु-उद्देश्यीय परियोजना के संबंध में परियोजना रिपोर्ट (दो जिलों में जिनके साथ डूँगों 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 यथ संबंधित अभिकरणों 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 फेजर, जस्तोपुर द्वारा उत्पादित बस्तुएं

4996. श्री राज प्रताप लोहंगी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के हिस्सों जिसे में बहु-उद्देशीय प्राइवेट कम्पनी, टाटा रोबिन्स फेजर द्वारा उत्पादित नियांत योग्य बस्तुओं के नाम कहा है; और

(ख) टाटा रोबिन्स फेजर कम्पनी ने किन-किन देशों को अब तक अपनी बस्तुओं

का नियाति किया है और इससे किसी विदेशी
मुद्रा अर्थात् की गई ?

उद्घोष मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आला माईति) : (क) टाटा-रोबिन्स केब्र और एक मेरसरकारी कम्पनी है, आइंडियल रोलरों, बाइब्रेटिंग स्क्रीनों, सेक्शनल और माइन कन्केपरों, इण्डस्ट्रियल चेनों, वायर स्क्रीन कलाव, वाइलरों, डियनरो, कशरों, और, कोल प्रेपरेशन इक्विपमेंट और मीटीरियल हैंडलिंग इक्विपमेंट, जिनमें स्टैकर समिलित हैं, स्टैकर-कम-रिक्लेयर जिप नोडर/मनलोडर, जनरल कन्केपर, और/कोल हैंडलिंग प्लॉट और कोल वाशरीज महित कोल प्रेपरेशन प्लॉट का निर्माण करती है। ये सभी वस्तुएं नियाति योग्य हैं विशेषकृत में उपकरणों की समूह बस्तुएं/हस्ते पुजे और सब-सिस्टम भी या तो फालत् पुजों के रूप में या उपकरण सम्परणकर्ताओं द्वारा नियाति योग्य हैं।

(ख) कम्पनी ने ए० सी० र्स० के जरिए कुबैत को ८.६५ लाख रुपये मूल्य के कन्केपरों और सीधे ही जोड़ें को २.३१ लाख रुपये मूल्य की स्क्रीनों का नियाति किया। इनके अलावा, कम्पनी ने निम्नलिखित आई० डी०ए० परियोजनाओं को उपकरणों की सप्लाई और अधिकापन करके 1973-74 से 1977-78 तक की अवधि में 120.7 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा भी कमाई है, जो सरकार द्वारा नियाति क्षयादेश माने गए, ये ; जिसके लिए भारतीय सम्परणकर्ताओं को भूगतान विदेशी मुद्रा में किए जाते हैं।

(1) एक० ए० सी० टी० इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड डिजाइन आर्गनाइजेशन, कोचीन ।

(2) नया नांगल प्रोजेक्ट, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड ।

(3) सिन्दरी आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड ।

विनियाति पाइलों द्वारा की वर्दि मूल्यांकों के उत्तर में इसमें अपने उत्पादों की वर्दि भी प्रस्तुत की है, जिनका मूल्य ६ 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.

July, 1978

State	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		252
DPL		64
CESC		524
	1000	

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 Punnapra-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', Punnapra-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 Lockvastra 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 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.

बूर-बर्सन को ड्राइवरों मूनिट के कार्यकरण की जांच

5004. श्री दीपू एस० नेहो : क्या
[कृतका और प्रसारण भवीत दिनांक 19 जुलाई, 1978 के भारतारंकित प्रस्तुत संख्या 579 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस मामले में कितने अधिकारियों का हाथ है तबा इस मामले का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) गत दो बवाँ में इन अधिकारियों के बिल्द कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(न) क्या सरकार का उन्हें बचाने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस वापले के परिणामों को कब तक विदित करा दिया जायेगा?

हुमना और प्रसारण अंगी (ओ लाल हुम लालवाली): (क) 22 फरवरी, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रस्तुत संक्षया 302 के भाग (क) के उच्चर में उत्तिलित 3 अंकितयों में से, आगे जांच-प्रश्नाताल के परिणाम-स्वरूप दो अंकितयों के बिल्द आरोपों को छोड़ दिया गया है, जबकि एक अन्य अंकित ने विल्द कारंवाई गृह की गई है। इस प्रवारार अब 7 अंकितयों ने विल्द कारंवाहियां चल रही हैं।

(ख) और (ग). दोषी पाए जाने वाले अंकित (अंकितयों) के विल्द कारंवाई अनुशासनिक कारंवाहियों के पूरा होने पर की जाएगी। किसी भी दोषी अंकित (अंकितयों) को सरकार द्वारा बचाने का कोई प्रस्तुत नहीं है।

(घ) कारंवाहियों को शीघ्र पूरा करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, किन्तु कोई परिशिष्ट क्षमता सीमा नहीं ही जा सकती, ज्योंकि नियमों में निष्परित विस्तृत प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण किया जाना है।

हिन्दी के टाइपराइटरों के “की बोर्ड” में परिवर्तन

5005. श्री बुधराज सिंह: क्या आप भवती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी परिवद ने हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों के बतमान “की बोर्ड” में परिवर्तन करने के विल्द निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या बतमान “की बोर्ड” में कोई खानियां हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कारंवाई करने का है; तथा

(ङ) क्या समिति ने सार्वजनिक लोक में टाइपराइटर बनाने का निर्णय किया है।

यह बताना चाहूँ ताकि आपको लाल हुम लालवाली: (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 सुधार 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 टाइपिटरों और माशुलिपिकों को तो असुविधा होती ही है, टाइपराइटर नियमितों को भी हानि होती है। इसलिए यह तथा किया गया है कि सुधार हुआ मानक रूप देने के बाद कुछ समय तक कुंजीपटल में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जाए। इस सुधारे हुए नवोन्तमतम कुंजी-पटल में पिछली सभी खानियां दूर करने की कोशिश की गई है। फिलहाल इस बारे में और कोई कारंवाई करना आवश्यक प्रतीत नहीं होता।

(ङ) जी हां, 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	14.80 metres
1975	14.56 metres
1976	13.73 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 fresh 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-imbursement 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-imbursement 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 Sainik 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-service-men 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;

(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, 1978.

(b) The Company is registered under Section 28 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 6.00 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 घटि

5018. जोड़री राज मोपाल तिह : क्या भौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बड़े नगरों में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में हुई लगातार घटि के कारण उत्तम स्थिति पर विचार किया है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो क्या दुर्बलनाथों को शोकने के लिए वर्तमान कानून में संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तस्वीरी रूपरेका क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या अन्य उपाय करने का विचार है।

नोवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ल) और (ग). शराब और नकीली वस्तुओं के नगे में मोटर गाड़ी चलाने के अपराध के लिए और बड़ी सजा की व्यवस्था करने के लिये और दो पहियों की गाड़ी के ड्राइवर और पिलियन सवार के लिए हैलिमिट का पहनाना आवश्यक करने के लिए पिछले बर्ष मोटरगाड़ी अधिनियम 1939 में संशोधन किया गया। इसके प्रलापा 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 बोट पहुंचाने के दोषी पाये गए हों।

कानून के बारबार उल्लंघन के विशद 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 जुमानि की अधिकतम राशि, जो एक चौथाई से कम न हो, का जुमाना 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 42 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 of 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 (Dept. 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. 496 lakhs has been sanctioned and the work has started. In addition, since September, 1973, Kasara 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 विद्यामपुर भटगवन कोवला खान में छप्टाचार के आरोपों के बारे में शिकायतें

5021. श्री श्यामलाल घुर्जे : क्या उर्जा भंडी यह जाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश में सराजा जिले में विद्यामपुर भटगवन कोवला खान में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों के विस्तृ अनियमिताओं और छप्टाचार के आरोपों के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ब) यदि हां, तो को की गई शिकायतों का मुख्य व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उर्जा भंडी (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो ने 1976 में छप्टी याता रियायत बिल में अनियमितता के बारे में कार्यकारी इंजीनियर (ई० एच एम०), सेनीय बैंकोप, विद्यामपुर, तथा जेनीय लेखा अधिकारी, विद्यामपुर के कार्यालय के लेखा अधिकारी और एक लोगर डिवीजन एक्स्कॉर्प के बिल फ एक शिकायत दर्ज की और उसकी तहकीकात भी की थी। विद्यामपुर के जांच के बाद केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की सलाह से कार्यकारी इंजीनियर को बड़ी

सतका दिल्लीमें के लिए मामले को धांतिम रूप लिया जा रहा है। यहां तक इस मामले से संबंध लेकर अधिकारी और लोकर डिप्पीजन सतका की कात है, सतका आयोग के विचार से उनके लियाफ 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 INDUSRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The applicant company had engaged M/s. Ibcn 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.

आठो ट्रैक्टर्स लिमिटेड प्लॉटरी, प्रतापगढ़ का पूरा हो जाना

5024. श्री मुरेन विक्रम उद्धोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रतापगढ़ में सरकारी क्षेत्र में बनने वाला आठो ट्रैक्टर्स लिमिटेड नामक कारखाना कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा और उस पर कुल कितनी संभास प्राप्तें ; और

(क) क्या सरकार इस कारबाने को शीघ्र पूरा करने और चालू करने के लिए शीघ्र पर उठायेगी ?

उद्घोग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आजा नाइटि) : (क) और (ब). आटो ट्रैक्टर्स लिमिटेड, जो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का एक उपकरण है, को पिछले जिले प्रतापगढ़ में स्थापित करके कुछ ट्रैक्टरों का निर्बाण करने के लिये एक शौद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिया गया है। विदेशी सहयोग की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। स्थल का विकास, संयंत्र का ले आउट, बेंडर डैवलपमेंट और ब्रोसेस 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 भवत सिंह :

श्री अनन्त राम जायसबाल :

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 ;

(ब) 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 पट्ट पर रख जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में वार्षिक बोलबाल रिपोर्ट के अभाव में योजना की क्रियान्वयिता के लिए वार्षिक सिद्धान्तों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री बीरामचंद्र बेसाई) : (क) से (ग) : 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना का दस्तावेज तैयार किया जा रहा है और संसद के अगले सब में सभा पट्ट पर प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। योजना में क्षेत्रीय परिव्ययों को 1978-79 के लिए केन्द्रीय बजट के दस्तावजों 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 आवश्यकता है। केन्द्र और राज्यों में कार्यकारी प्रभिकरणों से मार्च, 1978 तक योजना के निष्पादन के अपरें प्राप्त किए गए हैं। इस सूचना के परितु उन 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 संक्षिप्तमात्र 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 परिव्ययों 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 बाला 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-MATI 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.

लो० सौ० श्री० शाह० सोकेट केस्टरो, नवर गांव और नीमच में अधिकों और कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के बारे में विवाद

5030. दा० सर्वो नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या उक्तों मंडी यह घटाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवर गांव और नीमच, मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किये जा रहे सी० सी० पाइ० सीमेन्ट कारखाने में अधिकों और कर्मचारियों की भर्ती और कार्य के प्रश्न पर जूलाई 1977 के प्रयम सन्तान ह में एक विवाद उठा था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह विवाद किन मूल समस्याओं के बारे में उठा था;

(ग) इसको हल करने के लिये क्या उत्तर दिये गये अधवा कार्यवाही की नहीं; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि रोजगार के बाबने में स्थानीय सोमों को प्राप्तिकर्ता नहीं की जाती है?

उक्तों मंडाल्य में राज्य मंडी (बीकाई आवा भाइति) : (क) से (घ). सीमेन्ट कारपोरेशन कर्मचारी संघ नीमच परियोजना ने ब्रह्मगंगा द्वारा विचार किये जाने के लिये एक मांग पड़ दिया था। विचार के प्रबन्धन में और कर्मचारी संघ के बीच आपसी बातचीत से 8 जूलाई, 1977 को एक समझौता किया गया था। हमको जो भारी मात्रा में मुक्त रूप के निम्नलिखित बारें यहीं :—

(i) जो कामगर कुरकुला, मावर भवान बोकाजन से स्थानांतरित होकर नीमच परियोजना में आये हैं अधवा नीमच में नियुक्त किये गये हैं। उन्हें उनके अधिकृत अवकाश में की गई कटौती को ध्यान में रखते हुए दो विशेष बेतन बुढ़ि दी जायेगी;

(ii) जिन कामगारों की त्वेहार की राष्ट्रीय प्रतिबंधित और भाकस्तिक सूचियों कम कर दी गयी थीं उन्हें तीन विशेष बेतन बुढ़ियां दी जायेगी

(iii) मालवता प्राप्त संघ के पदाधिकारियों को संघ का कार्य करने के लिए विशेष भाकस्तिक अवकाश दिया जायेगा।

(iv) उपस्थिति नामाबदी के अनुसार काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को 240 दिन की अवकाशात् सेवा पुरी कर लेने के बाब एक कारखाना अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुसार अधिकृत अवकाश का साम दिया जायेगा।

(v) परियोजना स्थल पर चाय केन्द्रीय बलाने के लिए 300 रुपये की राजसहायता दी जायेगी।

(vi) साईकिल बरीदाने की अविम राशि बढ़ाकर 300 रुपये कर दी जायेगी।

(vii) कामकर हारत त्योहार अविष्य के रूप में 200 रुपये की राशि एक बर्ष में एक ही त्योहार अविष्य 100-100 रुपये की राशि एक कैलेंडर बर्ष में ही उमाहिरों में अलग-अलग दो त्योहारों कर ली जा सकती है ।

(viii) यदि कोई कामकर किसी दिन 9 बटे से अधिक काम करता है अविष्य किसी सप्ताह में 48 बटे से अधिक काम करता है तो उसे समयोपर भत्ता मध्यदूरी से दुगुनी दर पर दिया जायेगा ।

(ix) समझौता दोनों पार्टियों के लिए तीनवरों की अवधि के लिए वैध और वायकारी होना ।

वहाँ तक नीमच कारबाहे में रोजगार के लिए भर्ती का सम्बन्ध है, स्थानीय लोगों को बढ़ीयता यी 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.

आर्डनेस पेराशूट फैब्रिरी, कानपुर में
अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति

5034. श्री अनोहर लाल : क्या रक्षा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ महीने पूर्व आर्डनेस
पेराशूट फैब्रिरी कानपुर में कुछ कर्मचारियों
को पदोन्नति संबंधी नियमों की पूर्ण घवहेलना
करते हुए सुपरवाइजर 'ए' के स्वयं में पदोन्नत
किया गया था क्योंकि वे कुछ अधिकारियों
के चाड़ते व्यक्ति थे जिसके परिणामस्वरूप
प्रभावित कर्मचारियों को विवश हो कर
न्याय पाने के लिए इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायसभा
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 पदो-
न्नति किये जाने के लिए कोई जांच किए जाने
का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रोतुं शेरावलह).
(क) जी नहीं। ये पदोन्नतियां भर्ती नियमों
के अनुसार ही की गई थीं। इसलिए जिन
कर्मचारियों का अधिकारण किया गया था
उन्हें रिट अधिकार दायर करने के लिए मजबूर
किए जाने का प्रक्रम नहीं उठता।

(ख) जी नहीं।

विदेशों से अवधारी कागज तथा यांत्रीनरी
की बारीद

5035. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सत्ती दरों पर
अवधारी कागज तथा यांत्रीनरी की बारीद
के लिये विदेशों में अपने प्रतिनिधि सेवने का
नियंत्रण किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर कितनी
राजि बच्चे होती हैं; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिये किन-किन
देशों के साथ बातचीत करने का विचार
है

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल
हृष्ण आदवाली) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Transfer of Indian Language Unit to
Publications 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 considera-
tion.

Crimes by Bangladesh intruders in Dinajpur 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 alongwith the border area under West Dinajpur 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 alongwith the border area under West Dinajpur 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 INR 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.

कोलकाता बाजारों में युवकों को प्रशिक्षण

5039. श्री यश दत्त शर्मा :

श्री कृत्तमन्द शर्मा :

क्या शर्मा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में कोलकाता बाजारों में प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करकी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह क्यों विभिन्न कोलकाता बाजारों में कितने युवकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया और उनमें से कितने युवकों को रोजगार प्रदान कर दिया गया; और

(व) यह प्रशिक्षण सेवे के बाद भी वित्तने युक्तों को रोजगार नहीं पिल रक्ता है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री दी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग), पिछले वर्ष कर्मचारियों के सेवा कालीन प्रशिक्षण के प्रतिरिक्षण, प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्थाओं के ग्रनुसार कोल इंडिया लि० और उसकी सहायक कम्पनियों वे 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
खेड़को०लि०	519	300
भा०को०क०लि०	307	167
को० इ०लि० (मुख्यालय)	20	—

कोल इंडिया लि० की अन्य सहायक कम्पनियों के बारे में स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

महार्षि अरविंद आश्रम, पांडिचेरी में सौर ऊर्जा उपकरण का विकास

5040. श्री यशुना प्रसाद वास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांडिचेरी स्थित महार्षि अरविंद आश्रम में सौर ऊर्जा द्वारा चलित उपकरण विकसित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि है, तो क्या वह स्वामों पर स्वित अप्पीयांडार्ड्स में भी सौर ऊर्जा का उपयोग करने के लिए अप्पेग तथा अनुसंधान किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(व) नहीं है, तो इस दिशा में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री दी० 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), पर्विंग, कृषि उत्पादों को सुखाने, बिजली पैदा करने, पानी को गर्भ बनाने तथा खारे पानी को भीने योग्य बनाने और पानी का आसवन करने प्राप्ति जैसे विभिन्न कारों 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 बल हीटरों, कृषि उत्पादों के लिए सौर शोषकों सौर विद्युत संयंक, 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 उल्लेखनीय प्रगति हुई है :—

—प्रशासनिय विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रतिदिन एक मीटरी टन धान सुखाने वाले यंत्र का प्रोटोटाइप ;

—राष्ट्रीय श्रीष्टोगिक विकास निगम, नई दिल्ली द्वारा प्रतिदिन 10 मीटरी टन अनाज सुखाने वाला यंत्र ;

—भारत-पश्चिम जम्नी सहयोग समझौते के अन्तर्गत भरतीय श्रीष्टोगिकी संस्थान, मद्रास के सहयोग से भारत हैकी इलेक्ट्रि-

कल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा 10 किलोवाट का प्रोपोरिंग सौर विद्युत संचयन ;

—भारत हैबी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड तथा राष्ट्रीय भौतिकी प्रयोगशाला और श्री अरविन्द आश्रम, पांडिचेरी सहित अनेक संस्थानों द्वारा सौर जल-तापन प्रणालियां ।

—जल के आसवन के लिए सेंट्रल साल्ट तथा मेराइन कैमिकल्स रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, भावनगर द्वारा सौर आसवन-यंत्र ;

—फोटो-बोल्टो प्रक्रिया के जरिए सौर-ऊर्जा को सीधे ही विद्युत में पर्याप्त करने हेतु सौर सेलों के विकास के लिए सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा अनुसंधान और विकास का समन्वित कार्यक्रम ;

—भारत हैबी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, अरविन्द आश्रम, पांडिचेरी भारत सहित अनेक संस्थानों द्वारा, सौर ऊर्जा के अवस्थायन के लिए सौर संग्रहक तथा सौर-संकेन्द्रक ।

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. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH औहान : क्या सूचना और प्रशारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें 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

(ब) क्या डिप्टी चीफ प्रोड्यूसरों को स्टेशन-निदेशक के पदों पर पदोन्नत नहीं किया जाता है; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रशारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्र निदेशक (सामान्य प्रेड) और उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर के रूप में नियुक्त किए गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

नियुक्ति की नियुक्ति किए गए व्यक्तियों पद्धति की संख्या

केन्द्र निदेशक (सामान्य प्रेड) के	उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर के रूप में
पद्धति	रूप में

सीधी भर्ती	23	2
विभागीय पदों- क्षति	71	4

(ब) उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसरों, जो स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की श्रेणी में आते हैं, के बारे में केवल निवेशक (सामान्य प्रेड) के नियमित सिविल पर्सों पर परसेप्टि के लिए विचार नहीं किया जाता, क्योंकि भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार वे उसके लिए पात्र नहीं हैं।

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

(c) the number of the workers rendered unemployed as a result of the closures of these industries?

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	48.57
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	21.82
8 Sugar	27	40.42
9 Others	38	83.47
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.

हृषकरता उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने की योजना

5045. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हृषकरता उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के बारे में योजना स्वीकार कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत एक बर्षे के दौरान उद्योग योजना के अन्तर्गत इस उद्योग को क्या विधायकों द्वारा गर्फ़ा है ; और

(ग) अगामी बर्षे में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या नये उपाय करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (बीमारी बाला याइसिं) : (क) वी हैं। भारत सरकार ने हथकरण उद्योग संबंधी उच्चशक्ति प्राप्त अधिकारी व्यक्ति की विज्ञापन लिखकर कर ली है तथा वह निम्नलिखित हथकरण विकास योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित कर रही है :

1. गहन हथकरण विकास परियोजनाएँ।

2. नियोत उत्पादन परियोजनाएँ।

3. प्रारम्भिक हथकरण सहकारी समितियों को बनाने/पुनः भारम्भ करने हेतु मेयर पूंजी सहायता।

4. सीरीस्य हथरकथा सहकारी समितियों के लिये मेयर पूंजी में सहायता।

5. करवे से पूर्ण तथा करवे के बाद की परिष्करण सुविधाएँ।

6. राज्य हथकरण योजनाओं के लिए मेयर पूंजी में सहायता।

7. जनता काउंटर योजनाओं के लिए मेयर पूंजी।

8. भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान, भ्रमदावाद तथा बैकुंठ भेद्भान नेशनल कोम्पानीटिव ईनिंग कालेज, पुणे में हथकरण विकास के लिए कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण।

(ब) उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा केंद्रीय योजना के अधीन विशेष सहायता राज्यों की वापिक योजना के बलाका दी जा रही है। व्योरा विवरण में दिया गया है। इसके बलाका 1977-78 में 20. प्रतिशत की कूट देने की योजना भी मंजूर की गई थी।

(ग) विभिन्न विकास योजनाएँ अधिक बननराय वर्ष करके तथा बास्तविक रूप में समिल करके चलाई जा रही हैं।

विवरण

योजना का नाम

1. गहन हथकरण विकास परियोजना

दी गई रियायतें

इन परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सहकारी समितियों से बाहर के बुनकरों का पता लगाया जाता है। तथा उन्हें करवों का प्रारूपिकीकरण करवे, बांगों, रंगने के सामान और रसायनों की सलाही करवे, परिष्करण सुविधाओं तकनीकी सहायता तथा बुनकरों द्वारा तैयार किए गए करवे का विपणन करवे के रूप में एकमुक्त सहायता दी जाती है। राज्यों को 1977-78 में इस योजना के लिए 257.47 लाख रुपये बहुण के रूप में तथा 121.23 लाख रुपये अनुदान के रूप में स्वीकृत किए गये थे।

2. नियोत उत्पादन परियोजनाएँ

नियोत उत्पादन परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सहकारी समितियों से बाहर के बुनकरों का पता लगाया जाता है तथा उन्हें

योजना का नाम

बी गई रियायतें

करवों का आवृत्तिकरण करने, जालों, रंगने का सामान और रसायनों की व्यापार करने, परिकरण सुविधाएं देने, तकनीकी सुविधाओं तथा बुनकरों द्वारा तैयार किए गए कपड़े का विपणन करने के रूप में एकमुक्त सहायता दी जाती है। राज्यों को 1977-78 में इस योजना के लिए 67.50 लाख रुपये ज्ञान के रूप में तथा 22.50 लाख रुपये अनुदान के रूप में स्वीकृत किए गए थे।

3. हथकरघा प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों के गठन/पुनः आरम्भ करने के लिए अंत पूंजी सहायता

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बुनकरों की सोसायटी से 100 रुपये के अंश जारीने के लिए अंत पूंजी ज्ञान सहायता दी जाती है जिसमें से 10 रुपये बुनकरों द्वारा अंश के रूप में दिये जाते हैं तथा 90 रुपये राज्य सरकार द्वारा ज्ञान के रूप में दिये जाते हैं भारत सरकार इस योजना को उतनी ही राशि देकर कार्यान्वयित करने के लिए राज्यों को ज्ञान दे रही है तथा 1977-78 में राज्यों को 235 लाख रुपये की सहायता दी गई थी।

4. शीर्षस्थ हथकरघा सहकारी समितियों के लिए अंत पूंजी सहायता

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य शीर्षस्थ हथकरघा सहकारी समितियों को बिजी से होने वाली धाय बढ़ाने के लिए तथा आधिक हथकरघा समितियों द्वारा बढ़ाए गए हथकरघा करवे को बढ़ाने के लिए और अधिक बदरा दुकानें खोलकर उतनी ही राशि का योगदान करके राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से अंत पूंजी ज्ञान दिए जाते हैं। 1977-78 में इस योजना के लिए राज्यों को 330 लाख रुपये की ज्ञान सहायता दी गई थी।

5. करवे से पूर्ण तरह करवे के बाद की परिकरण सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत करवे से पूर्ण तथा करवे के बाद की परिकरण संबंधी सुविधाएं जैसे रंगाई छपाई विकला बनाने, अधीरण करने

योजना का बाब्द

दी गई रियायतें

तथा हीट ट्राईब्ल्ट आदि के लिए राज्य सरकारों के बाब्दम से ज्वर सहायता दी जाती है। 1977-78 में इस योजना के लिए राज्यों को 100 लाख रुपये की पूर्ण सहायता दी गई थी।

6. राज्य हथकरथा नियमों के लिए अंश इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य हथकरथा नियमों को बृद्धा तुकाने स्वापित करने तथा इनकी विकी से भाय बढ़ाने के लिए उत्ती ही राति देकर राज्य, सरकारों के बाब्दम से अंश पूँजी 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 कल्याण योजना

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मूल्य नियन्त्रण के मनुसार धोतियां तथा सारिया बनाई जा रही हैं और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत हथकरथा कपड़े के उत्पादन पर प्रति वर्ग मीटर 1 रुपये की राज सहायता दी जा रही है। योजना में जामिल किए गए हथकरथा 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. हथकरथा विकास के लिए भारतीय प्रबन्ध संस्थान (इन्डियन इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ मेनेजमेन्ट) अहमदाबाद तथा बैकुण्ठ मेहता नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ को-आपरेटिव मेनेजमेन्ट, पुणे में कामिकों का प्रशिक्षण।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्यों में हथकरथा विकास के प्रभारी प्रबन्धकीय कर्मचारियों को भारतीय प्रबन्ध संस्थान (इन्डियन इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ मेनेजमेन्ट) अहमदाबाद में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। तथा बैकुण्ठ कामिकों को बैकुण्ठ मेहता नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट आप को-आपरेटिव मेनेजमेन्ट 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

5046. 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
	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	9
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	5,738	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.

Strik 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 Vidhyut 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 consultation 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;

(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 it to be implemented by the State Governments/U. T. Administrations through their Industries Departments. Central financial assistance @ Rs. 5.00 lags 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

5051. 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 Fertilizers 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 fertilizers etc. As such the working group has not considered the question of supply of natural gas for the generation of additional power.

मंत्रालय, भूर्णे भारत गवर्नर्स ब्रिटेन

5053. श्री हुकम सेव नारायण पटेल : क्या यह भूर्णे यह बताने की रुपा करते हैं :

(क) मार्च, 1977 से मार्च, 1978 तक की अवधि में भूर्णा लाय को आसुचना शाका द्वारा किसे एकाधिकार गृहों के द्वारा, आमतर परिवर्ती और कार्यक्रमों पर लाये भारे गये तथा कितने एकाधिकार गृहों के विशेष भाग्य इर्द्दि किये गये तथा कितने एकाधिकार गृहों के भाग्य अविकर्त्ता हैं ।

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान इन एकाधिकार गृहों से सम्बद्ध कितने व्यक्तियों ने विदेश जाने के लिए पासपोर्टों के लिए अवेदन पढ़ दिये ; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी है जिनके मामने में भूर्णा लाय से यह सिफारिश की गई थी कि उन्हें पासपोर्ट न दिये जाये ।

गृह भूर्णा लाय (धो. एस० डी० पाठि०) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटन पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मंत्रालय, भूर्णे द्वारा कोलकाता भवन
और उत्तरना

5054. श्री रामानन्द सिंहारी : क्या अर्जा भूर्णे यह बताने की रुपा करते हैं :

(क) क्या कोलकाता भवनों के राज्यीय करण के द्वारा सरकार ने यह भूर्णा अर्जी किये हैं कि किसी भी कोलकाता भवन में कोलकाता उत्तरने और भाइयों का कार्य किसी गैर-भूर्णा द्वेषी द्वारा, जो न सौंपा जाये ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, क्या क्या रामानन्द, श्री. श्री. एस० पाठि० (परिवर्ती द्वारा) में

यह कार्य भूर्णे द्वारा भूर्णा द्वारा किया जा सकता है ?

अर्जा भूर्णे : (धो. श्री. रामानन्द) : (क) कोलकाता भावने भूर्णे उत्तरने के लिए टेका अभियों की प्रतीकी, ठेका अभियक (विनियमन और उन्मूलन) अधिनियम के अधीन, फरवरी, 1975 से बन्द कर दी गई है ।

(ख) दामानुद्धिया कोलियरी में कोलकाता भावने का काम साइडिंग तक टेकेदार ट्रकों से करते हैं । इस अकांक्ष की कुलाई में भावने और उत्तरने का काम प्रारंभिक है । ऐसों द्वारा ट्रॉफ्ट्स के प्रेषण के लिए भावने और उत्तरने का काम कोई टेकेदार 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 Horse-power at power take-off (PTO) i.e. 27 HP at PTO as against 16.7 HP at 2700

desired. At HMT's request, the tractor was withdrawn. As per rules, another tractor will be selected by Budini 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 BHEL

5059. 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) Extermintion proceedings against criminals are being stepped up.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा नियम के अन्तर्गत शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिये योजना

5061. श्री हरगोपिंद बर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा नियम के अन्तर्गत 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 राष्ट्रीय मंत्री (श्रीमती आमा भाइति) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय

अख्यात नियम समूने बहुत हुए विवरण कर्य-कालीन के अधिकार से विविध बैंकों की बासिन्दाएँ से प्राक्षीण ग्राहक ज्ञान-जाहरी इलाकों में स्थानियोंचन की सुविधायें प्रदान कराने की एक योजना तैयार कर रहा है। आशा है योजना शीघ्र 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.

(-.) 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 1975 respectively, with retrospective effect from 1-1-1973. There is no proposal for further revision of these rates.

प्रत्यक्ष विविध के द्वारा उत्तराधिकार लिये गये व्यक्तियों को दिये गये विवेचाधिकार

5063. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिन व्यक्तियों को आपात स्थिति के दौरान जेल हुई थीं; उन्हें स्वाक्षीनता देनामौ सौंपित कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन्हें बेंशन को छोड़कर अन्य वही विवेचाधिकार दिये जायेंगे जो उन स्वाक्षीनता सेनानियों को दिये जा रहे हैं जिन्होंने 1942 के आन्दोलन में भाग लिया था; और

(ग) ये विवेचाधिकार अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को दिये गये हैं।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (ध्यानिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान। (ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उत्ता।

बमपुर उद्योग लिमिटेड के सीमेंट कारखाने का सरकार द्वारा विवरण में लिया जाना

5064. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बमपुर उद्योग लिमिटेड, सवाईमाधोपुर (राजस्थान) के सीमेंट कारखाने को भाने लिमिटेड में लेने का अनियन्त्रित निर्णय ले लिया है जिससे उक्त कारखाने को ठीक हाँ से चलाया जा सके और यदि हाँ, तो तसम्बन्धी व्यीरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्षमा कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वित्तीय संस्थाओं और सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा इनको सहायता दिये जाने के द्वारा वह कारखाना व्यवस्था का से बचाए रखनेकी विविध में नहीं है;

(b) यदि हाँ, तो उत्पादन शुल्क के बारें बताया है; यदि नहीं सम्भव नहीं है;

(c) यदि हाँ, तो उत्पादन शुल्क की किंतु राशि बताया है और उसकी बदूली के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है, और यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है, तो इसके बाये कारण हैं; और

(d) क्या उत्पादन कारबाहे की स्थिति के बारे में विस्तृत व्यक्ति की जा रही है लेकिन कारबाहे और विस्तृत विभाग इस कारबाहे में जुँगता चुप्पी साझे हुये हैं; यदि हाँ, तो इसके बाये कारण हैं।

उद्घोग संचालन में राज्य संचो (श्रीमती आमा माइसि): (क) से (d).

विवरण

संकटप्रस्त ग्रोवोगिक एककों के बारे में सरकार की बर्तावान नीति स्वयं विस्तीर्ण संस्थानों के सम्बादान में संकटप्रस्त एककों की पुग स्थापना की योजना बनाने की है और इन संस्थानों द्वारा पुग स्थापित करने हेतु आवश्यक समझे जाने वाले परिवर्तनों को करने में सहायता करने की है। यही जयपुर उद्घोग लिमिटेड, सोनाइमांगोपुर की पुगस्थापना का आधार है।

सरकार ने विभिन्न विकल्पों पर विचार करने के उपरान्त उद्घोग (विकास तथा विनियमन) ग्रोवोगिक 1951, की धारा 75 के अधीन कंपनी के कार्य की पूण और समझ जांच करने के लिये एक निकाय की नियुक्ति करते हुए एक धारेत विवाक 27 जुलाई, 1978 को जारी किया है। जांच समिति भारत स्थान की घबरी में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत

की जा रही है। इस लिये की अप्पारेंटेन्स के बहुमत ही उद्घोगवालों के बाबत एवं उस बहुमत को हाथ में लेने के प्रयत्न की जांच की जायेगी।

विवरण के बारे में विस्तृत व्यक्ति की जारी होती है कि कारबाहे द्वारा देय उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम की बदूली करना असम्भव है। उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम की अवायवी के लिये कारबाहे ने दो बांड तथा 6 करोड़ 42 लाख रुपये शुल्क का एक विरती का दस्तावेज लिया है जिसके अंतर्गत कंपनी की परिसर्वर्तियां जैसी संयुक्त तथा मध्यात्मा, स्टाक-इन-ट्रैड तथा, माइक्रो कल्पना हैं। कारब द्वारा गिरी दस्तावेज के उपबज्जों के अंतर्गत बदूली की जो सकती है। कारबाहों की अस्वीकृत उत्पादन शुल्क के 5, 13, 28, 759.75 रुपये पांच बराबर बराबर किसी भी देने होंगे। 24 सितम्बर, 1978 तक उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम की पहली किश्त 1,62,65,751.95 रुपये और व्याज का भुगतान करना होगा। चूंकि पहली किश्त देने का समय मध्यी नहीं हुआ है भलएव इस समय कम्पनी के हाथ में लिये जाने का प्रसन्न 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. 3 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 Deptt.	8x53 MW Hydro Turbines & Generators.	15.5	PA
3	Tasmania	Hydro Electric Commission of Tasmania.	2x8.5 MW Hydro Turbines and Generators.	6.00	R
4	New Zealand	New Zealand Electricity Department.	2x63 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.	3x150 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.	3x90 MW Thermal Power Station	45.3	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 Pangi 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 or 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 10,800 for each tenth of one percent or fraction thereof that the Net Overall Plant Heat Rate is worse than the above guaranteed value.

नये "स्पर्निंग रिंग क्रेम" की लागत

5066. श्री महान शिंदोही : क्या उक्तों मंडी यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्णतया नये "स्पर्निंग रिंग क्रेम" की लागत क्या है ; और

(ख) पुराने रिंग-क्रेम को, जब उसकी विकी उसके बजन के अनुसार की जाती है, मूल्य कितना है ?

उद्योग बंद्रालय में राज्य मंडी (शीघ्रता आवाज माइक्रो) : (क) 440 स्पर्निंग

के नये रिंग क्रेम की कीमत मोटर, स्ट्राईर तथा परदों शायि वैसे उपर्यों को छोड़कर लगभग 1.76 लाख रुपये है ।

(ख) पुराने रिंग क्रेम की कोई स्ट्राईर कीमत नहीं है तथा यह केता तथा विकेता के बाबारा तथा की जाती है । तथापि, यह समझा जाता है रिंग क्रेम अवशेषों की कीमत 5,000 और 10,000 रुपयों के बीच में होती ।

छोटे समाचारपदों, विद्युतीयों और मैग्नेटों को सरकारी विज्ञापन

5067. श्री शरद यादव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंडी यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि गत बाहु महीनों में बड़े समाचारपदों और छोटे समाचारपदों को दिये गये विज्ञापनों की कीमत और गत दो बर्षों में उनको दिये गये विज्ञापनों की कीमत का अनुपात क्या था ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंडी (श्री लाल हृष्ण आद्वाली) : सूचना लघु, महीनी और बड़ी व्येणियों में समाचारपदों को उनकी परिचालन संबद्धा के अनुसार रिलीज किए जाने वाले विज्ञापनों के आधार पर रखी जाते हैं । गत तीन बर्षों के संगत आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—

क्रम सं. ०	श्रेणी	स्थान कालम सेटीमोटरों में	प्रतिकालता	लागत रुपयों में	प्रतिकालता
1975-76					
1. लघु		28,29,669	62.22	70,96,875	32.16
2. महीनी		10,60,310	23.82	63,24,676	28.66
संग 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
कुल 1, 2 और 3		45,47,458	100.00	220,68,887	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 ।

मझौले : 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 । अत्यंत कारण वा सजाव दी विज्ञापनों पर अत्यंत पिछले वर्ष के 115,97,018 रुपए के स्तर से धृटकर 1977-78 के दौरान 85,84, 182 रुपए 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-पैटल बीयरिंग के उत्पादन के लिये बड़े आईडीयोगिक गृह से आवेदन-पत्र

5069. श्री विजय कुमार महोत्रा :

डा० बसन्त कुमार पंदित :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री वह बताने की क्षमा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वह सच है कि एल० सी० एम० आर० टी० सी० ने बड़े आईडीयोगिक गृहों के विस्तार तथा आर्थिक शक्तियों के

जामान पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की सरकार की ओर से नीति के विरुद्ध आई-पैटल बीयरिंग के उत्पादन के बारे में टी० वी० एम० कम्पनी समूह के बड़े आईडीयोगिक गृह से सम्बन्ध में सुन्दरम क्लिटन लिं, मद्रास के आवेदन पत्र को हास्य में रक्कीकार कर लिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मार्च, 1976 में कम्पनी कार्य विभाग ने उसके आवेदन-पत्र को अस्वीकार कर दिया था तथा टी० वी० एम० कम्पनी समूह के बड़े आईडीयोगिक गृह को आज्ञायक/आईडीयोगिक लाइसेंस देने के लिए उनके आवेदन-पत्र को पुनः स्वीकार कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में गढ़ा मंत्री (श्रीमन्ती आम्र शर्मा): (क) मे (ग): उद्योग की हाल ही में कोई गई नमीकार के आधार पर एक मामले में आज्ञायक जारी करने की निफारिश का मुलाक दिया गया था। यह पहले स्वीकार किए गए मामलों में से एक है तथा पिछले धोत्रों में स्थानान्तर स्वरूप क्षेयोजनाओं पर फिर से विचार करने के लिए इसकी समीक्षा करनी पड़ी थी। क्या संबंधित आवेदक बड़े आईडीयोगिक गृह का है प्रथमा नहीं इस पर प्रभी निश्चय नहीं किया गया है। आवेदन पर सरकार दबारा अभी अंतिम रूप से निर्णय किया जाना है।

अमरीकी यूरेनियम को छड़ों में तबदील किया जाना

5070. श्री राम सेथक हजारी : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री वह बताने की क्षमा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अमरीका द्वारा भेजा गया यूरेनियम हैदराबाद में छड़ों में तबदील कर लिया गया है; और

(ब) 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 Mookkunnamalai. 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 अला की गई राशि

5072. श्री नाथूँ मिहँ : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केंद्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में नौकरी के लिए आवेदन करने समय वेरोजगार लोगों द्वारा 'पोस्टल शार्डरों' 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 डॉ० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं श्रीमान, केवल फार्मों का विक्री मूल्य तथा उन पर कार्यवाही के लिए नियर्वासित फीस ही बसूल जाती है, जो अवैधत करता है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को ध्यान में रखने द्वारा प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अपुर में द्वारदर्शन कार्यक्रम

5073. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जगपुर द्वारदर्शन केन्द्र से लिये गए प्रनारणों की अवधि क्या है;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान कार्यक्रमों के बारे में द्वारदर्शन वे धर्मों की सूचि और विवरणों को जानने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कोई प्रयास किये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थानी, भाषा लोक नृथ और कला की दृष्टि से इस केन्द्र से अब तक कोई कार्यक्रम प्रसारित नहीं किया गया है;

(च) क्या भोपाल से प्रसारित 'आंगन कारकम' भी राजस्थान के लोगों के जीवन को चिकित्सा नहीं करता है; और

(ड) जयपुरकेन्द्र से इविकर और प्रभावी कार्यक्रमों को प्रसारित करने सम्बन्धी सरकार की योजना का ब्रीरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल हृष्ण प्राढ़वाहा) : (क) जयपुर दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्र शाम को प्रतिदिन दो घंटे का कार्यक्रम और मुबह मप्ताह में पांच दिन (बधावार और रविवार को छोड़कर) आध घंटे का प्राचीनकाल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम टेलीकास्ट करता है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) जी, नहीं। इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम टेलीकास्ट किए जा रहे हैं।

(घ) ऐमा अनुमान है कि यह संदर्भ कृषकों को सम्बोधित आध घंटे के उस कार्यक्रम के बारे में हैं जो जयपुर, रायपुर और मुज़फ़रपुर 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 निर्देशित 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।

(इ) फिलहाल तीनों प्रेषण केन्द्रों के लिए कार्यक्रम दिल्ली स्थित बेस प्रोडक्शन सेंटर में तैयार किए जाते हैं जिसे यथासीध 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, संसद सदस्य पर हमला

5075. श्री राम सरेस कुमाराहा : क्या यूके मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें 18 जून, 1978 को वाराणसी में कबीर औरा 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;

(क) क्या ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने कोई कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ड) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक साल मण्डल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमन् ।

(ख) एक दिनी दैनिक "ग्राज" की मिनी-बम का ड्राइवर श्री ललन मिश्र तथा उन समाचार-नव के एक कर्मचारी श्री दीनानाथ पर हमने में अन्तर्गत होने के आरोप हैं। यह वारदात एक सड़क दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप हुई थी तथा इसके पीछे किसी गुप्त अभियान के होने का संदेह नहीं किया जाता है।

(ग) प्रभिरुचन लन मिश्र को न्यायालय में आरोप पत्र दिया गया है तथा मामला विवाराधीन है। अभियुक्त दीनानाथ को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है तथा उसके विरुद्ध जांच-उक्ताल की जा रही है।

(घ) श्री (ड) बड़ा में अन्तर्गत बयनियों 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 (in 000 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 godowns upcountry (in 000 qtls.)	Stocks held in mill 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	Hukumehand	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	Magna	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	Kamarhatty	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. MOHANARANGAM: 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 छविराम अर्मल : क्या उच्चोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों ने, 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 ;

उच्चोग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आचा माइती) : (क) और (ख) समझा जाता है कि प्रश्न में संदर्भित संगठनों से आशय अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा वस्त्र विपणन सहकारी समिति व भारतीय हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा निर्यात निगम लिमिटेड से है। विकास आयुक्त, हथकरघा

के कार्यालय के साथ ही विभिन्न बैठकों में राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों ने भारतीय हथकरघा वस्त्र विपणन सहकारी समिति वहस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा विकास निगम द्वारा अधिक खरीदारी करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। इन दोनों संघठनों से इस बारे में बात की गई है तथा इन राज्यों से अधिक खरीदारी करने की आवश्यकता पर जोर डाला गया है। उपर्युक्त मूल्यों पर नियतियोग्य किसीमों के कपड़े का विकास करने व उनका पता लगाने के लिए राज्य निदेशकों व विभिन्न राज्य हथकरघा परियोजनाओं से सम्पर्क बनाए रखने के लिए हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा नियंता निगम ने अपनी सहमति अप्त की है। कपड़ा सोसाइटी के बारे में विपणन अधीक्ष में इसके द्वारा अधिक उत्तराधिकृत संभालने हेतु सोसाइटी के पुनर्बन्धन के तीरन्तरीके सुझाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट शीघ्र प्रस्तुत करेगी। समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने पर अप्रेतरकारवाई 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 VISHVESHVAR 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 Corporation 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 Raniganj 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 Raniganj 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 Raniganj 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 Raniganj coalfield is one of the oldest where coal-mining operations have been taking place and the old miners due to unsientific and haphazard mining left areas which are prone to subsidence and many are unapproachable. Surface structures in Raniganj 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 Raniganj coalfield and in 40 such collieries hydraulic sands towing 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 is 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 relaxatioin 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 आविदासी बच्चों का अपहरण

5090. ओम प्रकाश त्यागोः :

श्री उपोतिष्ठप अमुः :

श्री यादवोऽप्त इतः :

वडा गृह मंडी यह व्रताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विहार राज्य में जमशेदपुर शहर से 40 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित नरसान्दा गांव से कुछ समाजविरोधी तत्वों ने इस आविदासी बच्चों का अपहरण करके उन्हें पंजाब के होणियारपुर जिले में दासों के रूप में बेच दिया ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इन गुण्डों के विशुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है और इस बात को मुनिशित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है कि भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएं न हों ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनिल काल अड्डल) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार में प्राप्त सुचना के अनुसार जिला सिंहभूम थाना चाईवास मुफ्किल, गांव नरसान्दा के एक चक्कधर सुन्दी नामक लड़के द्वारा शिकायत की गई थी कि खट्टी के प्रसाद माचुआ तथा मोहन मास्टर द्वारा उसे तथा उसी गांव के 9 अन्य लड़कों को 400 रुपये प्रति मास के बेतन पर तीकरी दिलाने का प्रलोभन दिया गया था और होणियारपुर जिले में बेच दिया गया था । ललेन्ड सिंह तथा मोहन मास्टर के विशुद्ध भारतीय दंड संहिता को आरा 363/370/371/374 के अधीन एक फौजदारी का मामली दर्ज किया गया है । प्रसाद माचुआ और मोहन मास्टर जो नावालिङ्ग लड़कों को प्रलोभन देकर लूटी

तथा वहां से पटराटू ले गये थे विरपतार कर लिया गया है । जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

Bridge over Najafgarh Drain, Delhi

5091. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: 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 (SHRIMATI 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.

प्राकाशदाणी: देवद दरभंगा से स्थानीय मैथिली भाषा में कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण

5093. श्री सुरेन्द्र ज्ञा सुमन: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की धृष्टि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि उत्तरी विहार में आवाशदाणी केन्द्र दरभंगा के प्रसारण क्षेत्र में आनंद वाले क्षेत्र, में सामान्यतः मैथिली भाषा बोली जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त क्षेत्र मृद्युतः धृष्टि क्षेत्र है और आमीण लोग मैथिली भाषी हैं;

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त मैथिली भाषी आमीण क्षेत्र में धृष्टि में धृष्टि-विकास के प्रोत्साहन के लिए स्थानीय मैथिली भाषा में कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण को सरकार बांलीय 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 आद्याणी): (क) से (घ). दरभंगा केन्द्र जिस क्षेत्र में सेवा प्रदान करता है वह मृद्युतः धृष्टि-क्षेत्र है। मैथिली भाषी लोगों को सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए दरभंगा केन्द्र से जो कार्यक्रम मैथिली में या तो कम्भीभूत

किए जाते हैं या पूर्णत्व से प्रसारित किए जाते हैं; उनकी मात्रा इस प्रकार है :—

(1) आमीण कार्यक्रम

प्रतिदिन 45 मिनट;

(2) बन्धों 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।

नवी विवरण

5094. श्री सुरेन्द्र ज्ञा सुमन: क्या नवीवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की धृष्टि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यात्री और माल यातायात में दिन प्रतिदिन बृद्धि को देखते हूये सरकार देश में नदी परिवहन का विकास करना बांलीय समझती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार देश की नदियों में नी-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?

नवीवहन और परिवहन अंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांद राम) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) पहले भी जलमार्गों में से कुछ का जल सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। कुछ शेष महत्वपूर्ण जलमार्गों के ऐसे सर्वेक्षण पंच वर्षीय योजना 1978-83 के दौरान कराने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 के समीक्षे को स्वीकृति दी जाएगी तब नदी परिवहन के विकास के लिए नदियों के जल संरक्षण 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.

राजमंडल का अहमदाबाद में गोधीनगर स्थानान्तरण

5096. श्री धर्मेंद्रह भाई दट्टेच : क्या यह मंत्री यह दत्ताने की शुभा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात सरकार ने राजमंडल को अहमदाबाद में गोधीनगर स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए हाल ही में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुमति मार्गी है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या आंतर किस प्रकार की मांग की गई है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजमंडल को अहमदाबाद से गोधीनगर स्थानान्तरित करने की अनुमति दी है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या आंतर यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) राजमंडल को अहमदाबाद से गोधीनगर स्थानान्तरित करने की अनुमति कब दी जायेगी ; और

(घ) राजमंडल को अहमदाबाद से गोधीनगर स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए गुजरात सरकार ने क्या कारण दिये हैं ?

यह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनिल लाल महेश्वर) (क) जून, 1978 में गुजरात सरकार ने गुजरात के राज्यपाल के सरकारी निवास को आहमदाबाद से गोधीनगर में "डी आई पी गैस्ट हाउस" के नाम से जल मंडल में स्थानान्तरित करने का प्रस्ताव किया था ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर दिया गया है और गुजरात के राज्यपाल का सरकारी निवास । 4 अगस्त 1978 से अहमदाबाद से गोधीनगर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठा ।

(घ) राज्य के मंत्रिमण्डल द्वारा करवारी, 1973 में सरकारी निवास को गोधीनगर गुजरात गज्ज की नई राजधानी जहाँ स्थितिलय और राज्य सरकार के अन्य कार्यालय स्थित हैं स्थानान्तरित करने के संबंध में हिये यद्ये नियंत्रण को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए ।

गुजरात को कोट्स को सम्पादि

5097. श्री धर्मेंद्रह भाई दट्टेच :

श्री धर्मेंद्रह भाई दट्टेच : क्या आंतर मंत्री यह दत्ताने की शुभा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात को 1 अगस्त, 1978 से 31 जुलाई, 1978 तक प्रत्येक धर्मीने में कितने बैगन कोयला तथा कितने टन कोयला आवंटित किया गया ।

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात को, उसकी प्रतिमास 3500 वैगनों की मांग की अगह बेबल 2500 वैगन को द्वारा आवंटित किया गया और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात सरकार के उद्योग मंत्री ने कोपले को कमी दूर करने के लिए एक टेलेम भेजा था और यदि हाँ, तो कब और उसका व्यौदा क्या है तथा गुजरात में उद्योगों के लिए कोपले को कमी दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यदाही की है।

उत्तरा मंत्रो (श्री पो. रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) और (ग). गुजरात के लिए अप्रैल 1978 में माहदार मम्पूर्ण वार्षिकतम तथा नार पाहां वाले आवंटित वैगन नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

महीना	वार्षिकतम	आवंटन
अप्रैल	27688 वैगन	19526 वैगन
मई	26804 ..	15501 ..
जून	26461 ..	15486 ..
जुलाई	24166 ..	16244 ..

अतः, यह तथ्य नहीं है कि गुजरात को उसकी 3500 वैगनों को प्रतिमास मांग की अगह बेबल के केबल 2500 वैगन ही आवंटित किए गए थे।

(ग) गुजरात सरकार से समय-समय पर राज्य में कोपले की कमित कमी के बारे में आलकारी विली है। गुजरात को कोपला भेजने के लिए सेन्ट्रल इंडिया कोलफोर्डम अधिक मात्रा में वैगनों की सप्लाई है तथा गुजरात सरकार तथा रेलवे के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच बातचीत हुई है। हाल ही में वैगनों की सप्लाई में सुधार हुआ है।

दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के बिला राज्य

5098. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :

श्री एस० आर० ए० एस० अग्रलालालायदृः

श्री सो० के० जाफर शरोफः

श्री पी० ए० संगमाः

श्री ए० आर० बड़ोलारायगः

कथा सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की क्षमा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ इस समय कोई दूरदर्शन केन्द्र नहीं है;

(ख) उन राज्यों में क्या नाम हैं जहाँ उड़ी पश्चिमी योजना के द्वारा दूरदर्शन केन्द्र बोले जायेंगे ;

(ग) गुजरात में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र किस स्थान पर बोला जायेगा, किस वर्ष बोला जायेगा, तथा इसकी क्षमता क्या होगी ;

(घ) एक नया दूरदर्शन केन्द्र बोलने पर प्रत्यासन्तः 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 बोलने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल हृष्ण आवंटित) :

(क) असम

हरियाणा

हिमाचल प्रदेश

मणिपुर

मेघालय

केरल

नामांकित

सिविकम

विप्रग

दिल्ली के सिवाए सभी संघ शासित क्षेत्र

(ब) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान कार्यान्वयन के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है :

पूर्णकरण दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

- 1 गुजरात (अहमदाबाद)
- 2 कर्नाटक (बंगलूर)
- 3 केरल (विवेन्द्रम)

दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र

- 1 आनंद प्रदेश (विजयवाडा)
- 2 गोदावरी, दमन और दीव (पण्डी)
- 3 जम्मू व कश्मीर (जम्मू)
- 4 उडीमा (कटक)
- 5 राजस्थान (अजमेर)
- 6 तमिलनाडु (मदुरै)
- 7 उत्तर प्रदेश (बाराणसी)
- 8 पश्चिम बंगाल (मुण्डिदाबाद)

टिप्पणी : (1) कसोली (हिमाचल प्रदेश) और आसामीन (पश्चिम बंगाल) के रिले केन्द्र पहले की पंचवर्षीय योजना की स्थापना स्कीमें हैं। इनको 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 चालू होने की उम्मीद है।

(ग) गुजरात राज्य में पिछली दूरदर्शन ब्रेक्षन केन्द्र पहले से ही काम कर रहा है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित पूर्णकरण दूरदर्शन केन्द्र 10 किलोवाट के ट्रांसमीटर के साथ अहमदाबाद में स्थापित किया जायेगा।

(घ) लग्जरी 4 करोड़ रुपए।

(ङ) और (च) . किसी भी राज्य में एक से प्रधिक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश में एक एक रिले ट्रांसमीटर हैं जो कमशु पुणे और मसूरी में हैं जो बहवाई और दिल्ली के दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों का सेवा और बढ़ाने के लिए हैं।

भागलपुर होकर नया राष्ट्रीय भावना

5099. इ० रामजी मिह : क्या नोक्कुल और परिवहन भवी यह बनाने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) या मरकार विहार के प्रमंडलीय मुख्यालय भागलपुर होकर कोई नया राष्ट्रीय यार्ग बनाने की आवश्यकता महसूस करती है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन दिग्ना में क्या प्रयत्न दृष्टि है :

(ग) क्या चम्पानगर-नाथनगर में भागलपुर आने की सड़क तंग होने के कारण घोरगाड़ियों के चलने में काफी व्यवधान पड़ता है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उपरोक्त कठिनाई पर काढ़ा पाने के लिए कोई बाईं-पास बनाने की योजना पर विचार करेगी; यदि हां, तो कब तक और उनका व्यौरा क्या है?

नोक्कुल और परिवहन भवालय में अवारी राज्य बंडी (भी चांद राज) :

(क) और (ख) : भारत सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई मांग नहीं है। भागलपुर राज्य सरकार पर पड़ता है और इसलिए इसके विकास का

उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकार का है।

(ग) और (ब). इस सङ्केत के बारे में, जिसमें इस पर बाईंपास भी शामिल है, राज्य सरकार से कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। यह एक राज्य सङ्केत है और राज्य सरकार ही मामले से संबंधित है।

राज्यों की राजधानियों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्थापना

5100. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या तूष्णी और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी राज्यों की राजधानियों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र बनाने का है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित कर दिया जायेगा?

तूष्णी और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल हज्जम आखदारी) : (क) और (ब). 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 विशेष अंतर्धानों की विवरण कभी और दूरदर्शन को दी वही प्रल्प प्राप्तिकर्ता 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;

(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 गता यिले तथा उनकी कमता, उत्पादन और कागज की उपलब्धता

5102. श्री हुक्म बहादुर कल्याण : क्या उक्तों मंत्री कागज मिलों की संख्या तथा कागज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता के बारे में 8 मार्च, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रस्ताव संख्या 1927 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 87 मिले कागज और गता बना रही है और यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक मिल की विभिन्न प्रकार का कागज तथा गता बनाने की लाइसेंस प्राप्त कमता कितनी है;

(ख) उन मिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका उत्पादन लाइसेंस कमता से कम हो रहा है तथा उन मिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने उत्पादन कमता के विस्तार के लिए सरकार से अनुरोध किया है;

(ग) भारत में आखदारी कागज की कुल उपलब्धता 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 भूत्य पर आयात किया गया और कितने आखदारी कागज के लिए खुलास

समये में नहीं बहिक बस्तु विनियम के आधार पर किया गया ; और

(इ) क्या भैसूर पेपर मिल्स द्वारा 80,000 मीटरी टन तथा भ्रष्टबारी कागज परियोजना द्वारा 75,000 मीटरी टन कागज का वायिक उत्पादन यदि पूरी तरह आरम्भ हो चुका है और यदि हो तो उस कागज का उत्पादन समय गया है तथा उसका विक्रम मूल्य क्या है ?

उत्तोग मंत्रालय ने राज्य बंडो (धोमली आवास आइसी) : (क) कागज मिलों की लाइसेंसी त क्षमता को बताने वाला एक विवरण (विवरण-मंज्या-1) सभा पट्ट पर रखा गया है । [मंत्रालय में रखा गया । देखिये संक्षया एल टी-2751/78]

(ब) केवल 8 एकक अपनी पूरी क्षमता से उत्पादन कर रहे हैं ; वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (i) इंडियन कार्बोर्ब इंडस्ट्रीज, कलकत्ता (पश्चिम बंगाल)
- (ii) एवरेस्ट पेपर मिल्स (प्रा०) लि०, कलकत्ता (पश्चिम बंगाल)
- (iii) पोरिएन्ट पेपर मिल्स, अमाली (म० प्र०)
- (iv) पेपर एन्ड पल्प कन्वर्सन लि०, पूना (महाराष्ट्र)
- (v) पम्दया नेशनल पेपर मिल्स, बेलागुला (कर्नाटक)
- (vi) अमरावती श्री बैंकटेक्स्टर पेपर मिल्स ज़िम्मेपेट (तमिलनाडू)
- (vii) रैशिलटी पेपर लि०, गोडाल (गुजरात)
- (viii) स्ट्रा श्रोडक्ट्स लि०, रावाणडा (उडीसा)

जिन मिलों ने ज्ञाता में पर्याप्त विस्तार करने के लिए आवेदन किया था, उनके नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

- (i) भैसं भन्दया नेशनल पेपर मिल्स, बेलागुला (कर्नाटक)
- (ii) भैसं स्ट्रा श्रोडक्ट्स लि०, नवी दिल्ली
- (iii) भैसं सिरपुर पेपर मिल्स (प्रा० प्र०)
- (iv) भैसं एवरेस्ट पेपर मिल्स (प्रा०) लि०, कलकत्ता
- (v) भैसं जयन्त पेपर मिल्स लि०, बम्बई
- (vi) भैसं पोरिएन्ट पेपर मिल्स लि०, कलकत्ता
- (vii) भैसं पेपर एन्ड पल्प कन्वर्सन लि०, पूना

(ग) देश में भ्रष्टबारी कागज की खपत का अनुमान 2 साल मी० टन से कुछ अधिक नगाया गया है । सरकार देखी भाग को पूरा करने के लिए भ्रष्टबारी कागज मिलों की स्वापना को प्रोत्साहन दे रही है ।

(घ) 1976-77 में भ्रष्टबारी कागज तथा कागज और कागज-गोले के देश-वार आयात को देखने वाला एक विवरण (विवरण-2) सभा पट्ट पर रखा गया है । [मंत्रालय में रखा गया । देखिये संक्षया एल टी-2751/78] यह दो बलों में बस्तु-विनियम के आधार पर किसी भी देश से भ्रष्टबारी कागज आयात नहीं किया गया है ।

(इ) बी, नहीं । 1979 के मध्य से केरल भ्रष्टबारी कागज परियोजना तथा 1981 तक भैसूर पेपर मिल भ्रष्टबारी कागज परियोजना के बालू 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 15 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

8106. 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 MANDAL): (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 Kirkee

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 Kirkee 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 Manimusakam (Malayalam)	Asian Film Festival (Bangkok)
3. Swami (Hindi)	and Cairo International Film Festival.
4. Ishwar Vidyanagar	To any suitable festival.

Panel meeting held on December, 1977

1. Tabbaliya Nenade Magane (Kannada)	Berlin Film Festival
2. Sandhya Raag (Assamese)	
3. Jatisya (Bengali)	Cairo Film Festival
4. Shaque (Hindi)	Asian Film Festival, Sydney.

Panel Meeting held on April, 1978.

1. Oka Ooric Katha (Telugu) in Competition	Karlov Vary
2. Bhumika (Hindi)—in Competition	
3. Sandhya Raag (Assamese)—for the Young Film Makers Symposium	Mannheim Film Festival
4. Kokila (Kannada)—invited entry to Karlov Vary	
5. Ghattashradha	Tashkent Film Festival
6. Rishya Shrungi	
7. Tabbaliya Nenade Magane	Locarno Film Festival
8. Kitab	
9. Jait Re Jait	Cork Film Festival
10. Kanchana Soortha	
11. Kaaneshwara Rama	Edinburgh Film Festival
12. Godhuli	
13. Kanchana Soortha	Edinburgh Film Festival
14. Chanda Murata—The Committee suggested that the producers may be asked to send 16mm version to the Edinburgh Film Festival	

Setting up of D.T.C. Depot Opposite Punjabi Bhang Club

5111. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT 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 set 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 depo.

(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 CHATURBHJUJ: 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, Silchar 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 Challaned 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 challaned 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 INDUSRTY 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.

भया में भारतवा नाली का स्वारक

5118. श्री ईश्वर बोधरो : भया नाली यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भया सरकार की इस बात की आलकारी है कि बिहार राज्य में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ज्ञाति के नाम, भया के मध्य में जानकी जीक

में स्थित राष्ट्रपति के स्मारक के साथ निवासीय व्यवहार किया जा रहा है और उसके धार सपात गांजा, भाँग और जाराब की गैर-कानूनी डंग के बिक्री की जा रही है; और

(क) यदि हो, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यकारी की जा रही है और यदि कोई कार्यकारी नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

मूह बंद्रावल में राज्य अंगी (श्री अनिक सात अवस्था): (क) और (क). विहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि रिक्तीय अवैत्ति, 1978 से मात्रक पदार्थों की प्रवृत्ति विक्री के बिल्ड उनके अधियायन के द्वारान गया में महात्मा गांधी स्मारक के निकट जाराब की प्रवृत्ति विक्री के 4 मामलों तथा गांजे के 3 मामलों का पता लगा है। स्वामीय प्राविकारियों को पुनः संचेत कर दिया गया है तथा वे मावस्थक नियन्त्रणी 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. Sipraco 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 Sipraco 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 it 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.

राजनीतिकों द्वारा भारतीय बायू सेवा के विवादों का उपचरण

5123. क्षी ज्ञान ब्रकान्स त्वारी: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह समाचार सही है कि भूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय मंत्री श्री पी० सी० सेठी और श्री बेंगलराव तथा श्री हरिदेव जोकी ने दिनांक 25 जून, 1975 को विमान डारा विस्ती से भैंपाल, बासवाडा, जयपुर और अन्य शहरों की यात्रा की थी ;

(ख) क्या विमान का उपचरण करने के लिए उम्मीद प्राप्ति प्राप्त कर ली गई थी ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विमान उपचरण कराने के लिये विमेदार प्रविकारी के विद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसे वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री अपलीचंद्र राज) :

(क) से (ह). जी हाँ, यह सही है कि तर्बीती पी० सी० सेठी और जे० बेंगलराव ने 25 जून, 1975 को बायू सेवा के विमान से यात्रा की थी और यह विमान इन स्थानों से होकर गया था ।

यह मायका ताह भायोग की रिपोर्ट में भी है और इस मायके पर भायोग के निष्कर्षों और टिप्पणियों के अनुसार इस सवय 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 thereof;

(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. Kumarkhala	Opencast
2. Rajpura	"
3. Banra	"
4. Shampur	"
5. Kapara	"
6. Phurustumpur	"
7. Jhanjra I	Underground
8. Jhanjra II	"
9. Nakrakonda	"
10. Rajmahal	Opencast

Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

11. Kesaragh	Opencast
12. Nadkhurki	"
13. Jeehangora	"
14. North Tiera	"
15. Baspuria	"
16. South Jharia	"
17. Miradih	"
18. Bhowra	"
19. South Katra	"

20. Chitradh	Opencast
21. Kankani	"
22. Basudpur	"
23. Damoda	"
24. Bastacola	"

Central Coalfields Ltd.

25. K. D. Hoseling	Opencast
26. Religara	"
27. Sirka	"
28. Dakra Bokbuka	"
29. Kedla	"
30. Dhoti	"
31. Hindagir	Underground
32. Gobindpur	"

Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

33. Rajnagar	Opencast
34. Dhanpuri	"
35. New Majri	"
36. Ballarpur	"
37. Shivespuri	"
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 DEHANIK LAL 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 साथून की कमी और उनमें विलापट

5127. श्री ईश्वर शोधरी: क्या उन्होंने मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को हमारा, लक्ष्य, लाईफ्सुपर यादि बांदों के नहाने के साथूनों की भारी कमी एवं उनमें विलापट के समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ब) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) इस बारे में स्विति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जाने हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राष्ट्रीय बंदी (धीमती आवास बाहसि): (क) नहीं।

(ब) और (ग). प्रस्तुत नहीं उठते।

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा नियम (मध्य प्रदेश) में
महत्वपूर्ण वदों पर नियुक्ति

5128. श्री हुकम चन्द कलावाय : क्या उद्घोष मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा नियम (मध्य प्रदेश) का बदांमान बैंयरमैन एवं प्रबन्ध निवेशक नियम के अन्तर्गत चल रही मिलों में प्रबन्धक तथा उपप्रबन्धकों के वदों पर अपने आदमियों को नियुक्त कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण वदों पर नियुक्त करने से पूर्ण व्यक्ति की आहंताओं को ध्यान में रखा जाता है यथा उसके अपने आदमियों को उच्च वदों पर नियुक्त किया जाता है जाहे उनके पास अनुभव न हो ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका मिलवार पूरा व्योरा क्या है ?

उद्घोष मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (विवरी आज्ञा वाहिति) : (क) नी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

संकटप्रस्त मिलों में हानि के कारण

5129. श्री हुकम चन्द कलावाय :

श्री एड्मार्ड फ्लोरों :

क्या उद्घोष मंत्री संकटप्रस्त मिलों के बारे में 1 मार्च, 1978 के तारीखित प्रश्न संक्षा 132 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संकटप्रस्त मिलों में हानि का एक कारण वहाँ के अधिकों में असतोष भी है तथा क्या इन मिलों में नियुक्त किए गए निवेशकों को कोई अनुभव नहीं है तथा मिलों के छाटे में चलने का यह मूल कारण है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कल्पना मिलों के बारे में चीज़ ही ऐसी नीति की बोलणा करने का है जिससे अधिकों में संतोष उत्पन्न हो सके, उप.वों में सुझार 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 आधुनिकीकरण के लिए इन तथा अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राजि समाए जाने का विचार है तथा उम्मी क्या क्या जरूर होगी ?

उद्घोष मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (विवरी आज्ञा वाहिति) : (क) ने (ग) उद्घोष में संकटप्रस्तता अधिक कारणों से उत्पन्न हो सकती है, जिसमें अधिकों में असतोष भी हो सकता है। परन्तु इसे संकटप्रस्तता का कोई बड़ा कारण नहीं समझा जा सकता। बस्त्र नीति 7 अगस्त, 1978 को ही बांधित की जा चुकी है। आज्ञा की जाती है कि नई नीति की बोलणा से उद्घोष देश में सर्वोत्तम सुधार होगा। राष्ट्रीय बस्त्र नियम के प्रबन्ध के अधीन वस्त्र मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण पर 203 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश करने का विचार किया है। इन की शर्तें निम्न प्रकार हैं :

(i) इन की अवधि— 4 वर्षों तक इन न बुकाने की वोहलत सहित 9 वर्ष

(ii) व्याप की दर— $7\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत वार्षिक।

Private Army of Nirankari Mission

5130. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: 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.

5131. 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 for 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 DEB-BURMAN: 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 Dadri 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 workers for cement loading and unloading of coal and gypsum.
12. Illegal deduction of wages from quarry workers from April 1978 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. CHANDRAPPAH: 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. Pani	.	Do.
7 Shri S. G. Subrahmanyam	.	Life Insurance Corporation
8 Shri N. Khaitan	.	Shareholder
9 Shri B. K. Shroff	.	Do.
10 Shri N. Nagaraj	.	Do.

NOTE :— The maximum number of Directors as provided for in the Articles of Association is 12.

आकाशवाणी, गोरखपुर के व्याधिकारियों के विलाफ शिकायतें

5135. श्री किरणी प्रसाद : क्या शूलना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1977 में जून, 1978 की प्रवधि के दोगन आकाशवाणी पर कार्यक्रमों को देने के मामले में संसद् सत्रस्यों और सामान्य जनता से उत्तर प्रदेश म आकाशवाणी गोरखपुर के किलने व्याधिकारियों के विलाफ शिकायतें मिली हैं ; श्री

(ख) उनके विलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शूलना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल हुत्या आदिकारी) : (क) जी, तीन।

(ख) प्राप्त शिकायतें जाच के प्रारम्भक चरण में हैं, अतः फिलहाल कोई कार्यवाही अपेक्षित नहीं है ?

उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों को पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया जाना

5136. श्री हड्ड सेन चौधरी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के कितिय जिलों को पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ; श्री

(ग) वहाँ पर पिछड़े घोषित किए गये जिलों के विकास के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना अपनायी है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोराजी देसाई) :

(क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्र इस समय निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों/स्कीमों के अंतर्गत आते हैं :—

- निवेश सहायता की केन्द्रीय स्कीम।
- वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दिये जाने की स्कीम।
- परिवहन सहायता की केन्द्रीय स्कीम।
- पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम।

5. जन जातीय उपयोजनाएँ ।

6. सूत्रांप्रवृत्त जेल कायक्रम ।

विभिन्न कायक्रमों/स्कीमों के अंतर्गत चुने गए जेल संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

1. निवेश सहायता को केन्द्रीय स्कीम

उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित जिलों को निवेश सहायता की केन्द्रीय स्कीम के लिए पात्र बना गया है।

बलिया* ज्यासी*, अल्मोड़ा**, ब.पी.** फजाबाद**, और राय बरेली**

इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत चुने दुए पिछड़े जिलों में प्रौद्योगिक इकाइयों को नई इकाइयों के स्थार्ह पंजी निवेश प्रीरांत विस्तार करन वाली वर्तमान इकाइयों द्वारा अनिरिक्त निवेश के 15 प्रतिशत की दर से निवेश सहायता दी जाती है।

2. वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा रियायती वित्त

उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित जिलों को श्रीदोगिक दृष्टि में 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, बुलंदशहर*, चमोली, देवरिया, एटा, इटाका, फैजाबाद, फरीकाबाद, फोहोपुर, गढ़वाल गाजीपुर, गौड़ा, हमीरपुर, हरदोई, जालौन, जोनपुर, ज्यासी* मैनपुरी, मधुरा, मुरादाबाद, पीली-भीम, पिंडियागढ़, प्रतापगढ़, रायबरेली, राम-

पुर, शाहजहांपुर, सीतापुर, सुल्तानपुर, टिहरी गढ़वाल, उत्ताप और उत्तर काशी।

इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत प्रौद्योगिक वित्त नियम, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिक विकास एवं तथा भारतीय प्रौद्योगिक क्षण और निवेश नियम जैसी अखिल भारतीय सावधिक क्षण देने वाली संस्थाओं द्वारा चुने हुए जेलों में प्रौद्योगिक इकाइयों की रियायती दर पर वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है।

3. परिवहन सहायता

उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित पहाड़ी जेल परिवहन सहायता की केन्द्रीय स्कीम के अन्तर्गत आते हैं:—

देहरादून, ननीताल, अल्मोड़ा, पीड़ी गढ़वाल, टिहरी गढ़वाल, पिंडियागढ़, उत्तरकाशी और चमोली जिले।

केन्द्रीय परिवहन महायता स्कीम के अंतर्गत, चुने हुए जेलों में बागान, तेल शोषक कारखाने और विद्युत उत्पादक इकाइयों को स्टोडकर सभी प्रौद्योगिक इकाइयों को कूछ निर्धारित रेल लाइन समान होने के म्यांनों/पल्लों में प्रौद्योगिक कच्चे सामान और मैयार उत्पादों की परिवहन लागत के 50 प्रतिशत के बराबर महायता दी जाती है।

4. पहाड़ी जल विकास कार्यक्रम

उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित जिले पहाड़ी जल विकास कायक्रम के अंतर्गत आते हैं:—

ननीताल, अल्मोड़ा, पिंडियागढ़, चमोली, उत्तरकाशी, पीड़ी गढ़वाल, टिहरी गढ़वाल, और देहरादून।

*जिलों के हाल में हुए पुनर्गठन से यात्रित जिलों का दांतक है।

**दिनांक 10-7-1972 के बाद चुने गये जिलों/उप मंडलों/तान्तुकों/क्षणों/तहसीलों का दांतक है।

इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, 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. अन्जातीय उप-योजना

उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र, अन्जातीय उप-योजना की स्त्रीम के अन्तर्गत आते हैं :—

नदीमयुक्त खीरी ज़िले की निधेसन नहसील के गांव—मुरमा, पुर्ना, मंगल पुरवा, गुड़-लेला, ध्यानगुर, सोनाहा, बाईर भरारी, चन्द्र चोकी, बलेरा पोथा बैलडणी, मुद्नोचनी, पचपोरा, बरवाटा, धूमिकया, गमनगर, परमिया, मरिया पारा, धकिया, ममन खान, पिपरीला, जय नगर, बोखाटी, धोराही, बिंदिया, नझोटा, मुन्दा, भुदा पचिंडम, छेदिया पचिंडम, मगहा भंधा, बजही, कजिया, बंगालन, छिदिया पूरव, कीरतपुर, गोनबोसी, मोग पुरवा, बेता परमुबा, रम्यनगर, किंगन नगर और काडिया फरेन्दा; गोटा ज़िले के ऐचपोरवा और गैनगारी खण्ड।

6. सूखा-प्रदूष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम

उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित ज़िले, सूखा-प्रदूष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आते हैं :—

मिर्जापुर, इलाहाबाद, बागरासी, बांदा, जालौन, हरीपुर।

सूखा-प्रदूष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के मूल उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) सूखे की तीव्रता और कठिनाई के प्रभाव को नियन्त्रित समयावधि में दूर करना;

(2) धूमि, जल, पलुधन और मानवीय संसाधनों पर प्राथमिक रूप से जोर देते हुए क्षेत्र में सभी संसाधनों का इन्टरव्यू उपयोग करना; और

(3) गांव के नरीकों की जीवन-दशाओं में सुधार करना जिनको कभी और सूखे की स्थितियों में सब से प्रधिक 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 DHAN 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.

LC-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 (SHRIMATI 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. 85,000/- 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 as 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 PURUSHOTTAM 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, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. L-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 Wharfage) 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 ZULFIQUARULLAH): 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 subsection (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.

13 10 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 UNDER-TAKINGS

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 there with 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 along 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 चमु चिह्नये (शास्त्र) : ममापति महोराय, मैं श्री दका नहीं बोलने वाला हूं इसनिएँ मैं जहां नेशनलेटिव काप्टिंग के बारे में बोलना वहीं उम के बाद भेजे जो दो लीन मह हैं वह भी सामने नहीं आ गया। पहले मुझे इस बात पर रोप प्रकट करना है कि हमारी सरकार के हातां जिस हांग में विधेयकों के बारे में जलदवाजी की जा रही है और नियमों के विपरीत काम किया जा रहा है, यह मैं सामना दूँ कि संसद की गविर्या और परम्परा के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। इस को प्राप्त देखिएँ एक मेमोरेंडम का परिचालित किया गया। यह मेमोरेंडम 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 बोलन दी कारण दिए गए हैं कि यह एक बहुत चैकिता उलझन वाला बिल है, इस में समय लगा और चैकिता इसी बदल में इस को पेश करना था। इसनिएँ जो नियम हैं या अधिकार का जो निर्देश है उस का पालन नहीं हो सका। मैं यह जानता चाहता हूं 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 प्राप्त के मामले स्पष्ट रखना चाहता हूं। हमारे मिल श्री गवीन वर्मा इस समय दो महीने में भाल रहे हैं। एक तो संसद कार्य मंत्री का भार वह संभाल रहे हैं और एक मंजदूर विभाग का। तो मंजदूर विभाग का काम इन्हां मुश्किल है और प्राप्त कल औदोगिक रिक्तों की जो स्थिति है इस का देखते हुए कृपा टाइम मिनिस्टर की ज़रूरत है। लेतिन यह राज्य सभा में ही वह जो मामला आया था उस में ही इतने उलझे हुे थे कि इनको समय ही नहीं था मंजदूर विभाग को देखने के लिए। इसनिएँ मेरी पहली प्रार्थना यह रहेगी, प्रधान मंत्री रहते तो अच्छा होता, कि मंजदूर विभाग के लिए एक फूल टाइम मिनिस्टर होता चाहिए जो पूरा समय दे सके। संसद कार्य विभाग जिस हांग 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 भासर हो रहा है, इसलिए मैं ऐसा कह रहा हूं, नहीं तो ऊर्ध्वीकृत्यान् या कोई और यह कहेंगे कि अन्दरूनी मामलों के बारे में क्या दिमाग है, यही समझ में नहीं आता।

[श्री मधु लिम्बे]

You have a very wrong notion of internal matters. I will not fall into your trap. Mr. Ravi. (ब्यब्दान) तो मैं कह रहा था, प्रापकी माफ़ान प्रबाल मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ कि मजबूर विभाग और संसदीय विभाग—दोनों के लिए मलग मलग मंत्री हों और पूरा समय देने वाले हों।

श्री श्यामनन्दल मिश्न (बेगुसराय) : बर्मा जी, इन दोनों विभागों में भैक्षक के लिए उपयुक्त हैं?

श्री बबू लिम्बे : वह तो प्रवाल मंत्री का अधिकार है—ऐसा मैं भानता हूँ। मूल से पूछेंगे तो मैं सलाह दे सकता हूँ लेकिन अनाहूत तरीके से सलाह देने वाला मैं नहीं हूँ। अनद्वाइटेड सलाह देने वाला मैं नहीं हूँ।

अब शायद 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...."

बरीरह बरीरह। तो फून रीजन्स देने चाहिए। यह तो आपात काल के लिए प्रावधान है। क्या हर दिन इसका इस्तेमाल होगा? मैं जानता हूँ अधिकतर सोगों ने इसका अध्ययन नहीं किया होगा। आज जो दूसरे दो विधेयक आये हैं उनको मुझे भी देखने का दोका नहीं मिला है। (ब्यब्दान) मंत्री महोशय ने कल कहा था कि दो विधि 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 खोलूँगा। (ब्यब्दान) मैं इस बात

को लेकर परेशान हूँ कि फिर सबेरे उठकर आर्डर 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 प्राक्षेप मेरा यह है।

दूसरे जहाँ तक लेजिस्लेटिव कॉमिटी से का सवाल है, मैं आपका व्यान कलाज 90(4) की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह नया है, पुराने इंस्ट्रियल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स एक्ट 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."

एम्प्लायर भी जोड़ दिया है। अब हमको जो बृनियादी अधिकार मिला है वह क्या है? मैं 19(1) (सी) की ओर व्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वह है: the right to form associations and unions. अब आप सोचें कि यह जो बृनियादी भौतिक अधिकार है इसकी व्याप्ति क्या है, इसकी व्यापारों क्या है—इसको भी हम समझ सकें। जहाँ तक इन्वेंट का सवाल है, हम हमेशा इन्वेंट की बात करते हैं (ब्यब्दान) मैं मानता हूँ हमारे संसद की गतिरेखा भी उतनी ही बड़ी क्या, उस से भी ज्यादा हो सकती है। उसकी भौतिक आपने परसों दिखाला दी। मैं युताम भनोवृत्ति का नहीं हूँ, मैं मानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की संसद नया नकाशा प्रस्तुत कर सकती है।

मैं चित्तले ऐड राब का आव्यय पड़ रहा हूँ। 19(1) (सी) में अधिकार की व्याप्ति

क्या है, मर्यादा क्या है, उसके इंप्रीकेन्स स्ट्राईकर क्या है।

इस में ये 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 हड्डताल करने के अधिकार को भी एक मौलिक अधिकार माना गया है। लेकिन हमारे संविधान के तेहत उच्च न्यायालयों के जो निर्णय हैं, उन निर्णयों में इम दूरी तक तो मुश्यम कोर्ट नहीं गया है—बर्योकि जो सच्ची बात है, उस को ही मैं प्राप्त के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—लेकिन मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ—क्या संघ बनाने, ट्रेड यूनियन बनाने के अधिकार में अपने ढंग से ट्रेड यूनियन बनाने और उस में अनदृश्य इटरफोरेंस (हस्तक्षेप) न होने देना—मानिक के द्वारा या सरकार के द्वारा—क्या यह अधिकार अन्तर्राष्ट्र नहीं है?

इस निए में कहता हूँ—मैं हड्डताल करने के अधिकार पर नहीं था 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 हड्डताल का प्रश्न नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि हड्डताल का यूनियादी अधिकार है, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यूनियन बनाना, उस के कार्य को बनाना और उस में हस्तक्षेप न होने 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 क्लाऊ 90(4) है—यह संविधान द्वारा दिए गए अधिकार का हनन करता है। इसलिए—
This Clause is beyond the legislative competence of this House.

सभापति महोदय, जब लेजिस्लेटिव काम्पोटेंस का मामला आता है—तो अध्यक्ष महोदय भी उस में अपना निर्णय नहीं देते हैं—यह अधिकार का अधिकार है। लेकिन यह मामला इस लिए यहाँ पर उठाया जाता है ताकि सदन में इस पर पूरी बहस हो सके। आप नियम 72 को देखिए—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 बोलता चाहें तो उन को भी प्राप्त जहर सूनें।

मुझे 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 ब्लैकेट अधिकार प्राप्त के पास है। मैंने पुराने इण्डस्ट्रीयल विस्ट्रूट एक्ट

[बी मधु लिमये]

से जो निकाला है—वह आप के सामने रखना चाहता है। उस में कुछ कम्हीगांज दी है—

"Section 22(1): No person employed in a public utility service shall go on strike in breach of contract—

और आगे इन्डोनेशियन इंडै—

(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।

बी ईनेश भट्टाचार्य (मीरपुर) : अब 14 दिन है।

बी मधु लिमये : वह नीचे है। यहीं संभव होता है। अब आप बताइए कि पहले सेक्षण 22 (1) में था और अब (2) हो गया। यह इनका मोठा बिन है कि इसको पहले संकेन्ट करना चाहिए था।

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि पहले के ऐक्ट में, आगे जब कर देखिए, यह था कि नोटीफिकेशन निकालना पड़ता था। मरमार को और उस भूतिंत तक यह नामू रहता था। और किर उस बवा को बढ़ाया जाता था। लेकिन अब यह लिमिटेशन नहीं है।

यानी मेरा मद्दा यह है कि जो तांकालिक बात थी, उस तांकालिक बात को स्थायी बनाने की जो बात हमारी सरकार ने कर दी है, उसके प्रति मैं अपनी प्रश्नामति प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। पिछली बार कहा

था कि किमिनल प्रोक्षीजर कोड में संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक लाया गया और

उस में प्रिवेटिव डिटेंशन की जो धारा थी, उस को स्थायी बनाने का प्रयास किया गया। हम ही लोगों के विरोध के चलते उस विधेयक को सरकार ने बापूस ले लिया और वह इच्छा ही किया जेरी नये में लेकिन पहले क्या होता था, 1969 में पहले प्रिवेटिव डिटेंशन का कानून एक साल के लिए रहता था और जब अन्यत में शीर्षती इन्डियन गांधी हीं गई तो उस कानून को इन सदन में हम ने पास नहीं होने दिया। यह बात थी सबर मुख्यमंत्री जानते हैं और दूसरे नदिय जानते हैं और जब 1971 में उनका दो-तिहाई बहुमत हो गया और शीर्षती पांडी बेन की पार्टी ने उन का साथ दिया। . .

(अवधान) . . . शीर्षती पांडी रुणान मार्ड एम बोरी। मैं तो उन का नाम पांडी ही जानता हूँ। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब इन के दब का समयन बिल गया और दो-निनाई बहुमत उन को बिल गया, तो मंसा भी पर्मिनेट हो गया, यह सब आप जानते हैं। जब तक शीर्षती इन्डियन गांधी अन्यत में थी, हम नोंगों ने प्रिवेटिव डिटेंशन बिल पास नहीं होने दिया और उस में आप ने भी मरव की थी लेकिन 1971 में क्या हुआ कि जब आप साल उनके साथ हो गए, तो पर्मिनेट भी आ गया और ये लोग भी उस को पर्मिनेट बनाने चाहते थे लेकिन ग्रान्टरिक विरोध के कारण वे भी नहीं हुए। . . . (अवधान) . . . कह यह है कि उन की पार्टी में विरोध नहीं हुए।

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.

बी मधु लिमये : यह इन्टरव्यू मायथा नहीं होता है। हम लोगों ने संवित कर दिया है कि हमारी पांडी गुलामों की पांडी नहीं है जैसी

समझ की चारी है वा कावेत चारी है ..
(अवधार) ...

समाजसिंह लहोड़ : नमू लिये जी, समय का ध्यान रखते हुए प्राप्त दृष्टि प्लाइंट बात करें तो अच्छा है। प्लाइंटवाइज प्राप्त करें।

जी नमू लिये : मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। हीसरा मामला है बेरीफिकेशन बाला। देंड मूलियन के हारा यह सुनाव दिया गया था कि बैलेट के जरिये तय किया जाए कि कौन प्राविधिक यूनियन है, लेकिन इसमें दो ऐनिडानों की विचारी की गई है। तो मैं इसका विरोध करना चाहता हूँ? केवल बैलेट से यह है, यह फंडामेन्टल प्रिसिपल है। प्रौर चौपी बात यह है कि उच्चांग प्रौर इंस्ट्री की जो परिषापा की गयी है, उस को सुनियम कोट में बढ़ाया है, इन्हें न कम किया है। केवल इन्होंने कहा कि—Two more Bills are being introduced. प्रौर उन के जो परिषिकार हैं उन की तरफ भी हम ध्यान दे रहे हैं। मैंने इस का अध्ययन किया है। (अवधार) प्राप्त भी पढ़ूँगा।

अन्त में प्रज्ञदृश वकी से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि भवित्य में वे बहुत जरूरी से बिनांकों बना कर परिषालिन करें और मेंबरों को उन्हें का योका दिया जाए। वैसे इस विधेयक में बहुत सारी अस्थी बातें हैं। इसलिए जब लोगों न पूछा कि दिवीजन होगा तो मैंने उन स यही कहा कि दिवीजन नहीं होगा। पारंपरी जी ने मी मान लिया है कि दिवीजन नहीं होपा।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): 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 KRISHNAN: I will speak for myself.

जी नमू लिये : समाजसिंह महोदय, अन्याकाद।

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 violates the various Articles of the Indian Constitution. I will give you examples..

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 provides 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 consideration such different treatment can be made. For people in the different States there can be differential treatments and that will be violative of Article 14 of the Constitution.

Therefore, this Bill cannot be introduced here.

Then, May I proceed, Sir?

Clause 24(3) gives power to the Registrars of Trade Unions to compulsorily amalgamate with another Trade Union. This appears to be absolutely violative of Article 19 of the Constitution.

Therefore, this Bill cannot be introduced 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. Macchli 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

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 tell 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 (Dibrugarh): 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]

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 48th 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 fag end of the session when we have no time to go through it.

14 hrs.

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 (Chirayankil): 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 are 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. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): 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. CHANDRAPPAN: 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. CHANDRAPPAN: 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.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

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 negatived. 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 Venkatraman 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 RAVNIDRA 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 mono-syllabic word and I may use a multi-syllabic 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 KRISH-NAN: 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

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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 Methusalah 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 invoke 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.

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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.

14.58 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.

बैठकरी बलबीर सिंह (देवियारबुद्ध) : इस बिल के लिये बकफा चाहिए, वह नहीं चिला है, उस के बारे में आप बया कहना चाहते हैं ?
ललापति महोदय : वह सच्च ये है ।

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 gone 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.

भी शिवालिकारण सरकारी (करोनवाल) : सदापति भग्नादय, मैं नियम, 377 के अन्तर्गत एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर हृषि मंडी जी का वक्तव्य चाहता हूँ।

आरत सरकार के एवेंजर एंजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट के पास 45 एरियल स्प्रे लेज हैं। मैं भग्न बारिस के कारण कीड़े और टिड्डिया नारी फसलों को नष्ट कर रही हैं लेकिन ये एरियल स्प्रे लेज काम में नहीं लाये जाते। ये सारे के सारे बेकार पड़े हैं। इन लेज के बेकार पड़े रहने से पांच करोड़ रुपये की लागत

का उपयोग महीने हो रहा है। एक भी लेज अगर स्प्रे करता है तो उससे हमारी 30 लाख रुपये की प्रोडक्शन बढ़ जाती है। हमारे पास 45 हवाई जहाज हैं। उनके स्प्रे 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 आ रही हैं और हमारी स्टेट्स उनका मुकाबला नहीं कर पा रही हैं तो एरियल स्प्रे के लिए वे बिलेजों को आईंग देती हैं। इसलिए मैं मंडी महोदय से मांग करता हूँ कि वे इन सारे के सारे लेज जो काम में नहीं लाये जा रहे हैं, उनके बारे में जब करने के लिए पार्लियामेंट की एक कमेटी बिठायें।

(iii) REPORTED PITIABLE PLIGHT OF LABOURERS WORKING IN FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA.

भी राम बिलास पालवाल (हाजीपुर) : मैं आपका ध्यान भारतीय खाद्य नियम एफ० सी०आई०के मजदूरों की दृश्यनीय अवस्था की ओर ध्यान चाहता हूँ। भारतीय खाद्य नियम में सत्रहजार अफसर एवं स्टाफ स्पायों की जबकि मजदूर सिफ़े दस हजार स्थायी हैं और करीब बीस हजार अस्थायी जिन्हें ठेकेदारों को कूरता का जिकार होना पड़े रहा है। इन मजदूरों का काम बजन करना, माल बड़ाना माल उतारना तथा माल ढीना आदि है। खाद्य नियम के द्वारा ठेकेदार को जितना पैसा मजदूरी के नाम पर दिया जाता है उसका एक चोथाई भीग भी मजदूरों को नहीं दिया जाता खाद्य नियम के मजदूर विष्ट 9 महीने से शान्तिपूर्ण आन्दोलन पर है। उन लोगों को एक ही मांग है कि जितना द्वारा जितना पैसा ठेकेदारों को मजदूरी के नाम पर मिलता है वह सिर्फ़ी मजदूरों को दिया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में 14 अगस्त को हृषि राज्य मंडी और बालू प्रसारात सिंह ने ताराकांत प्रश्न संख्या 412 के उत्तर में सदन को आशासन दिया था लेकिन खेद है कि सदन में आशासन देने के

[श्री राम चिल.स पासवान]

बाह भी और हम लोगों द्वारा मंत्री महोदय को व्यक्तिगत पद निवाने के बाबजूद भी अभी तक ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समाप्त नहीं है। एक ०८०माइंके हजारों मजदूर विवाह नी माह से बेकार बैठे हैं। उनके सामने जीवन भरण का प्रश्न है।

15 hrs.

सब से दुखद स्थिति 20 अगस्त को जम्मू में बटी जब मजदूर अनशन पर बैठे थे और पुलिस की बौद्धियी में ठेकेदार के खुड़ोंने भू. १ हड्डताल पर बैठे मजदूरों के ऊपर बातक हमला कर दिया। पिस्तौल से बायल मजदूरों में तीन की स्थिति चिन्ताजनक है। अर्थात् हिंदू बटना बटने के थोड़ी देर पहले तक ७७ मजदूरों को पुलिस द्वारा चिरपतार कर दिया गया था। इसी तरह ३-५-७८ को फरीदाबाद में जात निवाम के मजदूरों पर ठेकेदारों द्वारा मंत्री जलाई गई जिस में मठभण नाम का एक मजदूर मारा गया। २१ जुनाई ७८ को भी जम्मू में व्ह. १ निवाम के मजदूरों पर योंको जलाई गई थी जिस में कई मजदूर बुरी तरह घायल हुए थे। इस सम्बन्ध में मजदूर बूनियन संबंधित मंत्री एवं प्रधान मंत्री को भी तार द्वारा सुचना दी गई थी। । ।

विषय 20 अगस्त को बटना में केन्द्रीय भूषणाधार नियम शोखला नई दिल्ली, फरीदाबाद, हरियाणा, अग्रोक नगर आदि जगहों के मजदूरों में काफी रोक है। ये मजदूर श्राव. घन्तून्मुचित जाति तथा पिछड़ी जाति के सदस्य हैं।

यदि सरकार ने मजदूरों के हित में तत्काल कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उत्था ठेकेदारी प्रथा समाप्त नहीं की और मजदूरों पर हमला करने व लोंगों के बिलाक कड़ी करवाई नहीं की तो स्थिति विस्फोटक हो सकती है।

(iv) REPORTED BURCH OF RESIDENCE OF AN M.P. BY POLICE ON 23-8-1978

श्री कस्याच बैन (इंदौर): समाप्ति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन देश भर में चरित मंत्री के पुत्र की रपट पर संसद सदस्य के पार की तलाशी पर प्रधान मंत्री एवं गृह मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

संसद सदस्य श्री राम नरेश कुमाराह के भर को पुलिस ने दिनांक 23 अगस्त 78 की अध्यक्ष की बैगेर अनुमति के भर दिया व उसके भर की तलाशी सी। संसद सदस्य श्री राम नरेश कुमाराह के द्वार की तलाशी बैरर अध्यक्ष की अनुमति के सेना हमारे बन को अवश्यीत कर रहा है व इस बटना से संसद सदस्य अपने को प्रसुराजित महसूस कर रहे हैं।

समाचार पत्रों की खबरों से यह भालूम हुआ कि संसद सदस्य के भर की तलाशी किसी फैजटारी अपराध की तहकीकात के तहत की गई थी। गत कई सप्ताह में हिंदूनगान के अलावा भी इन प्रकार व बटना सम्बन्धी तमाचार घट रहे हैं।

यह भी समाचारों से जात हुआ है कि पुलिस द्वारा संघरण के भर की तलाशी एवं मंत्री के लड़के की रपट पर की गई है (अवधान) ****

समाप्ति महोदय : यह रिकार्ड में पढ़ी जाएगा। जो आप ने लिख कर दिया है उसके अलावा आपकी कोई बात रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।

श्री कस्याच बैन संसद सदस्य के भर में कुछ नहीं मिला ऐसे जो समाचार है।

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, this matter well 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 कर्णाण जैन : सभापति महोदय इस घटना के सम्बन्ध में इन सदन के भागीय सदस्यों द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री को भी जानकारी दे दी गई है, ऐसे सभापाल प्राप्तिशित हुए हैं। संन्दूषणदस्तावेज़ निवार रह कर अपना संन्दूषण कारते रहे इसमें लिये यह प्रधानमंत्री, गृहमंत्री इन गारी घटना को उच्चदस्तरीय जांच करा कर दोषी व्यक्ति को सजा दिलायें व संन्दूषणों को भय रखत 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 प्रवधेश तिहार (विकारांश) : सभापति महोदय, हमारा भी नियम 377 के अंतर्गत प्रस्ताव है।

सभापति महोदय : जब मैं ने नाम पुनारात तब प्राप्त नहीं थे।

श्री राम प्रवधेश तिहार : मैंने कई बार लिख कर पूछा कि क्या होता। मूले (2388 LS-12)

बहुत जरूरी बात नहीं है, आप मूले प्रभुपति थे।

सभापति महोदय : मैं नियम के विपरीत काम नहीं कर सकता पहले मैं तो कह नहीं सकता था कि क्या होता।

श्री राम प्रवधेश तिहार : 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 हं दुकारा फिर नहीं आपको दुला सकता क्योंकि यह प्रथा गलत पड़ जायेगी। आपने जैसे कहा मुझसे पूछा, मैंने कहा मैं नहीं बता सकता कि क्या होता।

श्री राम प्रवधेश तिहार : आपने कहा 4 बजे तक हो सकता है, कभी भी हो सकता है।

सभापति महोदय : मैं आप अलाक 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 HALDER: 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 प्रवधेश तिहार : सभापति महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि, केवल प्रश्न

[बी राम अवधेश सिंह]

के बारे में, या भोजन या सूचना के बारे में है कि, नाम पुकारे जाने के बाद अगर आदमी तत्काल वह प्रक्रिया चालू ही है, जैसे कि 377 की प्रक्रिया चल रही थी, तब भी नहीं है, मैं यहां बैठा था, जब आपने नाम पुकारा उस समय जबकि बाहर था, लेकिन दूसरे लोग नियम 377 पर बोल रहे थे और उसी समय मैं आ गया, तो क्या सुन को मीठा नहीं दिया जायगा? मैं बाहता हूं कि दो मिनट का अवसर आप मुझे दें जिसने मैं अपना पढ़ दूं। दूसरे आइटम पर आप चले जाते हो बात अलग थी। नियम 377 के प्रश्न दूसरे माननीय सदस्य पढ़ ही रहे थे, उसी समय मैं आ गया। अगर कोई आयरन कर्टेन बनी हो कि उसके बाहर नहीं जायें तब तो बात अलग है। अन्यथा आप मुझे अपना प्रस्ताव पढ़ सेने दें, दो मिनट ही लगेंगे।

सभापति भग्नोदय: मैं आपके साथ सहानुभूति रखते हुए नियम के बाहर नहीं जा सकता। मैंने माननीय बनातबाला को बिल पर बोलने के लिए दुना नियम था, इसलिए मैं मजबूर हूं।

बी राम अवधेश सिंह: आप उसमें कूछ व्यवस्था दीजिए कि अगर आज हम इसे नहीं पढ़ पायें, तो आप इसमें आदेश दीजिये कि कल मैं इसे पढ़ सकूँ।

सभापति भग्नोदय: आप बैठ जाइये।

बी राम अवधेश सिंह: सभापति भग्नोदय, आप यह बताइए कि किस नियम के अन्तर्गत आप यह कह रहे हैं। आप नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत लोगों को पढ़वा रहे हैं। इसमें 4 सूचनाएं थीं, जब आपने पुकारा, मैं उस समय नहीं था, लेकिन जब यह सूचनाएं चल ही रही थीं, मैं आ गया। आप बताइए: इसमें क्या हानि है अगर मैं इसे पढ़ देता हूं। अभी कोई दूसरा विजेनेस नियम नहीं गया है। (अव्याप्ति)

सभापति भग्नोदय: मैं किसी बार कहांगा कि आप बैठ जाइये। मैं कोई नई प्रवा नहीं आलना चाहता। मैंने दूसरे स्तीकर को बुनाया है।

बी राम अवधेश सिंह: व्यवस्था अव्यवस्था बैठा करने के लिए तो नहीं होती। यह क्या तरीका हुआ? आप नियम का हालांका दीजिए: कि जिस नियम के आधार पर आप यह कह रहे हैं? मैं इस पर आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं।

सभापति भग्नोदय: आप मेरी दूसरी नहीं तो अव्यवस्था आप कर रहे हैं। मैंने बैक्स्ट आदमी को जाल कर लिया है। नियम नहीं है, दूसरा विषय होने के बाद इसे नहीं ले सकते हैं।

बी राम अवधेश सिंह: आप हम को इस बोट कीजियें।

SHRI HARJIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): It is to be discussed between the Chairman and the hon Member inside the Chamber.

बी राम अवधेश सिंह: यह एडमिट हुआ था, विजेनेस में है। मैं यह व्यवस्था चाहता हूं कि लैजिस्लेटिव बैजेनेस के बाद बोलने का मौका दीजिए।

सभापति भग्नोदय: इस तरीके से यह उचित नहीं है कि आप हाउस को दैनन्दिन करें। आप बैठिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot go beyond the rules.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponanji): 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, Telugu—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, 79.36 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 11.38 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 (Jalgao): 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 behaves 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 Shibanlal 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. Biju 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 (बी अद्दम लिहारी शास्त्री) महापरिषद महोदय में बाबत करने के लिये नहीं जड़ा हुआ हूँ कल हमारे मित्र श्री उल्लोक्षण ने श्री रीनक सिंह के पासपोर्ट के मामले का उल्लेख किया था। उन्होंने यह प्रश्न पूछा था कि श्री रीनक सिंह का पासपोर्ट कैसे बापिस किया गया था। इतना ही नहीं, उन्होंने यह भी ख्वारेप लगाया कि उस समय के घूमन्त्री ने अपने दामाद को पर्सियन वापस करने के भाष्यमें में हस्तांत्रिक करने दिया।

महोदय, मैं इस संवेदन 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 जड़ा 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 अद्दम लिहारी शास्त्री : यह एम्बेसी के बीरान की बात नहीं है, 77 की बात है।

उन्होंने हो जर्मनी मानना स्वीकार किया। पहली

'He would make himself available for any investigation or enquiry into the affairs of Maruti Ltd.'

दूसरी जर्म भी—

'He would inform Government about his programme whenever he goes abroad.'

लेकिन हमने उनके आवेदन पर निर्णय नहीं किया, क्योंकि पासपोर्ट को जड़ा करने के मामले उस समय सुशील कोटे में पढ़े हुए थे। कुछ मामले लिली हाई कोर्ट में भी थे और सरकार उन मामलों के बारे में कैसीं को देख लेना चाहती थी।

14 नवम्बर, 1977 को भी रोक किए ने थे: आवेदन किया कि उन्हें आवाहन के लिए, आवालय के लिए, विदेशों में जाना चाहता है; वह भी आवायक हो, वह आवालय के लिए आपने को उपलब्ध करने के लिए तैयार है, जो जाने रखी गई थीं थे, उन्होंने मान ली है, उसके आवार पर उन्हें पासपोर्ट बापत कर देना चाहिए। सरकार ने फैसला किया कि उन्हें 45 दिन के लिए पासपोर्ट दिया जायेगा। उन्होंने उस मुद्रिता का उपयोग नहीं किया। वह अभी थोड़े दिन के लिए बिंदगी गये थे। उन का पासपोर्ट अभी सरकार के पास है। अगर वे कहते नहीं मानेंगे तो उन का पासपोर्ट बापत नहीं किया जायेगा। प्रदालत अगर फैसला करे, तो सरकार उसे मानने के लिए तैयार है। मूले बोले हैं कि ऐसे विवाद, भी उचित्कृत्यान्, ने इस संबंध में तथ्यों का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया। अगर उन्होंने पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया हूहा, तो—वह एक विम्बेदार मेम्बर है—वह ऐसा रैंट-विम्बेदारीपूर्ण आरोप नहीं करना सकते थे।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badaga): Did you make a reference to the Home Ministry? What did the Home Ministry write to you about that?

भी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: महोदया, वृह भंडालय की ओर से पासपोर्ट इमपाउंड करने का सुझाव आया। विदेश भंडालय ने पासपोर्ट इमपाउंड किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें उस समय के गृह मंत्री के दावाव कहा से थाये।

भी के० पी० उचित्कृत्यान् : यही तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ।

भी प्रदल बिहारी वाजपेयी : भी उचित्कृत्यान् ने बहुत गम्भीर आरोप लगाया है। आरोप भी वही लगाते हैं भीर वही 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.

15.58 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

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

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 digged 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 Kuruvilla was thrown out. When this issue was

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

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 Shanker 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 Dharia on Champan 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 concorde that is why Raja Challapalli 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 Ceasar'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. Kanti-bhai 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-sided 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 Chilapalli has nothing to do with the Concord.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I stand corrected.

श्री संकरदेव तिह (होकियारपुर) : इनकी बातों का हम को भी अवाप दे देने दीजिए।

संवादित भट्टोदय : आपका नाम ही नहीं है।

श्री संकरदेव (बीदर) : हम कब से इतनार कर रहे हैं। आप को भी समय दीजिए। हमारा अमेंडमेंट 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 extended. 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 (Gandhinagar): The time may be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Minister agrees, I have no objection.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Time was extended 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 : संवादित भट्टोदय, प्रगर मुझे समय नहीं दिया गया तो हम बाक आउट करेंगे। हम ने अमेंडमेंट दिया है। आपको हम को बराबर सुनना पड़ेगा।

संवादित भट्टोदय : देखो भाई; हम समय करे?

श्री संकरदेव : हमें भी पांच मिनट का समय दीजिए।

संवादित भट्टोदय : आप बैठिए।

श्री संकरदेव : प्रगर आपने मुझे समय नहीं दिया तो हम बाक आउट करेंगे।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: In any case, we can't finish all this discussion so soon. Minister wants time; I may need some time; that is definite. 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 (Barrackpore): 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 political 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 dominate this country. There are people in this country who have neither sons nor fathers to dominate this country.

(Interruptions)

जीवी शंकर देवेंद्र : राज्य सभा ने प्रस्ताव पारित किया जा रहा है सहस्रीय समिति बनाने के लिए, वह जी नहीं बनाई गई है (हांडरकांड) मैंने एमेंडमेंट दिया है। मूल पार्षद विषय का समय ब्रावेस विषया बाहिर

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: 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. UNNIKRISHNAN: 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. UNNIKRISHNAN: 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.

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. UNNIKRISHNAN: 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. UNNIKRISHNAN: He has said it.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghazipur): 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. Purvathi 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. Purvathi 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 NANI STATION—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Purvathi 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."

भी कांवर लाल गूप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, रेलवे एक्सिडेंट्स के बारे में मिसेज पार्टी कृष्णन ने जो बोशन रखा है और इस सदन का ध्यान एक बड़ी समस्या की ओर दिलाया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बाज भी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो आंकड़े सदन के सामने रखे, जिसमें उन्होंने बताया कि फैफ्ट और डकौयटी पिल्ले साल 222 हुई थी और अभी तक डकौयटी 228 हुई और इसी तरह से आंकड़े बताये कि 9.10 लाख रुपये का सामान भी चोरी हो गया। इसी तरह से एक्सिडेंट की संख्या भी उन्होंने दी है कि 1977-78 में 866 एक्सिडेंट हुए जिसमें 300 लोग मारे गये और 744 लोग जखमी हो गये।

1978-79 के तीन महीनों में 259 एक्सिडेंट हुए हैं, जिन में 94 लोग मारे गये हैं और 278 इन्जिंहर हुए हैं। अब तक जो स्थिति हमारे सामने है, उसको देखते हुये अधिकारी में मह वह कि रेलवे में कोई बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ा लुधार हो गया है, या एक्सिडेंट कम हो गये हैं। या रेलवे में ट्रेकलिंग की सेफ्टी बढ़ पई है, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि पिल्ले पंचहृषि यहीं में, जब से भी यहुँ बंधवते रेलवे मंत्री बने हैं—वह मेरे बड़े प्रचले मिल हैं कि वह प्रयास भी बहुत करते हैं—जितना सुधार होना चाहिए या, उतना दिखाई नहीं देता है। एक्सिडेंट्स और सेफ्टी के बारे में स्थिति प्रायः यही है, जो पहली थी। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि रेलवे का स्टाफ उसके लिए ज्यादा बोकी है। हायुमेन एलिमेंट 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

[बी कंवर 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 15th September, 1979."

उन्होंने 1979 तक की कहानी बताई और इसके अतिरिक्त 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 मैड लेवल कासिंग का नम्बर 14,060 है। जहां पर इलेक्ट्रिकिटी से बैनिंग नहीं होता है, जहां पर आदमी बैन करते हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि वहां पर एक्सिम्बेट ज्यादा होते हैं। सरकार को एक के ह प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिए और एक डेफलाइन तक करनी चाहिए कि आदमियों के उत्तिये जितना बैनिंग होता है, जिस की बजाह से कभी कोई आदमी सो जाता है और दस, तांगे या लेडे के साथ टक्कर हो जाती है, चार या पांच साल में उसको जल्दी कर दिया जायेगा, मैं समझता हूं कि इस बारे में सही से कदम उठाना चाहिए?

जब किसी एक्सिम्बेट में सोग मरते हैं, तो मंदी महोदय यह घोषणा करते हैं कि जो लोग मर गये हैं, उनके परिवारों को दो हड्डार लप्पे दिये जायेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आज कम्पलेसी इनजींरिंग का जो एमाउंट है, वह कितने सालों से चला आ रहा है और क्या सरकार उस एमाउंट को बढ़ायेगी। यह एमाउंट कई साल पहले तय किया गया था और अब उसको बढ़ावा जाना चाहिए। जितनी मात्रा में उपयोग की कीमत कम होई है, उसी मात्रा में उम एमाउंट को बढ़ावा चाहिए, ताकि अगर किसी आदमी की एक्सिम्बेट में मृत्यु हो जानी

है, तो उसके परिवार को मुकाबिल एकाउंट मिल सके।

दूसरा भेग मुझाब यह है कि ये जो अनमीन्ड लेवल कासिंग हैं इनकी संख्या कम करनी चाहिए। हर साल के लिए, आप एक केउड प्रोग्राम बनाइए जिसमें ५ अनमीन्ड लेवल कासिंग बगदार रूप से बोने जायें और प्राविर में पांच साल में एक भी अनमीन्ड लेवल कासिंग न रह जाय।

तीसरा भी बोने में आया है कि जो स्टाफ है, ड्राइवर हैं या दूसरे स्टाफ के लोग हैं उनकी सुविधायों का ध्यान होने के कारण भी कई बार यहां गया है कि उनसे ज्यादा समय तक काम करने से और ज्यादा देर काम करनाने से वे यह जाने हैं और परिणाम यह होता है कि एक्सिम्बेट दो बारे हैं। तो मैं यह जारीगा, आप तो ट्रैक यनियन नं. ३२ रहे हैं, आप को इस बीज के दारे में ज्यादा जान है, जूसे तो ज्यादा इसका जान नहीं है, लेकिन जो कानून है उस कानून के परे किसी भी व्यक्ति को इसमें इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए और घोवर टाइम के लिए भी नहीं कहना चाहिए। कई बार यैमें के लालच में वे घोवर टाइम करने लगे जाते हैं और एक्सिम्बेट हो जाने हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उसको भी नुकसान होता है और जो व्यक्ति उसमें बैठे होते हैं उनको भी नुकसान होता है। आप को याद होगा कि रेलवे के एक्सिम्बेट के अन्दर हमारे देश के बहुत बड़े बड़े गोंगों की मूल्य हूँ हैं। बीन दयाल उपाध्याय उन में से एक है और राज्य सभा के सदस्य तथा जो पहले इसी लोकसभा के सदस्य थे, श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री, उनका भी निधन इसी तरह में रेलवे एक्सिम्बेट से हुआ है।

यह मुझे बहुती है कि इस साल अभी कुछ महीने से प्राहिस्ता प्राहिस्ता वह एक्सिम्बेट कुछ कम होते जाते हैं। पहले बहुत लेजी के साथ पिछले साल एक्सिम्बेट हो रहे थे और वे

समझता हूँ कि उन ऐक्सिसटेंट्स के अन्दर कुछ पौरिटिकल बोटिवेन भी था, एक एलीमेंट वा इस देश में जो सैबोटेज कर रहा था। वह जानता था कि इस तरह से सैबोटेज करने के जनता पार्टी और जनता मरकार को बढ़नाम किया जाय। लेकिन जब मैं आप ने मरकूरी से कदम उठाया है और काफी लोगों को दूक पर बाज़ करने के लिए रखा है, मेरे स्थान में कोई 25 हजार लोग नजारा है, उस के बाद से यह चीज़ आहिस्ता आहिस्ता रह गई है और वह लोग जो सैबोटेज कर रहे थे वह उस में सफल नहीं हो रहे हैं। आप ने देखा कि कई बार फिर ज्वलने परी हुई हैं - कई बार पत्तर रखे हुए हैं। तो वह जानवर कर के प्लान्ट कांस्ट्रिक्शनी वी जस्ट टु मैलाइन दि जनता पार्टी बलनेमेंट और जब भक्ती से आप ने कार्यवाही की नव में रेलवे ऐक्सिसटेंट काफी कम हो गए। मैं आप को इस निए बद्धाई देना चाहता हूँ। निविन अर्पण भी इश्त्रवंड की गुंजाइश है। मैं भवीं महादय से लिहांगा कि जिनता रेलवे स्टाफ़ है उस में आपी भी एक येवशन है जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स्टाइड है, और उन की प्रावसन्म है। आप जैसे अधिक जब रेलवे भवी हैं तो स्टाफ़ न नजारों में डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स्टाइक्शन नहीं होना चाहिए। मूल किसी एक अधिक ने बताया कि ये जो सैबोटेज होते थे या ऐक्सिसटेंट होते हैं इस में कुछ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स रेलवे स्टाफ़ की भी होती है। तो अब उन के मन में डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स्टाइक्शन होता है वह काम थीक प्रकार में नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए उन को भी दूर करने का आप प्रबन्ध कीजिए।

जी रेलवे बहुदार्थी (सीरमपुर)।
उन को बोनस दीजिए।

जी कंबर लाल गुप्त : बोनस का तो मामला बड़ा है। मैं नहीं जानता कि उस में क्या करना है क्या नहीं करना है। लेकिन यह मैं जबर जानता हूँ कि जो स्टाफ़ है उन को सुविधाएं पूरी तरह आप को देनी चाहिए और उस को देखना चाहिए।

एक चीज़ मैं यह कहूँगा कि कई जगह पर बहुत ट्रैफिक है लेवेल कार्सिंग के ऊपर और कई जगह इतना ट्रैफिक बहां जैम हो जाता है कि कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता। उस संबंध में आप कहां पर घोवर लिज बनाते हैं, इस का कोई यार्डस्टिक है या नहीं यह मुझे मालूम नहीं।

ऐसा तो है कि 50 परसेंट आप देते हैं और 50 परसेंट स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट देती है लेकिन मान लीजिए कहीं पर स्टेट बलनेमेंट नहीं देती है और आप समझते हैं कि यहां पर ज्वादा एक्सीडेंट्स हो सकते हैं तो मैं ज्वांगा या तो आप स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट को एधी करवायें या अन्दर आप एधी नहीं करवा सकते तो आप को स्वयं वहां पर घोवर लिज बनाना चाहिए।

एक चीज़ और कह कर मैं समाप्त करूँगा। रेलवे लाइन के साथ साथ यहां दिल्ली में भी बहुत सारी झुग्गियां हैं। मैं 15 महीने से लिख रहा हूँ, इबर रेल मंत्री को लिखता हूँ और उबर आवास भवी को लिखता हूँ। यहां पर दोनों भवी बंडे हैं, उन के बीच में केवल दो मीटर का फासला है, लेकिन यह दो मीटर का फासला मैं 15 महीने में भी तम नहीं कर पाया।

रेल भवी (प्रो० मदु बच्चसे) : बहुत से एम० पीज़ यह भी लिखते हैं कि इन को मत हटाइये।

भी कंबर लाल गुप्त : उन को हटाने का सबाल नहीं है, बल्कि उन को बसाने का सबाल है। मैंने तो बसाने की बात कही है। मेरी कास्टीकूएसी में करीब 5-6 ली मूण्गियां हैं, जो साइन के बराबर हैं। हर दो महीने में एक-दोष बच्चा वहां पर ऐक्सिसटेंट में मर जाता है। अगर आप को लिखता हूँ तो आप कहते हैं कि आवास भवी देखेंगे और आवास भवी को लिखता हूँ तो वे कहते हैं कि रेलवे की जमीन है, वे हम से बात करेंगे, तभी कुछ होगा। आवास की ददा

[भी कंवर भाल गुप्त]

से यहाँ इस समय दोनों बैठे हैं—यह यह दो गज का फालता दूर नहीं हो सकता है। इस तरह की जो भीज़ है—मैं समझता हूँ दोनों वंदियों को बिनिस्टीरियल लेवल पर तय करनी चाहिये। जो यह 15-15 घण्टिये लग रहे हैं—मैं समझता हूँ—जनता पार्टी की कंवर्शनिंग भीर कांग्रेस की कंवर्शनिंग में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। दम्भोते जैसा संभी हो भीर इतनी रेडटेपियम हो, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। मैं चाहता हूँ—प्राप इस के बारे में विवार करें।

मैंने जो दो-तीन सुझाव दिये हैं—उन को प्राप देवें। साथ ही मैं बाहाई देना चाहता हूँ कि पहले साल में तो बड़ा अवंकर रूप हमारे सामने आया था, लेकिन इस साल प्राप ने मेहुनत कर के, कोशिश कर के, एक्सीडेंट्स को कम किया है। इस के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि रेलवे के अधिकारी एपरेटर्स हैं, वे कई जगह पर पुराने लगे हुए हैं। सिगरलिंग भीर तारे इतनी पुरानी हैं, कई लोगों से मैंने पूछा—वे भी यही कहते हैं कि ये प्राइट-टेलर भीर प्राइट-मोडेल हो गई हैं। इसरे दोनों में नये-नये आविकार दुए हैं भीर नये-नये इंस्ट्रुमेन्ट्स बने हैं। मंजी महोदय जस की तरफ भी आगाम दे भीर देवें कि उन का पहां कहाँ तक इस्तेमाल हो सकता है, ताकि एक्सीडेंट्स कम से कम हों।

इन वर्षों के साथ मैं अंदी जी को फिर बाहाई 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 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 ministership 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 Railways. 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

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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.

[SHEP 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 aircrash 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 aircrash. 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 aircrash 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 aircrash. 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

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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 country 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 10 to 20 hours a day; they have no quarters to live in; they are coming from long distances they are over-worked. 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.

बोकारी बलवीर लिह (होमियारपुर) : सभापति जहोर, जिन लोगों ने बाबू रैम्पूराजन पेंग किया है, इन लोगों ने कभी इसी हिन्दुस्तान में इस्लाम लाने के लिये रेमें खूटे का भी प्रोत्ताम बनाया था। इहोने बुद्ध उसके बाद रैम्पूराजन पास किया कि रेमें खूटने से धोर लेगुनाह लोगों को बारती से इन्कालाव नहीं आ सकता, तो वह बाल जाम हो गई।

बब जमता पार्टी की सरकार बन भई और इन्दिरा जी व उसके बेटे के जिमान।

[चौकरी बलबीर-सिंह]

बहुत सी बातें नुक्क हो गई और कमीशन जारी हो गये। जब सारी दुनिया में उनका नाम मगार होना नुक्क हो गया तो उन लोगों ने कोशिक की कि जनता पार्टी को बदनाम करने के लिये कोई काम नुक्क किया जाये तो नुक्क बातें उहोने नुक्क कीं। उन्होने देखा कि सरकार का लोडों नो बड़ गया है, लेकिन उन्हें वह कामयादी नहीं हो सकी।

आज जो हमारे रेल मंत्री हैं, उन्हें इसी लाइन का बहुत तजुर्बा है, ट्रैक यूनियन के लघुवंशी भी हैं। आज उन्हें एक बात का और फैसला करना पड़ेगा। रेलें हिन्दुस्तान में, पिंक्ल लैक्टर में सबसे बड़ा इदारा है, 40 अरब से ऊपर इसमें रुपया नका है। कई भी इसमें बहुत निया गया है, आज उन्हें फैसला करना होगा कि प्रैक्टिकल और वियोरेटिकल में कितना 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। वियोरेटिकल जो कहते हैं, अगर प्रैक्टिकल में वह करना चाहें तो कहां तक आनु किया जा सकता है। ये भी ट्रैक यूनियन के साथ नुक्क से ताल्लुक रहा है। डाकखाने और रेलवे लालों की 1960 में जो स्ट्राइक हुई थी, उसके लियांसिले में भी भी जेल बया था।

रेलवे भूतालियों के भूतालिकात क्या है और उन के बारे में क्या करना चाहिए, यह तो हम सब कहते आये हैं। लेकिन यह भी देखा चाहिए कि उन से काम किस है से लेना है। उदाहारण एकिसडैट्स सिर्फ उन की बेकूफी या नेपियरेंट या कोलाही से होते हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर अबर किसी आदमी के खिल्ले कोई छोटा सा काम है—उसने बक्त पर लियान को डाउन करना है, तो अगर उसने बटन दबाने में एक-प्राप्त मिनट या कुछ सेकंड्ज की भी देर कर दी, तो एकिसडैट हो जाता है। इसलिए उन

लोगों का जो काम है, उसमें लालों भावनिकों की चिन्दगी का सवाल है। रेलवे में सक्तर करने वाले लोग मही-मलामत अपने पर पहुंचे, यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि रेलवे में काम करने वाले अपने अपने काम को मही बंग में, पुरी भेहतान के साथ और बैर विमी सफलत के करें। उन की मायूसी ही बक्तन में भी एकिसडैट हो जाता है। करोड़ों लोगों का नुकसान हो जाता है, और वपरी की बात छाइंदें, जो चीज़ बापस नहीं चिल सकती है—इन्हानी जाने जाया हो जाती है।

रेलवे के भूतालियों लीक नरह में काम कर मर्के, इसके लिए जहां उनके हुकूम उन्हें दिए जायें, वहां जो काम उनसे लेना है, वह भी उनसे लिया जाये और इसमें बील न की जायें।

मैं मंत्री महांदय के नोटिस में कई छोटे छोटे लिंग लाता रहा हूं। पिछले शुक्रवार को मैं गया था। अबर मिनिस्टर माहबुल किसी बक्त भी जा कर रिवेजेंट के चाट को बैक करें, तो उन्हें मालूम होगा कि उसमें जिन लोगों के नाम होते हैं, उनसे विन्युत दूसरे आदमी इन्हें में बैठे होते हैं। पिछली बार मैं नै बैक किया और मैंने कंडक्टर से यह विवाद लिया कि दिल्ले में वे आदमी नहीं हैं, जिनके नाम चाट में हैं।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): What has that to do with accidents?

चौकरी बलबीर सिंह : चूंकि मैंने लेलगान: वाले इनकलाब के केल होने की बात कही है, इसलिए इन्हें तकलीफ हुई है। रेलवे में जो कमियां हैं, अगर मैं उनका विक करूं, तो उन्हें वह मुनना पड़ेगा। मैंने यही कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में इनकलाब लाने के लिए इन लोगों ने न जाने कितने बेगुनाह लोगों की जानें खराक कर दी, और जब इन्होंने देखा कि इस तरह इनकलाब नहीं आ सकता है, तो इन्होंने रेजोल्यूशन पास किया कि हम ने जो

कुछ किया है, वह बलत है। फिर ये लोग शरीर बन गये और इन्दिरा नांदी का यत्न पकड़ 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 पर 10 ने कम है।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: He is showing his ignorance in the matter.

श्रीवरी बलबीर सिंह: अगर ये गम साहबा मने छेड़ें, तो मुझे उन की पार्टी के बारे में कुछ और बातें कहनी पड़ेंगी। इसनिये यहां वह कुछ न कहे, तो यादा बोलना होगा। मैंने मिलकी पही कहा है कि इन नांदों की बजत में एक्सिमेंट होने रहे हैं। अब एक्सिमेंट को रोकने के लिए इन्डियन रेलवे नांदों को नाम दिया गया है और जो नाम इसके लिए दियेंद्रिय है, उन के दिनानाक कार्यालय हुआ हो गई है। वह नांदों ने ये और रोक दियों एवं और अद्वारों में धारा था। अब उस के पिट्ठुओं ने, कुछ नांदों ने यह किया था और उस को रोकने के लिए 25 हजार नांदी और नांदों ने पड़े, कितना बड़े और सरकार के ऊपर आया?

लेकिन उसके साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहूँगा कि आपने इन एक्सिमेंट को स्थीम-साइल करे, इसमें जो कर्तव्य है उसको ठीक करने के लिए पूरी आपनी ताकत इसेमाल करें। स्लैकनेस है उसको दूर करें। यिल्ले सालों में जिस दूंग से जाम चलता आया है उसके कारण यह है। उनको जो सुविधाएं आहिएं, वह मिले नेकिन उनसे जो जाम लेना है वह जाम पूरा ने नहीं आप यह ठीक कर सकते। नांदी गफलत की बजह से जोगों की जाने न जाय, इसको आप देखें और इसमें जो करपान है उसको भी दूर करें।

इन जबड़ों के साथ मैं कहूँगा कि रेलवे मंत्री इसी लाइन से ताल्लुक रखते हैं। उन्होंने सुधार करने की बहुत सोचिंग की है, बहुत

कुछ किया है लेकिन प्रभी करता है, उसें बहुत करेंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ, अन्वयाद।

बी शंकर देव (बीदर): साधापति महोदय, मैं बहुत सम्मा समय नहीं लूँगा। मैं दक्षिण का रहने वाला हूँ। मैं जब कभी भी अपने घर से निकलता हूँ तो मेरी श्रीमती जी बोलती है कि पहुँचने ही वहां से टेलीबांग देना कि पहुँच नहीं है।

साधापति महोदय: आपकी श्रीमती जी है। आपका इतना ध्यान भी नहीं रखेंगी तो और बधा करेंगी?

बी शंकर देव: समय को ब्यर्थ न लंबाते हए मैं मंत्री महोदय को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ एक्सिमेंट को रोकने के लिए। इसमें पहले हमारे हत्यालैया जी रेलवे मंत्री थे। उस बहन उन्होंने आपने एक ही सर्कार से रेलवे में इतना अनुभावन पैदा कर दिया कि जो दून नमय पर नहीं आती जो वह सारी की सारी एक ही सर्कार के बाद ताइम पर आने लगी। वह क्या बात थी? हालांकि उस समय एक्सिमेंट नहीं थी, एक्सिमेंट के पहले की बात में बाना रहा है, अगर इसी प्रकार हमारे रेलवे मंत्री जी जैसे तो बहुत सुधार हो सकता है। हमारे रेलवे मंत्री इस समय दृष्टिवेत्ता माहूब है। दृष्टिवेत्ता उसको बोलते हैं जिसके हाथ में डंडा होता है। आपने हड्डे को लेकर उसका इसेमाल बढ़ा दर्जे तो मुझे लिखास है कि कोई एक्सिमेंट नहीं हो सकता है।

कोई भी रेलवे मिनिस्टर जब आता है तो वह सोचता है कि नयी चीज़ कोई न कोई बह दिखा दे। तो क्या दिखा दिया—बीटीन के बान्दर कोई नयी चीज़ बंटोड्यूस कर दी कोई इट्टी डोसा लगाया दिया या कुकान बौरी लगाया दिया। मैं बहता हूँ कि मेहराजानी करके हमको बढ़ा तक पहुँचा दीजिए बाकी आहे और कोई फैसिलिटी दीजिए, वाहे मत दीजिए।

[वी लंकर देव]

चाहे पंखा हो या न हो, चाना हो या न हो, यिनिमम हम यह चाहते हैं कि आप हमको घर तक पहुंचा दीजिए। आज जमता ऐड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन में क्या है? क्या कर रहे हैं? ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के घन्दर जो सबसे बड़ा प्राण है वह है ला एड प्राइंडर। ला एड प्राइंडर जब नहीं है तो आप का क्या ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है? इसी प्रहार नेलवे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में क्या है? हम कहते हैं चाहे हमको यहां जाना चाहिए या न चाहिए, चाहे पंखा दें या न दें, गढ़े मिले या न मिले, लेकिन महरवानी करके हमको अपने घर तक पहुंचा दें। यिन्हें इतना ही हमको कहना है। यह बहुत बड़ा काम होगा। इस जीवि को आप करें। आप अपना समय और अपना दिमाग, रेलवे का ऐसा इस बात के ऊपर बच्चे मत कीजिए कि हमको फैरर फ़ैसिलिटीज़ दे बत्सि इमंत ऊपर बच्चे कीजिए कि जिनका आपका स्टाफ़ है, जो सेक्यूरिटी का स्टाफ़ है, जो रेलवे ट्रैक को बेक अप करता है, उसके ऊपर जो इंसेपेक्शन रखता है, उन लोगों की अलग अलग हर महीने एक मरत कलास कांडक्ट कीजिए। उनको अपील कीजिए, उनके घन्दर एक भावना पैदा कीजिए, उनको यह कहिए कि आपने ऊपर हुआये, जावां आदमियों की रका मुनहक्सर करती है। आपकी बजह से वे सुरक्षित बैठ कर जा सकते हैं। आपके ऊपर हजारों आदमियों के जाणों की रका का भार है, आप अपना पूरा दिल दिमाग अगा कर इस तरह से अपना कर्तव्य कीजिए, जिसमें उनकी रका हो। उनके घन्दर कर्तव्य की भावनाएँ जावृत कीजिए जिससे कि उनका भी उदाद ही जाय, उनके घन्दर भी यह कर्तव्य की भावना जावृत हो, वे भी इमान बने और हमारे देश के लोगों की रका उनके हाथों हो सके, जोगों की जान बच सके। इसलिये आप आखिर कलास कांडक्ट कीजिए, उनको अपील कीजिए, उनके घन्दर कर्तव्य की भावना बाइए, इतना ही मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ।

बी रेल ब्लॉकेस निह (विक्रमांज) : सचापति महोदय, रेलवे की दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में विचार करते समय में रेल मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता चाहूंगा कि वे साफ ताक बतायें कि किन किन कारणों से दुर्घटनाओं होती हैं। दुर्घटनाओं कई प्रकार की होती हैं। एक तो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कारण से, इंजन की खराई से दुर्घटनाओं हो सकती हैं। दूसरा कारण यह हो सकता है कि जो रेलग स्टाफ़ है—ड्राइवर या गार्ड—या एनाइंटर्समैन तथा ए०एस०एम० की गलती से दुर्घटनाओं हो सकती हैं। तो इन दोनों कारणों से अलग अलग कितने कितने परसेट दुर्घटनाओं होती हैं, यह ईंटारिक्सी मंत्री जी को जाना चाहिए और उसी के अनुरूप इसके इलाज की बात करनी चाहिए। साथ ही साथ यह भी हो सकता है कि जो रेल इंजन है वह बहुत पुराने हों और वह भी किसी से काम न बनने हों या जो ए०एस०एम० इंजन है उनको मजबूत में गड़वड़ी हो सकती है, या एलेक्ट्रिक्सी का फेन्योर हो जायें उनकी बजह से हो सकता है। इसके अलावा जैन वैन पहले जाया, एनाइंटर्समैन और ए०एस०एम० की गलती से हो सकता है। ड्राइवर या गार्ड जो जाया करते हैं, उनकी गलती से जो हो सकता है। तो इसमें कितना परसेट फ़िल्स कारण से एक्सिवेंट होता है इस पर विचार करते हुए सागे की कार्रवाई हो करनी चाहिए।

मेरा ज्यादा है दुर्घटनाओं में सबसे बड़ा कारण आवरटाइम का है। काम करते का एक समय निश्चित है लेकिन उससे ज्यादा समय तक काम करते की बजह से जो सिवाय रिखाने जाला है या जो ड्राइवर है या जो गार्ड है उसकी गलती से एक्सिवेंट हो जाया करते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा मंत्री जी इसका ईंटेपार्क्स जावाद दें। आगर मंत्री जी महसूस करते हैं कि ज्यादा ए०एस०एम० की ज़रूरत है तो कि उन पर आवरटाइम न हो तो इस बारे में साफ ताक बतायें कि कितने स्टाफ़ जी बाफरत हैं।

एस्ट्रेंग्ड का एक दूसरा कारण और यह है कि द्वायार की जो प्रक्रिया है उसमें एक लोग से दूसरे लोग में आसानी से लोगों को नहीं बदला जा सकता है। जो आसानी स्ट्रेन में है, तो उसमें है, एक लम्बी अवधि से अपने वर के 4-5 ली या हजार लोग दूर काम कर रहा है, वह दरकारास्त होता है कि उसके वर के नवदीक के जान या दिवीदान में उसको ट्रायास्फर कर दिया जाये, उसकी दरकारास्त रेल मंदान्यमें रह कर ही जाती है जारे उसकी जल्दत किसी नहीं ही जेम्प्टन करने न हो। मान लीजिए कोई अपने वर का अकेला आदीवी है, उसके आजाप या पत्नी बीमार है, वह जगातार स्ट्रेन में है और ऐसे चला रहा है तो उसका दिमाग ठीक से काम नहीं करता और उस दिन में दुर्घटनावे मध्यम हो सकती है। इसलिए ट्रायास्फर का जो नियम है उसमें जल्द तब्दीली करना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा जो कैन्जन नेबर है उनको परमायेन्ट करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए क्योंकि उनका काम में मन नहीं लग पाता है, वे सोचने हैं पना नहीं कब तक काम में है और कब बाहर निकाल दिये जायें। इसके अलावा जो रनिंग स्टाफ है—हुआइर और बाई—उनके बेतन और एस.डॉल को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए ताकि वे संतुष्ट हो जाएं और ठीक तरह से अपना कार्य कर सकें। हुआइर बाहर में जो रनिंग स्टाफ होता है उसमें एक एस.डॉल होस्टेस को करीब तीन हजार मिनट है और पायलट को पांच हजार या उससे ज्यादा को पांच मिनट है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जो धरती पर इसान जैसी सब से कीमती चीज़ को ले कर चलते हैं, उन को ज्यादा तनावाह मिलनी चाहिए।

को रेल दुर्घटनाओं के लिकार होते हैं—उन को 2000 लाख मुमाला दिया जाता है—यह जितना हास्यास्त है....

जी, लग्ज दर्शन : 50,000 रुपये दिया जाता है।

जी विनेन बद्धाचार्य : मिलता नहीं है।

जी राम लक्ष्मण लिहूँ जो लोग हुआइ जहाज में सफर करते हैं और भर जाते हैं—उन को एक लाच रुपया मिलता है। इसान की लिन्दी के बारे में सरकार द्वारा इतना विनेन नहीं करना चाहिए, बर्तोंत इसका अर्थ यह लगाया जाता है—चांद हुआइ जहाज में बड़े लोग चलते हैं, उनीं आदीवी चलते हैं, इसलिये उन का मुमाला ज्यादा है और रेल में चूकि गांव के माध्यारण लोग या लाटे बर्ग के लोग चलते हैं—इसलिये उन का मुमाला कम है। सरकार की दिल्ली में इस तरह का अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए, नागरिक-नागरिक के लिये सरकार के विभागों में इस तरह का अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए।

इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि रेल मंत्री जी, जो बातें मैंने यहां पर उठाई हैं, हर मुद्दे का केंटोरिकल जबाब 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 with 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 taking 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 be to 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 salaciousness 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. Kosalram]

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 transhipment 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): M-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 abeyance was revived this afternoon. I have carefully gone through the speech that she had delivered while initiating this discussion...

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: 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 upto-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 1952, 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 relatives 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 1979 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 realized 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 financial

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 findings

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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 ~~brake~~ warning is given: the locomotive driver due to absent mindedness or overwork, neglects that, and does not take cognizance 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 automatic warning system. As my hon. friend asked, how is it that we are operating this automatic warning system 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 particular experiment.

After installation of this equipment from 1977 i.e. last years on these two sections (Howrah Burdwan), Mughalsarai 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 maintenance 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 DHEENDRANATH 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. member Shri Mavalankar that there are some moments when ones sensitivity is hurt the most and in one of the

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gruesome accident that had taken place at Rewari in which one of our honourable members, Shashtriji 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 Shashtriji'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 Miabhai 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 Miabhai 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 safar. (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. 1,18,000

[Shrimati Paryathi Krishnan] and it was Rs. 63,000 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 de-railment, 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 Maffin 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 1 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 1 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, 96 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 Subash for the super-fast trains, classless trains and so on, what happens to the poor signalman? 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—Sambastipur 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-gurd 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 juggernaut 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.

Whilst 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

बी रामानन्द तिकारी (बकसर) : समाप्ति बी प्रश्न संख्या 4 के 17 जुलाई, 1978 को दिये गये उत्तर पर विचार करने के पहले मैं सरकार के मंत्रियों से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने प्रश्नों के उत्तर पाते हैं, जो डूरोकेट हैं, डूरोकेसी द्यायी हुई हैं, वह मंत्रियों के मुख से गलत उत्तर कहलवाते हैं। परवर ये गलत नहीं कहलवाते, तो यह स्थिति उत्पन्न नहीं होती। यही नहीं, इत्तारांकित प्रश्न जितने जाते हैं, उनमें से 80 प्रतिशत के उत्तर भ्रामक, गलत और अस्पष्ट होते हैं। ऐसा सगता है कि हमने मंत्री नीकरणाहों के एडबोकेट जनरल हैं, जब कि उन्हें जनता का होता चाहिये।

[ब्री रामानन्द तिकारी]

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह स्थिति क्यों उत्पन्न हुई। हम जानते हैं कि पहले 30 बरसों तक कांपेसी हृकृति में जो जीवों का प्राइस, कीमत निश्चित की जाती थी, सपोर्ट प्राइस, समर्थन न्यूनतम कीमत, उसके लिये किसान का प्रतिनिधि, मिलमानिक, को-ऑपरेटिव और सरकार के प्रतिनिधि, ये मिलकर कम-से-कम कीमत निश्चित करते थे। 30 बरसों तक कांपेसी सरकार, जब ऐसे को उसे प्रावध्यकरण करती थी तो उसका शुक्राव मिल मालिकों की तरफ हो जाता था और जब बोट की बात आती थी, तो उसका शुक्राव किसानों की तरफ हो जाता था, लेकिन इस परम्परा को जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने तोड़ा है। इसलिये मैं उसको बाबाई देता हूं क्योंकि इस बार प्रति किलोटी मिनिमम कीमत 10 रुपये की है। लेकिन यह ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और विहार की स्थिति क्या है। इस पर भी इनको विचार करना चाहिये।

सब में पहले मैं कृषि मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह सदन में यह धांकड़ा प्रस्तुत करें कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और विहार में प्रति बर्च एक एकड़ में गेहे के उत्पादन पर कितनी लागत का बर्च पड़ता है? जब तक यह नहीं कर पायेंगे, हम सरकार से प्रश्नील करते हैं कि सदन में वह प्रस्तुत करें कि लागत बर्च कितना आ रहा है? अगर सरकार के पास यह नहीं है तो भी स्पष्ट करें। यदि उनके पास नहीं होंगे तो हम उनको लाकर लेंगे, क्योंकि इनका सम्बन्ध सीधे किसानों से नहीं है, हमारे ऐसे कार्यकर्ता का सीधा सम्बन्ध किसानों से है।

उसके बाद हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में, विनेश्वर कर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और विहार में कितना लाज उत्पादन होता है? इसके बास्तव में क्या कुमा कर बदलाव का काल है, तब हम सबसे ये कि क्या पाये थे

दाम निश्चित किये हैं उसका शावार और बुनियाद क्या है।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और विहार, ये दोनों जगतों प्रांत हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के सब से विलगे हुए, सबसे तरीका गति है, जहाँ की 70 प्रतिशत जनता बाबी की रेखा ले नीचे है। इन दोनों प्रांतों का विकास नहीं हुआ है। वहाँ इंडस्ट्री का अभाव है, कोई उत्तर-विंश नहीं है। परिवामस्तवक्य वहाँ के गरीब कलकत्ता, बड़हाँ, विल्ली, मद्रास पा अन्य स्थानों में पकास, भी, भैड़ ती या दो सौ रुपये माहवार बेतन पर नीकरी करने जाते हैं।

विहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का सब से प्रमुख उद्योग चीनी उत्थान है। यदि इस उत्थान का अहित हुआ, यदि यह इंडस्ट्री बर्बाद हुई, तो फिर विहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति इतनी अस्थिर हो जाएगी कि सरकार उसको बंधाव नहीं सकेगी। विहार में चीनी मिलें 1930 में बचनी प्रारंभ हुई। भवर आज स्थिति यह है कि दर्जनों फ़िल्मियों बंद हैं, हजारों मजदूर बेकार हैं और दाने-दाने के लिए मुहुराज हैं। सरकार को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिये कि इस का परिकाम क्या होगा।

यह कितनी लज़ा और शर्म की बात है कि मानवीय राज्य कृषि मंत्री ने कहा कि हमें यह जानकारी नहीं है कि इस जलाई गई है। मैं उन को बताता हूं—मैं उन्हें चुनौती देता हूं—कि राज्य कृषि मंत्री के द्वारा दिये गए, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, इस जलाई गई है। यह मेरे साथ चले बम्बारन, बुम्बार-पुर और समस्तीपुर, मैं उन्हें विज्ञानित कि जो तो ये किसान बेठ की तपती धूप में देहत कर के इस दैदा करता है, जब जानीवा राज्य कृषि मंत्री की ओर हुआ और लोग एयर-ड्रॉन में दैदा रहे हैं, जब जी किसान दाली में जीत कर, जाहे में छिह्न कर, इस दैदा करता है, उसे विवर ही

कर जिस प्रकारी पहुँची है । इससे यह कर यहाँ और सबंधी प्राचीन प्रकारी है ? इसलिए मैं यही लाइब्रेरी से पुस्तकों करना चाहता हूँ कि यह यहाँ बारे में दूरी जानकीन करते, बोर्ड और वित्तन करे कि वह धराने विहार, दुर्ली पीड़िया विहार, विरंग विहार और दूर्ली उत्तर प्रदेश को और दुर्ली न करें । इच्छों दीस बरतां में कारोबारी साक्षन ने इन दोनों शासनों को बर्दाच किया है । यह उन्नीस करते हैं कि आम जनता पार्टी की सरकार इन प्रांतों के साथ उचित न्याय करेगी । उससे प्राचीन बासी की ओरपक बढ़ात है और इस प्रकार विचारने साक्षन की इस परम्परा को लोड दिया है कि ऐसे के लिए यूनिप्रतियों पर निर्भर करें और बोट लेने के लिए आम जनता के पास जावें । मूले आशा है कि वह आगे भी इसी नीति पर चलती रहेंगी ।

इससे भी बंधीर विषय यह है कि बंधीर वित्तनों का एक भवव रूपया विलासिकों के यहाँ आकी है । यह जानता चाहते हैं कि इसका क्या कारण है कि सरकार बंधीर वित्तनों का एक भवव रूपया नहीं दिला रही है, जो बासे-बासे के लिए मुहुराज है । क्या सरकार यह अवस्था करेगी कि जो विलासिक उचित सदय पर ऐसा नहीं देते हैं, जो एक भवव रूपया नहीं दीटाते हैं, उन विलासिकों को यह आदेश दिया जाये कि वे पन्नह दिनों के बीतार ऐसा है, बर्ना उनको पकड़ कर उस बक्त तक जेल में बन्द किया जाये, जब तक कि वे ऐसा बापत नहीं देते हैं? बंधीर यह सरकार विलासिकों के बल पर नहीं बाती है, बल्कि यह कित्तानों और चेतिहर बच्चूओं के बल पर बाती है । इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि आप इस पर विचार करें ।

विलास विवेदन यह करना चाहता है कि मैं यह नहीं आहोता हूँ कि बसे का उत्पादन इतना अधिक हो जाए कि वित्तका परिवार वह हो कि बसे का उत्पादन कम हो जाए । इसलिए आपको जारीबनें करना है, विलास

करना है कि विलासिक वित्तीनी पर । विलास में, दूसरा अधिक हो अधिक बनें, उत्पादन करें । यह जीवन धरा करता है, यह यांत्रिक साक्षन करता है । यह हम इसलिए बेताबी देता चाहते हैं कि हम यह नहीं बाहते कि एक ही करता का उत्पादन हो कर्ताकि हैं और करते चाहिए । यह उत्तर उनका उत्पादन नहीं होता हो, हमें विवेद से आवात करना पड़ेगा । इसे भी हमें दोक्षण है जोकि इस परीब देश को स्वाक्षरतापी बनाना है, विलासी बनाना है । इसलिए, भी यांत्रिक संघीयी जी से और बरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप यांत्रिक संघीय करें वित्तका का और एक सीमा निश्चित करें कि इस तरह की जमीन, इस तरह का पानी, इस तरह का बांधावरण जहाँ होता वहाँ हम इसका अधिक से अधिक इस का उत्पादन करेंगे वित्तका कि उचित मूल्य आप दे सकें । हम आजका और विवात करते हैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए कि इस पर आप विलास-मनन करेंगे । लेकिन किर बेताबी देता चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन का समय बरकार न करें । आप उन नीकरणों से, ब्यूरोक्रेट्स से साक्षात् खें जो आपके मुक्त से बलत बात कहलाना चाहते हैं । महत्व कहना असंस्तीय होता, इसलिए अस्त्यन क बहुते हुए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो आपके मुक्त से और सरकार के नियमों के मुक्त से बलत बात कहलाना चाहते हैं । माप बड़ी साक्षाती के साथ बर्ने । मैं भी यंत्री यह चुका हूँ । मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे अधिकारी किस तरह से बलत करते हैं और जो स्टार्ड या अनस्टार्ड ब्यूरोक्रेट याते हैं उसको देख कर फिर लौटाते हैं । सदन में हम तकनी लेते हैं लेकिन हमें तुम है, आप है, इस परम्परा की कारेतिहाई ने जानता, आप हम परम्परा पर भर लें, आप सरकारी अधिकारियों के बचील भर लें, उनके एक्सोकेट उत्पादन भर लें, आप सदन के बचील, जनता के बचील, एक नयी परम्परा जावन करें । इस ब्यूरोक्रेटी की इनक जानिताजी क्षमतानाएं कि आप उनके हृष्ट में विलासी हों जाएं और

[नीति रा. व्यापारक तिवारी]

मत जाते हुए भी उनकी तरफ से बकालत करें। इसलिए आपके माध्यम से मैं हार्दि मंडी की से निवेदन कहना कि एक स्वस्य परम्परा रखें जिसमें अधिक से अधिक सत्य समने आ सके। मैं पूरा सत्य इसलिए नहीं कहता हूँ कि मैं जानता हूँ कि आप हमारे देश की हालत क्या है, हमारा परिवर्तन क्या है, हमारा अनोखा क्या है और हमारी नीतिकाल क्या है? उसी में से आप आए हैं। मंडी है, आप देखता नहीं है। आपका उद्देश्य स्थान बही है जहाँ से हमारे सरकारी अधिकारी हैं, निसान हैं, व्यापारी हैं, और हम संतुल सदस्य हैं। इसी में से आप मंडी बने हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन कहना कि हमारे सरकारी अधिकारियों का उद्देश्य स्थान भी बही है, मैं उनकी हक्कत करता हूँ, सम्मान करता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे दुख है मैं आपके माध्यम से उनको ऐतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि मत सवन का समय नष्ट करो, मत अधिकारी के मुख से गलत बात कहनावे का प्रयत्न करो, मत उन्हें धनना बड़ी बनायो। जनता जिसकी गाड़ी कमाई से आपका भूरज-भूरज होता है उसका ब्याप करो। इन्हीं लम्बों के साथ मैं आगा और विवास करता हूँ कि जानलीय कृषि मंडीकी हमारी बातों पर ध्यान दें। यही काह कर मैं अपनी बात संभाल सकूँ 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 अचल किए हैं। मैं बल कहना उनका जबाब देने का। उन्होंने विहार और बू.पी.० के बारे में कुछ धाँचड़े बोये कि वहाँ पर स्थिति क्या है, जने की विवादार ज्ञा हुई है? जहाँ तक इस रक्त जेन में डोटें जने की विवादार कंता लालूक है उनके बारे में तो मैं यह बताना चाहूँगा कि नियमी ज्ञा 154 नियमित टन जल्दी हुआ का और ज्ञा 172 नियमित टन जल्दी हुआ है। बड़ी

तकरीबन 18 नियमित टन जिलें साथ से जीता हुआ है और इसमें बाहर तारे देख का हिसाब जनाएं तो कोई सबा ज्यादा है एवं टन जने की विवादार बही है, लैकिन अकेले बू.पी.० में 17 एक्टों के करीब बही है। इसलिए बू.पी.० के जने की विवादार इस बका ज्यादा हुई है। बू.पी.० की जने की विवादार में आपको तारी दूँगा। यिले साथ जाप्त और बड़ी की जुल विवादार 48.43 लाख टन हुई थी और इस बका तकरीबन 65 लाख टन हुई है। इस तरह के हिसाब के मुताबिक 19 नियमित टन जना ज्यादा कल हुआ है मर्योक्त गृहर उसी हिसाब से बनी है। जने की विवादार 18 नियमित टन ज्ञा हुआ है। और जने की अंतिम 19 नियमित टन ज्यादा हुई। इस तरह का यह हिसाब है। यह कोई आज से कोई 15 विन पहले तक की है मर्योक्त घरी भी चार-चार जिले जल रही है।

इस के बारे में कुछ विवाद एरिया के बो आकड़े हैं वह मैं देना चाहूँगा। विहार में 1975-76 में 1 लाख 33 हजार हेक्टर में गंगा पैदा हुआ और 1976-77 में 1 लाख 27 हजार 800 हेक्टर में गंगा पैदा हुआ और प्रोडक्शन 1975-76 में 49 लाख टन हुआ, 1976-77 में 41 लाख 75 हजार टन हुआ। यह श्रोडक्शन भीगड़ है।

दाम जो चिले हैं वह भी मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के लालू-मालू हिस्सों में जो दाम चिले वह बताऊँगा। एट पू.पी.० में इस साल जने की जो कुछ आइस मिली फिलानों को बह है 87 करोड़ एवं ज्ञा 36 हजार रुपया। सेक्टर बू.पी.० में 108 करोड़ 6 लाख 43 हजार कर जना चिला और ईस्टर्न बू.पी.० में 64 करोड़ 62 लाख 16 हजार का बहा दिला। इस तरह से बू.पी.० में ईस्टर्न 259 करोड़ 80 लाख 96 हजार का ज्ञा चिला।

विहार के लोकों द्वारा बहार के हैं। तुल वर्षा वो विहारीहों ने बोला लिख यह है 38 करोड़ 16 लाख 95 हजार रुपये। यह उन्होंने यून दे सकाया किया था कि बहुत तो बोला बकाया पड़ा है। विहारीहों का तो जल के बारे में भी मैं प्रश्न-प्रवाल बता देता चाहूँगा। बाबाल विहार और यू.पी. का किया बया था। मैं टोटल बांकड़े भी दे दूंगा। विहार में बकाये की इस बहुत 16-7-78 तक की फील्ड्स है। विहार में बकाया 1 करोड़ 73 लाख 56 हजार रुपया है। बेस्टने य० पी० में बकाया 21 करोड़ 51 लाख, सेन्ट्रल य० पी० में 24 करोड़ 32 लाख और स्टेन्टने य० पी० में 6 करोड़ 36 लाख—इस तरह से य० पी० में टोटल 52 करोड़ 19 लाख 95 हजार रुपया बकाया है।

जो भी करोड़ रुपए की बकाया में ने बताई उसकी जानकारी भी मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ। 15 अर्हों को 104 करोड़ का बकाया था। 31 अर्हों 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 फील्डी की कमी आई। यह पोलीसन में ने 15 जुलाई तक की बताई है। इस हिसाब से बकाया 104 करोड़ से कम हो कर 15 जुलाई को 81 करोड़ 60 लाख तक आया। इस बारे भीनी की बोलावार बहुत आदा हुई...

भी लक्षणसंबंध लिख (वेमुखराय) : एक बूँदें आपने नहीं दी—यह क्या है बकाया है? ॥

भी युरकीत लिह बरनाला : मैं यह भी आप को बताऊँगा—पिछों दीरियह का बोलेन-प्राप्त बहुतिलार है, यह बहुत दूर है— 107-6-78 में बहुतिलार 6 करोड़ 36 लाख

60 हजार रुपए है। यह यहाँ तक इस के हिसाब का तालिका है—कि वह बकाया कैसे है—मैंने इस को बिसकस किया था, इसके बारे में बरतन-बरतन रायें हैं। जो जानकारी यूने निसी है—उस में कहा गया है कि इस में बहुत सी यह रकम है जो यह बन-बनेंद्र है, जिस को लेने के लिए जोड़ नहीं पाते हैं। इसी लिए यह रकम पक्की हुई है।... (ब्यक्तिमान)

भी राजकारी लाल्ही : यह गलत है, यह रकम उन को भी ही नहीं गई, वे लोक बदकर लगाते रहे।... (ब्यक्तिमान)

भी युरकीत लिह बरनाला : मेरे पास जो जानकारी है, वह मैं आप के सामने रख रहा हूँ—उस से आप प्रन्दिशा लगा सकते हैं।

मैं धर्जे 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 धर्जे किया है—81 करोड़ 80 लाख बनता है।

इस में जो प्राइम रही है, उत के युक्ताक्षर इस्टर्नेशनल प्राइम रही है। यह बगे की बोलाइ आदा हुई, तो यह कोलिय की रही कि युक्तर आदा बोला की आदा, क्योंकि जितना आदा बोला आदा कम होगा, उस से आदा युक्तर बोली और बगे की कमत भी आदा होनी। बगे की कमत भी इस साल पिछले तीसों के युक्ताक्षर आदा रही है। उत के बांकड़े भी मेरे पास हैं। पहले 30 वर्ष-सेवा बोला कम होता था...

भी राजकारी लाल्ही (पदरोना) : बांकड़े बहुत हो गए।

भी युरकीत लिह बरनाला : यूने कोपे गए हैं, इस लिए बतला रहा हूँ। मैं यहुँ

[वी तुर्सील लिख बैंकला]

मुख्यमंत्री को कहे हैं, शायद आप के लाले शर्यार को बहुत बड़ा बाहर करना चाहिए। आपको बहुत बड़ा बाहर करना चाहिए।

केन-फिल्टरीज ने कियाने लेना चाहता है—तब से पहले उस के कुछ आकड़े देना चाहिए—मैं ने इन को 1973-74 में इकट्ठा किया हुआ है। 1973-74 में 42 मिलियन टन गता करा हुआ। 1975-76 में 41.9 मिलियन टन करा हुआ। 1976-77 में 48.9 मिलियन टन करा हुआ था और इस साल 67 मिलियन टन करा हुआ। इस की परसेन्ट इकट्ठा प्रोडक्शन का करा हुआ, 1974-75 में 33 परसेन्ट करा 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 गता करा हुआ था और इसके लिए हमें काफी कोरिजन करनी पड़ी ताकि यह गता ज्यादा से ज्यादा करा हो सके।

यह भी कहा गया कि हमारे स्टेट मिलिस्टर यहां कह गए हैं कि कोई गता बढ़ा नहीं रह गया है—उस के आकड़े भी जूले से जाने गए हैं। जो आकड़े युनेस्को से नुस्खर हुए हैं—मेरे पिछे 15 दिन तक के आकड़े हैं—गुरुवार में 25 हजार टन रहा, हल्लाबाज में 11,500 टन, महाराष्ट्र में 66 हजार टन, दू. १० में 1.9 लाख टन, तामिलनाडु में 2 लाख 10 हजार टन—तामिलनाडु में कलिंग सीखन बाद तक बनता है, यही भी बहां पर कुछ फिल्टरीज करा रही हैं, उन का कलिंग सीखन बेट होता है। आपसे मैं ने पहले लाज़ किया कि बिहार के आकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे सुने नहीं मिले हैं वे जो आकड़े खेलिए हैं—उन्हें किस पहले के आकड़े हैं।

इसे कि हितात्मन से बहुत बुरर को बैंकला जाएगा तुम्हीं दोर बहुत गिर लिया के दोहर लीडी लीडी और जलनी तरफ केन का बिकावा बहुत ब्यादा हो जाए, तो हमें उन लियों की तारी हालत को देख कर के वह केसानों करता पड़ा कि यीनी का डीक्टोरेंस कर दिया जाए ताकि इसकी कंजम्प्यान बढ़ सके। पिछले दो साल की हमने इसकी कंजम्प्यान बढ़ाने की कोशिश की थी और इन 23 परसेन्ट तक ही कंजम्प्यान बढ़ सकी। इसको हम बहुत ब्यादा बढ़ावा चाहते हैं। जब प्राइसिंग नीचे आयेगी तभी कंजम्प्यान बढ़ेगा। यहीं जो बातवरण बना है, उसके हितात्मन से प्राइसिंग नीचे जा रही है। इससे कंजम्प्यान बढ़ेगी, ऐसी हमें उम्मीद है।

कंजम्प्यान बढ़ाने से सरपलस स्टाक बाजार में जाएगा और इससे बुरर गिल बाले केन की प्राइसिंग भी घटा कर सकेंगे। जो केन प्राइसिंग घटा नहीं कर सकते हैं उनको 15 परसेन्ट जुर्माना देना पड़ता है। हमने सभी स्टेट यांत्रोंमें को लिया है कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी केन की प्राइसिंग घटा करायें।

बी राज किलाव (भरतपुर): यात्रीय मंडी भी ने बलवान दिया, यीनी के आप लिस्ट प्रकार से नीचे था रहे हैं। उन्हें तो सम्पन्न है कि बारकार ने जो जले की सपोर्ड बाहित तय की है, उसने बका नहीं लियेगा। मैं बारकार से जलना चाहता हूं कि यीनी की बैंकला, के दाम वर्ष दो सालों में नियन्त्रि गिर रहे हैं जैसे किन दोहरी के उपायमें जो यीनी सब के लाली है—वैसे द्वितीय है, येस्ट्रीयाइज्ड है, बाल बैरेंस है, उनकी भीमतें बह रही हैं, क्या सरकार इसकी भीमतें बढ़ाने की कोई योजना रखती है?

बी तुर्सील लिख बैंकला: बीला योजना बहा कि नहीं यीनी की भीमत बही लिया जानी, तो

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह पहली रक्त एका दूषा हुआ है क्योंकि इस रिसेटिंग दू. 8.5 की नहीं है। यार्च लेके 8 रप्ये 30 प्राइड रही है। इस के बोका ज्वावा रिकल्म की भी लेकिन उसकी नींवा नहीं यावा। वह पहली रक्त 8.5 रिसेटिंग पर बह स्पष्ट ग्राइस रही रही है। हमें पूरी उम्मीद है कि यह 'प्राइस लिमिटी' ।

यहाँ लैस्टरी एरिया है यहाँ तो कहीं बूपर देन की प्राइस 13 रप्ये रही है, कहीं ताके लेके रही है। कहीं ताके भारतीय भी लैस्टरी रही है। लैस्टरी जहाँ नींवा देता होता है वहाँ बूपर यहाँ लैस्टरी एरिया नहीं है। तो यहाँ लैस्टरी बूपर कहुँ भी है। यहाँ जोर्डों की बूपर केन्द्र लैस्टरी के लिए जैसा व्यापका है वह बूपर बनाने के लिए जैसा व्यापका है। लैस्टरी एरिया में इस लिंग की कोई विवरण नहीं है। यहाँ तो प्राइस अच्छी रही है। इसकी १० रुपये की काही जोर्डों रप्ये, बेस्टन बू. १० रुपये के लिए बाहर चालती रही है। पिछले ताल में नज़े की लीमेंट में कंपी नहीं हुई है। यह कहीं 25 रप्ये पर लिंग क्यावा भी, कहीं 25 रप्ये पर लिंग कम भी।

4

जो राम किसान : मैं ने लैटी के काम में प्राने वाली चीजों के दामों के बारे में भी पूछा था।

जो राम अवधेग गिर्ह (विकल्पग्रन्थ) : इन्होंने पूछा था कि कृष्ण उत्पादन में जो सामान लगता है — जैसे ट्रेक्टर हैं, जाल है, इन के बास बहुत जा रहे हैं और कृष्ण उत्पादन के बास गिरते जा रहे हैं। इन के बीच में कोई मेल चिढ़ाने का कोई काम किया जाएगा। इस बारे में इन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया।

18 LS—15

भी तुरजीत सिंह बरमाला : यह बनरल सम्बन्ध है यह बनरल एसीकल्परल ब्रोडब्रैड का सवाल है कि जो लैटी की प्रियावार दूसी है, उसमें कोई कुछ लगता है, उसमें जो इनपुट्ट्स संगता है वह बैंहां हो यावा है। कुछ ऐसा उनका लक्ष नहीं है। जहाँ तक बाब कर ताल्लुक है बाब की कीमत पिछले साल हुई वैसी ही रप्ये कम की भी है। यूरिया की कीमत 1650 रप्ये भी किसानों कम कर के 1550 रप्या बुकरिं किया जाता है। इससे किसान को करीब चालीस करोड़ रप्ये का लाभ हुआ। जांचके भी भीरे पास हैं और वे जांचकों दे सकतां हैं।

19.00 hrs.

यहाँ तक दूसरी इनपुट्ट का ताल्लुक है उन में से बूष्ठि की जा स्टेट्ट के ताल्लुक है। लैटी लिंगली की रह की जाए तो। लैटीके इन्होंने कुछ कम कर दिया है हूँरियाजा में भी लैटीके कम की नहीं है? कई जगह पर यह यह नहीं है। यह स्टेट का वायता है।

इसी तरह से लैट रेसेन्यू की बात है। कहीं इसको बोका सा बड़ा विद्या यावा है और कहीं कम कर दिया जाता है। किसी स्टेट ने यांच एक तक लैट रेसेन्यू नहीं रखा है और किसी ने लगा दिया है। यह भी स्टेट्स के सम्बन्ध रखता है।

जहाँ तक ट्रैक्टर्ज की प्राइसिस का ताल्लुक है जो बड़े किसानों से ताल्लुक रखता है मैं मानता हूँ कि उनकी कीमतें कुछ बड़ी हैं। कई कारणों से वे बड़ी हैं। हमने कोशिश की भी 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 ट्रेस्टर्स के दाम कम करने की बात जो भी नहीं कह सकता क्योंकि मुझे ऐसी कोई आशा 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 बिनाल पाण्डाल (हाजीपुर) : मेरा नाम बैचट में निकला है, आप उसको नहीं काट सकते हैं।

मन्त्रालय भवन : नाम है, लेकिन टाइम बोर्ड हो गया।

श्री राम बिनाल पाण्डाल : सभार्ति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक टन चीनी बनाने में दिनांक ग्रन्थ लगता है? इसरे यह कि जो दाम नीति तय की जाती है उसमें बिनाल और भजदूरों का प्रतिनिधित्व है यि नहीं? और तीसरा सबाल यह कि जो मिल मालिकों पर 81 करोड़ रुपये किसानों का बाकी है उस पर किसान को किसान सूब दिया जाता है?

श्री मुरजित मिह बरनाला : जहां तक चीनी के उत्पादन का आपने जिज्ञ 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 गजे की खपत होती है चीनी बनाने में, आम तौर पर नीमली ऐसा समझ लिया जाता है कि एक टन चीनी 10 टन गजे से बहती है। कुछ ऐसा मोटा हिसाब लगाया जाता है। लेकिन वैसे रिकवरी के हिसाब से बहता है उसके हिसाब से गशा लगेगा चीनी बनाने में।

श्री राज अद्धरेंद्र मिह : अलग-अलग स्टेट को अलग-अलग रिकवरी है। बिहार में कितनी है?

श्री मुरजित मिह बरनाला : बिहार में भी सारी जगह एक भी रिकवरी नहीं है। कहीं कुछ है और कहीं कुछ है। बिहार में बाध-वैसे इस बार 12.25 से ले कर 12.50 तक रहे हैं।

श्री उच्चेसन (देवरिया) : अब उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकारें अधिक दाम नहीं देंगी। जो आपने गजे की स्टेट्यूटरी प्राइम 10.50 रुपये है उसको 15 रुपये कर देने?

मन्त्रालय महापरिषद : हर भेंग्वर इस तरह बीच में नहीं बोल सकता है। हम लोगों को फूस से गाइड होना चाहिये।

श्री मुरजित मिह बरनाला : पिछले साल बिहार में 12.25 रुपये है। इस साल 12.25 से ले कर 12.50 तक रही है।

श्री राजन लाल कृष्ण (पूर्णिया) : चीनी उच्चों को से करके गशा उत्पादकों के साथ आये दिन उनकी जिन्दगी के साथ बिलबाह होता है और उसी के साथ-साथ

उच्चों में से नजदूरों 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 तक रही है तो इसकी कोपत 2 रुपये 30 पैसे लाने के लिये आप क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं?

चीनी उच्चों और जेती को प्लान करने के लिये, जितनी हमारी आवश्यकता है, उसके अनुसार ही खेती करने के लिये क्या मिलों को नेशनलाइज करने की दृष्टि से आप कुछ सोचता चाहते हैं, या करना चाहते हैं? यदि हां, तो कब तक करना चाहते हैं?

श्री मुरजित मिह बरनाला : कुछ जगहों में गजे की रिकवरी ज्यादा है और कुछ में कम है, इसके बहुत से कारण हैं। जैसा कि बताया महाराष्ट्र में गजे की रिकवरी 12 हो जाती है, वहां लम्बे समय तक खेतों में गशा रहता है। यहां पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में टाइम कम लगता है, दूसरी फसल भी हो सकती है। महाराष्ट्र में ऐसा नहीं होता है, वहां पानी की ज्यादा जलसर पड़ती है, इसलिये वहां कास्ट ज्यादा आ जाती है, उनका लच्छा ज्यादा हो जाता है। क्योंकि बिहार में फैक्टरीज़ पुरानी लगी हैं पहले की हैं इसलिये वहां रिकवरी कम होती रही है। यही इसके कारण है।

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, temperationally 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 Lai 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.

भी शंकर देव (बीदर) : सभापति महोदय, भगवान सब को सद्गुरुद्दि दे, मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ। जब मैं पोलिटिकल सिचु-एशन को देखता हूँ तो मुझे लगता है कि भारत जिन भावकों पर चढ़ा है उन भावकों को हम बिल्कुल भूल गए हैं। मुझे आश्वस्य

होता है। मैं हंदिरा गांधी के साथ यारूपीर मैं ने उन को सपोर्ट किया। आप के भव्यों में मैं मान लेता हूँ, उन के भ्रष्ट शासन के बाद, जिस को हम ऐसपट 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 ऐफ्सेलेट लिल कर सब जगह बाटा है, अगर आप कहें तो मैं यह कर सुना सकता हूँ, मैंने उस में यह कहा है कि कांग्रेस की इस बक्त जो फिफीट त्रुटी वह बहुत अच्छा हुआ, भगवान ने अच्छा किया। अगर फिर कांग्रेस शासन में आती ना मंजूर गांधी का फिर राज होता थोर उस बक्त एक ही नस कटी थी, इस बार नो पुरी की पुरी ही कट जाती फिल्मी ज्वालिंग के ब्रंदर अगर वह राज आता। लेकिन जब मोरार जी भाई का शासन आया तो मुझे वही खुशी हुई। मुझे यह आशा थी कि यह बहुत बुर्जुआ प्रादमी है, इन का एक मारन स्ट्रीडंप है। लेकिन अफसोस कि उन के ऊपर जब चारों लगाए चरण मिहने तो उन को उन्होंने यह कहा कि आप को चारों विद द्वा कर लेने पड़ेंगे तभी मैं आप को मिनिस्ट्री में संगा। अफसोस, अगर वह कहते कि तुम ने चारों लगाए हैं, प्रूढ़ करो, तब मैं सत्य अवक्षणा थीर इस के बाद फिल्मिस्ट्री में संगा तब तो कोई बात होती। लेकिन अफसोस कि यह मारल करेज नहीं है। इसी प्रकार राज्य सभा के ब्रंदर जब उन से यह प्रश्न पूछा गया कि अगर आप के लड़के काति भाई के खिलाफ चारों प्रूढ़ हो जाए तो आप क्या करेंगे तो कहते हैं कि मैं उनको घर से निकाल दूंगा। यह कोई आन्सर है? उन को तो यह कहना आहिए था कि मैं इस के ऊपर, इसी आधार के ऊपर रिशाइन कर दूंगा। वह तो ऐसे ही हुआ कि किसी आदमी को अगर हम यह कह दें कि तुम ने सी लप्पे बोरी किए, वह कहेगा कि मैं ने नहीं किया। अरे भाई मैंने अगर प्रूढ़ कर दिया तो, तो मैं सी लप्पे दे दूंगा। वह भी कोई बात हुई? पहले कह दिया कि नहीं किया

और फिर कह दिया कि मूँब कर दिया तो वे दूँगा ।

उन्होंने कहा कि मतलब यह है कि आज के प्राइम मिनिस्टर को हम यह समझते हैं कि एक मारन करेज के आदमी हैं । लेकिन उन के अंदर वह चीज नहीं है । अब देखिए, यहाँ पर क्या हुआ ? जब साठे साहब ने प्रस्ताव मूँब किया तो किन्हीं कारणों से वह विद्युत करने लगे । जब विद्युत करने की बात आई तो लट से मोरार जी आई अपने आफिस में गए, जा कर उन्होंने जो मेट्रो लिफ्ट था, साठे साहब ने स्पीकर को कि ये आजें हैं तो जिस की कापी प्राइम मिनिस्टर को दी थी, लट से मोरार जी आई आफिस गए और लेटर उठा लाये और सदाव किया कि प्राप इसको विद्युत कर रहे हैं तो क्या मेरे लड़के के बिलाक जो आजें लगाए हैं वह भी विद्युत कर रहे हैं । उनका मान 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 जनना सरकार कुछ आदर्श सामने रखेंगी लेकिन इन्होंने गांधी जी की समाजिक जातिकर क्षमता राही है, लेकिन मैंने प्रकाशोंमें है कि उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया ।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब यहाँ पर श्री घटन बिहारी वाजपेयी और व्ही मूँब लिये विरोध पक्ष में ये तब उन्होंने लकालीन फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर, श्री मोरार जी देताहूँ के लड़के पर आजें लगाए, ये और उस समय वाजपेयी जी ने स्लोक पढ़कर राम का आदर्श प्रस्तुत किया था ।

मुख्य ददा—वा सौहा वर्षेम
मरिद वा जानकीमपि
आराधनाय लोकानाम्
मृचतो नास्ति मे अयथो ।

उन्होंने कहा कि पञ्चिक ग्रोवीनियन के लिए प्रगर आपनी श्रीमती जी को भी लोड़ना पड़े तो वह भी करेंगे । हम उनको उच्च आदर्श रखने वाला समझ रहे थे, हम समझते थे हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर बड़े हैं, कुछ तो स्टैट्ड रखेंगे लेकिन वे नैनिक ट्रूस्ट से निकल्ये, निर्वन और * * हैं— यह मैं कह सकता हूँ । उन्होंने कहा है कि राजनीतिक सत्ता, पोलिटिकल पावर प्राप्त करने का एक भीका रहता है उस समय आदमी पोलिटिकल पावर कंप्लेक्ट कर लेता है लेकिन कभी पोलिटिकल पावर लोड़ने का भी एक भीका राता है और उस बक्त ग्रगर आदमी उसको नहीं छोड़ता है तो उसके बाद उसे पछाना पड़ेगा । पिछली बार श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को इलाहाबाद जमेन्ट के भोके पर सत्ता लोड़ने का मोका आया था, अगर उस बक्त वे सत्ता लोड़ देतीं तो उनके गांव गांव में मन्दिर बन जाते । इन्होंने मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर भारतीय आदर्शों को काव्यम रखते हुए सत्ता लोड़ देते हैं तो यह हमारे आदर्शों के सन्तुल रखेगा ।

श्री लक्ष्मण राव भानकर (भंडारा) : समाप्ति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो शब्द ** कहा है, क्या यह पालंमेल्टरी 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 allowed 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 addited 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 L. 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 L. 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 L. P. Gupta is an experienced person, competent person with a good record. Where was the reason for them to thing 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. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara): I stand corrected, if he was your messenger?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: He was neither my messenger nor anyone else. 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. UNNIKRISHNAN: First finish CBDT and then you can come to this.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I must go as I wish.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: 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 some 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 (Chiriyakil): 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.

**Not recorded.

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 243 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 his 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 (Kheri): 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 correctly. 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 (Mysole): 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 impossibly, 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 10 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. UNNIKRISHNAN (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 over. 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 graveman 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 तरीके 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 pressure 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 brush 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 Maryadapurshotom of Rama-ya-na, 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 commanding this motion before the House that please do not be a whole-saler 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. UNNIKRISHNAN: 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 expeditiously 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]

20.32 hrs.

AYES

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

*Dasgupta, Shri K. N.

Chikkaliniah, Shri K.

Deo, Shri P. K.

*Rai, Shri Shriv Ram

Roy, Shri A. K.

Shankar Dev, Shri

NOES

Agrawal, Shri Salish

Ahuja, Shri Subhash

Argal, Shri Chhabiram

Bahuguna, Shri H. N.

Babuguna, Shrimati Kamala

Balbir Singh, Chowdhry

Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi

Bassappa, Shri Kondaji

Borole, Shri Yashwant

Brahm Perkash, Chaudhury

Chand Ram, Shri

Chandan Singh, Shri

Chandra Pal Singh, Shri

Chandravati, Shrimati

Chaturbhuj, Shri

Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai

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 Shyamal
 Digvijay Narain Singh, Shri
 Ganga Bbakt 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
 Kotreshetti, Shri A. K.
 Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Malik, Shri Mukhliar Singh
 Mandal, Shri B. P.
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
 Mulian Singh, Chaudhary
 Munda, Shri Karia
 Nathuni Ram, Shri
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
 Nayar, Dr. Sushifa
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
 Paribassarathy, Shri P.
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai
 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
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
 Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur
 Sharma, Shri Jagannath
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
 Shro 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
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, 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 negative.

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 negative.

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, the has been circulated.

*The following Member also voted and Shiv Ram Rai.

"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?

SHRI 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?

SHRI 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 'Janajaptra' 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 vdivided:

Division No. 34] (20.45 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 Perkash, Chaudhury

Chand Ram, Shri

Chandan Singh, Shri

Chandra Pal Singh, Shri

Chandrapati, 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

Kotraghetti, Shri A. K.

Kushwaha, Shri Ram Narayan

Mandal, Shri B. P.

Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal

[†]He voted by mistake from a wrong
cordingly

Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao	Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai	Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan	Sharma, Shri Jagannath
Mondal, Dr. Bijoy	Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Mulfan Singh, Chaudhary	Sheo Narain, Shri
Munda, Shri Karia	Sher Singh, Prof.
Nathuni Ram, Shri	Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.	Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila	Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H. (Rajkot)
Negi, Shri T. S.	Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh	Singha, Shri Sachindralal
Parthasarathi, Shri P.	Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas	Somani, Shri Roop Lal
Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai	Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh
Patel, Shri H. M.	Tan Singh, Shri
Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai	Tiwari, Shri D. N.
Patil, Shri S. D.	Tiwari, Shri Ramanand
Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan	Ugrasen, Shri
Raghavji, Shri	Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji
Raghu Ramalih, Shri K.	Varma, Shri Ravindra
Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar	Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Rai, Shri Shiv Ram	Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
Raj Narain, Shri	MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction the result of the division is: Ayes 4; Noes 93.
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh	<i>The motion was negatived</i>
Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri	SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: This is a day of sorrow and shame.
Ram Kishan, Shri	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.
Ramjiwan Singh, Shri	<i>Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.</i>
Ravi, Shri Vayalar	
Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph	
Sai, Shri Larang	
Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo	
Saini, Shri Manohar Lal	

†The following Members also recorded
Sarvashri 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, 1960
(Saka).